

Are You Ready to Vote on June 27th on Elective Commission Government?

Read Its Principles, Working Plan and Application to Hoboken

The commission form of government is, in a word, the direct application of business principles to municipal needs.

The significant features of the commission form of government are as follows:

1. A small commission of five members, elected from the city at large by qualified electors at a non-partisan election. The names of candidates are alphabetically arranged with no party designation indicative of the source of the candidacy.
2. Assignment of the important decisions of city government to individual members of the commission, each of whom is directly responsible for the best conduct of his particular department.
3. Adequate compensation to the members of the commission for their time and labor, the city employing all the commissioners at living wages and requiring of them all necessary time.
4. Regularity, frequency and publicity of the meetings of the commission.
5. Power to initiate any desired legislation is reserved in the people. This right is known as the **initiative**.
6. Power to call for public vote on important measures adopted by the commission, before given effect as law, is reserved in the people. This is known as the **referendum**.
7. Power to make any member of the commission stand for re-election is reserved to the people. This is known as the **recall**.
8. The granting of public franchises is safeguarded to the extent that at least four commissioners must vote for them and full publicity to such action must be given.

Basic Principles of the Plan.

The commission form of government is the outcome of recognition of two principles: (1) The routine of municipal administration requires for success a concentration of responsibility; (2) the larger the share of the people in the responsibilities of their govern-

ment, the more successful will be that government.

The commission form of government, therefore, provides for, (1), the careful selection of a small body of capable administrative officers.

1. The smaller the number of officers to be chosen, the more important to the people becomes the proper selection of each; hence, stimulated interest in the election.
 2. The more important the office to be filled, the greater the appeal to the capable men to offer for election.
 3. Adequate compensation for the time of the officers elected makes it possible for them to devote their entire working time to the welfare of the city.
 4. Concentration of responsibility gives each official the largest opportunity for the best development of the interests of his particular department.
 5. Relentless publicity, adequate supervision of public accounts and freedom of access at all times to the ears of the commission, provides for the people safeguards and natural checks for the proper administration of all public funds.
- The commission form of government provides (2), for the immediate exercise by the people of a voice in all matters of general importance.
1. No ordinance can go into effect until after the public has had opportunity to inform itself.
 2. No ordinance, to which fifteen per cent. of the electors file a petition in opposition, can become effective until after the public has so elected.
 3. Any ordinance desired by ten per cent. of the electors must be submitted to a vote of the people.
 4. The people can put to re-election, any officer in whom or in whose administration they have lost confidence. This is the recall.

March 14th, 1913

To the Voters of Hoboken:

A citizen's Mass Meeting will be held at the High School next **Tuesday Evening, March 18th**, promptly at 8 P. M. Among the speakers secured are:

Hon. Robert Carey,
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. Charles E. Hendrickson,
Member of the State Board of Assessors.

The meeting is in the interest of a new charter for Hoboken, non-partisan in character, and should appeal to all voters.

The speakers will show that a new charter will bring about greater business efficiency in our government and will improve living conditions, but, it is only by your direct and hearty co-operation that this can be brought about.

Commission Government provides for a simple charter and if you think its adoption should be put to a vote, you should sign the petition at this meeting.

Be sure to come and bring your friends. Ladies are especially invited.

Yours for a new charter,

Elective Commission Government League,

CHARLES FALL, Acting President

If you or your friends desire to become actively engaged in the campaign send your name and address to Mr. A. J. VOLK, Chairman of Campaign Committee, 633 Washington Street.



ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

But one recall petition can be filed against a commissioner and that only after he has been in office for a year.

Organization and Operation.

The administration of the affairs of the municipality is divided into five departments.

1. The department of public affairs of which the mayor is the head.
2. The department of revenue and finance.
3. The department of public safety.
4. The department of streets and public improvements.
5. The department of parks and public property.

One commissioner is assigned to the head of each of the last four departments.

The commissioner in charge of any department is responsible for the conduct of his department, both to the commission and to the public.

Re-assignments of departments may be made at any time, whenever the public service would be benefited thereby.

All city employees are appointed by the commission and cannot be removed except for cause, after a public hearing.

Complaints, suggestions, petitions, are acted upon as soon as practicable. There is no referring to committees. Access to the responsible head is immediate. Attention to the public business is his one duty.

The Advantages of Commission Government.

Commission government offers a first advantage in providing for the business administration of the city, the same concentrated executive force, working unitedly in its interests, which distinguishes every other large corporation.

No complex private business concern could exist, much less prosper, with the loose executive supervision which distinguishes the administration of cities under old conditions.

Failure in private business is indicated by bankruptcy, insolvency, closed doors. Failure in city administration is indicated by increasing taxation and the issuing of bonds. A city is an unusually complete business

organism. Opportunity for waste is tremendous. Unsystematic, though honest, supervision means loss.

The advantage of the commission form of government is that it gives the business of the city a business chance, under competent executive control.

1. It does this through the form and nature of the commission, the powers and responsibilities with which it is invested, its opportunities for private initiative in the public interest.

2. It does this through its careful selection of the members of the commission.

The people are more sensible of the danger to them, of electing even one bad man among five than of selecting many bad men among twenty-five.

It provides competent salaries. Free labor is usually the most expensive, if only because of the slight interest taken in it by the laborer. The workman measures the importance of his task to his master by the value the master himself sets upon it.

3. The commission form of government gives the business of the city a business chance, by providing for careful supervision. The public know, even better than the ordinary stockholders of a corporation, every detail of the administration of their affairs.

And they are given a right, at any time, to make effectual protest.

Commission government offers a second advantage in that it makes officials responsible to the people and not to the bosses.

For municipal election purposes, the ward lines are abolished. The city is administered as a unit, not as a confederacy of unrelated provinces. The ward boss disappears as a factor in the political situation, except as a part of political organization including the whole city.

No candidate can promise a job in advance under penalty of being disqualified to hold the office.

Employees are to be appointed with reference to their qualifications and fitness and for the good of the public service without reference to politics.

The impossibility of tampering with the public funds, or unlawfully benefiting from public contracts, cuts off still more of the sinews of war.

All Franchises Must Be Granted By a Vote of At Least Four Commissioners.

Each commissioner is directly responsible for the best conduct of his department, and is subject to the threat of the recall so that in the end the city affairs are run in the interest of the city and not in the interest of the politicians.

Everything is done in the limelight of publicity.

Provision is made for the filling of vacancies among the commissioners.

ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

What Commission Government Has Accomplished in Other Cities.

Commission government has accomplished the revival of hope in the unselfish majority of the electorate, by providing at last a rational system of administration.

It has accomplished the successful demonstration of the truth, that the people can safely rule themselves if given a fair chance to do so.

In Houston, Texas, "In less than a year it enabled the city to wipe out a floating indebtedness in the neighborhood of \$400,000, and in three years \$700,000 of permanent improvements were made, without the issuance of a single bond; and while these improvements have been going on, the tax rate has been reduced to 20 cents on the \$100. Real and personal property is assessed at 25 per cent. of its real value.

In Sioux Falls, South Dakota, "Under the old system the floating indebtedness gradually increased. The first year of the commission government we retired \$30,000 of the floating indebtedness. We do not have any politics in our city affairs now; we have no curb-stone political bosses. Everything is done on its merits. You could not find ten people in our city dissatisfied with the present way of managing the city business."

In San Diego, California, "The bonded indebtedness of our city has, during the past year, been reduced \$59,200, and the tax rate reduced 20 cents on the \$100."

In Miami, Oklahoma, "The commission has had the effect of reducing the taxes in this city, from 13 mills in 1909 to 9 3/4 mills for the year 1910."

No city of the one hundred odd that have adopted this form of government reports anything but success and freedom from the pest of local politicians.

What Commission Government Promises.

The commission government plan does not positively insure good government; no mere system can do that. The people must be alert, interested in their city and its administration, and ready to act if their interests are not guarded. No scheme of government can take the place of these qualities on the part of citizens.

But what the commission government plan does is to closely connect the people and the governing body; it enables the voters to really choose their men, to judge their acts with a fair degree of accuracy and to hold them responsible for the kind of government given, retiring the commissioners, if necessary, or refusing approval of their laws; and this fact inspires the hope that American cities can be, after all, well administered;

a new feeling that there is a plan which gives the average citizen a chance to determine who shall represent him, and afterwards to decide whether he is being adequately represented.

