









## EDW. C. STOKES MAN OF DESTINY

Third Governor Under Present  
Constitution to Receive  
Second Nomination.

HIS LONG PUBLIC CAREER.



EDWARD C. STOKES

When a man who has served New Jersey as governor through one term of three years receives a second time the nomination of his party for that office he is singularly honored thereby. Edward C. Stokes is the third governor of the state upon whom this honor has been bestowed since the adoption of the present state constitution in 1811. The others were Joel Parker, governor in 1833-6 and 1872-5, and Leon Abbott, governor in 1884-7 and 1890-3. Both of these were Democrats. If Mr. Stokes is elected in November he will be the first Republican governor of New Jersey to be given a second term since the state has been operating under its present organic law.

As the second nomination of both Parker and Abbott resulted in their election the indications are that Mr. Stokes will be likewise honored. That this is in the very nature of the case is a fact at the conditions surrounding the governorship of New Jersey will reveal. Under the constitution of 1844 the governor was given such wide appointing power that the framers of that document provided in section 3, article 5, that "he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired." Their idea was that if the governor were allowed to succeed himself he would be able through the tremendous patronage at his control to build up a powerful political machine and keep himself longer in office than would be compatible with the public welfare.

But these constitutional provisions, the one giving the governor the wide appointing power and the other preventing him from directly succeeding himself in office, have made the office of governor of New Jersey anything but a position from which the incumbent may emerge as popular as when he entered it. For every appointee he makes he incurs the displeasure of a number of others who sought the appointment. Then as his term approaches its close the politicians and the office seekers, knowing that he cannot succeed himself, turn their attention and their disaffection from him to his probable successor.

So when a man has had these experiences as governor and finds himself, after an interlude of only six years, called upon almost unanimously by his party to lead it, it is a fact in the state a record that he must possess elements of leadership that command general recognition and have the confidence of the public to an unusual extent. For Mr. Governor Stokes now occupies this position in New Jersey, and every day adds strength to the belief that his triumphant nomination will be succeeded by an equally triumphant election.

The career of Edward C. Stokes furnishes inspiration to all young men. Early in life he started to shape his course in public life, and without wealth, position or influence to aid him he persevered until his state has given to him her highest honors and is again about to shroudly honor him. And it goes without saying that if he be elected governor in November the eyes of the nation will be turned to ward the man who can do these things. Mr. Stokes is a direct descendant of Thomas Stokes, the first of that name to come to America, in the seventh generation. His father was Edwin H. Stokes, son of William Stokes and Ann Williams. His mother was Martha G. Krenkle, who came of an English family which settled in Burlington county in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Although the former governor was born in Philadelphia, all of his ancestors on both sides were Jerseymen.

Edward C. Stokes was educated in the public schools of Millville. He took a course preparatory for college at the Friends' school, Providence, R. I., and graduated with second honors at Brown university in 1883. On account of the ill health of a president Mr. Stokes was given a position in the Millville National bank, of

which his father was cashier. He soon began to interest himself in the educational work of the city and in 1880 was elected superintendent of public schools. In the following year he was elected a member of the house of assembly and re-elected in 1881. In 1882 he was elected a member of the senate of New Jersey and re-elected for two additional terms. He was chosen president of the senate in 1885. While he was a member of the house of assembly he took an active part in opposing the race track bills and coal combine legislation, and he introduced and pressed to its passage the bill providing for the weekly payment of wages in cash.

Mr. Stokes has always been especially interested in affairs relating to public education. He was chairman of the commission which revised and codified the present school laws. He was the originator of the principle under which nearly \$1,000,000 of the state's funds are annually appropriated for local school purposes and by which the state school tax has been reduced. He has been a leader in formulating and urging the passage of various bills to this end. Every increase in the state's appropriations for public schools has been earnestly advocated by him.

As a business man he has spent his life in connection with banking institutions, having been elected president of the Merchants' National bank of Trenton in 1899. He has naturally, therefore, taken an active interest in the state's finances. He was the first president of the New Jersey Bankers' association. He was chairman of the legislative committee on appropriations in 1900 and has been especially noted for his opposition to extravagant uses of public moneys. At the close of his term as state senator he was appointed clerk of chambers, and in 1902 he came within one vote of receiving the caucus nomination for United States senator. For three years he served as chief chairman of the Republican state committee.

