

posed amendment, such citizen does not become an elector or acquire the right of suffrage, until she shall have resided in the United States five years.

THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

This amendment proposes to amend Article nine (9) of the Constitution, relating to amendments to and the method of amending the Constitution.

The Constitution now provides that any specific amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, shall be referred to the legislature then next to be chosen; and if, in the legislature next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe, at a special election to be held for that purpose only; *but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.*

As the Constitution now stands, it seems to be the generally accepted opinion that if an amendment or amendments are submitted to the people, *and accepted or rejected*, then *for five years thereafter, no amendment of any kind, or nature*, whether similar to those last submitted, or entirely dissimilar and relating to entirely distinct and separate matters, can be submitted; that the Constitution cannot be thereafter amended *in any manner* for five years.

This proposed amendment is intended to make plain this provision. It only changes the clause prohibiting submission for

five years, by striking out the words "or amendments," and inserting, after the word "no," and before the word "amendment," the word "similar," so that it will read, "but no similar amendment shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years."

The effect of the proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to permit the submission of amendments distinct from and dissimilar to those submitted within five years preceding, but still to prevent the submission of similar or like amendments, relating to the same subject within the five years, and to make plain the meaning of this clause of the Constitution.

THE THIRD AMENDMENT.

This amendment proposes to amend Article four (4) of the Constitution by adding a new section, to be known as Section nine (9).

The Constitution now prohibits the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, and the legislature can only authorize the taking of such property as is actually needed for the particular use.

The effect of this proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to give the legislature somewhat larger powers, and to enable it to give to the State, counties, and other municipalities, and boards and commissions thereof, power to take, for laying out, widening, extending, or vacating parks, public places, highways or streets, *more land or property than is actually needed for such purposes, but only so much more as will form suitable building sites, abutting on such public place, park, highway or street, and after the amount of land or property actually needed for the public place, park, street or highway is appropriated, the remainder may be sold or leased.*

It very often happens in opening or widening streets or highways, or laying out parks, or squares in municipalities, that only

parts of particular holdings are needed for the improvement, and that the remainders are left to the owners so cut up as to have very little value for building purposes on account of lack of depth or irregular shape, and in such case, the public is forced to pay not only the value of the land actually taken, but also damages for the injury done these remainders.

This proposed amendment will enable the legislature, in proper cases, to grant to the State and to the county and municipal authorities, power to take, paying full compensation therefor, not only the land needed for the actual improvement, but in addition these remainders, and so much as will make suitable building lots abutting on the improvement.

JOHN W. WESCOTT,
*Attorney General of the State
of New Jersey.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CHAPTER 396, LAWS OF 1915.

An Act to authorize the State Water-Supply Commission to purchase or acquire, for the purpose of appropriating and conserving the potable waters thereon to the general and common use of the inhabitants of the State, all of the lands, premises and water rights now owned by the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, situate in the townships of Medford, Shamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Washington and Bass River, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow, in Camden county, New Jersey, and the town of Hammonton, and the township of Mullica, in Atlantic county, New Jersey, and to provide for the cost of the acquisition thereof by the issuance of the bonds of this State to the amount of one million dollars, in conformity with article IV, section VI, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of this State.

WHEREAS, For the purpose of appropriating and conserving the potable waters of this State to the general and common use of the inhabitants thereof, the State Water-Supply Commission, in accordance with the laws creating and defining the powers and duties of the said commission, with the consent and approval of the Governor of the State, has heretofore entered into a contract with the executors of the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, for the purchase of all the lands and premises owned by the said estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, situate in the townships of Medford, Shamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Washington and Bass River, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow, in Camden county, New Jersey, and the town of Hammonton, and the township of Mullica, in Atlantic county, New Jersey, and said contract having provided for the issuance of bonds of the said commission in the sum of one million dollars to be secured by a mortgage upon the said lands and premises and certain funds therein more particularly mentioned; and

WHEREAS, It has been determined that such contract was void because the issuance of such bonds by the said commission would be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of this State, unless the approval thereof, after submission to a vote of the people of the State, had been had, in conformity with article IV, section VI, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of this State; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature is of the opinion that the said lands and premises and the water rights thereon should be purchased or acquired by the said commission for the purpose aforesaid; *provided*, that the issuance of bonds of the State

Preamble.

Preamble.

Preamble.

Proviso.

Referendum.

of New Jersey to the amount of one million dollars, to provide the cost of the acquisition thereof, shall be approved by a vote of the people of the State, as required by article IV, section VI, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of this State; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

Certain lands authorized to be purchased.

1. The State Water-Supply Commission is hereby authorized to purchase or acquire, for the purpose of appropriating and conserving the potable waters thereon to the general and common use of the inhabitants of the State, all of the lands, premises and water rights now owned by the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, a map of which is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, said lands being situate in the townships of Medford, Shamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Washington and Bass River, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow, in Camden county, New Jersey, and the town of Hammonton, and the township of Mullica, in Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Name of bond issue.

Amount.

Rate.

Time.

Sinking fund.

How established.

Authority of issue.

Use of revenues.

2. The bonds to be issued under the authority of this act shall be known as State Water Bonds. The total issue of such bonds under the authority of this act shall be one million dollars. They shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, shall run for a period of thirty years, may be either registered or coupon bonds, and may be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars and one hundred dollars. There shall be created a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds when due. This fund shall be established by the payment of two per centum per year on the amount of said bonds issued, which payment shall be made at the end of each year after the bonds are issued, and said fund shall be held by the State in a separate account under the joint supervision of the State Water-Supply Commission and the State House Commission, which latter commission is hereby authorized to invest said fund in securities (except mortgages on real estate) in which trust funds are now by law authorized to be invested. The execution and delivery of the said bonds shall be directed by a resolution of the said State Water-Supply Commission, and each of the said bonds shall be signed in the name of the State by the Governor thereof, and the great seal of the State shall be affixed thereto and attested by the Secretary of State, and each of the said bonds shall also be countersigned by the Comptroller of the State of New Jersey.

3. The revenue received by the State Water-Supply Commission from the lands, premises and water rights, purchased or acquired under authority of this act, or in accordance with contracts made pursuant to the laws governing said commission in connection with the use of such lands, premises and water rights, for the purchase of which the bonds authorized

by this act are to be used, shall be, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses in connection with such properties, turned over to the State treasury, and shall be used by the State under the direction of the State Water-Supply Commission to apply upon the payment of interest and sinking fund on the bonds herein authorized to be issued, and there is hereby appropriated from funds in the State treasury from year to year as interest and sinking fund payments shall become due on the bonds herein authorized to be issued, sixty thousand dollars each year or so much thereof as may be necessary to make up any deficiency in the sums so received as income from such property and the amount of such interest and sinking fund; and if at any time when such interest and sinking fund payments become due the amount of money in the State treasury and appropriated for such purposes shall be insufficient to pay such difference between moneys received as income on the property and the amount of such interest and sinking fund due upon said bonds, or if the funds derived from such revenues and from the appropriations made or to be made from the money from time to time in the State treasury shall not be sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest from time to time falling due on all of the said bonds and the payment of the principal of all of the said bonds at maturity, any such deficiency shall be raised by a State tax.

After expenses, balance devoted to principal and interest.

Provision in case of necessity.

Deficiency met by State tax.

Sale of bonds.

4. The State Water-Supply Commission is hereby authorized upon the consummation and execution of a contract with the representatives of the said Joseph Wharton estate for the purchase of its said lands, premises and water rights to offer for sale at public sale part or all of the said one million dollars of the said State water bonds, after due advertisement by publication once a week for two weeks in two or more newspapers published in this State, bids for the same to be received by the State House Commission, which bonds shall be sold for not less than par, and the proceeds of the sale of said bonds, including any premium thereon, shall be held by the State Treasurer, to be paid over by him upon the warrant of the State Water-Supply Commission in payment of the purchase price and the expense of the acquisition of the said lands, premises and water rights.

5. In lieu of the sale of part or all of said bonds the State Water-Supply Commission is hereby authorized to contract with the representatives of the said Joseph Wharton estate for the delivery of all or so much of said one million dollars in bonds as may be agreed upon for the purchase of the said lands, premises and water rights of the said Joseph Wharton estate.

Bonds may be used to purchase Wharton tract.

6. The administration and development of the lands, premises and water rights which may be acquired in pursuance of this act in conjunction with other acts relating to the powers and duties of the State Water-Supply Commission is hereby vested in said State Water-Supply Commission.

Administration and development.

Referendum.

7. The provisions of this act shall not take effect until this act shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election.

Notice of submission to voters.

8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to arrange in accordance with the statutes of the State in such case made and provided for the submission of this act to the vote of the people of the State at the next general election for members of the Assembly, of which submission the same notice shall be given as is required by law to be given of said general election, and the people of the State may at such election decide upon the acceptance or rejection of this act in the following manner: There shall be printed on each official ballot underneath the names of the candidates the following:

Wording on ballot.

If you favor the proposition written below make an X mark in the square opposite the word "Yes."

If you are opposed thereto make an X mark in the square opposite the word "No."

	Yes.	Shall the act entitled "An act to authorize the State Water-Supply Commission to purchase or acquire, for the purpose of appropriating and conserving the potable waters thereon to the general and common use of the inhabitants of the State, all of the lands, premises and water rights now owned by the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, situate in the townships of Medford, Shamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Washington and Bass River, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and the townships of Waterford and Winslow, in Camden county, New Jersey, and the town of Hammonton, and the township of Mullica, in Atlantic county, New Jersey, and to provide for the cost of the acquisition thereof by the issuance of the bonds of this State to the amount of one million dollars, in conformity with article IV, section VI, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of this State," be adopted?
	No.	

Canvassing result.

The said ballots so cast for or against this act shall be counted and the result thereof returned by the election officers and a canvass of such election had in the same manner as is now provided for by law in the case of the election of a Governor, and the acceptance or rejection of this act so determined shall be declared in the same manner as the result of an election for a Governor, and if there shall be a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election in favor of the acceptance of this act, this act shall immediately take effect.

Determination.

Approved April 23, 1915.

**ESSEX
ECONOMIC REFORM
CLUB**

37 BROAD STREET

CAPITAL AND LABOR CLASH BECAUSE BOTH
FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THAT THEY ARE ROBBED
ALIKE BY THEIR COMMON ENEMY, MONOPOLY,
WHICH THE SINGLE TAX WILL DESTROY

NEWARK, N. J.

Enclosed you will find sample copy of the third edition of George L. Rusby's vest-pocket booklet "Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages; the Condition, the Cause, the Cure." This newly revised edition will meet a yet wider recognition than that given the earlier editions, as an admirable exposition of the Single Tax. In addition to its value for propaganda purposes, it will prove effective in solving the uncertainties of many who accept the Single Tax but do not fully comprehend it.

The booklet has been reduced to 64 pages, its present weight permitting it to be mailed with a letter in a sealed envelope for two cents. The argument, though brief, is lucid and attractively presented. The typography and general appearance are superior. Taken altogether, this is a tract ideal for use in popularizing economic truth.

Orders will be received by the author (at Nutley, New Jersey), or by the undersigned (at 37 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.) at the following prices:

Single copies	.	.	.	.	5	cents each, postage prepaid
5 copies	.	.	.	.	3	" " " "
10 to 50 copies	.	.	.	.	2 1/2	" " " "
100 copies	.	.	.	.	1 1/2	" " by express, not prepaid
500 copies	.	.	.	.	1 1/4	" " " " " "
1000 copies	.	.	.	.	1	cent " " " " "

By special arrangement, and when ordered in large quantities, the imprint of the distributing agency will be added, if desired. It is the author's purpose to charge such prices as will no more than reimburse him for the cost of paper, printing and binding, excluding the outlay in making of printing plates—several hundred dollars. Pattern plates being now in hand, it will be possible to print special, large, cheap editions, and, where such are desired, the author will co-operate in making the cost as low as possible (covers could be omitted and cheaper paper used).

Magazines or other publications wishing to publish this little treatise serially will be furnished with electrotypes of the engravings used throughout, free of charge. And these electrotypes will be furnished, free, for use in foreign editions, Single Taxers of other countries being invited to translate the present work into their own respective languages, as was, in several cases, done with the previous editions.

The chief barrier to social progress is ignorance of economic principles; this booklet will prove a power in dispelling that ignorance. *The public is aroused and ready to listen.* The booklets cost but a trifle; send for a supply and distribute them among thinking people.

ESSEX ECONOMIC REFORM CLUB

A few of many unsolicited tributes to Mr. Rusby's presentation of the Single Tax:

I wish to mark my appreciation of this pamphlet as a work of propaganda. In my opinion it is one of the clearest, most rational, and most effective modes of presenting Single Tax, and perhaps the best.

JOHN T. McROY

President Manhattan Single Tax Club, New York City.

It is very simple, direct and plain. It contains in a nutshell the magnificent ideas that Henry George gave the world in "Progress and Poverty."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

In the New York Evening Journal.

The man who is wide enough between the ears to be sufficiently interested in the subject to read anything, cannot fail to understand this explanation of it.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT

Private Secretary to the late Tom L. Johnson.

Among brief expositions of the Single Tax, I put Rusby's "Smaller Profits, etc." at the head of the list. The third edition is even better than its predecessors.