This is why commission government is spreading so rapidly and so steadily, and why the results so far obtained have been so favorable.

Commission Government No Longer An Experiment.

One of the best arguments that commission government is a success, and best adapted to modern needs, is shown by the manner in which it is being adopted by various cities of various States.

Opposition to the Movement.

The movement in the direction of the commission form of government for cities has met with determined opposition.

1. From a well-meaning element of the electorate everywhere who have not considered the question, are not informed as to any of its details, and accept their attitude ready made at the hands of those whose self-interest in its defeat gives them an eloquent earnestness in the opposition.

2. From the stand-patters, who see only innovation without allowing themselves the opportunity to analyze the character of these innovations. The argument against the new form of city government is only the old argument against democracy.

3. From the army of professional politicians whose bread it takes away. From him who prefers graft to the fruit of honest labor, personal power to good service, fraud to clean elections, vice to honesty and decency, ignorance to education, corruption to cleanliness, money to honor, self to the people; whether he be the leader with money to spread or the debauchee of the gutter, whom his money purchases, has come a determined, relentless and always unsuccessful opposition. The city politician sees in the new system the doom of its own, and so do the people. His type of candidates would never dare the limelight of publicity, an effectual barrier to all but the honest and fit. His hour of control is over.

Conclusion.

Whatever opposition has come it has been easily classified as (1) uninformed or misinformed; (2) the pessimism of intellectual inertia; (3) self interested.

"There is no variation in the character of the reports—everywhere it is leaks, stops, system taking the place of chaos, efficiency substituted for poor service, promptness for hopeless procrastination, lower for higher

ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

tax levies or better values received for the public outlays.

Vigor and Vitality of the Movement.

"But back of all these causes for congratulation and rising above every other consideration, the student of the new charter discovers that which explains the wonderful vigor and vitality of the whole movement and accounts for a popular favor out of all proportion to any financial results recorded at Galveston or Des Moines, or in any other city operating under the new plan, or all of them combined. It is the reconciliation of the citizen and his city; the new birth of his

faith in it and in himself as a factor in its public life; the revival of his hopes for the republic as a thing that is not to languish and die from the toxins evolved within itself, but is to go for unreckoned ages, playing a good part in the drama of national life.

Final.

"Thus, that which most commends the commission plan of municipal government is the optimism it brings back into our municipal politics; the new anchorage it affords for the democracy which is conquering the world, but can rule it only so long as it believes in itself."—Atlanta City Daily Press.

THE PEOPLE nominate the candidates

THE PEOPLE elect the Commissioners

THE PEOPLE control the officials

Commission Government helps the honest official to make good; prevents the dishonest official from doing harm

Vote for Commission Government, June 27

Published by the
ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT LEAGUE
202 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

W. L. E. KEUFFEL, PRESIDENT
MAX MILLER, SECRETARY

TEL. 2200 HOBOKEN

Hoboken, N. J., March 1915.

Dear Sir:--

Unable to personally interview or call on all of the voters of the City, I am taking this means of appealing to you for your vote and support in my candidacy for Commissioner of the City of Hoboken.

In seeking this office I am greatly impressed with the importance of the duties and the grave responsibilities connected with the Board of Commissioners, especially for the first few years of its existence during which, Government by the Commissioners is to be moulded and constructed.

It may be better taste to permit those acquainted with me to judge my ability to serve the City in this respect, but without artlessness and in sincerity I desire to truthfully state to you, that, if honored by an election, my firm and constant efforts shall be given toward the betterment of our City and the welfare of its inhabitants. More than this no man can pledge, but I beg to add, that, I hope you will accept this as I mean it, in order that I may prove your reliance not misplaced.

If at any time you may wish to discuss any matter connected with the City's business, or feel that I may be able to render you a service in any manner whatsoever, be sure to call on me or address me, that I may show my appreciation for your support.

Very sincerely yours,

Patrick R. Griffin



NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

W. L. E. KEUFFEL, PRESIDENT
MAX MILLER, SECRETARY

TEL. 2200 HOBOKEN

Hoboken, N. J., March 6th, 1915.

Dear Sir:—

I take this opportunity of addressing you, appealing to you for your vote and support in my candidacy for Commissioner of the City of Hoboken.

During my official connection with the City Government as Collector of Revenue, any person having had business dealings with the office during my occupancy of same, know that it has been my endeavor at all times to conduct the office to the highest standard of efficiency, and I take a pardonable pride in the fact that I have pretty well succeeded in so doing.

In seeking this office I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities and the duties connected with the Board of Commissioners, especially as this is a new Form of Government.

In asking you to vote for me I am asking one who, as a Citizen, wants ability and honesty in the management of public offices, and that I have succeeded along those lines the people of our City know full well.

Thanking you in anticipation of your looking upon my Candidacy in good favor, and for any assistance you may render a TRUE and TRIED public servant of the people, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD BOWES.

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

W. L. E. KEUFFEL, PRESIDENT
MAX MILLER, SECRETARY

TEL. 2200 HOBOKEN



HARRY L. SCHMULLING

817 WASHINGTON STREET

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 25, 1914.

Dear Sir:

Two years ago the citizens of the Second Ward elected me as their representative in the Common Council and this year I am a candidate for re-election.

I find it an impossible task to interview personally all of the voters in the Ward so I take this opportunity to seek your support.

I have consistently fought with all the energy at my command against the waste and extravagance now in vogue in the City Hall by the boss-ridden Democratic majority in the Common Council.

The people's money is being squandered by the Democratic majority in the Common Council in such an outrageous manner that the tax rate will be raised \$3.52 per thousand over last year's rate.

If you re-elect me as your representative, I will strive to eliminate all extravagance and waste of the people's money and thus bring the tax rate down to a fair and equitable basis.

I will continue to fight for a three cent fare. This agitation will give us the true valuation of the Public Service Company's earnings and their ratables will be raised accordingly.

I will continue to fight to have Council meetings called at 8 p.m.

I will continue to fight to have all public business conducted in public.

I will continue to fight for cheaper rates for lighting.

I will continue to fight for the elimination of useless jobs.

I will continue to fight to reduce the salaries of public officials to a reasonable amount for the work done.

I will continue to fight to have all supplies purchased by competitive bidding-bids to be advertised for so that our local merchants will have a chance to compete.

I believe that the opportunities for good government would be greater if the commission form of Government were adopted in Hoboken and the present useless and obsolete charter of the city abandoned.

In conclusion, I pledge myself to serve your interests and the interests of all our citizens irrespective of party affiliations with the same ability and integrity I have served them for the past two years as Councilman from the Second Ward.

Yours respectfully,

Harry L. Schmulling

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

W. L. E. KEUFFEL, PRESIDENT
MAX MILLER, SECRETARY

TEL. 2200 HOBOKEN



FOR COMMISSIONER SAMUEL A. BESSON

Dear Sir:

My intention in becoming a candidate is, if elected, to carry out the purpose of the Commission Government Act by doing all in my power to establish an absolutely non-partisan City Government, conducted honestly, economically, efficiently and free from graft and its pernicious consequences. I am free from the domination of any political party boss of the City or County. I have made no promises to any one and will not make any. I hereby declare that I will try my utmost to have the best possible sewers constructed at once for Hoboken, by the best qualified engineers and contractors in an honest, business-like manner, at the lowest price for which the highest class work and materials can be procured. If I find the Fuertes plan the best after advising with competent engineers, I will support it. For the transaction of all other City business, I will, after due deliberation, act and vote for what I believe to be the best interests of the City and its inhabitants, paying due regard to the needs, safety and welfare of the laboring men and women, and at the same time considering the amount of expenditure which the taxpayers can in fairness and justice be expected to make.

QUALIFICATIONS:--Am a highly trained man for the position. Graduate of Lafayette College, Class 1876; Principal of Franklin High School, Venango County, Pennsylvania; Principal of Phillipsburg High School, Phillipsburg, N. J.; studied law in Hoboken; was admitted to the Bar and practised law in Hoboken 35 years; was Corporation Attorney of Hoboken and no criticism of my official acts. The above is sufficient evidence of my education and experience. From 1883 have made a study of City Law and City Government until the present time.