He was elected governor of New Jersey for a term of three years on Nov. 8, 1904, by a plurality of 51,941 over Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate. This is the largest plurality ever given a governor in New Jersey.

Mr. Stokes is still president of the Merchants' National bank of Trenton. He is also president of the People's National Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia and is a director on the boards of several other companies.

Since leaving the office of governor he has been much sought after in the state as a speaker and has appeared at many notable occasions in the last six years. He has gained well deserved fame as an orator, and his addresses in the present campaign are being eagerly looked forward to by his thousands of admirers.

### WHERE STOKES IS NEEDED.

The man who becomes governor of New Jersey for the next three years will have a heavy burden of plain hard work, for which he will receive very little popular acclaim. This is not a time for spectacular performances, and very few general laws are needed, but there is a demand in every section for better state control. There is not an institution in the state which does not require reform, and in some cases conditions are absolutely scandalous. A governor who gives himself to this task will make enemies, and he will receive very little applause, for the work is mainly detail, which the public rarely appreciates. But he will be doing his greatest duty. Newark Sunday Call.

Some of the reasons why former Governor Edward C. Stokes did not seek re-nomination for governor are clearly set forth in the foregoing editorial of the Newark Sunday Call. Mr. Stokes has been governor of New Jersey and is well acquainted with the trials, the exactions and the difficulties of the position. And it may be said, with the respect to his predecessor and successors in the executive chair, that no governor, either before or since, has given as much time to the duties of the office as did Governor Stokes. He was at his desk in the state-house every morning at 9 o'clock, and often midnight found him still there. The state's affairs were not neglected while they were committed to his charge.

It speaks well for Mr. Stokes' public spirit that he is willing at much personal sacrifice, again to take up the arduous tasks of the governorship. More than a year ago he set himself to the work of rehabilitating the Republican party, of ennobling its weaknesses, revivifying and rejuvenating its leadership and restoring it to its original position of power and usefulness in the state. As this work proceeded it soon became evident that its immediate success depended upon Mr. Stokes himself and that the situation demanded that he again become the party's standard bearer. That this was the case was made more than plain by the almost unanimous vote cast for the former governor in the recent primaries.

There is, no doubt, much merit in the Sunday Call's statement that the state institutions require reform. These institutions are under the general supervision of the governor and have been sadly neglected in the last three years. Political ambition and not service to the state has been uppermost in the minds of the Democrats in the executive office. And when it is borne in mind that the state departments and institutions cost New Jersey \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 a year for their support there is good reason why the taxpayers should insist upon having a governor in Trenton who will not only attend to his duties, but whose knowledge of the state's business is so thorough that the business will be attended to intelligently and economically. It is generally conceded by men of all shades of political opinion that there is no one in the state so well fitted to put the state's affairs back on a business basis as former Governor Stokes, the Republican candidate for governor.

The Distinction.  
"Actions certainly mix things up in the way they talk."  
"How so?"  
"When they are a long time at one place they call it a run." Baltimore American.

## PRIMARIES SHOW REPUBLICAN LEAD

An Analysis of the Returns Indicates That the Fight Is Between Stokes and Fielder.

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

As a result of the primaries in New Jersey the contest for the governorship lies between present Governor Fielder and former Governor Stokes, with Colby a very weak third as the Progressive candidate. Owing to the interest in the two leading parties the vote was large for a primary, although it is admitted that the Progressives were somewhat hampered by the law which made it impossible for some of them to vote their ticket. Nevertheless, the general result, so far as ascertained, stands about thus: Fielder has a good majority in his own party, Stokes is a 10 to 1 winner among Republicans, while it appears that the Progressives cast only about 10,000 votes in the whole state.

What is of importance is the indubitable fact that most former Republicans are returning to their party allegiance. For instance, in Atlantic county last year the vote between Taft and Roosevelt was close—4,400 to 4,200. In the primaries this year there were over 7,000 Republican and less than 200 Progressive votes cast. In other counties the disproportion was greater, as almost no votes were cast. Of course it may be assumed that there were many Progressives who did not take the trouble to vote at all, but their showing is very poor compared with their recent boasts.