LEWIS J. JOHNSON

Professor of Civil Engineering, Harvard University.

An Address to the Voters OF HUDSON COUNTY

Pull the Lever Opposite this Emblem



Where Voting Machines are Used

FELLOW CITIZENS

On November 7 you will again be called upon to elect members of the State Legislature, County and Municipal Officers. There are about 75,000 citizens entitled to vote in Hudson County. The vast majority—at least three-fourths—of these voters are workingmen. By workingmen, we mean all those members of the community who must sell their labor power, whether engaged in mental, physical or intellectual pursuits.

A POLITICAL PARTY THAT WILL REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMEN MUST BE CONTROLLED BY THEM.

Are the Republican and Democratic parties controlled by workingmen? Assuredly, we need not tell you that the men who control the destinies of these parties in Hudson County are anything but workingmen. The Davises, the Dickinsons, the McDermotts,

and the rest of the leaders of these parties are merely the tools of the class which to-day reigns supreme—the capitalist class. It is this class that pays almost the entire campaign expenses of the Republican and Democratic parties—that furnishes their leading lights with free railroad and street-car passes—and consequently controls these parties. (See the daily newspapers relative to "Yellow Dog Funds," etc.)

There is another party in the field and it is NOT controlled by the capitalist class. That party is the Socialist Party. It is a political organization, composed of and managed by workingmen. It demands that the means of wealth production and distribution—in a word, all the avenues of employment—shall be collectively owned and operated by the working class. This party is steadily growing, as the workers become more conscious of their class interests. In 1896, there were 36,000 Socialist votes in the United States; in 1900, 100,000; and in 1904, nearly 500,000.

If you will elect twelve Assemblymen from this County on the Socialist platform, they can secure legislation for you, far different from the kind you have been given in the past. There are many matters requiring true working class representation—such as the passing of more stringent labor laws, the absolute prohibition of child labor, more stringent rules in regard to factory inspection—and, what is more to the point, to see that this legislation, when once enacted, is ENFORCED. All these matters would receive proper disposition at the hands of Socialist officials.

With regard to city affairs it is the same. The first matter to receive attention from Socialists, would, of course, be the schools, for that is the most important function of city government—at least, it ought to be, and would be under a Socialist Administration. The Socialists would abolish the contract system on city work, and would have it done by the city direct, with union hours and pay for those employed. The improvement of transportation facilities, the sanitary housing of our people, etc., are also matters which could be best looked after by a working class government, such as we would have under Socialist administration.

The Socialist Party is a party of performances, rather than of promises. Wherever Socialists have been elected

to office by the people, as in Milwaukee, Wis., Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., Butte, Mont., and other places, they have been untiring in the advocacy of measures tending to advance the interests of the working class. And have been just as untiring in their warfare upon the exploiters of that class.

Remember, then, Fellow Citizens and Fellow Workers, you are in the majority. You comprise at least three-fourths of the voting strength of this County. We call upon you to study your interests, to learn your position in to-day's system, and to emancipate yourselves by voting in unison with the other members of your class for the straight ticket of the Socialist Party—for a government of, by and for the working class.

DO NOT BE BLUFFED. The Socialist Party has a ticket in every section of the county. Look for our emblem (as above) on the voting machines. See that you receive the Socialist Party ballot in places where machines are not used. As a voter, you should receive the ballots of all parties. Look for the one reading, "Socialist Party Nominations." If you do not see it, insist on getting it. In case of trouble in regard to this, notify our County Headquarters, 375 Central Ave., Jersey City. (Telephone number 662 W. Hoboken.)

Hudson County Nominations

For Sheriff: **WILLIAM H. MORTON**

For Coroner: **EDWARD H. MEAD**

For Members of Assembly:

Albert E. Cull Joseph Gilliar Jacob G. Smith
James M. Reilly Frederick Krafft Henry Meyer
William Kamps, jr. Ferdinand Ufert William E. Mecconnekin
Carl Kronenberg Max Richter William Hourigan

Jersey City Nominations

For Mayor: **Max F. Faokert**
For Alderman-at-Large: **Max Neuman**
For Street and Water Commissioners:
Frank Power Frederick E. Mann

FIRST WARD:
For Alderman—Edward Burns.

SECOND WARD:
For Alderman—James A. Clerkin.
For Constable—Patrick J. Hickey.

THIRD WARD:
For Alderman—Edward Hourigan.
For Constable—Daniel J. Sullivan.
For Justice of the Peace—John Deyers.

FOURTH WARD:
For Alderman—John J. Reynolds.
For Constable—Walter B. Dillon.

FIFTH WARD:
For Alderman—Stephen H. Johnson.
For Constable—Joseph M. Orange.
For Justice of the Peace—Charles A. Post.

SEVENTH WARD:
For Alderman—Henry Kuhn.
For Constable—Gustave A. Misterfeld.
For Justices of the Peace—
Walter P. Ludwigs.
William Mächer.
Egbert L. Pitcher.

EIGHTH WARD:
For Alderman—Thomas Mullins.
For Constable—Frederick Burke.

NINTH WARD:
For Alderman—John R. Dodd.
For Constable—Gustave Schubert.
For Justice of the Peace—Henry Hoeck.

TENTH WARD:
For Alderman—Frederick Gilliar.
For Constable—Richard Mandel.

ELEVENTH WARD:
For Alderman—Herman Schulze.
For Constable—Arnold Wolf.

TWELFTH WARD:
For Alderman—Christian Barthelmes.
For Constable—Julius Hauenstein.
For Justices of the Peace—
Henry C. T. Schult.
August Ebel.
Henry Hartmann.

Hoboken

For Mayor—Charles Kiehn.
For Collector of Revenue—Ernest Fischer.
For Water Commissioner (Full Term)—
Gustave A. Gehm.
(Short Term) Herman Pfennig.

FIRST WARD:
For Councilman—Gustav Ewald.
For Tax Commissioner—Robert Fuchs.

For Commissioner of Appeals—
August Goeller.

SECOND WARD:
For Councilman—Henry Cardel.
For Tax Commissioners—
Louis Steiner.
Thomas Meehan.
For Commissioner of Appeals—
Gustave Daubeneck.

THIRD WARD:
For Councilman—Gustave Nicola.
For Tax Commissioners—
Henry Hartwigen.
Richard Knapp.
For Commissioner of Appeals—
Franz Kapsch.

FOURTH WARD:
For Councilman—Gustav Berger.
For Tax Commissioner—Charles Schueler.
For Commissioner of Appeals—
Frederick Habermann.

FIFTH WARD:
For Councilman—Walter Parkes.
For Tax Commissioners—
Walter H. Kingsley.
Emil Mehnert.
For Commissioner of Appeals—
William Belmschuessel.

Bayonne

For Mayor—Stephen H. Hussey.
SECOND WARD:
For Councilman—Henry H. Rolzhausen.

West Hoboken

For Mayor—August Dennler.
For Town Clerk—Clemens Meyer.
For Collector of Taxes—
Henry G. S. Germer.

FIRST WARD:
For Councilman—Albert Mueller Sen.
For School Trustees—
William Neffgen.
Emil Stehling.
August Scheyen.
For Constable—Tony Simon.

SECOND WARD:
For Councilman—Charles Stegner.
For School Trustee—August Knoefler.
For Justice of the Peace—
Edward Schlemm.
For Constable—Giuseppe Corti.

THIRD WARD:
For Councilman—Walter Martin.
For School Trustee—Joseph Meyer.
For Constable—Ernest Jochem.
For Justices of the Peace—
William Vettors.
August Quensel.

Louis Neustein.
Otto Weidenmuller.
Elias Koppelsen.

KEARNY:

For Mayor—Henry R. Kearns.
For Town Clerk—William H. Leffingwell.
For Collector—Wilhelm Braun.
For Assessor—George H. Headley.

FIRST WARD:

For Alderman—William Taylor.
For School Board—Frederick Goldenbaum.

SECOND WARD:

For Alderman—Peter Allan.

THIRD WARD:

For Alderman—Walter L. Oswald.
For Justice of the Peace—

Christian A. Nissen.

FOURTH WARD:

For Alderman—John V. Wingate.
For School Board—Hans Nielsen.

HARRISON:

FIRST WARD:

For Councilman—Patrick Collagan.

THIRD WARD:

For Councilman—Julius Fiedler.
For Commissioner of Appeals—
George Whitehead.

FOURTH WARD:

For Councilman—Lorenz Fischer.
For Justice of the Peace—

Thomas W. Brannigan.

TOWN OF UNION:

For Town Clerk—Frederick Finke.

FIRST WARD:

For Councilman—William Lehmann.

SECOND WARD:

For Councilman—Jacob Jullig.

THIRD WARD:

For Councilman—Joseph Hitzelberger.

NORTH BERGEN:

For Township Committee—
August Zerweck.

Richard Blechschmidt.

For Justices of the Peace—

Charles Hiebner.

Adolph Fischer.

For Constables—

Joseph Nemmer.

William Baumeister.

Robert Worm.

For Road Supervisor—August Hel.

For Commissioner of Appeals—

Charles Hickethier.

GUTTENBERG:

For Councilmen—

Charles Weyell.

Valentine Meister.

William Volgt.

For Justice of the Peace—Frank Rutzen.

For Constable—Jacob Wittmer.

WEEHAWKEN:

For Township Committee—

Edward Arndt.

Karl Koehl.

For Commissioner of Appeals—

Frederick Dittrich.

For Justice of the Peace—Phillip Soehnlein.

“The Socialist Review”, 15 Cents per year, and “The Worker”, are good to subscribe for.

Any one of them will keep you informed as to the doings of the Socialist Party.

“The Socialist Review”, Lock Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.

“The Worker”, 184 William Street, New York:



Reply to Senator Bailey's Attack on Political Record of Robert J. Walker

The following is the letter read at the Secretary's desk in the United States Senate, August 4, 1911, at the request of Senator Martine of New Jersey; objected to by Senator Bailey, as offensive to him:

309 Hudson Street,
Hoboken, New Jersey, July 25, 1911.

Hon. James E. Martine,
United States Senator from New Jersey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have just seen copies of the Congressional Record of July 12th and 19th, 1911, containing remarks made in the Senate of the United States by Senator Bailey of Texas, attacking my father, the late Robert J. Walker, and, especially, the accuracy of statements made by him, in an open public letter published by Mr. Walker in 1867, on the subject of tariff and finances, and further misquoting him and arraigning the historical accuracy of statements made by him in a pamphlet published by him—Mr. Walker—on July 1, 1863, in London, in reply to a statement made by Honorable John Slidell, published in the London Times of March 23, 1863, in relation to the repudiation of the bonds of the Union and Planters banks by the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Bailey proceeds to read Mr. Walker out of the Democratic party, stating inaccurately, that in 1867 Mr. Walker was holding an office under a republican administration. I desire to have the privilege, my father being dead, of making a statement for publication in the Congressional Record, which contained the erroneous statements referred to above.

As to the letter of 1867: Mr. Walker did state in that letter as published—I have not the original—that in his first report he favored free raw materials; manifestly he could not have meant by that statement his first report as adopted and finally completed and sent to the Congress and published, but, as the Honorable John Sharp Williams, the distinguished and honored Senator from Mississippi, suggested in the same debate, referred to the first draft of his report of 1845; and that such is the correct interpretation of Mr. Walker's letter of 1867, I find confirmed by President Polk's diary and by references made by Schouler and others from contemporary manuscripts.

In the Polk diary, kept by the President during his entire incumbency of that office, I find several entries concerning the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 1845. Early in September, 1845, the President directed that each Cabinet Officer submit his proposed annual report not later than November 15, 1845, for consultation and examination. On September 30, 1845, at a Cabinet meeting, as recorded in President Polk's diary, "a full conversation was held on the subject of the tariff and the principles which should be embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury." Again, on Tuesday, November 11, 1845, at a Cabinet meeting at which all of the members were present, "The Secretary read to the Cabinet that portion of his annual report to Congress on the finances which related to the tariff and a reduction of duties. Mr. Buchanan expressed his objections to the doctrine which it contained. He remarked that it was a strong free trade document, and was in its doctrines opposed to his whole course on the subject during his entire life. The opinions of the Cabinet were not taken formally, as the Secretary of the Treasury said that he merely read it consultatively; an informal conversation took place in reference to different parts of it"

I find, further, that Mr. Buchanan stated that the two Pennsylvania Senators would oppose such legislation, and that Mr. Calhoun would not sustain the administration. The two Pennsylvania Senators voted against the bill as it finally passed, and of the eighteen Democratic Representatives voting against the bill in the House, eleven were from Pennsylvania. Mr. Calhoun voted for the Tariff Bill of 1846, which was a considerable modification of the doctrines advocated by Secretary Walker in the reports submitted to the Cabinet. The bill passed the Senate on a third reading by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas.

Independent of these facts, I maintain that it can reasonably be claimed that under the principles set forth in Mr. Walker's first published report raw materials might be put upon the free list under Rules 2 and 3 laid down in said report, wherein he says in Rule 2, "that no duty shall be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue," and under Rule 3, "that below such rate discrimination may be made descending in the scale of duties, or for imperative reasons the article may be placed on the free list."