In 1913 Judges Cross and Relstab of the U. S. District Court of New Jersey appointed me U. S. Commissioner. This is a certificate of good moral character, mental ability and common sense that few men in the United States can produce. If you wish to escape from the "invisible government" which has wasted the City's assets and raised taxes to the point of confiscation of your property, VOTE FOR

SAMUEL A. BESSON

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

W. L. E. KEUFFEL, PRESIDENT
MAX MILLER, SECRETARY

TEL. 2200 HOBOKEN



HOBOKEN ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

132 WASHINGTON STREET

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:
FRANK CORDTS, CHAIRMAN

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 4, 1915. 191

Dear Sir:

Next Tuesday you must decide whether your city is to be given a new freedom under Commission Government, or whether it must continue to struggle under the present obsolete and complicated charter.

As an American citizen, it is your plain duty to do two things next Tuesday. First, BE SURE TO VOTE. You will be neglecting a sacred privilege if you allow anything to keep you from voting. Second, cast your vote on this question as your conscience and your reason tells you to. If you honestly believe that, under Commission Government, Hoboken cannot escape from the bondage in which she is now held, then you should vote against it. But if you know, as the citizens of 348 other American cities know, that Commission Government will give Hoboken a simple, honest, businesslike charter with the control of everything in the hands of the people, then make an X before the words "For the adoption". Urge your friends and neighbors to do the same.

We are enclosing literature which will present this issue in a straight forward manner. If you are doubtful or unconvinced, please study this material. We are willing to abide by whatever decision you reach. Do not be influenced by any ridiculous stories and brazen lies about Commission Government. Read the facts, and make up your own mind.

It is time for the honest citizens—the workingmen of Hoboken to show that they are more powerful than any boss or clique of men. It is time to stop this ruthless plundering and wasting of the people's money. It is time to break the chains that are holding our city back. Vote X "for the adoption" of Commission Government.

Remember that this is your fight,—your battle and the battle of all the honest citizens of Hoboken, irrespective of party lines, against a system that permits the dictation and election of any man, be he rich or poor, a Democrat or a Republican, as long as he will do what the "BOSS" wants. You know that this is what happens every year. Are you going to let this system keep crushing you down? If you want conditions where a man can be elected by ALL the people purely on his merit; if you want a government where YOU, and not the boss, will be the controlling power,—then you must come out and vote for Commission Government next Tuesday,

DO IT FOR HOBOKEN. VOTE EARLY, AND VOTE RIGHT.

Yours for success,

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE

OF THE CITY OF HOBOKEN

Headquarters: 132 WASHINGTON STREET

Successors to the
Commission Government League.

Hoboken, N. J., March 11th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

On Next Tuesday you will be called upon when you go to the polls to do your share in deciding the most important problem that has confronted the citizens of Hoboken in a generation. Five men are to be chosen on that day to serve as City Commissioners for the ensuing four years, to assume all the powers now vested in the various boards and officials under the present charter, and they are wide powers.

Whether such powers are exercised for good or for evil during the term of the Commissioner depends entirely upon what sort of men are elected next Tuesday. It is up to you.

Do not lose sight of the fact that the victory was only **partially** won when the Walsh Act was adopted. It is now of the **utmost importance** to elect only such men in whom you can place absolute faith to conduct the city government in a business like as well as economical manner.

The New Government League offers for the consideration of the voters of Hoboken the names of nine candidates for commissioner. They are:

GUSTAV BACH,
DIEDERICH BAHRENBURG,
MARTIN COOKE

HERMAN A. HENKE,
MAX MILLER,
JOHN RYAN

HARRY S. SCHMULLING,
GEORGE H. STEIL
JACOB STRAUS

Under the preferential system of voting you can vote for all nine of these men—any five of them in the first choice column and the other four in the second choice column. Remember that you **must** vote for **five** candidates in the **first choice column** or your ballot will not be counted.

The New Government League has no desire to express any preference as among the nine candidates it recommends. It merely recommends that any five of them be voted for in the first choice and the remaining four in second choice. Each of them is worthy of your vote.

GUSTAV BACH is the present Water Registrar. He has been honest, willing and efficient.

DIEDERICH BAHRENBURG served two years in the Common Council with credit to himself and the city.

MARTIN COOKE is the present Mayor. He has been a clean and capable official, ever keenly alive to his duty.

HERMAN A. HENKE is a member of the Council minority that has fought the machine misrule.

MAX MILLER is likewise a Councilman, opposed to the machine, and has stood for good government at all times.

JOHN RYAN, a member of the Police Board, has earned the hatred of the boss by his independence.

HARRY L. SCHMULLING, another anti-machine Councilman, represents the highest type of public official.

GEORGE H. STEIL twice Mayor and five terms as Councilman and two years as School Trustee, made a lasting record for official integrity.

JACOB STRAUS is a citizen of wide experience in civic affairs, and would make a first class Commissioner.

Partisanship has not been considered in the make-up of the above ticket. Fitness for office was the test by which the nine men were selected.

These candidates have publicly pledged themselves to many needed improvements in our city, and to retrenchment and economy in the administration of our public affairs.

The urgency for a change in the control in the City Government is so acute that neither weather conditions or any excuse excepting the most urgent necessity should deter you from voting on March 16th.

You will be doing yourself and your city a service by voting for the candidates we present to you.

Sincerely yours,

NEW GOVERNMENT LEAGUE.

Some Reasons Why Hoboken Should Have Commission Government

(Editorial from The New Inquirer.)
January 31.

FUERTES HAS NOT YET BEEN ENGAGED ON SEWER JOBS.

Just to set everybody straight on the matter of James H. Fuertes in connection with the engineering of the new sewer proposition:

Mr. Fuertes has been engaged to draw plans and specifications for the sewer system, but Mr. Fuertes has NOT been engaged to superintend the construction work.

It is NOT ENOUGH to have him draw the plans and specifications, and then allow some politically engineered engineer superintend the work. The work will cost about three-quarters of a million dollars, and Mr. Fuertes is the right man to see to it that Hoboken gets three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of work. The present administration has deferred—AND SIGNIFICANTLY DEFERRED—engaging Mr. Fuertes.

IF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DEFEATED, ANOTHER MAN WILL BE ENGAGED TO SUPERINTEND THAT "MILLION DOLLAR" JOB JUST AS SURE AS HOBOKEN'S ASPHALT JOB COST \$50,000 MORE THAN IT WAS ACTUALLY WORTH.

The sewers will cost three-quarters of a million under Fuertes and Commission Government; under someone else and the old regime they will cost a full million—and take what you get, as to quality.

(Editorial from Hudson Dispatch.)
January 29.

WHO ARE OPPOSED TO COMMISSION GOVERNMENT?

One of the best recommendations for Commission Government in Hoboken, in particular, is that the very people who are responsible for the \$3.52 jump in the tax rate last Fall, and for the mismanagement and reckless extravagance that has brought on high taxation without equivalent return, are the ones who are now fighting—FOR THE THIRD TIME—against this new way of conducting municipal business. In each of the two previous campaigns the city hall politicians have spent thousands of dollars to defeat Commission Government—AND IT HAS EVIDENTLY PAID THEM TO CARRY ON SUCH EXPENSIVE WARFARE.

If there are any voters in Hoboken who are satisfied that the politicians are working for the best interests of the city, and that they wish to continue under the old charter for the benefit of the city, then of course, the vote should be against the adoption of the Walsh act charter.

BUT THOSE WHO ARE READY TO REPUDIATE THE SYSTEM BY WHICH TAXATION HAS INCREASED STEADILY IN HOBOKEN, WITH AN ADDED IMPETUS OF \$3.52 IN THE RATE LAST FALL, SHOULD VOTE TO ADOPT THE WALSH ACT CHARTER. Commission Government will place responsibility in Hoboken as it has placed responsibility in Jersey City. Commission Government will bring about efficiency in Hoboken as it has brought about efficiency in Jersey City. Even if the present crowd were to gain control under Commission Government, the voters would have a check upon them through the recall, the initiative and the referendum.

Those are three of the reasons, no doubt, why the present uncontrolled crew of politicians want to remain in the power under the old uncontrollable charter.

There is a big sewer contract to be given out this year, involving possibly three quarters of a million of dollars, which may be one of the reasons for wanting to continue under the old charter—UNDER WHICH THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE NO CONTROL OF THINGS.

(Editorial from The New Inquirer.)
January 31.