While it seems a little early to analyze the vote with any certainty, many leading Republicans insist that the figures indicate that Stokes will be elected governor over Fielder. The Progressives must make a far better showing at the polls than they did at last week's primaries if they are to become even a factor in the situation. Last November Wilson received only 41 per cent of the total vote in New Jersey, while Roosevelt got nearly 31. In the primaries the Republicans appear to have regained votes enough to indicate that if the ranks are as firm as appears they will carry the election. That is in doubt, but there is no doubt that the Progressives in New Jersey, as in other states, have disbanded save for a few self-seeking men who are imbued with love for themselves and hatred for the Republican party. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Camden county apparently lends the state in the plurality of about 8,000 given to former Governor Stokes. Now let Camden Republicans promise themselves that they will make this the banner county for Stokes at the general election. Camden Post-Telegram.

The Post-Telegram has already directed the resentment of Progressives who were baffled by the Geran law from voting in their party box against the Democratic authors of that law. Our Democratic contemporary, the Newark Star, anticipates retaliatory measures, stating that if the Progressives in their resentment turn up at the polls on Nov. 4 with Republican ballots who will have reason to accept the rebuke but those who decided the law for their disfranchisement. Camden Post-Telegram.

The Pioneer will support the candidacy of Edward C. Stokes for governor, and will urge his election. The Pioneer, with very many others, believes that in November former Governor Stokes will be elected and in January will be inaugurated as the chief executive of New Jersey.

Edward C. Stokes, in our opinion, is the best fitted man in the state of New Jersey to be governor. There is not in the entire state a man so well acquainted with New Jersey and its necessities. Bridgeton Pioneer.

Former and next Governor Stokes took the advanced stand at the memorable dinner in this city several months ago that representation in the next national convention should be based on the party vote and not on arbitrary geographical divisions. It took courage to challenge a system that has been in operation almost since the beginning of the republic, a courage possessed by few of the so-called Progressives, although the credit for the original suggestion belongs to Senator Borah, who advanced it at this same dinner. Atlantic City Daily Press.

From all parts of the state come reports that the Republicans and Progressives are getting together, and the indications are that the government of the state will be taken from the hands of the Democrats at the next election. There is a very general feeling that the Democrats have not made good in the fulfilling of the promise made before election either in economical administration of affairs or in reducing the cost of living. Morristown Jerseyman.

The splendid showing made by former Governor Stokes in the primaries encourages Republicans to believe that the people will elect him to the governorship next November. Governor Fielder will have a united party back of him, while Mr. Stokes will have to contend with the Progressives as well as the Democrats.

Considering the fact that Mr. Stokes made no active effort to get the nomination, it is amazing that he received the great number of votes that he did. It was simply a test of the man's popularity with the people, and of that he seems to have plenty. Now that the people have given him to understand

that he is the man of their choice he will feel free to go forward with a lively campaign, and this he will probably do.—Trenton State Gazette.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The organization by the young men of Camden of an E. C. Stokes campaign club ought to be contagious in every county in the state.  
"Old men for council; young men for war."

While two of the Democratic candidates for governor were scurrying over the state as fast as automobiles and express railroad trains could carry them in the pursuit of votes at the primaries former Governor Stokes was quietly and serenely awaiting the decision of the Republicans and Progressives as to whether they wanted him or one of the other three candidates for their next governor. He got the decision. His plurality in view of the fact that the other Republican candidates were all active in one way or another, was almost phenomenal. This plurality is an emphatic indication that the people are weary of Democratic blundering. It also serves as a reminder to the Republicans that if they are again entrusted with the administration of state affairs they must bear the burden of the responsibility for capable and efficient state government with "no nonsense about it."

It is not a matter for surprise that the employees and employees of a large Gloucester City manufacturing industry are displeased with the treatment which they received at the hands of the Democratic party thinkers in congress. They asked unanimously for some measure of protection to their industry, which is the manufacture of gas munitions. They got promises aplenty, but up to date the tariff bill has left them entirely out of consideration. The Gloucester City people succeeded in their efforts about as well as no better than the employees of the Westbuch factory of Camden and the Camden Iron works. The protest against taking the duty off cast iron pipes was promptly due attention, but up to now has been persistently ignored.

Offensive political appeals to voters are as common as they are offensive in every political campaign. They look bad, smell bad, taste bad and are altogether bad. Most of them are daintily covered with white and rose tinted sugar, but the voters of this day and generation are intelligent enough to want to see the inside of things and are disposed to take nothing for granted. Therefore keep your eye upon the Democratic protest that the legislature didn't know that the Geran law was loaded, and especially disregard the promises which will be made "to do better next time," and on the voluminous explanations and excuses which will neither explain nor excuse in a way which would be satisfactory in any everyday, common sense business or moral transaction. The necessity for an excuse is the sign manual of a capacity to blunder.