It is a matter of common history that the Tariff Bill of 1846 had a difficult passage through the Senate even after it was modified so as to secure its enactment, and that Mr. Polk looked upon the fate of this measure as doubtful by reason of the intrigues of some Democratic Senators and the lukewarmness of others. That the four great measures of his administration—the extension of our boundaries to the Pacific Ocean, the reduction of tariff duties, the final settlement of the vexed North-western Boundary Dispute with Great Britain and the consummation of the annexation of Texas, which latter resulted in the War between the United States and Mexico—were all carried through successfully, was due to Mr. Polk's firmness and persevering industry.

Now, Senator Bailey's remarkable assertion that Mr. Walker's statement made in his published letter of 1867 is to be discredited because he was holding an office under a republican administration, is strange doctrine; but the fact is otherwise. Mr. Walker was at that time a private citizen and had never held office under a republican administration. Mr. Walker was from his youth to the time of his death a Democrat. Briefly stated, he began his political career in 1822, being then barely of age, as a Democrat, favoring Jackson for the Presidency and continued a Union Democrat up to the time of his death in 1869, his last public political acts being the drafting of the national democratic platform of 1868 and the support of Seymour and Blair, the Democratic nominees. He was twice elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to the Senate of the United States as a Union Democrat, making union speeches throughout the State of Mississippi in 1832, 1833 and other years. He drafted material parts of the National Democratic Platforms of 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856 and 1868, and in 1860 stumped New Jersey for the fusion democratic ticket. He never held any office under any republican administration. He was sent abroad to the different commercial capitals in Europe in the Spring of 1863, where he remained until the fall of 1864, to promote the sale of United States bonds, which he successfully accomplished, but declined to receive any compensation whatever for his services. A part only of his modest expenses in that service was reimbursed to him after the close of the War and after the vouchers had been examined and approved both by the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Walker did advocate the second election of Abraham Lincoln, but as a Union Democrat and not as a Republican, as did many other constitutional democrats—"If that be treason then make the most of it." For example, my dear Senator, would it not make any Jerseyman laugh to hear that Joel Parker, the great Democratic War Governor of New Jersey, was to be read out of the Democratic Party because he did everything he could do consistently with the Constitution to preserve the Union?

But, says the Senator from Texas, substantially, Mr. Walker is not to be believed because he favored the National Bank Act—an Act absolutely necessary in those War times to sustain the credit of the Government. Next we shall hear, I suppose, of some newer apostle of democracy reading John C. Calhoun out of the necrology of democracy because he voted for a national bank act of much less democratic na-

ture than that of 1863, which Mr. Walker favored with an amendment making national banking free to all.

The War being over, Mr. Walker advocated the immediate admission of the Southern States with all their rights into the Union, claiming that they had never been constitutionally out of the Union. Shortly after the infamous reconstruction laws were enacted by Congress, Governor Sharkey of Mississippi appeared in Washington and sought the services of Mr. Walker. After consultation a bill was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States by them in the name of Mississippi, enjoining President Johnson from carrying out the reconstruction laws. The Supreme Court refusing to restrain the President, Mr. Walker asked that the military commander in the military district in which Mississippi was situated be enjoined from taking possession of the property of the State of Mississippi. In justice to the memory of the Honorable A. H. Garland of Arkansas, afterwards Attorney General, I desire to say that he voluntarily appeared and assisted in the presentation of these cases. The arguments in the cases, however, were made by Mr. Walker. For his services in these cases, he neither asked nor received any compensation; in fact, he paid all of the expenses of the litigation. In 1868, prior to the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, Mr. Walker issued a circular containing a draft of a platform to be adopted at that convention. Prior to the meeting of the convention Mr. Walker was requested by many prominent Southern delegates to come to New York for consultation, which he did. The platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1868 in its salient features was drawn up by Mr. Walker. Those planks in the platform which denounced the reconstruction acts of Congress as "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void * * * * were drawn up by Mr. Walker, as was also the following declaration which was embodied in the platform:

"In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge * * *. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy * * * *

So much for Mr. Walker's democracy.

Not content with these charges and insinuations, the Senator from Texas to further discredit Mr. Walker's tariff views says that he never did anything else but promulgate that tariff report in 1845. Has he read Mr. Walker's reports of 1846, 1847 and 1848, and has he forgotten that it was Robert J. Walker who drew up the amended resolution (the amendment is in the files of the Senate in Mr. Walker's handwriting) under which Texas was admitted to the Union. And has he forgotten the Texas annexation letter of 1844, for which, with other labors, Mr. Walker received thanks of the Texas convention? And this convention also ordered a bust of Mr. Walker to be executed by Hiram Powers, the famous American sculptor.

Mr. Walker also advocated the purchase of Cuba, Alaska and the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

I regret that Mr. Bailey has seen fit to introduce the repudiation question at this late day. Without having read Mr. Walker's London pamphlet on the subject, he misstates its contents. The pamphlet consisted mainly in the reproduction of two letters written at different times by Mr. Davis in 1849, the one first published in the Washington Union, the other in The Mississippian, and afterwards republished in The London Times, together with the decisions of the Mississippi Courts. Mr. Walker did not state that Mr. Davis was either in the Legislature of the State of Mississippi or the Governor thereof when the action was taken repudiating these bonds.

Mr. Walker represented the State of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States for nine years. He was Secretary of the Treasury for four years. While he was Senator and while he was Secretary of the Treasury he abandoned the practice of

law. He never during his incumbency of these offices appeared in any case, certainly he never appeared in any case against the Government of the United States or against the State of Mississippi, or against the people of Mississippi, in any capacity, either directly or indirectly. After he had severed his connection with the United States as Secretary of the Treasury, he resumed the practice of his profession as a lawyer. In the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine case referred to by Mr. Claiborne in his History of Mississippi and quoted approvingly by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Walker did not take the case on a contingent fee. He owned the subject matter in litigation. He fought the case in all the lower courts and when it was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States he argued it there and obtained the favorable decision of that great tribunal. Mr. Walker while in office neither practiced law nor influence. In some quarters the latter seems to be considered professional. To all such practices Mr. Walker was opposed.

Very respectfully,
DUNCAN S. WALKER.

To the Democratic Voters:

The undersigned candidates for Delegates and Alternates to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore ask your support at the primary to be held Tuesday, May 28th.

We stand for the nomination of Speaker of the House of Representatives Champ Clark of Missouri. We feel that his twenty years of service as a member of said House qualifies him in every way to fill the office of President. He is clean, forcible and above reproach. In his many years of public service not a stain or blemish is to be found upon his character.

HE IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE MENTIONED ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE THAT CAN WIN. THIS IS A DEMOCRATIC YEAR. HE IS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE STRONGEST ADVOCATE OF A DOWNWARD REVISION OF THE TARIFF ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

A VOTE FOR US IS A VOTE FOR CLARK, AND A VOTE FOR CLARK IS A VOTE FOR YOUR INTEREST AND FOR YOUR HOME.

George B. Bergkamp,
Charles F. Herr
Edwin J. Rice
George W. Young

} Delegates at Large.

John T. French
Charles H. Gallagher
Frederick Seymour
Hilyard Stokes

} Alternates at Large.

Charles Singer, Jr.
George H. Steil

} Delegates from 11th Cong. District.

John Callery
John Ryan

} Alternates from 11th Cong. District.



To the Citizens of Hudson County:

For Sheriff, JOHN C. KAISER

Justice Dixon, in commenting on the character of petit jurors recently said: "It is the duty of the Sheriff to select men of state and standing to pass upon the liberty and property of our citizens; the highways and byways should not be searched for the lame, halt and blind men who can secure no employment anywhere else."

Our only present means of relief is in the election of an intelligent, high-minded, incorruptible man to this high office, a man with a mind to think and a will to do that which is for the best interests of our citizens, and one in whose integrity the people can safely repose their confidence. Such a man can have no connection with the Democratic party in our county, for it is a matter of certain knowledge that during the last ten years the office of sheriff has been violently political in its character and administration. Many, if not all of the panels of Grand and Petit Juries have had their membership determined by the Democratic leaders. It is also true that on many of the Grand Juries those were drawn whose own business was akin to that under investigation and who could therefore be relied upon to vote against indictments.

Mr. Kaiser stands pledged to the selection of competent jurors, therefore his election will secure to every person brought before the court, the constitutional right of a "trial by his peers." He is a man of large experience in public affairs, and will bring to the office character and efficiency.

For Coroner, CHAUNCEY V. BUNNELL

The Coroner is an important office and our candidate is well qualified to fulfill the duties. He deserves your vote.

For Members of Assembly, JOHN J. COYLE, JOSEPH F. GALVIN, WILLIAM A. JOERG, JAMES E. WOOLLEY, EDWARD K. PATTERSON, THEODORE L. BIERCK, EUSEBIUS W. ARROW-SMITH, Jr., HERMAN A. BERG, ROBERT H. SCOTT, J. PHILIP DIPPEL, JOHN H. EGGERS, HARRY F. THOMPSON.

The initiation of Municipal reforms lead inevitably to the State Legislature, where they must be enacted into law to make them effective. The Candidates for Assembly on the Republican ticket are pledged, by the platform of the convention, and by their own utterances, to the equal taxation of corporate and individual property, the taxation of municipal franchises, and the granting in future of limited franchises only, so that the interests of the local municipality shall be protected. The people of this County need Republican members of Assembly because they will have influence and power in a body controlled by Republican votes, therefore it is evident that Hudson County can get these needed reforms quicker and more surely by sending a Republican delegation to the Legislature.

Vote early, to prevent some one else voting on your name.

Respectfully,



HUDSON COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE,

EDWARD FRY, CHAIRMAN

To the Voters of Hudson County

AT the Primary Election held on September 13th, 1910, due to the solicitation of friends, I became a candidate on the Republican Ticket for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, one of twelve that the free and thoughtful voters selected from among thirty-five Candidates for whom they decided to stand and have represent them at the General Election to be held on November 8th, 1910 and hereby wish to be candid with the voter and express my views.

I thoroughly believe in Progressive Legislation, that laws should be brought right up-to-date, so that injustice shall be done nobody, as at present, by legislation enacted years ago and not befitting the spirit of the times, resulting in injustice to a large number of persons who can least afford unjust laws, and compelling them to bear unnecessary burdens. If elected, I will vote for all laws in the interest of the people and for the repeal of unjust laws. I will oppose by voice and vote all special legislation which gives to a few the advantage to impose upon the many, with no partiality whatsoever.

I believe in a Republic, that laws should be enacted to make all the people prosperous, happy and contented, and it can be done if the voters of all Parties will only stop and think and attend the Primary election and vote for men who will represent them and act for them when elected for office.

THINGS I STAND FOR.

A Public Utilities Commission with a Positive Rate Making Power.

An Employers' Liability Bill which will make the manufactured article or Industry bear the cost of injury to employees if such injury is not due to their own carelessness and will protect the injured and their families from want.

Direct nomination of candidates for Governor and Members of Congress.

Laws which will equalize the burden of taxation.

A law to prevent the corrupt use of money in campaigns and for this purpose the amendment of the election law so that the ballots will be distributed to voters at the expense of the public and not at individual expense.

The appointment of election officers by the courts or other impartial agency instead of by the chairman of political committees.

Old age pension laws for state and Nation.

Reduction in the price of Gas and Electricity to the Consumer.

That Railroads, Trolleys, and Public Corporations should pay the same rate of Taxes in the City and County as private citizens and corporations do. I will stand for the above if elected.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM D. IVES.

For Member of Assembly

NEW JERSEY SENATE

WALTER E. EDGE
SENATOR, ATLANTIC COUNTY
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

To the Voters of New Jersey:

I respectfully solicit your support that I may be elected Governor of New Jersey.

I have outlined to the people of New Jersey a clearly defined program for the transforming of a political government to a "common sense" business organization.

As a member of the House of Assembly and the Senate, occupying therein positions of special trust and responsibility, I have succeeded in placing upon the statute books a series of laws which will make a business government possible.

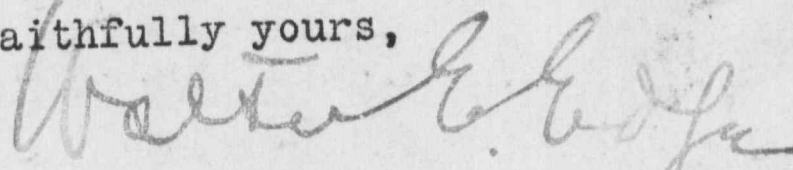
For fourteen years I have been actively connected with the government of New Jersey in capacities from Journal Clerk to Acting Governor of the State. During that time I am quite sure all those familiar with my activities will agree that I have contributed somewhat to the constructive legislative accomplishments which mark our State as a progressive commonwealth, and I am chiefly desirous to be Governor in order to complete, as far as possible, my plans for a business handling of the affairs of the people.

I am, therefore, not appealing for your support with only pledges for the future, but also on my record of constructive accomplishment. If my record is analyzed and compared with that of my opponent I shall be satisfied with the verdict of the people.

Managing the business of New Jersey should not be a political responsibility but a business obligation. Experience and acquaintance with the business in its many ramifications is essential if the best results are to be secured for the stockholders--the people of New Jersey.

I have nothing to say concerning my opponent. I only ask that, when casting your vote, you consider if the business of New Jersey, with a \$30,000,000 turn-over annually, can be successfully administered without the slightest experience or previous connection with the government of the State. It is a BUSINESS proposition--YOUR business--and the task of its further development should rise above mere partisan politics.