WHAT THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS WILL MEAN TO HOBOKEN, JUDGED BY THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

One of the best pieces of campaign literature issued in connection with the Commission Government campaign in Hoboken is a set of figures compiled by the Commission Government League which shows that the tax rate has jumped from \$14.29 in 1907-8, to \$22.58 in 1914-15; that the bonded debt of the city has jumped from \$1,852,015 in 1907-8 to \$3,542,319.05 in 1914-15; that the city expenditures have jumped from \$645,-

144.20 in 1907-8 to \$1,021,627.09 in 1914-15; while the assessed valuations have increased only from \$67,787,418 in 1907-8 to \$70,069,183 in 1914-15.

The full table of figures showing the gradual but almost uninterrupted increase in the tax rate; the gradual and uninterrupted increase in the bonded debt; AND THE ASTOUNDINGLY HIGH COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT AS SHOWN BY THE TERRIBLE LEAPS AND JUMPS IN THE COST OF CITY EXPENDITURES, follows:

Fiscal Years	Tax Rate	Bonded Debt	City Expenditures for all purposes	Assessed Valuation
1907-08	\$14.28	\$1,852,015.00	\$645,144.20	\$67,787,418.00
1908-09	15.10	1,869,515.00	572,565.13	65,429,204.00
1909-10	17.24	2,146,969.00	698,038.79	66,780,563.00
1910-11	18.02	2,205,181.83	716,381.10	67,678,933.00
1911-12	20.12	2,516,969.00	845,037.51	69,496,462.00
1912-13	20.67	2,898,219.00	818,302.80	68,503,173.00
1913-14	19.05	3,080,523.67	846,416.73	69,330,622.00
1914-15	22.58	3,542,319.05	1,021,627.09	70,069,183.00

Mighty interesting, eh? And especially when it is explained that this great burden of taxation has had to be carried, not by development of new property, but by practically the same taxpayers who were paying the burden eight years ago, for while the bonded indebtedness has doubled and while the municipal expenses have increased fifty per cent, the city's ratables have increased only three per cent.

But even with these explanations the statement does not go far enough, for it fails to go into the future; it fails to show what will happen in the next eight years if the city continues to transact its business under the same loose character. AND UNDER THE SAME SET OF MEN WITHOUT ANY CHECK UPON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

For instance, if the old regime continues to increase expenses by furnishing private secretaries, assistants and foremen without number to the Street Commissioner; if the old regime continues to add assistants in the City Clerk's office; if the old regime continues to load up the city hall with sweepers, elevator men, cleaners, window washers and what-not; if the old regime continues to make a lodging house of the Health Department by adding political supernumeraries; if the old regime again takes it into its political head to add another bunch of helpers to the Water Department when "Dick" Buckley becomes Supreme Court Justice to succeed Recorder McGovern—IF THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS ARE ANYTHING LIKE THE LAST EIGHT YEARS UNDER THE OLD REGIME, AS A DEFEAT OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT WOULD INDICATE THAT THEY MIGHT BE, THEN ANOTHER LINE OF FIGURES FOR 1922-23, eight years hence (and eight years will pass quickly, as have the past eight years) WILL READ SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

Fiscal Years	Tax Rate	Bonded Debt	City Expenditures for all purposes	Assessed Valuation
1922-23	\$30.88	\$5,232,623.10	\$1,398,099.98	\$72,350,918.00

How would it feel, Mr. Taxpayer, to follow up the jump of \$3.52 in the tax rate of last Fall by a continued increase that would aggregate an additional \$8.30 in the next eight years; how would it feel, Mr. Taxpayer, to be the proprietor of a bonded city indebtedness of \$5,232,623.10 at the end of eight years more—with only \$72,350,918 in taxable ratables to bear this burden: HOW WOULD IT FEEL, MR. TAXPAYER, TO HAVE OTHER POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OBLIGATIONS PAID BY THE ADDITION OF OTHER CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS AND ASSISTANTS AND FOREMEN AND CLEANERS AND "DICK" BUCKLEYS AND A RAFT OF AMBITIOUS POLITICAL LAME DUCKS, SO THAT THE CITY'S EXPENSES WILL JUMP \$376,472.09 IN THE NEXT YEAR AND MAKE THE COST OF INEFFICIENT GOVERNMENT AMOUNT TO \$1,398,099.98?

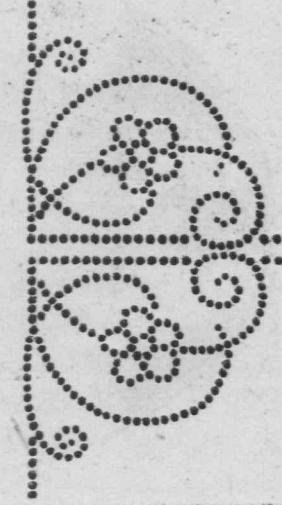
If Commission Government is adopted, and if the Commissioners fail, or refuse to do what they are elected to do, or get quarrelling over what should be done, as did those elected last Fall, then the voters can call a special election, through the initiative and referendum, and THEY THEMSELVES, THE PEOPLE, CAN VOTE ON HOW MANY EMPLOYEES THERE SHALL BE, AND WHAT THEIR SALARIES SHALL BE. THEY CAN TAKE IT OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE COMMISSIONERS ENTIRELY, IF THEY SO DESIRE, AND VOTE DIRECTLY ON WHATEVER QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC IMPORT THEY MAY DESIRE.

That is vastly different from the present way of voting for men in November and seeing a new line-up on January 1 do just the opposite of what the voters directed, as happened on January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1915. In both those instances the people were helpless; under Commission Government the people are always in control 365 days a year.

Ein ernstes Wort

an die

denkenden Wähler!



Charged to Hoboken Democratic City Committee.

An die deutsch-amerikanischen Bürger von Hoboken!

Mitbürger!

Das Demokratische City Committee und die Deutsch-Amerikanische Demokratie von Hoboken, in Uebereinstimmung mit den Wünschen der Bürger in der Annahme der Commissions-Verwaltung, haben mit der Auswahl von fünf Kandidaten eine der größten Gefahren in dieser neuen Verwaltungsform beseitigt — nämlich die Centralisierung der Gewalt durch Verwischung der Ward-Grenzen. Durch die Auswahl der Kandidaten wurde nicht allein Repräsentation für die fünf Wards der Stadt gesichert, sondern die Kandidaten sind auch ganz besonders geeignet, auf Grund ihrer gesammelten Erfahrungen in den verschiedenen Zweigen des jetzigen Verwaltungssystems und ihrer Kenntnis der lokalen Verhältnisse und der Wünsche ihrer Mitbürger, die neue Verwaltungsform in kürzester Zeit im Interesse Aller mit möglichst besten Resultaten einzuführen. — Die Popularität der Kandidaten unter ihren Mitbürgern, besonders in ihren respektiven Wards, läßt auf deren Wahl mit großer Majorität schließen. Durch aufrichtige Co-operation miteinander werden Uebelstände, welche unter dem veralteten System entstanden sind, beseitigt und eine Besserung in dieser Hinsicht wird der neuen fortschrittlichen Verwaltung die Bahn ebnen.

Die folgenden Kandidaten sind zur Wahl empfohlen:

Patrick R. Griffin.

Er ist ein Bürger der 1. Ward und hat es verstanden, sich das Vertrauen einer großen Mehrzahl seiner Mitbürger zu erwerben und zu erhalten. Diesem unbegrenzten Vertrauen ist es zuzuschreiben, daß er als demokratischer Parteiführer in den letzten 7 Jahren außerordentlich erfolgreich gewesen. — Persönliche Angriffe seiner Opponenten haben sich jederzeit als zu fadensteinig erwiesen, um die unlauteren Motive rein politischer Natur nicht zu erkennen. — Seine Popularität hat hierdurch nicht gelitten, und Alle, welche

ihn näher kennen gelernt haben, bauen auf seine anerkannte Zuverlässigkeit und wissen, daß er willens und im Stande ist, seine Versprechungen im Interesse der Allgemeinheit einzulösen.



Patrick R. Griffin.