One of the most conspicuous assets of the reputation of the Republican party is getting value received for every dollar of state money expended whenever it is in full control of the state administration. "Comparisons are odious," there is eminent authority for that statement. But just for the sake of making the difference between Republican and Democratic administration of state affairs compare the annual appropriation and incidental expense bills of the two political parties. The Democratic policy of lubricating its party machinery at the cost of the taxpayers shines like a Pillsbury marker by moonlight. And there's where the comparison is alike odious and odorous—manifestous, so to speak.

### PLENTY OF LIFE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The triumph of the Republican party in the recent elections of a congressman in Maine and the strength shown by it in primary contests here and elsewhere have put these political wisacres who have been talking of its decrepitude and predicting its death in a ridiculous position. It has never been thinkable that a party of such a phenomenal record of high achievement could be killed by one reverse, however severe it might be. Besides, the defeat of the party a year ago, though it expressed large dissatisfaction with its recent record, was not entirely due to this feeling. Many Republicans voted for Roosevelt not because they loved their party less, but because they loved him more. Of the Progressive vote about one-third came from men, Democrats as well as Republicans, who cast their ballots from principle and two-thirds from men who just liked Teddy. It has been perfectly plain that the latter would return to the Democratic and Republican folds in any election in which Roosevelt was not himself a candidate.

It is true the Republican party must mend some of its ways. It must come into accord with progressivism, but the vast majority of its members will agree with President Schurman of Cornell that it is evolutionary progressivism that is called for and not the kind that would destroy the organization. Ex-Governor Hindley of Missouri, ex-Governor Stokes of this state and the men who controlled the party convention in New York last week are also exponents of this view, and they will prevail in the upbuilding of the old organization and its restoration in time to state and national predominance.

Political writers who have been gloating over the prospective death of the party of Lincoln will not have to wait until the presidential election of 1916 to realize their blunder. The campaigns of this year and of 1914 will make it plain that Republicanism is to continue to be a large factor in the political life of the country.—Newark Sunday Call.

"Record" advertisements bring results. A trial will convince you.

NOTICE OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION  
Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Registry and Elections in and for

Buena Vista Township,  
County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey

Will meet on  
Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

At the hour of one (1) o'clock in the afternoon and remain in session until nine (9) o'clock in the evening for the purpose of revising and correcting the registers and of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the respective election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that they are entitled to vote therein, and also for the purpose of creating therefrom the names of any persons who are shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby further given that the Board of Registry and Election will meet at the following designated places:

First Precinct—Hotel of Joseph Guller.  
Second Precinct—J. O. M. Hall, County Road and Flower Street, Landville.

### GENERAL ELECTION

For the purpose of electing candidates to fill the following offices:

GOVERNOR  
STATE SENATOR  
TWO MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
COUNTY CLERK  
CHOSEN FREEHOLDER  
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMAN For one year.  
TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMAN For one year.  
ADVISER OF THE POOR—For one year.

CONSTABLE—For Three Years.  
TWO SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS  
THREE TOWNKEEPERS  
APPROPRIATIONS

Will be held on

Tuesday, November 4th, 1913

and that the election officers will sit as a board of election at the place above mentioned on the above day, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning and closing at seven o'clock in the evening.

JOHN C. EBY,  
Township Clerk.

NOTICE OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION

Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Registry and Elections in and for

Hamilton Township,  
County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey

Will meet on

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

At the hour of one (1) o'clock in the afternoon and remain in session until nine (9) o'clock in the evening for the purpose of revising and correcting the registers and of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the respective election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that they are entitled to vote therein, and also for the purpose of creating therefrom the names of any persons who are shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby further given that the Board of Registry and Election will meet at the following designated places:

First Precinct—A Smallwood's Residence.  
Second Precinct—Library Hall

### GENERAL ELECTION

For the purpose of electing candidates to fill the following offices:

GOVERNOR  
STATE SENATOR  
TWO MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
COUNTY CLERK  
MEMBER TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE  
TOWNSHIP CLERK  
THREE CONSTABLES  
TWO SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS  
TOWNKEEPER

Will be held on

Tuesday, November 4th, 1913

and that the election officers will sit as a board of election at the place above mentioned on the above day, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning and closing at seven o'clock in the evening.