Faithfully yours,



P. S. The booklet inclosed will give you detailed information regarding my past activities and future plans.

The Whole Thing
"THE WHOLE THING"
The Whole Thing
The Whole Thing

Who is the Boss of "Hot Air Town,"
 The busiest bee for miles around,
 The warmest pebble on the beach,
 A jawsmith who's a regular peach?
 RECORD!

Who is the Lawyer of "Hot Air Town,"
 Whose wisdom makes all others frown;
 Who writes the laws and has them
 passed,
 Tho' Courts declare them void at last?
 RECORD!

Who is the Police Board of "Hot Air
 Town,"
 That shifts policemen all around,
 And gratifies a mean ambition,
 To take away "Good Chief's" position?
 RECORD!

**Regular Republican
 Nominations.**

For Governor,
 FOSTER M. VOORHEES.
 For Representative in Congress—
 Seventh District,
 ZEBINA K. PANGBORN.
 For State Senator,
 HENRY BRAUTIGAM.
 For Members of Assembly,
 WILLIAM H. HOOKER,
 CHARLES N. KING,
 LOUIS H. WASHBURN,
 DOUGLAS D. T. STORY,
 JOHN T. PRINGLE,
 SAMUEL H. MUNROE,
 HERMAN G. VOLL,
 JOHN A. SCHWARTZ,
 GEORGE S. BOGERT,
 CLAUS BASSE,
 DAVID DAVIES.
 For Boulevard Commissioners,
 ROBERT D. URQUHART,
 LOUIS STUBENVOLL.
 For Chosen Freeholders—
 City of Hoboken,
 CORNELIUS J. KELLY,
 CHARLES TAYLOR.



VOTE FOR
Charles C. Schmitt
FOR FREEHOLDER
AT THE
Democratic Primaries
SEPT. 24, 1912
 TO BE VOTED FOR THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

X | CHARLES C. SCHMITT
 25 MARK X IN FRONT OF NAME
 Issued by Charles C. Schmitt Campaign Committee

Be sure to make [x] on your ballot opposite
 the name of

Terrence J. McDonald

Democratic Candidate for Member of Assembly
 You can Vote for Twelve

8
 Issued by Terrance J. McDonald, 290 Old Bergen Road.



FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
VOTE FOR
Wm. M. Schultz
At the Democratic Primaries
September 23, 1913

To be Voted for throughout the County
 You are registered for and entitled
 to vote at this Primary.

Polls open until 9 P. M.
 Charged to Wm. M. Schultz Campaign Committee.

The Whole Thing.
"THE WHOLE THING."
The Whole Thing
The Whole Thing

Who is the Boss of "Hot Air Town,"
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 HERMAN G. VOLL,
 JOHN A. SCHWARTZ,
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8

HUDSON DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1918.

MEMORIES THAT NEVER DIE

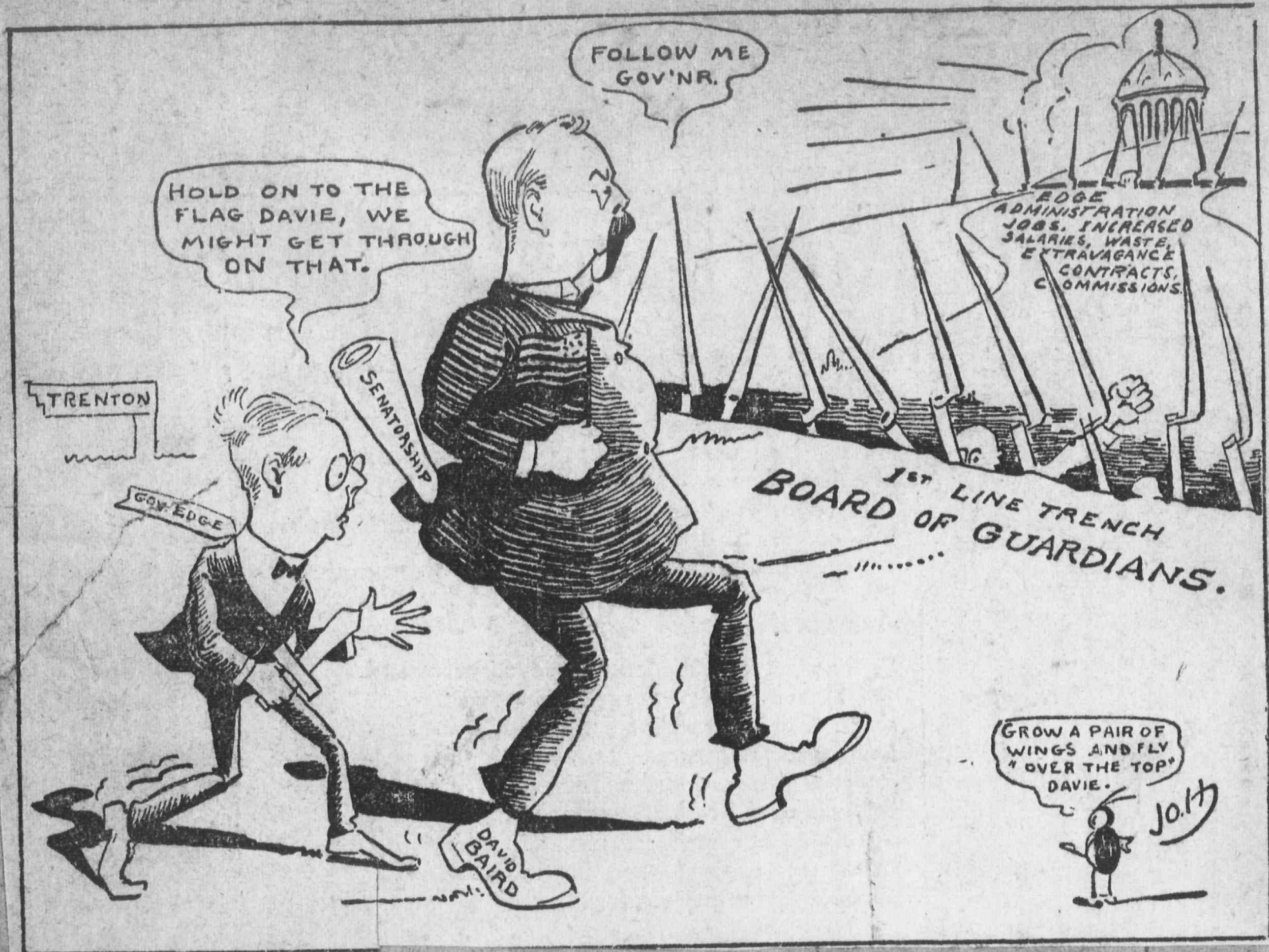


HUDSON DISPATCH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1918

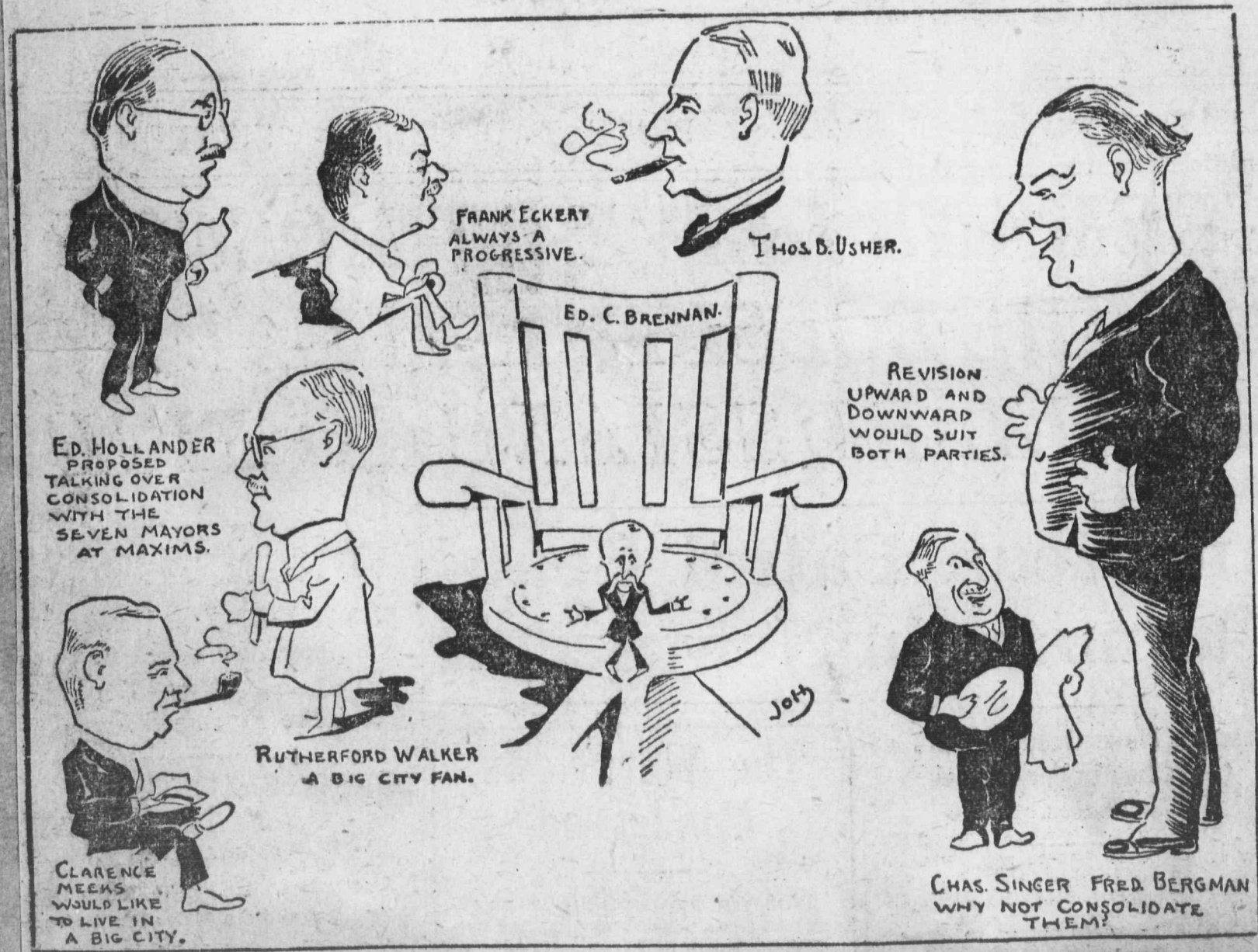
WHO GETS THE SYMPATHY IN SHORT WEIGHT?



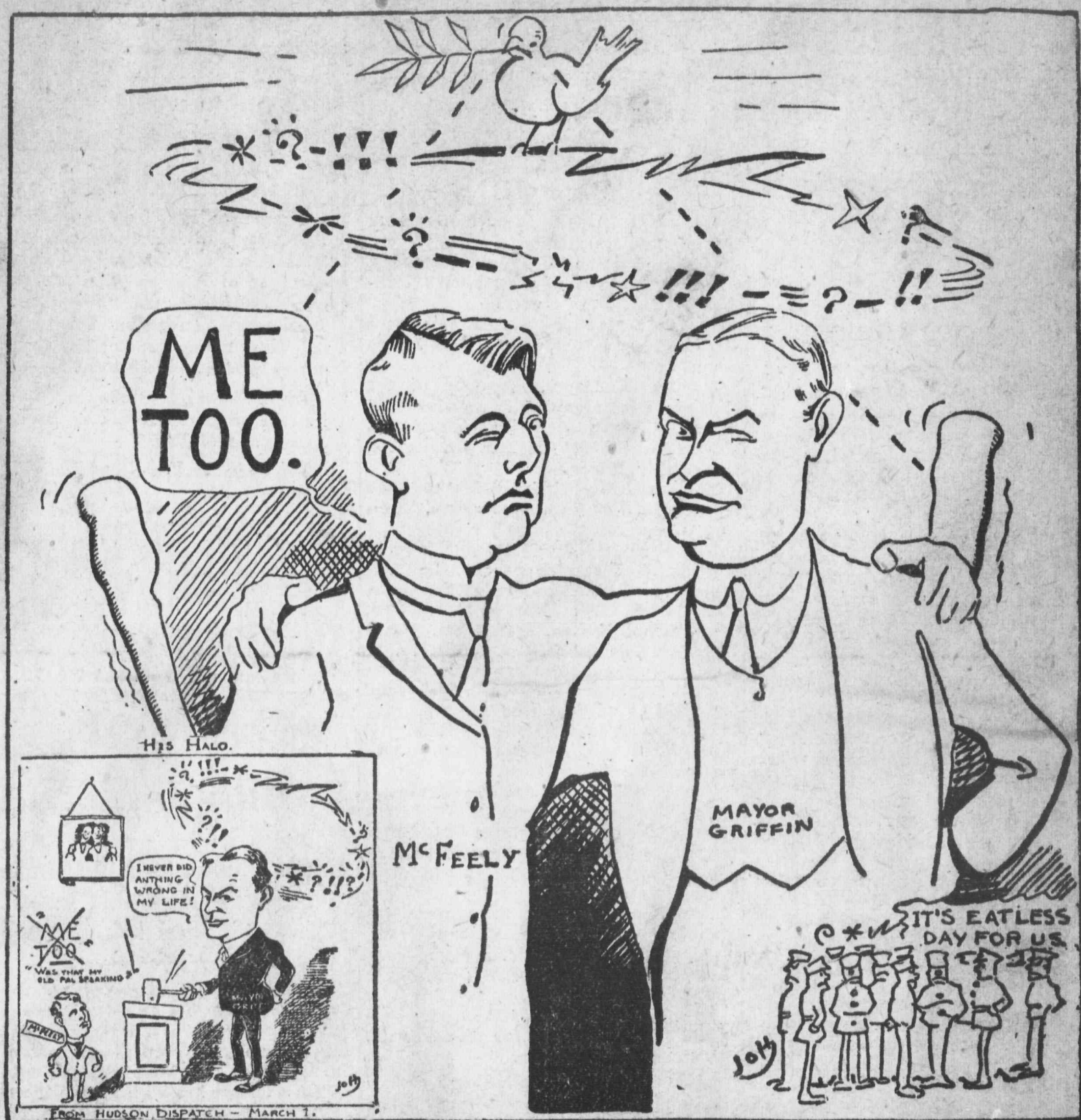
"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE, UNCLE DAVE?"
 "OVER THERE! OVER THERE!! OVER THERE!!!"



