

The Morris County Chronicle

and the MORRIS COUNTY STANDARD,
Morristown, N. J.

Published Weekly by
PIERSON & SURDAM
OFFICE: No. 18 Park Place
Telephone Call 295

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year 2.00 | Six Months . \$1.00
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
Of New York.

It may be that a good many of the lawmakers thought there was politics in the reception to the Legislature by the Governor at Sea Girt last week. If they did they were mistaken. In fact, Governor Fort took occasion to have a typewritten statement ready for the correspondents who were detailed to cover the event. This is a copy of it: "The representatives of the newspapers at Sea Girt will do me a personal favor if they will state that it is the wish of the Governor that the public should know that the gatherings here on various days, on his invitation, are not political conferences, and that no political conferences are being called by the Executive at Sea Girt. The Sea Girt encampment and the cottage occupied by the Governor belong to all the people of the State. In my invitations, whether special or general, I do not regard political lines, and do not intend to do so while I am Governor. I want the Democrats to feel that they are just as welcome at Sea Girt as Republicans. Of course, it will be impossible to prevent men interested in politics from talking with one another, but there will not be any political conferences at Sea Girt called by me, or participated in by me. I want this to be accepted as final, and to be acted upon by all. Sea Girt is not a political headquarters."

Several liquor journals are representing that Mr. Taft is opposed to prohibition and that he has spoken out on the subject. Mr. Taft said Saturday that he had never publicly discussed the prohibition question. The quotations that are being used are taken from speeches in which he discussed the prudence of Legislatures to pass laws without regard to the possibility or impossibility of their being enforced. As illustrating this point he mentioned some laws governing the liquor traffic. Mr. Taft was not referring at all to the ethics of the prohibition question as a national issue in this campaign, and Mr. Bryan has made a similar statement. There are evidences, however, that both candidates are fully alive to the growing importance of this question throughout the country.

The Republican and Democratic pledges on the publicity issue are now at one with each other, except that Bryan has promised to make public the contributions to the Democratic fund before election and has pledged himself not to accept more than \$10,000 from any individual. While the Democrats apparently scored a hit in profiting publicly before election they have not, Republicans point out, subjected themselves to the operation of any law, and the matter stands merely as a pledge on their part with no penalty for non-fulfillment. A Republican campaign without contributions from corporations will, however, be something of a novelty. The jump from contributions by insurance companies in 1904 to no corporate contributions at all this year is a long one.

Mr. Taft was asked last week if he had noticed statements published in New York that Mr. Gompers could not deliver the labor vote. His reply was that there is no so-called class in the American electorate so under control of leaders that its votes can be delivered. He admitted that there is an uncertain number whose views might find expression through their leaders, but in considering the votes of the class as a whole one would have to eliminate a large number who are either Democrats or Republicans and who vote in accordance with their personal convictions.

We would respectfully call the attention of our good friend, John Wise, to the fact that the first money contributed to the Bryan campaign fund was from a Swedish farmer who traveled one hundred miles to put one hundred dollars in Mr. Bryan's hands. He has already secured publicity.

It seems that along with a revival in spelling we are to have more attention paid to arithmetic and algebra. In fact, what the country needs is a little more hard work in the schools and not so many fads in education.

With all the growling about the weather there is no complaint from the farmer. All kinds of crops are phenomenally good in this section, the weather conditions being favorable.

THE GOVERNOR, at the request of President Roosevelt, has named a state commission for the conservation of natural resources. The members of the commission are Professor E. D. Voorhees, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick; Alfred B. Gaskill, State Forester, and Henry B. Kummell, State Geologist, both of Trenton; Morris R. Sherrerd, engineer State Water Supply Commission; John B. Sherman, engineer Inland Waterway Commission. In making the appointments Governor Fort gave out this statement:—"Pursuant to the request of the President of the United States of June 8, carrying out the action of the conference of Governors held at Washington in May last, in which he recommends that each state shall designate a commission for the conservation of natural resources so that there may be a state commission in each state, that better uniformity of action may result, I have concluded to take the action suggested in the President's circular letter and designate a commission for New Jersey. Of course, this commission will not have the power to incur any expense except the Legislature shall hereafter authorize it, and in order that the commissioners may be men who are both familiar with the work and can devote some time to it, I have designated certain state officials already familiar with the various subjects who are in the employ of the state and can therefore be expected to give the necessary time to the work without additional compensation."