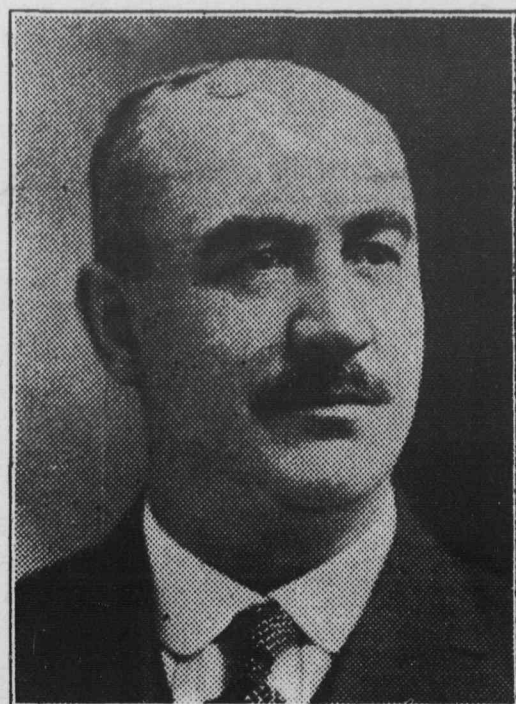
Als Hilfs-City Clerk und später als Straßen-Kommissär, im Verkehr mit seinen Mitbürgern in Ausübung seiner Pflichten, hat er sich eine außerordentliche Menschenkenntnis und durch eifriges Studium der gesetzlichen Regulationen, sowie der Funktionen aller Zweige der Verwaltung Kenntnisse erworben, welche ihn ganz besonders befähigen, an der Arbeit der Neugestaltung der Verwaltung unter der Commissions-Form theilzunehmen. Seine finanzielle Responsibilität ist allgemein anerkannt.

James H. Londrigan.

Viele Jahre im Dienste der Stadt als City Clerk haben ihn zu einem der tüchtigsten und zuverlässigsten Beamten entwickelt. Seine Kenntnis der einschlägigen

Gesetze in Bezug auf städtische und County-Verwaltung haben seine Auswahl als Kandidat für die neue Commissions-Verwaltung bedingt und wird seine Wahl im Interesse möglicher Leistungsfähigkeit zur Nothwendigkeit.

Seine außerordentliche Gewandtheit und lebenswürdiges Entgegenkommen in Ausübung seiner Thätigkeit als Beamter haben ihm zahllose Freunde und Anhänger geschaffen, welche unermüdlich für seine Wahl zum Besten kommenden Erfolges der neuen Verwaltung eintreten werden.



James H. Londrigan.

In der 3. Ward geboren und aufgewachsen, ist er bis zum heutigen Tage seiner Zuneigung zu seinen Konstituenten in dieser Ward treu geblieben, ohne sein Interesse für die Allgemeinheit zu schmälern. Seine offenes, ehrliches Wesen hat ihm zu allen Kreisen Eingang und deren Würdigung verschafft. Seine Freundschaft für deutsche Geselligkeit und deutsches Wesen hat ihn besonders beliebt und seine Nomination populär gemacht.

Gustav Bach.

In der zweiten Ward geboren und dort bis heute ansässig, hat er sich zu einem Charakter entwickelt, welcher unbegrenztes Vertrauen begründet hat. Sein Lebenslauf und seine politische wie amtliche Thätigkeit als Wasser-Registrierer hat seine vielen Freunde zu unerschütterlichen Stützen für seine zielbewußten Bestrebungen gemacht. Langjährige Erfahrung in der jetzigen Verwaltung hat ihn zu einem



Gustav Bach.

äußerst tüchtigen Beamten werden lassen, der in der zu erwählenden Commission für gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen im Interesse fruchtbarer ökonomischer Verwaltung eintreten und bei seinen Mitbewerbern auf richtige Unterstützung finden wird.

In gesellschaftlicher Hinsicht hat er es verstanden, in deutschen Kreisen seine Beliebtheit zu erhalten und findet daher seine Kandidatur die wärmste Unterstützung.

August Koenig.

Von deutscher Abkunft und in der 5. Ward geboren, ist er seitdem unter den Augen seiner Mitbürger aufgewachsen. Sein Lebenslauf läßt ihn im günstigsten Lichte erscheinen und bietet derselbe eine Garantie für ferneres Verhalten. Von Stufe zu Stufe erfolgreich, hält er zur Zeit eine Vertrauensstellung in einer bedeutenden Firma, welche ihn zu größter Achtung und weitgehendstem Vertrauen berechtigt.

Als Kommissär im städtischen Feuer-Departement hat er durch seine unerschütterliche Pflichttreue in Ausübung seiner Pflichten die Aufmerksamkeit aller Freunde ehrlicher Verwaltung auf sich gelenkt.



August Koenig.

Sein rechtlicher Sinn hat ihm bei seinen Untergebenen die gebührende Achtung und Verehrung erworben.

Für die kommende Commissions-Verwaltung wird er sich als besonders werthvoll erweisen.



Bernard McFeeley.

Bernard McFeeley.

In Verfolg des Grundprinzips, daß jede Ward ihren Antheil an der zu erwählenden Commission haben soll, ist die Wahl auf Bernard McFeeley gefallen, der zum fünften Mal von den Bürgern der 4. Ward als deren Vertreter in dem bestehenden Stadtrath gewählt worden, ein Beweis festen Vertrauens. Stets wurde er mit bedeutender Majorität gewählt. — Aus sich selbst zum bedeutenden Geschäftsmann entwickelt, ist seine Zuverlässigkeit und unantastbare Rechtfertigung sprichwörtlich geworden. Reiz und Mithras, die Begleiter des Erfolges, haben bisher seine Reputation und seine finanzielle Verantwortlichkeit nicht stören können.

In seiner Kenntnis öffentlicher Arbeiten wird sich seine Mitwirkung in der neuen Verwaltungs-Commission fühlbar machen und für die Steuerzahler von großem Nutzen sein.

Nachsatz.

Es ist nicht Jedem gegeben, Kandidaten für politische Ämter vorurtheilsfrei Revue passieren zu lassen, aber die Wichtigkeit der Zusammenlegung der Commission für die kommende Verwaltung hat unsere Erwägung nothwendig gemacht.

Die Organisation der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Demokratie von Hoboken hat sich unter weitgehendster Berücksichtigung der liberalen Ansichten der deutschen Bevölkerung und mit Rücksicht auf die bestehenden mäßigen wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse der ersten Aufgabe unterzogen, Kandidaten zur Empfehlung zu bringen, welche offenbar über allen Zweifel — wenn gewählt — den gehegten Erwartungen entsprechen. Unter der sachkundigen Leitung der empfohlenen Kandidaten werden bald nach deren Insallierung normale Zustände eintreten, unter denen der lokale Geschäftsmann und Arbeiter ohne weitere Störung sich der Sorge um seine eigenen Interessen hingeben kann. —

Erfahrung und Zuverlässigkeit waren maßgebend bei der Auswahl und hoffentlich wird die Mäßigkeit der vorerwähnten deutschen Organisation, welche trotz der großen Mitgliederzahl zum einigen Handeln in der Campagne gelangt ist, ihre Anhängerzahl stetig vergrößern und durch die Wahl der vorerwähnten Kandidaten der Stadt Hoboken unschätzbare Dienste erweisen.

Pro bono publico!

German-American Democrats
of Hoboken,
Headquarters: Naegeli's Hotel,
232 Hudson Str.,
Hoboken, N. J.

Seid vorsichtig bei Eurer Stimmabgabe!

Um alle Irrtümer zu vermeiden und
seiner Stimme nicht verlustig zu gehen
ist es ratsam nur für 5 Kandidaten
First Choice zu stimmen. :: ::

First Choice:

Bach ☒

Griffin ☒

Koenig ☒

Londrigan ☒

McFeeley ☒

City Clerk James H. Londrigan is One of Most Popular Candidates for Commissionership in Hoboken; Made Record In City's Service



CITY CLERK JAMES H. LONDRIGAN.

James H. Londrigan, Hoboken's efficient City Clerk, is a candidate to fill one of the Commissioner's chairs, as the voters of the mile square city decided for Commission Government. He formerly served the city as Councilman, thus the combined knowledge of municipal needs, coupled with rare administrative capacity, will make "the office seek the man."

There can be no doubt that the City Clerk's ripened experience and his routine of honored endeavor will bring evidence of high regard and of the great respect on the part of Hoboken voters. His work will undoubtedly be attended with conspicuous and increasing honor.

The entire career of James H. Londrigan has been marked by a series of rapid strides and it is not surprising, therefore, that he should at this time be the choice of a large following for one of the first five Commissionerships in the city of Hoboken. Since the merit system has come into vogue, men of the type he represents are the ones most generally selected for responsible offices. The announcement that he would stand for commissionership called only commendatory remarks from business and professional men throughout the entire county, and proved most gratifying, especially to the taxpayers and business men of Hoboken, who at once recognized the fact that a business administration would be assured under his regime.