NORTH HUDSON CONSOLIDATIONISTS IN COMMITTEE MEETING



ONE HALO SERVED AS TWO PORTIONS



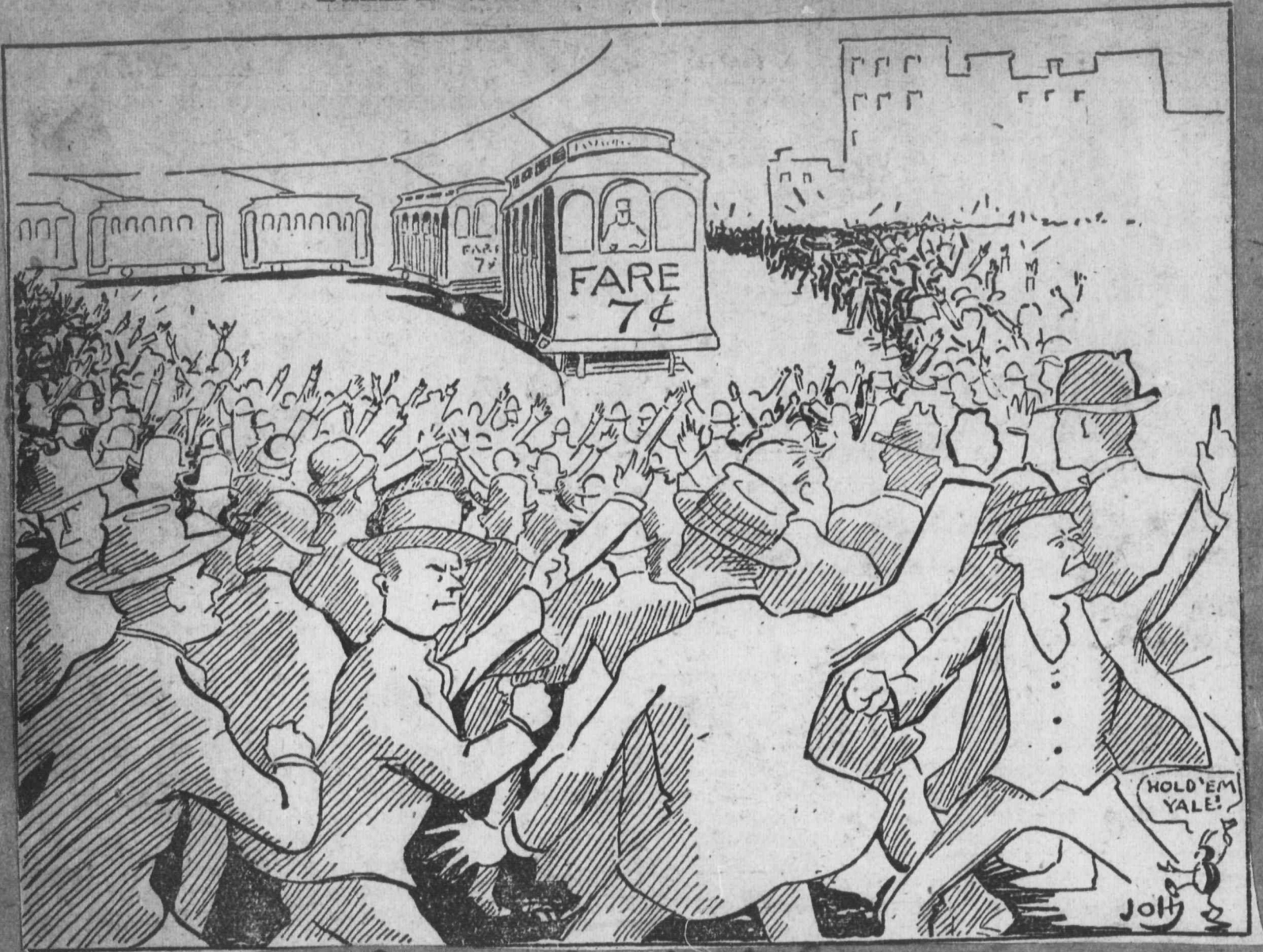
"I never did anything wrong in my life, and I do not intend to begin now."—Mayor Patrick R. Griffin, February 26, 1918.

"Me too."—Commissioner McFeely's attitude, March 6, 1918.

Questions and Answers.

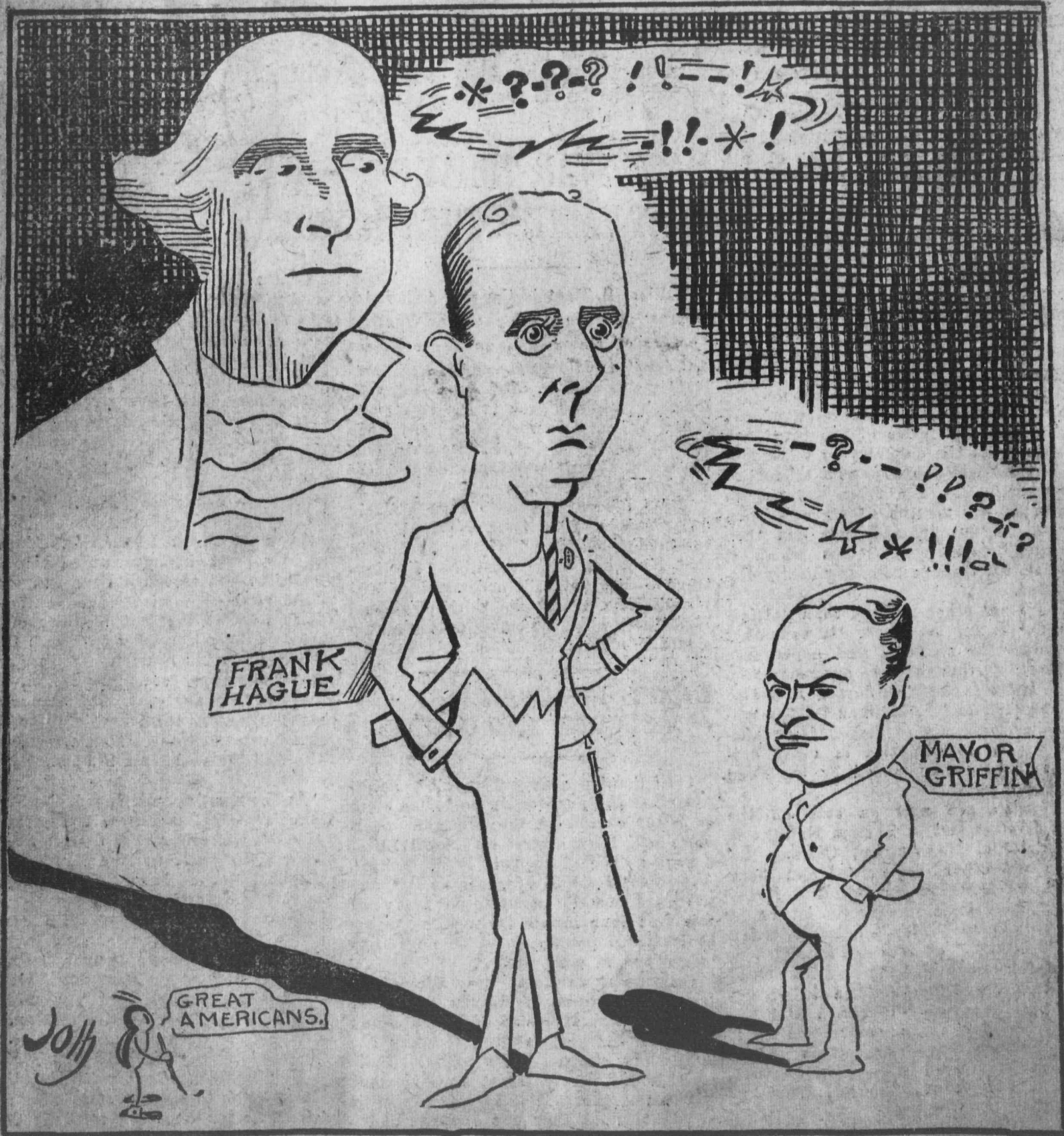
Dove of Peace, of Course.
Hoboken, March 7, 1918.
Editor Hudson Dispatch:
What was the bird perching on the Griffin-McFeely halo—a dove of peace or a chicken? J. McB.
Answer—A dove of peace, of course. The form of the bird showed that, besides which there was the significant olive branch in the dove's mouth.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"