The Democrats in Morris township made a desperate effort on Tuesday and succeeded in getting less than one in five of the voters of the township to vote on the question of the voting machine. As it was the machine was voted out by a vote of ninety-five to twenty. The argument used that the machine prevented independent voting does not seem to hold good in the township. Last fall the Republican majorities ran from 40 to 109, the total vote being 450. This indicates that at least sixty-nine of the voters split their tickets which would be an unusual number with the pocket ballot. The real secret of the Democratic opposition to the voting machine is that they believe that the increase in the prohibition vote came from Democrats pulling the wrong lever through error. There will be no effort on the part of any one, so far as we can learn, to get out the vote for the machines here next Tuesday, for while the Republican leaders are favorably inclined toward the machines they do not deem it of sufficient importance to spend time and money as the Democrats will to get out voters. The question here, as everywhere else, will be settled by a small minority who have some particular reason for wishing to get rid of the machines, while the larger majority of voters will pay no attention to this backward step in politics.

As all the political parties have now made their nominations the campaign can be said to have opened. Mr. Taft is busy on his letter of acceptance in which he will give due attention to the declarations of the Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan is just at present making a strong effort to capture the labor vote, assisted by Mr. Gompers the head of the national labor federation who claims to carry the labor vote in his pocket to swing as he pleases. Meantime the great mass of the common people with several months to study up the situation are quietly going about their affairs and in due season will vote to continue the true friend of the laboring and business man in power by voting for Taft and Sherman.

It is reported that Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance contains no new suggestion regarding the regulation of trusts. Everything he has to recommend on this subject was suggested by him in public speeches before his nomination. This means that will rest so far as corporation regulation is concerned on the Roosevelt policies. The tone of his speech on this subject as well as on the other subjects most vital to the business interests of the country is said to be reassuring. There is no suggestion, however, of a recession from the Roosevelt standards.

Two years ago the late Grover Cleveland made a will in which he bequeathed to his children and other members of his family forty-five thousand dollars. This indicates that in 1906, Mr. Cleveland was by no means a poor man, and since he was drawing an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year at the time of his death, and undoubtedly had taken the precaution to protect his family with life insurance, there is every reason to believe that he died a rich man.

THERE are two ways of insuring campaign publicity. One is to advocate it and another is to select a treasurer of the Campaign Committee from a State in which by law he is required to publish all contributions, whether he wanted to or not. The first way is rhetorical, and the second way is certain and obligatory. This is the Republican way.

RECENTLY a mechanic out of work remarked that it would make but little difference if Bryan was elected, as the Senate and the House were Republican. This reasoning is akin to that of a man who would start a fire on the floor rather than in a stove because the town has a good fire department.

The motto is back upon the gold coin, whereabout some people rejoice. A good many would more rejoice if they could put their hands upon the coin.

NO SHOW.

Eugene V. Debs, socialist candidate for president, admits that he has no show for election, conceding the triumph of William H. Taft at the polls, but is confident of a great increase in the socialist vote on account of the enforced idleness of the working class. If there is no hope of the socialist party winning, how can the idle workingman improve his condition by throwing his vote away on that ticket?

Will he not be doing better to vote to continue in power the party whose policies have given the country very many fat years and few lean ones, the party whose success will do more to restore business activity than would any other result at the poll?—Camden Post-Telegram.

NEITHER proximity to Ocean Grove, with protection under the mile-limit law; nor the unconstitutionality of the excise law will make Asbury Park a "dry" resort, says the Trenton "Times." Liquor has been sold there for years, and is still being sold. Last Wednesday evening the local police force raided the grill-room in the basement of the Devonport Inn, arrested the proprietors of the grill and inn, and found several wash-tubs, "under beds and cots, filled with bottles of beer and iced up ready for use." The chief of police says the place has been running wide open, Sundays included, all summer, and it is fair to assume that other speak-easies have been carrying on business—besides the drug stores. If there is a city or town in which intoxicating liquors cannot be obtained, this fact has not been demonstrated. Asbury Park would be much better off under a license system, financially and morally. Better have licensed hotels than "blind pigs" or speak-easies, the shops that sell illicitly, and beer arks that make deliveries in the homes. High license and strict supervision will do more for the cause of temperance than prohibitory laws that cannot be enforced.