THOMPSON & HOOVER,  
Township Clerk.

NOTICE OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION

Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Registry and Elections in and for

Mullica Township,  
County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey

Will meet on

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

At the hour of one (1) o'clock in the afternoon and remain in session until nine (9) o'clock in the evening for the purpose of revising and correcting the registers and of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the respective election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that they are entitled to vote therein, and also for the purpose of creating therefrom the names of any persons who are shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby further given that the Board of Registry and Election will meet at the following designated places:

Township Hall, Elwood.

### GENERAL ELECTION

For the purpose of electing candidates to fill the following offices:

GOVERNOR  
STATE SENATOR  
TWO ASSEMBLYMEN  
COUNTY CLERK  
1 FREEHOLDER  
1 TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMAN  
1 CONSTABLE  
2 SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS  
3 TOWNKEEPERS

Will be held on

Tuesday, November 4th, 1913

and that the election officers will sit as a board of election at the place above mentioned on the above day, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning and closing at seven o'clock in the evening.

JOHN D. CARVER,  
Clerk.

## May's Landing Cut Glass Co.

Cut Glass at Lowest  
Prices

All kinds of Designs and Patterns

Some of Newest Cuttings

For Sale at Factory

or  
May's Landing Water Power Co.

NOTICE OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION

Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Registry and Elections in and for

Borough of Folsom,  
County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey

Will meet on

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

At the hour of one (1) o'clock in the afternoon and remain in session until nine (9) o'clock in the evening for the purpose of revising and correcting the registers and of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the respective election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that they are entitled to vote therein, and also for the purpose of creating therefrom the names of any persons who are shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby further given that the Board of Registry and Election will meet at the following designated places:

Maner's Hall.

### GENERAL ELECTION

For the purpose of electing candidates to fill the following offices:

GOVERNOR  
STATE SENATOR  
TWO MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
COUNTY CLERK  
CHOSEN FREEHOLDER  
TWO MEMBERS COUNCIL  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
CONSTABLE

Will be held on

Tuesday, November 4th, 1913

and that the election officers will sit as a board of election at the place above mentioned on the above day, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning and closing at seven o'clock in the evening.

JOHN C. EBY,  
Borough Clerk.

NOTICE OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION

Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Registry and Elections in and for

Absecon City,  
County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey

Will meet on

Tuesday, October 28, 1913.

At the hour of one (1) o'clock in the afternoon and remain in session until nine (9) o'clock in the evening for the purpose of revising and correcting the registers and of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the respective election district at the next election who shall appear in person before them and establish to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that they are entitled to vote therein, and also for the purpose of creating therefrom the names of any persons who are shown not to be entitled to vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise.

And notice is hereby further given that the Board of Registry and Election will meet at the following designated places:

First Ward, City Hall.  
Second Ward, S. A. Lutz.

### GENERAL ELECTION

For the purpose of electing candidates to fill the following offices:

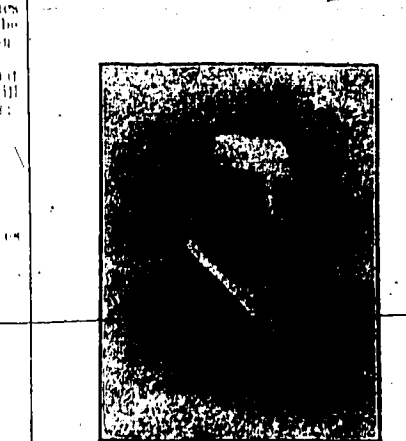
GOVERNOR  
SENATOR  
ASSEMBLY  
COUNSMAN AT LARGE  
COUNTY CLERK  
COUNCIL  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
ASSESSOR

Will be held on

Tuesday, November 4th, 1913,

and that the election officers will sit as a board of election at the place above mentioned on the above day, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning and closing at seven o'clock in the evening.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,  
Clerk.



JOS. L. SHANER  
313 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

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need not spend all her time cooking

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Bakery

is at her service. Try our products

and be convinced.

Our wagon will call at your door

daily. Fresh wholesome bakery

products.

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Everybody's Doing It Now.

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Because! It has no equal.