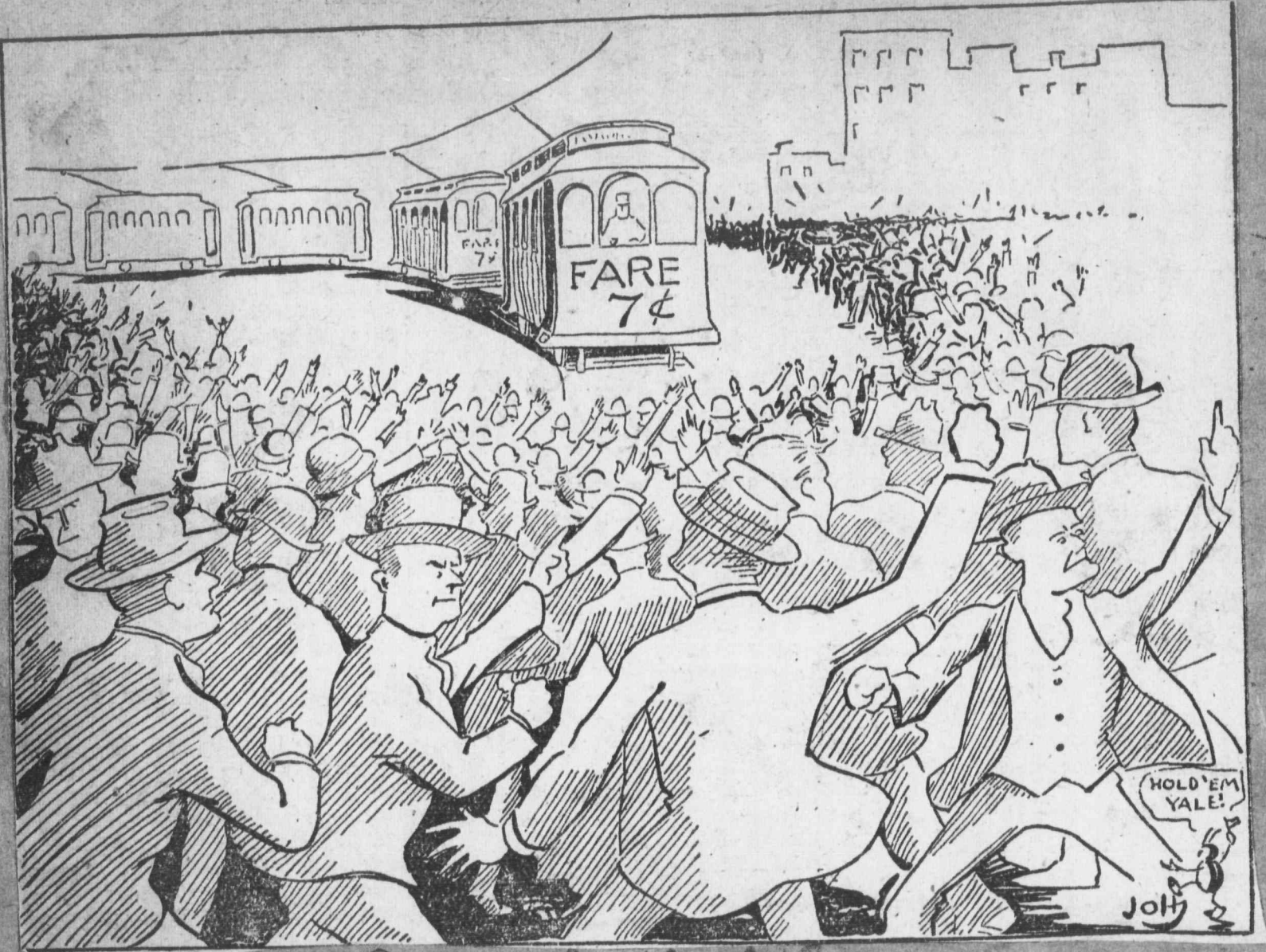
Dispatch, 18, 1918,

MODERN POLITICAL HALO MILLINERY



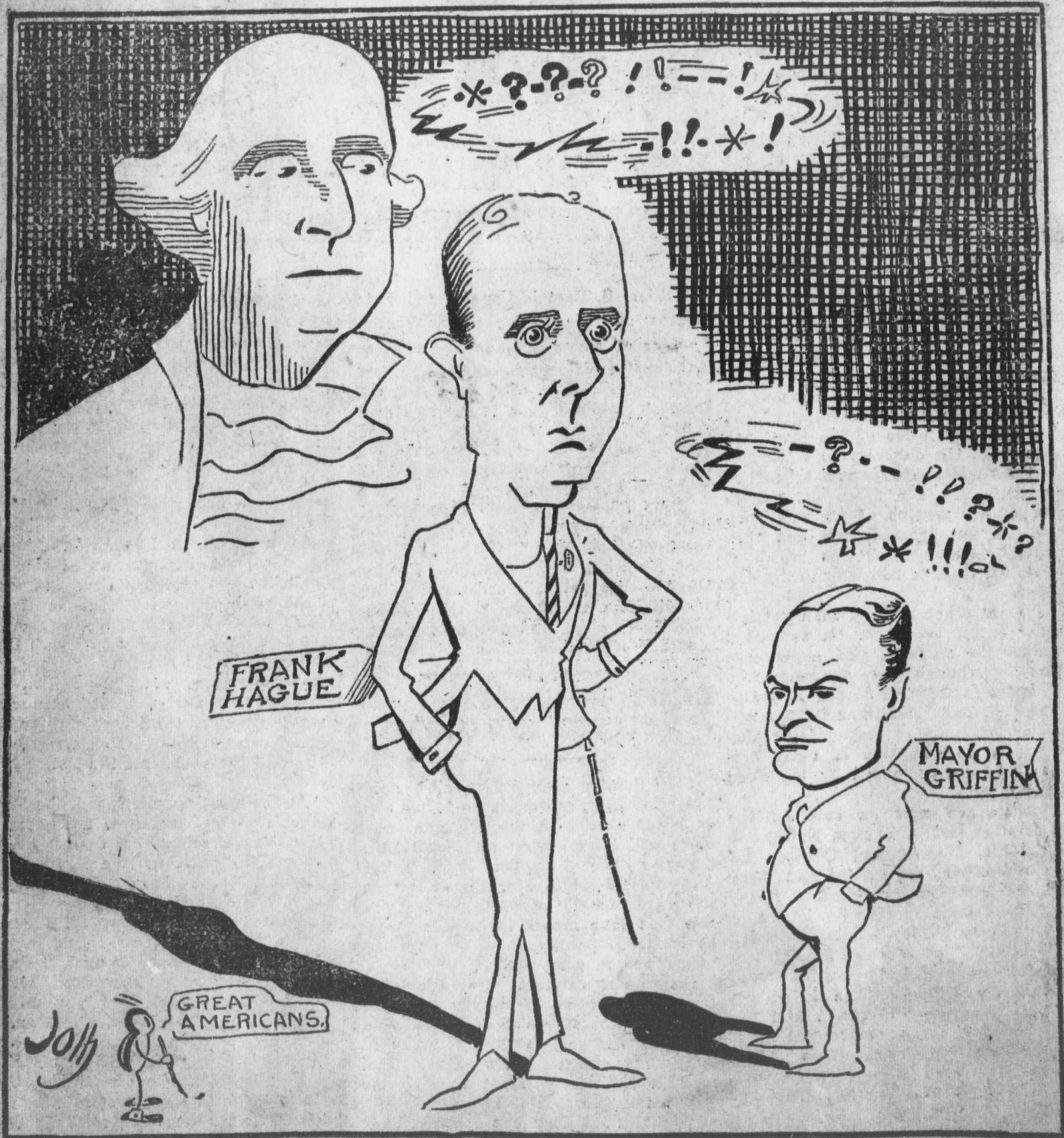
"I did it with my little hatchet I cannot tell a lie."—George Washington.
"I never did anything wrong in my life and I do not intend to begin now."—Patrick R. Griffin.
"I owe my success to telling the truth."—Frank Hague.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"



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"I owe my success to telling the truth."—Frank Hague.

CHERRY TREE INCIDENTS IN HUDSON COUNTY



*Dispatch
Feb. 23, 1918*

VERDON CARTOON A BIG HIT AT COURT HOUSE

Harry Lambert Clips It From Paper and Sends It to Governor.

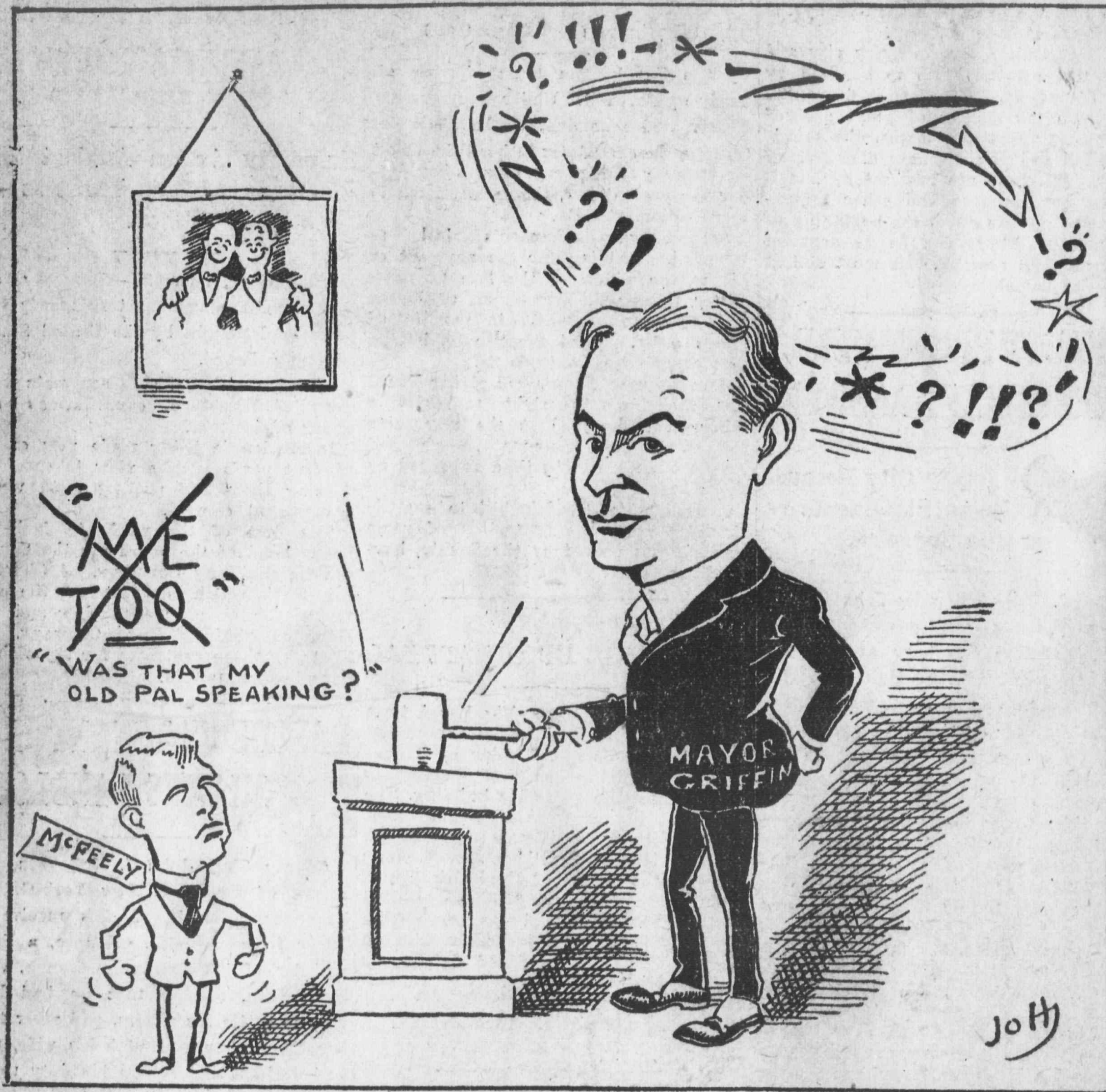
Harry Lambert, clerk in the county clerk's office, and exponent of anti-Verdonism, was so "tickled with the cartoon of William P. Verdon, the Hoboken Republican leader, and his arch enemy, that he cut it from his copy of the Dispatch Thursday morning, and enclosed the clipping in an envelope, which he addressed to Governor Walter Edge.

The cartoon made a great hit at the Court House, Sheriff John Wagner, having, it is said, secured a corner on five copies. William P. Verdon and Mayor Frank Hague, of Hoboken, from reports, also secured extra copies.

Dispatch

MARCH 1, 1918.

HIS HALO



"I Never Did Anything Wrong in My Life and I am Not Going to Start Now."—Patrick R. Griffin, Mayor of Hoboken



FOR COMMISSIONER
VOTE FOR
Herman A. Henke

At Election March 16th, 1915

Charged to Herman A. Henke
Campaign Committee

Mark An ☒ In Square
Opposite My Name

10

10



VOTE FOR
Richard Bowes
FOR COMMISSIONER

Kindly Mark an ☒ After
Name on Ballot

MARCH 16th, 1915

Charged to Richard Bowes Campaign
Committee

10

10

10

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
ELECTION, MARCH 16, 1915
FOR COMMISSIONERS

TO BE VOTED FOR THROUGHOUT THE CITY

1st WARD

2nd WARD

3rd WARD

4th WARD

5th WARD



Patrick R. Griffin



Gustav Bach



James H. Londrigan



Bernard N. McFeely



August Koenig

DON'T DIVIDE YOUR PRINCIPLES

VOTE FOR 5 IN THE FIRST CHOICE COLUMN

Charge to Democratic City Committee

25

25



If elected I will adhere strictly to the law
prohibiting secret caucuses of the Commissioners
and insist that all meetings be held in public.

HERMAN A. HENKE

Candidate for Commissioner.

Charge to Herman A. Henke Campaign Committee

10

10

A VOTE FOR ME

Is a Vote to
KEEP THE CONCERT HALLS AND
CABARET CLOSED



FOR COMMISSIONER

MARTIN COOKE

To be Voted for at the Election on
March 16th.

Charge to the Martin Cooke Campaign Committee.

1



FOR COMMISSIONER

VOTE FOR

Herman A. Henke

At Election March 16th, 1915

Charged to Herman A. Henke
Campaign Committee

Mark An ☒ In Square

Opposite My Name



VOTE FOR

Richard Bowes
FOR COMMISSIONER

Kindly Mark an ☒ After
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MARCH 16th, 1915

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Committee

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
ELECTION, MARCH 16, 1915
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VOTE FOR 5 IN THE FIRST CHOICE COLUMN

Charge to Democratic City Committee



If elected I will adhere strictly to the law
prohibiting secret caucuses of the Commissioners
and insist that all meetings be held in public.

HERMAN A. HENKE

Candidate for Commissioner.

Charge to Herman A. Henke Campaign Committee

A VOTE FOR ME

Is a Vote to
KEEP THE CONCERT HALLS AND
CABARET CLOSED



FOR COMMISSIONER

MARTIN COOKE

To be Voted for at the Election on
March 16th.

Charge to the Martin Cooke Campaign Committee.



Partial Copy
of Ballot

VOTE FOR

THOMAS F. CAREY

For First Choice as indicated
and 4 other first choices or
your ballot will be void.

Charged to Thomas F. Carey Campaign
Committee

FOR COMMISSIONERS
Vote for Five

GUSTAV BACH,
DIEDERICH BAHRENBURG,
THEODORE C. BAZZINI,
ELBRIDGE V. S. BESSON,
SAMUEL A BESSON,
GEORGE BILLINGTON,
CHRISTOPHER BOBBE,
RICHARD BOWES,
CHARLES BURKE,
JOHN JOSEPH BYRNES,
JAMES J. CALLAGHAN,
THOMAS F. CAREY,

AND OTHERS

FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	THIRD CHOICE	OTHER CHOICE
X			

Democratic Nomination
For Excise Commissioner



DAVE HAMILTON

To be Voted throughout the City
at the Primaries, Sept. 24th, 1912.

Charged to the Dave Hamilton
Campaign Committee.

VOTE FOR

Commissioner

At Election, March 16, 1915



PATRICK R. GRIFFIN

Mark An ☒ In Square

Opposite my Name.