THE State Commission to investigate excise affairs throughout the State have commenced their probing and find that the observance or not of the law depends altogether upon the sentiment of the community. In some towns it is found that the law is strictly observed, while in other communities the wide open policy prevails. One feature of the investigation which has caused surprise is that it has been shown that the saloon business is in most of the large cities a gigantic trust of the brewers. The argument of poor men making a living in the business who would be ruined by a strict enforcement of the law is not borne out by the facts. In Paterson, for instance, out of 494 licenses 335 are issued to and paid for by one brewery, and the same state of affairs prevails in other cities. The heads of these large breweries are distinguished and honored citizens, while the owner of a single saloon is regarded as being an undesirable citizen. One effect of the probing so far has been the stricter enforcement of the law and the recommendations of the commission to the Legislature next winter will be the ground work of whatever excise legislation that will be enacted.

THE "Sunday Call" says: "The 'labor plank' in the Democratic platform is really among the least important of the many radical suggestions. A 'labor department' with a Cabinet office, would be about as useful as a department of Christian Science. The labor injunction matter is merely a fad of Mr. Gompers, who is ambitious to pose as an Apostle of Labor in Politics and a great figure in great conventions. The question is a matter of practice in United States Circuit and District courts, and now that protest has been made against the granting of injunctions without hearing in labor disputes, there will be no further cases, it is quite safe to say. There have been only about a score altogether and none recently. The practice in this State is and will continue to be that prevailing generally. 'When politicians begin to adopt resolutions pledging themselves to the Sacred Cause of Labor, look out for them. They are trying to trick voters for their votes.'"

In five attempts to reach public office, Mr. Bryan has been successful only twice. In 1890 he was elected to the house of representatives with a plurality of 6,713 back of him. Two years later he was re-elected by a plurality of 140. In 1894 he was a candidate for United States senator, and was defeated. Twice he has been defeated for the presidency of the United States, and is again on the road to the same thing. The man seems to be successful in but few things, and they are running conventions, delivering lectures and piling up money.

The Paterson gas company is putting clock work arrangements on the street lamps that light and extinguish the flame at stated hours, night and morning. The apparatus looks like an alarm clock made of galvanized iron. A small jet is left burning all day, and the mechanism turns on the gas at full power at the hours determined upon.

William Jones, a lineman, was brought into police headquarters last Tuesday night suffering with a badly cut hand. His companions had made an effort to stop the flow of blood, and Marshal Holloway tied up the hand and sent them on to Dr. Johnson, who gave the injured man attention. He said he was out in the breaking of a small light of glass in Sidney Grove's shop on Market street, against which he fell as he passed by. The man is said to have been intoxicated.

SHOULD HAVE A SQUARE DEAL.

When the sewer project was in process of evolution it was generally agreed by well-informed people that there would be more or less inconvenience attending the putting in of the plant, that there would be hindrance to business and travel, with possible sickness. All will now agree that the prospective inconvenience was much exaggerated, and that there has been no serious damage resulted from the general tearing up of the streets.

There has been, of course, some annoyances and the streets in some respects are not as smooth as they were before. But in the interest of common fairness, we feel compelled to say a word for Mr. Costa, the sewer contractor. He by his bid saved the town some ten thousand dollars to begin with, and the sewer commissioners, engineers, and inspectors all agree that he has tried in all respects to live up to his contract. In no case has he refused to carry out the instructions of the commissioners and the engineers, and although it is naturally to be supposed that with a half a dozen or more inspectors there should be different interpretations of the same instructions he has obeyed their orders. By the terms of his contract he is to do the work "in accordance with such detailed directions, plans, profiles showing approximate depth of sewers, drawings and instructions as may be furnished and given by the said Board of Sewerage or their engineers during the progress of the construction of the work, which direction, plans, profiles, drawings and instructions are and are hereby made a part of this agreement." ** When the work is completed, all places and street surfaces shall be left clean and in as good order and condition as found in the beginning, or as nearly so as may be practicable. The expenses of repairing all streets along the sewer line where settlements have occurred, or any damages coming from imperfect back-filling, shall be borne by the contractor until the final settlement is made, two (2) months after the completion of the work, as specified in Article S. ** It is provided that should any dispute arise between the engineer or the board of sewerage and contractor as to the meaning of any instructions, plans, drawings and specifications, etc., in connection with the work, the decision of the board of sewerage shall be final and conclusive.