As City Clerk Mr. Londrigan has made a most popular official and it is safe to presume, after a resume of what has already been accomplished during his tenure of office, that the next five years, if elected to position as one of Hoboken's five commissioners, affairs will be conducted along the lines of strict business—a cardinal feature in proper management of municipal offices—but unfortunately not always in evidence.

It is not exaggeration to assert that the City Clerk is perhaps the best known man in the City of Hoboken. He has been more closely identified with its legislation than any one else. When he was councilman, as far as our recollection suffices, the citizens, whenever they had a grievance to present or a project to carry through, all relied upon Londrigan. This demon-

strates his popularity with all classes, Democrats and Republicans alike, among the former, for the devotion he manifests toward his party's welfare, and in the ranks of the latter for the eminent qualifications he possesses as

a progressive man. He knows the needs of the city and is not slow to express himself and lend his assistance in all matters tending to municipal advancement.

His pleasing individuality, charit-

able disposition and kindly bearing to his fellowmen causes everybody to like him and he has made few enemies, in spite of his active political life. Politically he is a consistent democrat, always prominent in city and county Democracy and an effectual worker for the good of the party. He rarely speaks in public except on questions affecting the City of Hoboken and then he is at once argumentative, persuasive and to all appearances a condensed epitome of all the ordinances ever passed, as well as acts of assembly relating to cities of the second class.

Open, Honest Life.

Londrigan was born April 8, 1870, in Hoboken. He left school at the age of fourteen and was employed in Cullen & Londrigan's wood yard. Then he learned shirt cutting with the firm known as Jones & Co., of New York. Afterward he was connected with Ballantine & Gearhardt, manufacturers of shirts, coats and overalls.

In 1896 he was elected councilman in the City of Hoboken, and served during 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was chairman of the financial committee of the board and while in that position placed \$196,000 worth of bonds of the City of Hoboken at three and one-half per cent. Prior to that the taxpayers had been saddled with four, four and a half, five and even as high as seven per cent interest on bonds.

ELECTIVE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT LEAGUE OF THE CITY OF HOBOKEN

OFFICERS

W. L. E. KEUFFEL
PRESIDENT
PH. A. HEXAMER
TREASURER
M. MILLER
SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JOHN GAYNOR
B. FRANKLIN HART, JR.
JAMES KLOEBLEN
WILLIAM KOESER
JOHN MARX

BERNARD MCGOVERN
ROBERT J. MOORE
FRED'RK W. SCHMALZ
J. SILVERMAN
RICHARD STEVENS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHARLES FALL
B. FRANKLIN HART, JR.
A. PH. HEXAMER
H. L. SCHMULLING
RUDOLPH SCHROEDER
A. J. VOLK

To the Voters of Hoboken

Some Things to Remember on Election Day!

Hoboken is sick—

has been sick for years, and, under the yoke of the present

City Hall Ring—

is growing steadily worse

What Are You Going to Do—

to stop the waste and extravagance?

Present Conditions

Citizens are discouraged by the impossibility of obtaining good government under the present charter, which legalizes bad business methods, subsidizes newspapers by public advertising, permits salary grabs, unnecessary employees, makes easy street paving and sewerage scandals, and causes the public to be made victims of a vicious ring of officials. Citizens, despite obstructions and obstacles placed in the path of their repeated efforts to learn the truth about city affairs have found a trail of waste and incompetence which is appalling.

The Tax Rate—

for municipal purposes has increased from \$9.64 in 1907 to \$12.08 in 1912—a jump of 25%, while the tax bills have soared 36%

The Bonded Debt—

has increased from \$1,617,550 in 1905 to \$2,898,219 in 1912, a leap of nearly 80%!

\$1,208,000.00

was spent for city purposes only, in the year 1911-12.

Is it possible—

that all this money shows value to the City?

Do you see any evidences of intelligent, faithful and efficient service in:

Streets

for which repaving alone cost the city since May, 1912, \$60,631, in addition to which \$10,027 was paid for salaries.

Even the street department does not hesitate to exceed budget appropriations and juggle funds, a flagrant example being the Second and Monroe Streets repaving matter, for which \$7,100 was allowed and on which \$16,000 was spent, the \$9,000 difference having been taken from the Willow Avenue appropriation.

Schools—

Do you see it in the School No. 1 fiasco? Do you see it in the "Copenhagen" school sessions which put teachers and pupils on part time?

Water—

Do you see it in the water department where political discards are dumped and placed on an already over-loaded and top heavy pay-roll? Do you see it in the fact that this department should show a handsome profit to the city if properly run? Collections last year were \$17,000 less than in 1908; then 6 men were employed, now there are 15 men; then they paid annual salaries of \$13,000, now they pay \$22,000. It cost \$9,000 more to collect \$17,000 less.

City Hall—

Do you see it in the ill-timed remodeling of the City Hall, paid for by a \$140,000 bond issue? Do you see it in the cost of keeping the City Hall in order, where we now have a "custodian" and a corps of assistants who are paid the exorbitant sum of \$9,540 a year?

Sewers—

Do you see it in the First Street sewer job, a thoroughly dishonest and crooked piece of business, due to the connivance of those in charge; specifications as to methods and materials were not carried out and the city was defrauded?

Washington Street conduits—

Do you see it in the easy way the Public Service Corporation was allowed to lay its wires under our streets, without paying the city a penny for the valuable concession and without even the formality of a franchise?

Elysian Park Retaining Wall—

Do you see it in the retaining wall in Elysian Park which cost \$19,838, a wholly unnecessary expense considering the more urgent needs of the city such as clean streets, pure milk and foods, better health protection and sanitation, increased recreational facilities, etc.

The Remedy

for these intolerable conditions is

Commission Government

as embodied in the Walsh Act which restores to the hands of the people the reins of popular government

The Walsh Act—

provides for the substitution of five commissioners to be elected at large throughout the city, who are to take the place now occupied by the Mayor, Common Council, and assume all the executive, administrative and legislative powers now exercised by them. Authority and duties are distributed as follows:

1. Department of Public Affairs, the director of which is to be the Mayor.
2. Department of Revenue and Finance.
3. Department of Public Safety.
4. Department of Streets and Public Improvements.
5. Department of Parks and Public Property.

Recall—

These officials are all subject to

which means that if their actions are not satisfactory to the people they will be compelled to stand for re-election and if defeated lose their jobs. Other candidates may stand for election at the same time. All their doings must be in the white light of "pitiless publicity". All ordinances and resolutions must be subject to inspection by the people before final passage and when not found satisfactory are subject to a

Referendum

which means that the people will vote their approval or disapproval at the polls.

It also provides for the opportunity to initiate legislation if the commissioners fail to do so.

This is the

Initiative

and completes the methods by which the commissioners are kept up to the top notch of efficiency.

Under this plan the

Political Boss

passes out of sight, for the reason that the

Candidates

are chosen directly by the people at the primaries, where forty-five names to a petition will place any citizen's name on an alphabetical list where he stands the same chance for success as any other candidate.

The City Hall Ring

and their friends will be pecuniary losers in the event of the adoption of the Walsh Act. Their position is naturally selfish, but we cannot allow the progress of our city to be impeded by a few relics of a "boss system." This City Hall Ring, lacking the courage and the facts upon which to base a public campaign have hidden themselves behind the Democratic City Committee and have conducted a guerilla campaign of mendacity and misrepresentation through the advertising columns of the press. They have willfully and knowingly misrepresented the position of organized labor by advertising that one of the unions had declared against Commission Government. The business agent of this local is an office holder under the present regime. None of the other Unions in the City have expressed themselves against Commission Government.

The Fact

that 2700 names were easily secured to the petition for Commission Government without paying for any signature fully refutes

A False Statement

of the City Hall Ring that these names were secured by the payment of 10c each.

We must see to it that a

Full Vote

is polled and that after the votes are deposited in the ballot boxes they shall be counted honestly. There will be no repetition of the

Fraud of 1911—

We are depending on you to use every effort to bring out the full vote for Commission Government as we earnestly believe that to be the only method by which our city can be taken out of the hands of the present thoroughly bad system and restored to the people.