Charge to Patrick R. Griffin Campaign
Committee

For Councilman

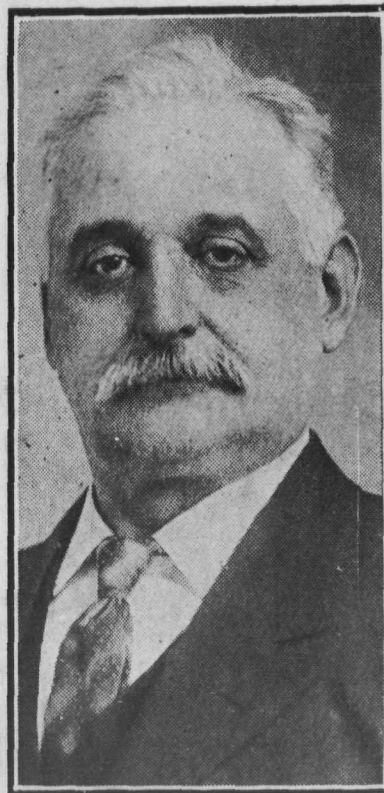


Dave Hamilton

10

Responsible Man for Responsible Office

VOTE FOR



LOUIS S. FUGAZZI

FOR COMMISSIONER

at Election, March 16th

Mark X in square opposite my name

Charge to Louis S. Fugazzi
Campaign Committee

FOR COMMISSIONER

Samuel A. Besson

Election Tuesday, March 16th
6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Mark an X in square opposite my name
and also the names of four other candidates
in First Choice Column. Vote for Five
Men in first choice column or your vote
will be rejected by the Election Board.

To make our City a better place
to live in is my aim.

Charged to Samuel A.
Besson.





Partial Copy of Ballot

VOTE FOR

THOMAS F. CAREY

For First Choice as indicated
and 4 other first choices or
your ballot will be void.

Charged to Thomas F. Carey Campaign Committee

FOR COMMISSIONERS
Vote for Five

GUSTAV BACH,
DIEDERICH BAHRENBURG,
THEODORE C. BAZZINI,
ELBRIDGE V. S. BESSON,
SAMUEL A. BESSON,
GEORGE BILLINGTON,
CHRISTOPHER BOBBE,
RICHARD BOWES,
CHARLES BURKE,
JOHN JOSEPH BYRNES,
JAMES J. CALLAGHAN,
THOMAS F. CAREY,

AND OTHERS

FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	THIRD CHOICE	OTHER CHOICE
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

X

Democratic Nomination For Excise Commissioner



DAVE HAMILTON

**To be Voted throughout the City
at the Primaries, Sept. 24th, 1912.**

Charged to the Dave Hamilton
Campaign Committee.

VOTE FOR Commissioner

At Election, March 16, 1915



PATRICK R. GRIFFIN

Mark An ☒ In Square

Opposite my Name.

Charge to Patrick R. Griffin Campaign Committee

For Councilman

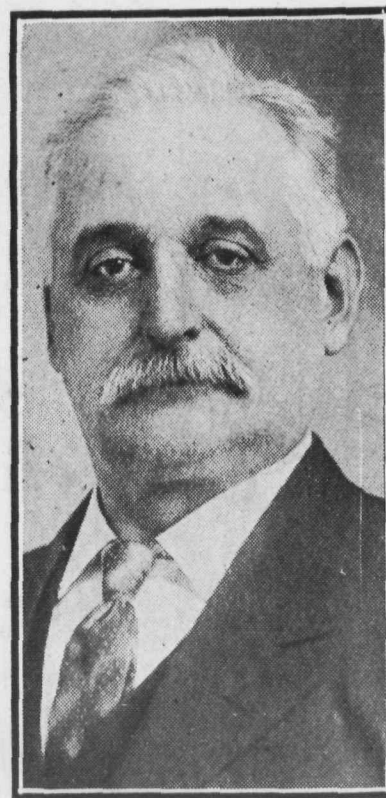


Dave Hamilton

• 10

Responsible Man for Responsible Office

VOTE FOR



LOUIS S. FUGAZZI
FOR COMMISSIONER

at Election, March 16th

Mark X in square opposite my name

Charge to Louis S. Fugazzi
Campaign Committee



FOR COMMISSIONER
Samuel A. Besson

Election Tuesday, March 16th
6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Mark an X in square opposite my name and also the names of four other candidates in First Choice Column. Vote for Five Men in first choice column or your vote will be rejected by the Election Board.

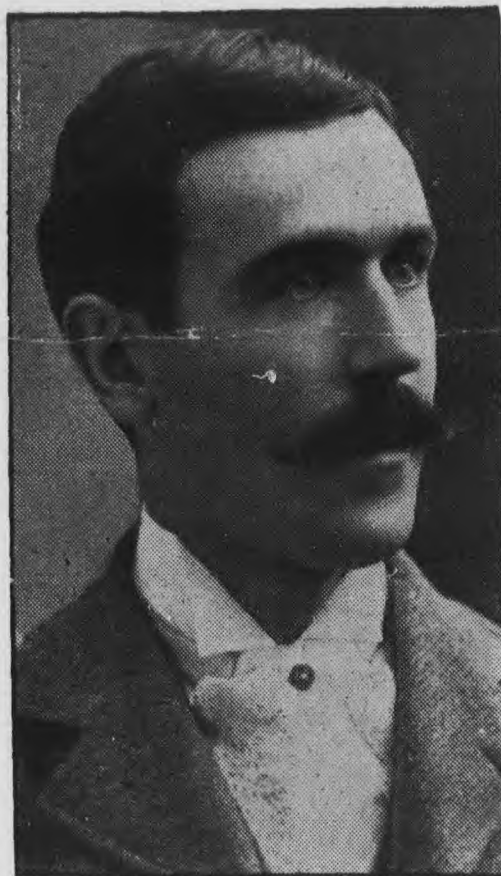
**To make our City a better place
to live in is my aim.**

6 Charged to Samuel A. Besson.



Regular Democratic Nominee
For Councilman

FIFTH WARD



MARTIN J. WHELAN

To the Voters of the Fifth Ward

Hoboken, N. J., November 1, 1905.

DEAR SIR:

As a candidate for Councilman of this Ward, I respectfully ask your assistance and suffrage at the Election on Tuesday next, November 7th.

I have been a life-long resident of this City; am conservative in my views and judicious in my actions, and have heretofore faithfully served our Ward as a Tax Commissioner during the past four years (the last two of which I was President of the Board.)

If elected Councilman it will be my aim to promote the welfare of the people generally, and the taxpayers in particular, and being unfettered by any ante-election pledges or promises, I am in a position to use my voice and vote in best furthering the interests of our City, by a thorough attention to public affairs and the adoption of ordinary common sense business methods.

I am in favor of increased educational facilities, and will use every effort to secure more ample and better fire protection for the people of our Ward. I am in favor of limited franchises to all corporate interests and adequate compensation in return for same, and believe, on the whole, that the interests of our Ward and City can be best served by an honest, progressive and judicious economy in the administration of its affairs, and with full confidence in the wisdom of the voters of the Fifth Ward, I submit to you, for your kind consideration and support, my name as your candidate for Councilman of this Ward.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN J. WHELAN.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF SOME OF THE PUBLIC ACTIONS OF MARTIN J. WHELAN, CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN.

A Tax Commissioner should naturally make a good City Father. No political school should produce a better graduate for higher honors, and when the Democrats of the Fifth Ward selected Martin J. Whelan as their candidate for Councilman they readily demonstrated their determination to secure only the very best and a man conversant with the city's needs and affairs. Mr. Whelan's long and successful connection with the Tax Commission makes him valuable and especially adaptable as a City Father.—The Inquirer.

Martin J. Whelan, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, who is the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward, has represented the people of the Fifth Ward in the Tax Board for the past four years, and for two terms has been President of the Board. Having served so long as a member of this Board, Mr. Whelan has obtained a very good knowledge of the financial standing of the city and also the workings of the various municipal departments. He has labored assiduously during the past year for the erection of a fire house in the northern section of the city, known as the Fifth Ward, where a large number of four and five-story dwellings and factories are insufficiently protected against fire.

Not only are the residents of the Fifth Ward pleased with Mr. Whelan's record as a member of the Tax Board, but the people throughout the city are loud in their praise and all would be greatly pleased to see him elected a member of the Common Council.—The Inquirer.

Extract from report of meeting of the Tax Board held on July 21, 1905:

President Whelan raised an interesting point covering the two lots given to the city in Adams street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in return for the vacation of portions of streets for the proposed Stevens campus.

"Before we adjourn," said President Whelan, "there is one matter to which I would like to draw your attention.

When the city vacated the northern end of River street and the eastern end of Seventh street for the new Stevens campus and athletic grounds, it received four scholarships in the institute and two lots of land in the Fifth Ward. These, I believe, were intended as a site for a fire house such as is insisted upon by the Fire Underwriters, and certainly needed for the better protection of life and property in the Fifth Ward. These lots are located on Adams street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, behind the St. George Cricket Grounds, and right in the swamp. They would, therefore, be altogether unsuitable as a site for a fire house, and I think that the Mayor and Council should be so notified."

President Whelan's views were unanimously concurred in and a motion was adopted directing the Clerk to notify the Mayor and Council of the Board's views concerning the matter.—The Observer.

Extract from President Whelan's address at the Board of Tax Commissioners' banquet, June 16, 1905:

"It has been suggested heretofore that the creation of a Board of Finance, to take the place of the Board of Tax Commissioners, would give to the city a better financial working system. Personally, I fail to agree in this. The result of appointing Finance Boards in other cities has been seen, and in my opinion we do not require or desire any here. I consider that the people are to be the sole judges of our actions, and we are perfectly willing that our actions be judged by them.

"Furthermore, we cannot too severely condemn the action of such municipal departments as exceed annually the appropriations granted to them. These appropriations are generally made on a liberal estimate usually furnished by their respective heads, and should, therefore, be sufficient for their needs. No reasonable excuse can be had or given for such action excepting extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances."—The Observer.

HOW TO VOTE ON THE MACHINE



If you intend voting the straight Republican ticket and would like to vote for Martin J. Whelan, the Democratic candidate for Councilman, the directions are as follows:

1. When you walk up to the machine close the curtain.

Look for the Eagle, on the left of the machine, which indicates the Republican ticket, and pull down the knob until the bell rings.

3. Over the name of each candidate you will find a small knob. The knob over Mr. McGovern's name PUSH UP, and the knob over Martin J. Whelan's name PULL DOWN.

4. Open the curtain and walk out.

The voting machines will be in use at 720 Willow Avenue and also at 155 Ninth Street.

"Deeds, Not Words"

FOR CONGRESS

ELEVENTH DISTRICT



Cornelius Ford

X

CORNELIUS FORD *Regular Democrat*
Revision of Tariff

1

Charged to Ford Campaign Committee

FOR MAYOR



JOSEPH F. X. STACK

To the Democratic Voters of the Eleventh Congressional District:

Gentlemen:—

On Tuesday, September 24, the Primary Election will be held. At this primary there is to be nominated a candidate for Congress. There are five candidates looking for the nomination. Among the five is one who has represented the County of Hudson in the New Jersey Legislature during the years of 1910, 1911 and 1912.

His record as a member of these three sessions of the Legislature, we believe, entitles him to your support at the coming primaries.

Although not blessed with much of this world's goods, Cornelius Ford has shown remarkable ability as a debater and legislator at Trenton. Believing that a true record of the work accomplished for the workingmen and people at large of the State should be placed before the electorate we take this opportunity of placing before you the following measures introduced, advocated and voted for by Hon. Cornelius Ford and which were enacted into law by the New Jersey State Legislature:

Session 1911.

Chapter 42: Regulating employment agencies and licensing the same.

Chapter 94: Making a misdemeanor the improper influencing of labor representatives or foremen.

Chapter 95: Employers' liability and compensation act.

Chapter 136: Prohibiting the employment of children in mercantile establishments during school hours; providing for a 58-hour week, and prohibiting children under 16 years to work between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Chapter 198: Appointment of commissioners on old-age pensions and old-age insurance.

Chapter 206: Providing for the safety and health of foundry workers by minimizing drafts and doing away with noxious gases, etc., by exhaust fans in foundries in the State.

Chapter 210: Increasing factory inspectors by the number of 8 (making in all a total of 21), for the better enforcement of factory and workshops laws.

Chapter 214: Fire escape law, amending factory laws and placing New

Jersey in the vanguard of states in the protection of workers in factories and workshops.

Chapter 243: Eight-hour day on State, county, and municipal work.

Chapter 273: Providing for at least one-half-hour mealtime after six continuous hours of labor.

Chapter 307: A plumber's license act.

Chapter 327: Providing for sanitation in bakeshops, etc., and also compelling the licensing of same.

Chapter 363: Prohibiting the employment of persons under 21 years in first-class cities and under 18 years in second-class cities as telephone or telegraph messengers between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Chapter 371: A semi-monthly pay act for railroad employees.

Chapter 372: Eliminating contract labor in penal institutions and providing for a State-use system.

Session 1912.

Chapter 5: Providing for proper ventilation and prevention of unhealthy inhalations in factory, foundries and workshops.

Chapter 6: Providing for safeguarding machinery so as to minimize danger of accidents to employees.

Chapter 127: Providing for the proper ventilation and sanitation in bakeshops and places where other foodstuffs are manufactured.

Chapter 216: Regulating and limiting the hours of employment of females in any manufactory, mercantile establishment, bakery, laundry and restaurant in order to safeguard the health of such female employees. Not more than 10 hours a day for six days.

Chapter 331: Licensing and regulating moving picture machines to safeguard the lives of patrons.

Chapter 351: Requiring the reporting of occupational diseases and such as poisoning from lead, mercury, arsenic and phosphorous or their compounds, or from anthrax or compressed air illness.