He is under bonds in the sum of forty per cent. of the amount of his contract to faithfully perform his obligations, and on every payment due him fifteen per cent is withheld until the full completion and acceptance of the work. The financing of a work of this kind is no trifling matter as can readily be seen, and with the premium on his bond, money held on the fifteen per cent. clause, the buying of pipe and machinery that cannot be used for a year or more, because of litigation and other delays, and which is not paid for until completed. Mr. Costa has a good many thousand dollars tied up for which he has to pay interest. Then by request of the sewer commissioners and town authorities he started the putting in of laterals for house connections; immediately interested parties interfered in many ways and other persons gave orders for laterals, which, when put in were not paid for. He has been sued for trespass, has paid damages for various other things, and the board of aldermen even resolved to hold up his pay because of the condition of the streets which was bluff pure and simple as it had no authority in the matter. By the terms of his contract Mr. Costa is responsible to no one but the sewer commissioners and then only on written orders. If there is any neglect or trouble in regard to the sewer work it is up to the commissioners to rectify it, and for the sake of common fairness and a fair deal the people of the town should lend every possible aid to a man who is up against a strenuous proposition rather than put obstacles in his way. Give the man a square deal.

In the village of Blackwell, Somersetshire, England, has been revived the ancient custom known as wedding toll. This consists of stretching a rope across the road as the bride and bridegroom are returning from the church and demanding toll before they are allowed to pass.

India would seem to be a pleasant land for minor poets, since the rajah of Rampur recently sent out invitations to all the poets of India to a gathering in his state. About 200 poets accepted the invitation, and some of them recited their own compositions. His highness was too ill to be present.

Miss Ellen Pain Huling, recently returned from the extreme northern part of Labrador, in a lecture before the Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae association in the Hotel Vendome declared that since football had been taken up by the women in Labrador the babies, which are carried about in the hoods of their mothers' coats, are in peril of their lives.

The senate passed a bill to give pensions of \$20 a month to Bull Snake and Old Coyote, Crow Indians, who went to the relief of Custer and Crook in their fight with the Sioux Indians in 1876. Both were badly wounded in that fight. Pensions at the rate of \$12 were also granted widows of members of the Indian police who were killed at the Standing Rock agency in 1891.

Twenty years ago in San Francisco the term "tin horn gambler" was attributed to the Hon. James Orndorff, who was dealing in a gambling place on the Comstock lode. It was said that he remarked to a player at the game who was playing small, "You're cheaper than a tin horn." When the question was referred to Orndorff for settlement he replied: "Pears to me I did say something like that. Anyhow, that's what he was. He was nothing but a tin horn."

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
One of the most attractive exhibits in the state, war and navy building consists of three groups of lay figures representing actual uniforms and ideal life in the army. These groups were prepared by direction of the quartermaster general as object lessons and are favorably displayed on the third floor of the west wing.

Pictures of Army Life.
Group No. 1 consists of two privates, a cavalryman and infantryman in dress uniform, seated at a table engaged in a game of checkers. On the walls of the case are several large photographs. One shows a barrack dormitory, one a soldier's recreation room, one a soldier's dining room, showing the tables spread for dinner, and one the same dining room, showing the men seated at the tables.

The pictures and the occupation of the men are intended to give visitors to the war department some idea of the life of the American soldier, showing exactly how he lives and one of the many forms of innocent amusement which are provided for him.

Lay Figures in Uniform.
Group No. 2 consists of two non-commissioned officers and two privates, two in olive drab service uniform and two in khaki uniform. They are represented as standing listening to a letter from home which is read by the first sergeant. It is designed to represent a group of soldiers in foreign service, all from the same village in the "States," who would naturally be greatly interested in any news from "home."

Group No. 3 consists of a first sergeant of field artillery, a sergeant of cavalry and a corporal of infantry, all in full dress uniform.

The actual work of getting up these groups was in charge of Majors John T. Knight and William E. Horton, quartermaster's department, U. S. A.