We print herewith on the last page a sample form of ballot showing how to vote on next Tuesday, April 15, for the adoption of Commission Government.

A Vote for Commission Government is a Vote for a Progressive Community

Yours for Civic Betterment

APRIL 12, 1913

Elective Commission Government League

Vote FOR Commission Government on April 15

Polls open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Vote the ballot which will be in substantially the following form, by marking a X in the square as shown.

Nº 7168

**TO BE TORN OFF
BY JUDGE OF
ELECTION.**

FOLD TO THIS LINE

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Hoboken

Ward No.....

District No.....

April 15th, 1913

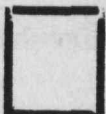
JAMES A. LONDRIGAN

City Clerk

For the adoption or the rejection by the City of Hoboken, New Jersey, of the provisions of an act of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act relating to, regulating and providing for the government of cities, towns, townships, boroughs, villages and municipalities governed by boards of commissioners or improvement commissions in this State.



FOR THE ADOPTION



AGAINST THE ADOPTION

VOTE FOR OR AGAINST

Place a cross in one square

He Comes Up Smiling.

Now election's over and every one's in clover,
They won't have to worry for the coming four years,
No more sign parades pass us by.
No more we hear Bill Verdon's cry.
The fight was long and gory, we no more hear the story
Of down with Pat. Griffin and smash his machine,
We've proved our cause is right that's why we're here to-night
Everyone's happy you see.

CHORUS:

That why they're smiling, they've not a trouble or care
They can't stop smiling, look at Gus. Bach over there,
Londrigan is called (Sunny Jim),
His smile would turn a grouch into a grin,
Just gaze at Barney his smile runs all round his face
And Paddy Griffin's lost his frown,
~~If his pet dog died to-morrow, he'd be smiling in his sorrow.~~
We see nothing else but smiles all round.

Little House Upon The Hill.

He's been through a wonderful fight,
Still his works not done,
He's been laboring day and night,
Says he's having lots of fun,
Patrick Griffin must get credit boy's he deserves a lot
of praise,
Two Thousand per is not enough, he should have
another thousand dollar raise.

CHORUS:

For you'll always see a light aburning,
In the Mayor's room in City Hall,
Step inside and see His Honor Paddy G.
You're welcome there when ere you call,
And he'll rule our dear city.

In such a systematic way,
That after he's been Mayor here for four years,
Not a word against him anyone will say.

2ND CHORUS:

There's another light that's always burning,
In the County Clerk's room on the hill,
He was Recorder here ; is County Clerk up there,
But he's Joe McGovern everywhere,
(How-do-you-do) that's how he greets you,
And smiles a smile that can't be beat,
And he'll keep a welcome light aburning,
In the great big county court house on the hill.

(Air of) Mother Machree.

Now the battle is over, we're gathered to-night,
All just jolly good fellows, with no thought of fight,
So let's celebrate victory as good fellows will,
And go home in the morn when we've all had our fill.

CHORUS:

All the world loves a winner, we've four on our slate,
If we'd landed Gus. Koenig, it would have been great.
Better luck next time Gus, you sure made a game fight,
Try again you'll come out with the winners all right.

Though our genial recorder has gone on the hill,
He's possessed of a treasure, "Hoboken's good will",
To Adolph Lankering our Postmaster to be,
We extend our best wishes for prosperity.

CHORUS:

Londrigan, Bach, McFeely and His Honor too,
You've delivered the goods, so my hats off to you,
Four better Commissioners we'll never find,
Here's good health and success to you for Auld Lang Syne.

By Finlay, Scheffler and Terhune.



Testimonial Dinner

tendered to

P. R. GRIFFIN
JAMES H. LONDRIGAN
B. M. MCFEELY
GUSTAV BACH

Commissioners of the City of Hoboken
and

JOHN J. MCGOVERN
County Clerk Elect

by the

Democratic City Committee

Thursday, April 8th, 1915

Lackawanna Terminal Restaurant

BANQUET

TENDERED BY THE
DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE
TO

County Clerk elect John J. McGovern
AND THE DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS

Patrick R. Griffin, Gustav A. Bach,
James H. Londrigan AND Bernard V. McFeely

AT THE LACKAWANNA RESTAURANT
HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH 1915, AT 8 P. M.

TICKETS, THREE DOLLARS



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AT THE LACKAWANNA RESTAURANT
HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH 1915, AT 8 P. M.

TICKETS, THREE DOLLARS

Speakers

ADOLPH LANKERING
Toastmaster

Hon. P. R. Griffin	Mayor
" James H. Londrigan	Commissioner
" Gustav Bach	"
" B. N. McFeely	"
" John J. McGovern	County Clerk Elect
" H. Otto Wittpenn	Naval Officer
" E. F. Kinkead	Sheriff
" John J. Eagan	Congressman

Leo Healy

Guests

Hon. James F. Fielder	Hon. John J. McMahon
" James A. Hamill	James J. Kelly
Judge Wm. H. Speer	" Chas. Egan
" Luther Campbell	" Joseph P. Tumulty
Rev. E. P. Carroll	M. C. Ely
" Waldo Amos	" Thomas Martin
Judge George Tennant	" Robert Hudspeth
" Mark Sullivan	George Cutley
Hon. James Smith, Jr.	Frank Hague
" James Nugent	George Brensinger
" C. A. McGlennon	Henry Byrne
Palmer Campbell	Mark Fagan
Henry Jaegel	Harry Moore
C. Alfred Burhorn	Matthew Cronin
" John Wagner	Harry L. Schmulling
Fred Ryder	Lawrence Fagan
John J. Fallon	N. Peter Wedin
Maurice J. Stack	Emil Groth
" John F. Crosby	Judge Harry W. Lange
" John P. Egan	George Gonzales

W. C. Heppenheimer

Menu

OYSTERS ON HALF-SHELL

CELERY ALMONDS OLIVES

MOCK TURTLE SOUP

LOBSTER NEWBURG EN CAISSE

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF WITH MUSHROOMS
PARISIENNE POTATOES

PUNCH CREAM DE MENTHE

ROAST CHICKEN WITH DRESSING
GREEN PEAS FRIED SWEET POTATOES

TOMATO SALAD FRENCH DRESSING

BISCUIT TORTONI

ROQUEFORT CHEESE	CRACKERS	CLYSMIC WATER
		SAUTERNE
		CIGARETTES
COFFEE		CIGARS

WINES AND LIQUORS SERVED A LA CARTE

Speakers

ADOLPH LANKERING
Toastmaster

Hon. P. R. Griffin	Mayor
" James H. Londrigan	Commissioner
" Gustav Bach	"
" B. N. McFeely	"
" John J. McGovern	County Clerk Elect
" H. Otto Wittpenn	Naval Officer
" E. F. Kinhead	Sheriff
" John J. Eagan	Congressman

Leo Healy

Guests

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" James A. Hamill	James J. Kelly
Judge Wm. H. Speer	" Chas. Egan
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COFFEE

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Nº 346



Lackawanna
Railroad



HOW THE
NORTH GERMAN
LLOYD

Steamship Co.

Cheated Hoboken Out of

\$50,000.

In Three Years at the Expense
of Hoboken Taxpayers.

7

The railroads own the State of New Jersey!

Shall the Steamship Companies own Hoboken?

Defeat that man Frederichs in the Fifth Ward--the personal representative of the North German Lloyd.

Defeat Bahrenburg, a trucking contractor, who trucks from steamship piers.

Defeat Draffin, who, to support Lloyd candidates for Police Commissioner and for Assessors, would have a "ligitimate" customer--North German Lloyd ships--for his meat.

Vote the straight Democratic Ticket.

Come to Hear what a Woman Senator has to say
about Votes for Women!

Senator Helen Ring Robinson

of Colorado will speak in the

HOBOKEN HIGH SCHOOL

Monday Evening, September 13th, 1915

at 8.15 P. M.

Sheriff **EUGENE F. KINKEAD** will Preside.

Before Voting Come and Hear the Facts.



Be an **INTELLIGENT** Voter.

Hudson County
Checkford

A Democratic Opinion of Washington's Soldiers.

WOODROW WILSON'S Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, told an audience in Jersey City that General George Washington's soldiers, the heroes of 1776 who freed America from British tyranny, were no better than the murderous bandits of Wilson's proteges, Carranza and Villa in Mexico, who have killed American men, raped American women, tortured American children and outraged helpless priests and nuns.