Chapter 394: (Loan Shark Law). Licensing and regulating the business of loans on pledges of personal property, chattel mortgages and assignment of salary or wages and allowing a maximum interest of 12 per centum per annum. Making violation a misdemeanor.

Does not a record such as above deserve reward?

In further testimony of Cornelius Ford's unselfish and untiring work in behalf of the people of our State, read what Governor Wilson and Speaker of the 1912 House of Assembly, Hon. Thomas H. McCran (Republican) say:

Extracts from platform adopted by the Republican City Convention, in the City of Hoboken, September 25, 1905.

We declare that the manner in which the business of our city has been conducted by the present officials has brought discredit upon the fair name of our city, impaired its credit, and provoked the wrathful indignation of its taxpayers and citizens.

It is regretful to note that the present administration, when charged in open court with mismanagement, corrupt methods, wasteful expenditures of public money, and willful disregard of the interests of the city, should have admitted through its Corporation Attorney that irregularities existed.

We condemn the action of the administration in placing obstacles in the way of an honest investigation into the affairs of the city, at the instance of its taxpayers, by the interference of the city's Corporation

Attorney in raising the question of the constitutionality of the act permitting the court to order such investigation, after he, the Corporation Attorney had admitted that irregularities existed.

We condemn the action of the Democratic City Convention, which, in the face of the facts in the case, declares "that the eminent jurist before whom the application had been filed had refused to grant the investigation," when, in fact, the eminent jurist mentioned was on the point of granting said investigation when the Corporation Attorney interposed the objection that the act was unconstitutional, thereby delaying the investigation. We ask, Why should an objection be made to an investigation, if the affairs of the city are honestly conducted?

We declare that the annual expenses of the city have been continually increased during the past four years, and hold the present administration directly responsible; and we declare this increase due entirely to the extravagant expenditures of money, in

Governor Woodrow Wilson in a speech at St. Patrick's Hall, Jersey City:

"Mr. Ford, so far as I know, is unimpeachable. It has been said about Mr. Ford that his interests are too much specialized and centered; that he does not really think of any legislation except that which is in the interest of the laboring man.

"Well, I might wish that he were interested in more things, but I cannot say that I can criticise him for being interested in that matter. I want to say that, whereas Mr. Ford and his associates in the great labor organizations of the State had independent preferences with regard to the provisions in the Employers' Liability and Workingmen's Compensation Act, they co-operated in the passage of the act that finally went through in a way which was wholly to their credit.

"They were not working, so far as I discovered, for any private or partisan advantage; they were working for the thing that all had at heart, namely, the true interests of the workingmen of this great commonwealth as before the courts of the commonwealth. Therefore I want very heartily to include Mr. Ford in the list."

Speaker McCran addressing a convention of wage earners at Paterson, N. J.:

"I think the opportunity is a happy one, in that I can truthfully say after having spent three years in the legislative halls in Trenton with Cornelius Ford, that in my opinion I don't believe that the labor interests in New Jersey will ever have a more active and harder worker and one who has accomplished as much during his period of service in the New Jersey Legislature than Cornelius Ford.

"While I served on the other side of the House with him I can candidly say that during his entire service as an Assemblyman he at all times had the good will of every member of that House, and that at all times he was willing to sit down and talk over matters with the members of the House propositions in which he was interested, and as a result of that good will, and his willingness to labor for the purposes of legislation in which he was interested, is the reason, or the reasons, why upon the statute books of New Jersey, within the last few years there has been more beneficial legislative acts in the interest of the people at large than has been accomplished perhaps in the entire history of the State of New Jersey before that. I think that New Jersey, indeed, can feel proud of the fact that it stands in the forefront in all this country in legislation that is of general interest to the workers."

In addition to the above Mr. Ford supported by voice and vote:

Geran Election Law.

Corrupt Practices Law.

Public Utilities Law, giving power to the Public Utilities Commission to regulate rates, etc., of railroads, gas, water, electric and other public utility corporations.

FORD CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

the creation of needless and useless city offices, exorbitant prices paid for all city work, and the unwarranted increase of the salaries of city employees.

We call attention to the incompetent treatment of the sewer problem, and protest and denounce the attempt of the present administration to foist upon the city an expensive pumping system, which, when completed, would entail the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars and accomplish the ruin of nearly all the buildings in the improved meadow section. We claim that the present system, if properly operated, would do more to solve the sewer problem than the contemplated pumping system.

We condemn the action of the present administration in failing to compel the corporations to place all their telephone, telegraph, trolley and electric light wires underground and the removal of their poles from the city streets.

We are in favor of more and better public school buildings, so that every child of

school age may have the advantage of a full day's schooling, in a well-lighted, comfortably heated and sanitary building.

We favor the enactment of a law providing for the taxation of corporation property on the same basis as that of private individuals.

We favor a change in the existing method of taxing the franchises of public utility corporations using the streets. If the trolley, gas, electric light, telephone and telegraph franchises, worth millions of dollars, were annually assessed upon the basis of their true value and taxed at local rate, the same as private real estate is assessed and taxed, the city would receive annually nearly ten times the amount that it now receives as taxes on said franchises.

We favor the enactment of a law to prevent the granting of perpetual franchises to corporations using the public streets, and limiting the duration of new franchises to twenty-five years.

We believe that every effort should be made for clean, well paved and lighted

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We favor the enactment of a law providing for the taxation of corporation property on the same basis as that of private individuals.

We favor a change in the existing method of taxing the franchises of public utility corporations using the streets. If the trolley, gas, electric light, telephone and telegraph franchises, worth millions of dollars, were annually assessed upon the basis of their true value and taxed at local rate, the same as private real estate is assessed and taxed, the city would receive annually nearly ten times the amount that it now receives as taxes on said franchises.

We favor the enactment of a law to prevent the granting of perpetual franchises to corporations using the public streets, and limiting the duration of new franchises to twenty-five years.

We believe that every effort should be made for clean, well paved and lighted

streets, and the sanitary removal of ashes and garbage.

We pledge ourselves to support all measures which will bring about a businesslike, systematic and economic administration of the affairs of our city government in all of its departments.

The Democratic administration has been one of useless extravagance, thereby causing an increase of 14 points in the tax rate. Who but the man that pays rent is affected by it? Every landlord in the city has increased the rents from \$1 to \$5 a month. Have you ever asked yourself why you were compelled to pay higher rents than ever, and without any extra improvements in your flat? The following few facts will show why your rent has been increased and why the tax rate of the city has gone up 14 points:

This is the only city in the State of New Jersey that employs a business manager of the School Board at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

The Police Board meets but once a month, and they employ a clerk at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

The Mayor of the city claims that the Library Board paid \$900 for certain work that could have been done for \$400.

The poor funds of the city are being used to pay electioneering debts by officials of the city.

More park-keepers are employed by the city than there are parks; and when the Mayor of the city makes a tour of inspection he doesn't find one of the park-keepers at his post.

These are but a few of the many useless, extravagant expenditures created by the Democratic party. To enumerate them all would require quite a large volume. Not being satisfied with the existing extravagance, they propose erecting a pumping station at an enormous cost, and which, after being erected, would entail an enormous annual cost to maintain. From their actions, one is led to believe that they are under the impression that they were

elected for but one purpose, and that to create expense.

The Republican Party, fully appreciating the condition created by the ring in the City Hall of Hoboken, and the existence of the rotten jury system in vogue in the Sheriff's office of the county, through which the life, liberty and prosperity of the citizens are in peril, have used the utmost care in its selection of candidates for the different offices to be voted for at this election.

We ask you to support the candidates nominated by the Republican Party, and assure you that, if they are elected on the 7th day of November, every man so elected will do all in his power to do away with the evils mentioned and give to the citizens of the city and county a clean, business administration.

Republican City Committee.





**To the Democratic Voters
of the
Second Ward:**

At the Primary Election to be held on Tuesday next you will be afforded an opportunity of casting your ballot for such candidates for office whom you consider best qualified to represent your interests. Having faithfully represented the Second Ward in the Common Council for the past two years, I respectfully solicit your consideration and suffrage for re-election as Councilman, and assure you that I will render a faithful account of my stewardship should you manifest your confidence in me by casting your ballot in my favor.

"One good term deserves another."

Respectfully,

September 18th, 1913.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY TICKET.

Erase in the first column the names of candidates for nominations except those for whom you wish to vote. Erase by drawing a single line with a black lead pencil horizontally across the name. Do not make any other mark on the ticket.

For Members of the
General Assembly.
(Vote for 12.)

MARK A. SULLIVAN
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY
EDWARD KENNY
JAMES BAKER
WILLIAM C. KACKENMESTER
WILLIAM S. DAVIDSON
CHARLES P. OLWELL
OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE
PETER H. JAMES
CORNELIUS FORD
JAMES C. AGNEW
JAMES H. CHRISTIE

For County Clerk.
(Vote for 1.)

JOHN F. CROSBY
ADOLPH LANKERING

For Register of Deeds.
(Vote for 1.)

JOHN J. McMAHON
THOMAS M. G. LENNON

For Coroners.
(Vote for 2.)

CHARLES KUGELMANN
JAMES M. HOUGHTON

For Mayor.
(Vote for 1.)

~~LAWRENCE FAGAN~~
~~JACOB E. W. KUPFER~~
MAURICE J. STACK

For Water Commissioner.
Full Term.
(Vote for 1.)

GOTTFRIED J. BANDHOLZ
HENRY SCHWIERING
DANIEL WALLACE

For Water Commissioner.
Unexpired Term.
(Vote for 1.)

MARTIN LYONS
CHARLES SCHULTZE

For Excise Commissioners.
(Vote for 5.)

JOSEPH S. WEINTHAL
WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS
HERMAN M. WENDT
ANDREW SERVENTI
THOMAS F. DEVLIN

LOUIS H. BELLOFF
MAGNUS BREDENBEK
WILLIAM F. DIETRICH
SAMUEL ENGLER
JAMES B. FITZPATRICK
JOHN A. HOPKINS
DAVID C. HAMILTON
WILLIAM HOTH
THOMAS J. KEHOE
HENRY MILLER
JAMES E. O'BRIEN
MARK L. RYAN
MAX REICH

For Councilman.
(Vote for 1.)

CHARLES ZANG

For Tax Commissioner.
(Vote for 1.)

DAVID VAN WYK

For Justice of the Peace.
(Vote for 1.)

WILLIAM C. BUDENBENDER

For Committeeman.
(Vote for 1.)

FRED. J. BURGHARDT
MAURICE J. STACK

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY TICKET.

Erase in the first column the names of candidates for nominations except those for whom you wish to vote. Erase by drawing a single line with a black lead pencil horizontally across the name. Do not make any other mark on the ticket.

For Members of the
General Assembly.
(Vote for 12.)

GEORGE A. HITCHCOCK
BENJAMIN D. VAN BEUREN
HARLAN BESSON
JAMES D. BOYD
EDWARD T. TONISSEN
JOHN M. DILLON
JAMES J. DONNELLY
FREDERICK GUNSET
JAMES J. QUILL
JOHN H. COOPER
JOHN V. V. VREDENBURGH
LOUIS G. MORTEN

~~ALBERT HIGSON~~
~~HAROLD BOUTON~~
~~FREDERICK H. OTTO~~
~~PHILIP W. CREGE~~
~~THEODORE L. BIERCK~~
~~FORREST A. HEATH~~
~~GEORGE E. RECORD~~
~~RUDOLPH SCHROEDER~~
~~WILLIAM HENDLEY~~
~~FREDERICK VOLLMER, JR.~~
~~BENJAMIN T. TRACY~~
~~EMIL STREIBAU~~

For County Clerk.
(Vote for 1.)

THEODORE MENDLES
~~GUSTAV A. REINGSTEN~~

For Register of Deeds.
(Vote for 1.)

ANDREW O. OVEREND
~~RALPH S. YOUNG~~

For Coroners.
(Vote for 2.)

DAVID FOSTER
JOHN J. O'NEILL

~~SIMON W. SHARPE~~
~~JOSEPH INTRIGASO~~

For Mayor.
(Vote for 1.)

~~GEORGE GONZALES~~
EDWIN L. MANSFIELD

For Water Commissioner.
Full Term.
(Vote for 1.)

LUDWIG SCHROEDER
~~ROBERT C. WOERNER~~

For Water Commissioner.
Unexpired Term.
(Vote for 1.)

LEWIS C. KELLER
~~BENJAMIN SLATER~~

For Excise Commissioners.
(Vote for 5.)

ROBERT ERNST
CHARLES W. BAUER
ADOLPH KELLER
CONRAD G. WERNER
RICHARD F. BATT

~~FREDERICK WENDELKEN~~
~~WILLIAM T. HATTEN~~
~~FRANK J. LIES~~
~~ERNEST F. MUZZI~~
~~WILSON TAYLOR~~

~~WILLIAM CARROLL~~

For Councilman.
(Vote for 1.)

CHARLES H. WAREING
~~ANTHONY J. VOLK~~

For Tax Commissioner.
(Vote for 1.)

~~THOMAS C. McNAMARA~~
ROBERT S. PALLEHNER

For Justice of the Peace.
(Vote for 1.)

~~OSCAR JUNGCLAUS~~
HERBERT W. PURDY

For Committeeman.
(Vote for 2.)

~~WALTER ALLISON~~
OWEN HEALY
CHARLES H. WAREING
~~RUDOLPH SCHROEDER~~