Preparing the Exhibit.
The first step was to send a special agent to New York city to consult with the artist who makes a specialty of lay figures to decide upon the positions for the head, hands and body of each figure. Then rough sketches, showing the position, in black and white, were made and brought back to Washington and submitted for approval.

The order for the manufacture of the figures in accordance with the sketches was then given. The work of manufacture took about three weeks. When the department was informed that the work had been completed the special agent was again sent to New York city to make the final inspection before acceptance and to superintend the packing for shipment to Washington.

On the arrival of the lay figures in Washington the different uniforms were fitted on them. That was a most difficult job, owing to the great difference between a live person and one made of papier mache. The tailor had to devise many schemes before he could do the work properly.

Keen Eyed Gun Pointers.
As it is important that no men be employed as gun pointers who are materially deficient in eyesight the secretary of the navy has directed that hereafter no men shall be trained as gun pointers who cannot read with the right eye (or the left eye, if used in aiming) at twenty feet the line on Snellen's test card, which is normally seen at fifteen feet—that is, 20-15 vision—and a minimum of 20-20 shall be required with the eye not used in aiming. This degree of visual acuity in gun pointers is deemed necessary in order to eliminate those men having ocular defects which would tend to prevent continuous accurate aiming during a considerable period of time.

Statue of Kosciuszko.
The erection of a great pedestal for the heroic statue of Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, will be commenced in a short time. It will be located in the northeast corner of Lafayette park.

The committee representing the Polish National Alliance of Chicago, which has charge of the erection of the monument, has contracted for the pedestal. It will be the largest of any portrait statue pedestals in Washington, being 23 feet 1 inch long, 20 feet 9 inches wide and 17 feet high, weighing 115 tons, the principal die stone weighing 15 tons. The material is to be the best Vermont granite.

Description of Monument.
The model of the monument represents Kosciuszko as a hero of both hemispheres, as he is usually called by the Poles. At the front of the pedestal is a hemisphere showing the map of America, with the American eagle guarding its liberty. In the rear the other hemisphere, bearing the outline of Europe and Asia, is being strangled by a snake, representing despotism, which the Polish eagle is trying to kill with its beak and talons. To the right a Polish regular soldier, wounded and falling, is protected by a Polish farmer with his scythe. To the left an American soldier is cutting the ties of the American farmer, thus liberating him from the foreign yoke. Above stands Kosciuszko with a map showing West Point and fortifications in his one hand and the other resting on his sword.

As the United States congress has appropriated \$50,000 for a monument to General Pulaski, who fought for the liberty of this country and who fell in the battle of Savannah, in 1779, the Polish National alliance considered it a duty of Polish-Americans to reciprocate by presenting to the American nation a monument of the other Polish patriot who lent his sword to the cause of American independence. The monument is to cost \$50,000.

CARL SCHOFIELD.
Orange's new three million gallon pumping plant for the Water Department, which with an auxiliary pipe line has cost about \$350,000, was used last week and the old pumping station at Campbell's Pond abandoned.

Wednesday was St. Swithin's day, and as it did not rain, according to the tradition, we are saved forty days' rain.

DIED.
KISSEL—On July 19, 1908, at her residence, Inman's Farm, Morristown, N. J., Caroline, wife of Rudolph H. Kissel and daughter of Mrs. David P. Morgan.

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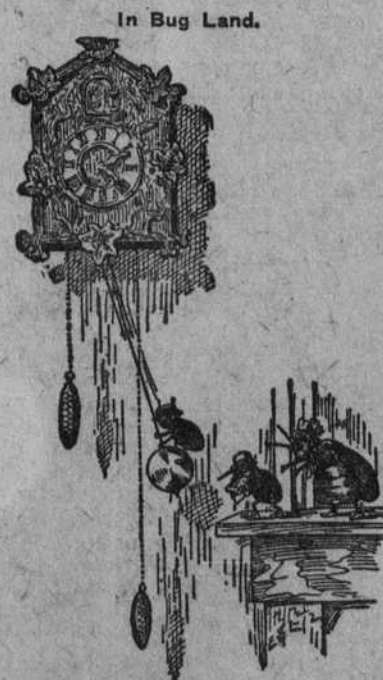
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