That is the Democratic Doctrine that President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, and the Democratic Candidates for U. S. Senator and Representatives in Congress from the Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts subscribe to.

What do the American voters of Hudson County think of that doctrine?

Are Wilson and his fellow Democrats so thoroughly under the thumb of British domination that they must even seek to slander and defame the men of Valley Forge who drove the redcoats from America?

You can repudiate this shameless utterance of Wilson's man Baker, on Nov. 7, by voting for the men who hold America first:

For President, **CHARLES EVANS HUGHES**
For Vice-President, **CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS**
For U. S. Senator, **JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN**
For Congress, 8th District, **EDWARD W. GRAY**
" " 11th District, **EDWARD C. BRENNAN**
" " 12th District, **ARTHUR T. DEAR**



"SAME THING!"

We Had a Revolution and the Conditions in This Country Were So Like Mexico That It Is Astounding to Read!—Secretary of War Baker.

Robert Carter in Evening Sun



THE HERALD CO. PRINT, 12-14 FRAZER PLACE, J. C.

Charged to Henry Frank, Jr., Treasurer Hudson County
Republican Committee

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RECORD FOR LABOR

Union Coal Miner in his
Cabinet.
Labor Not a Commodity.
Anti-Injunction Provisions.
Trial by Jury in Contempt
Cases.
Labor Exemption from Trust
Laws.
Mediation and Conciliation
Measures.
Eight-Hour Day.
Anti-Stop-Watch Provisions.
Workmen's Compensation.
Child Labor Law.
Bureau of Mines.

Boiler Inspection.
Government Armor and Nitrate
Plants.
Alaska Railroad.
Shipping Bill.
Seamen's Act.
Tariff Exemption for Neces-
saries.
Income Tax.
Inheritance Tax.
Munitions Tax.
Rural Credits.
Federal Reserve Act.
Larger Army and Navy.

WHAT IS **YOUR** RECORD, MR. HUGHES?

WHICH OF THE ABOVE
WILL YOU REPEAL?

 20

***"We Challenge
All Comers"***

ACHIEVEMENT

VS.

EVASION

Speech of

PRESIDENT WILSON

to

*The Young Men's Democratic
League at Shadow Lawn
September 30, 1916*

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S RECORD FOR LABOR

<p>Union Coal Miner in his Cabinet. Labor Not a Commodity. Anti-Injunction Provisions. Trial by Jury in Contempt Cases. Labor Exemption from Trust Laws. Mediation and Conciliation Measures. Eight-Hour Day. Anti-Stop-Watch Provisions. Workmen's Compensation. Child Labor Law. Bureau of Mines.</p>	<p>Boiler Inspection. Government Armor and Nitrate Plants. Alaska Railroad. Shipping Bill. Seamen's Act. Tariff Exemption for Necessaries. Income Tax. Inheritance Tax. Munitions Tax. Rural Credits. Federal Reserve Act. Larger Army and Navy.</p>
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 20

Stands on Record

WE are challengers to all comers. We have shown our hand. All you have to do, if you want to know the lines of the future policy of the Democratic Party, is to extend the lines of the past policy of the Democratic Party, and you have an absolute standard

*—President Wilson
at Shadow Lawn*

War Under Hughes OR Peace Under Wilson

The President in a Great Political
Speech to Young Democrats,
Demands a Showdown on
The Issues.

(No such enthusiastic demonstration has occurred in recent years as accompanied the delivery of President Wilson's speech to the Young Men's Democratic League at "Shadowlawn," Long Branch, New Jersey, September 30 last. The President hit straight from the shoulder at the infamous and slanderous attacks upon his foreign policies which have characterized the recent stages of the campaign and he called for a line-up on the question whether, as is openly urged by the bulk of Hughes' adherents, there shall be a "return to the good old days of Mark Hanna" in the substance and the administration of domestic policies.)

"I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to say some very plain things about the present campaign and about the future policy of this country,

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because young men are very much more interested in the future than they are in the present. While some of us who are older look back upon long experience and are able to take certain measurements which may not have occurred to you, nevertheless your feeling is that the world lies in front of you and not behind you. You want to know what sort of world it is going to be and what sort of guidance you are going to have in that world, and what sort of co-operation among you will be effective for the service of the world into which the years ahead of you will bring you.

"I do not know where, from Republican quarters, you have got any suggestions as to what is going to happen in the years to come. This is a most singular campaign. I will not say an unprecedented campaign, because I happen to remember that other parties have tried to get into power by saying nothing whatever; and I also remember with interest that they never succeeded, because the people of the United States are an inquisitive people and if you ask them to intrust you with the great power of their Government they really want to know what you are going to do with that Government if they intrust you with it. They may not insist upon your telling them what you have done in circumstances now past and gone, but they will insist upon your telling them what you intend to do in the future.

ASHAMED OF TACTICS

"For a little while I myself expected that this campaign would be an interesting, intellectual contest; that upon both sides men would draw upon some of the essential questions of politics in order to determine the predominance of parties, but I am sorry to say I have found nothing to interest me

and I am a little bit ashamed of myself that I should have expected it, for I should have known better.

"There is a fact running through all our political history of which I ought to have reminded myself. The Democratic Party, my fellow citizens, is the only party whose life has persisted and whose vigor has continued throughout all the history of this nation, and that has not happened by accident.

"It has happened because it is the only party, I venture to say, all of whose life has been governed, or at any rate inspired, by a definite principle—an absolute belief in the control of the people, their right to control, their capacity to control their own affairs and shape them in the common interest.

"The Democratic Party has committed many errors, the Democratic Party has made some fatal mistakes of action, but the reason it has lived, the reason it is the only party that has apparent immortality in our politics, is that it is the only party that has consistently based its beliefs upon the things and the convictions that underlie all American history—the belief in the government of the people by themselves and their own representatives.

SURVIVAL OF DEMOCRATS

"It has witnessed the life and death of two great parties, and unless I am very much mistaken it will witness the early disappearance of another. It witnessed the life, decadence and disappearance of the Federalist Party. It witnessed the life, the increase, the demoralization, the decline and the disappearance of the Whig Party.

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"And then there appeared upon the scene the Republican Party, first of all organized for a great and definite purpose, to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the free portions of the United States. That object they greatly accomplished. And then there seemed to descend upon them the spirit of the Federalist and the Whig Parties, and ever since then the increasing demoralization of that party has been evident.

"What was the spirit of those parties? The spirit of those parties was one of limited control of the affairs of the Nation by those who had the biggest material stake in the prosperity of the country. Some of them professed this very openly and some of them practised it without professing it.

"The theory of Alexander Hamilton, who founded the Federalist Party, was that the best kind of government is government by guardians and trustees, and that only those who represent the great material enterprises of the country are capable of acting as trustees and guardians. So that throughout the period when the Federalist Party was in control the whole idea was that a small group of carefully planning men should govern opinion and control administrative action in the United States.

"The Whig Party, when it arose, had a somewhat more liberal conception, but before it had lasted very long it acted upon exactly the same principle—that the great body of the people is not capable of doing its own thinking and that a small group of persons must be allowed to do its thinking for it. And the Republican Party has inherited that idea—not the idea of government by the people, but of government for the people and control of the people by those who govern it.

COULDN'T LIVE IN AMERICA

"It was a foregone conclusion that parties that held such principles could not live in America. The only reason they existed for a short time was that they did rally to their support some of the fine, planning, enterprising minds of the country and that so long as those men had the conscience of public service, great things were conceived and great things were done; but just as soon as they put in possession of the Government men who were attorneys of special interests, the decadence of the party inevitably ensued.

"The Republican Party as now constituted and led believes in government by the attorneys of special interests. They are perfectly willing that the attorneys of the people should appear before them and plead for the rights of the people, but they are not willing that the counsels which determine action shall be participated in by the attorneys of the people.

"One of the things that they are most constantly talking about is the protective tariff and there was a time when a very wide taking of counsel entered into the formation of our tariffs, but not toward the end. Then a small group of selected counsellors always determined what the items of the tariff should be. The only persons heard were the attorneys for the special interests, and the attorneys of the people could batter at the door as they pleased and never get a hearing.

"The end of such a party was foredoomed, and now the party that believes in the people and tries to do things for the people has been in power for four years. And what has happened? It has redeemed some of the promises falsely made by the attorneys for the special interests. And it has done something more interesting than that.