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SCANNELL'S

NEW JERSEY'S FIRST CITIZEN'S AND STATE GUIDE

Biographies of the Notable Living Men and Women of New Jersey with informing glimpses into the State's History, Affairs, Officialism and Institutions

1919 - 1920

(Vol. II.)

Edited by
John James Scannell

Founded 1917

Revised and Re-issued Biennially

J. J. SCANNELL — Editor and Publisher — Paterson, N. J.

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FOREWORD.

I herewith present to the discernible public the second edition of "NEW JERSEY'S FIRST CITIZENS," to which title has been added "State Guide," and on account of which the work will bear the title in the future of, "New Jersey's First Citizens and State Guide." I have a feeling of confidence that my efforts have been successful in making this, the volume for 1919-'20, an improvement on the first work. In addition to many new features of value, the reader will find in this book three hundred and forty-five more biographical sketches than were contained in the initial work for 1917, and which aggregates a total of seven hundred and twenty-nine notable persons of the State presented.

I lay claim (without egotism) to the distinction of having been the first to attempt and successfully carry out a plan to publish an authoritative list of the useful citizens of New Jersey, without being influenced by any social register, or by the use of a check book. Basing my work entirely upon the achievements of the citizenship as the only test of eligibility for admission to the pages of my book.

With the idea of making my work more useful for reference, I have included this time, the names of those in official positions in the State, making the standards of admission to these pages. 1. Those who have accomplished something out of the ordinary—something that distinguishes them—those whose figures tower, clean-cut and clear, above the skyline of New Jersey's citizenship. 2. Those who are included on account of official position and are the subjects of wide inquiry or discussion. It is to be remembered, however, that a large majority of these names would be mentioned, anyway, because of a personal record, even though they did not belong to this classification, because words of praise give place in the records to deeds of praise.

It was my earnest intention when I began work on these pages to have even many more noteworthy citizens accounted for, but due to being unable to secure on time the data necessary to compose their biographical sketch, I was compelled to omit them entirely. I hope, however, to be able to present these persons in subsequent editions.

In this book, it will be found, that the names of persons contained in the first work and who are now deceased, again appear, although the work is intended to present principally the living notables of the State. This was done, and will be the policy hereafter, because of a sense of duty to help perpetuate the names of the honored deceased, whose biographical sketches are on record in my files and available to anyone wishing further information.

In seeking to improve the work, among other features, I have compiled a state guide, in which virtually every official of New Jersey is

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presented, and also, information about the state institutions, commissions, boards and departments, because I felt the value of the book would be greatly enhanced thereby for office, school, library, and newspaper usage. Influencing in my decision to compile this addition was the fact that I was in constant receipt of communications requesting information concerning the biographies of officials of the State.

I am well aware, however, that in preparing the monumental task of selecting only the first in all lines of endeavor, I have not been infallible, and that the work as it now exists is not without a flaw. For this reason, in hopes of making the subsequent editions of this work more nearly perfect, I extend an invitation to send in suggestions for improvements in the biographical data, for new names to be presented, also notices of changes of residences of persons whose sketches appear in the work, and for information as to deaths.

Perhaps my only regret concerning the 1919-20 edition, is that I was unable to distribute it to my readers much sooner than it has been. This delay was due to the fact that I, during the war period, was engaged in the service of the United States, being in charge of the Industrial Educational Section, Ordinance Department, New York District. I hope the reader, mindful of this, will overlook the tardiness of the appearance of this edition.

In consistency with the policy that was adopted when the idea of compiling this work was originated, it will be found that in this edition, as in the first no "puff" matter has been tolerated in the biographical sketches. Words of praise give place in the record to deeds of praise, and so, make the presentations all the more forceful, impressive and attractive, without eulogy or criticism. The advantages of such a policy for notables contained in this work, and the elevation at which this book is placed thereby is easily discernible. As a result, not a single line has been paid for, nor has any consideration been given to the possibility of the person "written-up" might or might not be a subscriber. I have faith that with this policy I am weaning away from my work the "fear" that existed in connection with works of this nature, caused by other biographical works in which space was allotted and "puff" matter tolerated to the degree paid for.

Although the task of bringing this work to the point of perfection in which the reader now finds it, was not easy in any sense, still I was cheered along the way and encouraged by the fact that my labors seemed to be appreciated, as evinced by the large number of subscriptions received from all sections of the State, the Country, and even from the principal libraries in foreign countries. The work will also be found in the chief newspaper offices of the world, whose extensive use of its contents shows its reliability and dependability. Any publication is invited to make free use of the work provided only that it makes acknowledgement.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge and give thanks for large obligations to discerning men and women, whom I have so advantageously consulted, for their illuminating and guiding assistance.

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It will be noted in perusing this volume, that the photographs which were contained in the first edition have been omitted. This was done because I feared that pictures distracted from the real merit of the work and that their use with the hundreds of added sketches would enlarge the book to the point where it would be too bulky for ordinary use.

Among other added improvements, is the vocational index which adds considerably to the value of the work, by making it more useful as a reference book, and also the geographical idex in which the reader can easily learn, in a moments time, the names from various sections of the state.

In order to include eligible persons whose names were not received until it was too late for their regular classification in the work, I prepared an addenda to the work, in which the aforementioned names will be found.

As a final word, I wish to thank the public in general for their appreciation of the work, and for their support in making it possible to bring it to the point of perfection in which it now exists.

J. J. SCANNELL.

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NOTICE

Upon application, I will send a sketch blank to any one a resident of New Jersey, whether born in this state or not. Applicants must fill in the sketch blank either themselves, or with the assistance of professional genealogists, and return same to me for examination. If it is found to be inaccurate in its essential points it will not be approved, but returned to the applicant.

If, when examined, it is approved and finally prepared for publication it will be issued in the following and subsequent editions of NEW JERSEY'S FIRST CITIZENS and STATE GUIDE and the original copy with all available information, placed for historical record on file in my library, without any other consideration than that it rightfully belongs there. Neither money, nor pressure, nor favoritism can avail for this consideration for anyone not entitled to it.

All sketches are written at my office. You furnish dates, names, etc., etc., and we prepare sketch here and show you the copy before sending to press. No one is limited to the number of words in the sketch, but will not permit any puff matter.

Not a single sketch nor record has been paid for and none can be paid for.

I solicit as donations to my library (of historical records) all published works on Genealogy, History and Biography, as well as all works or photographs on Town, Country and State History, or works embodying information regarding the vital records of any and all localities. Also all manuscript compiliations which bear upon the above mentioned topics, but do not solicit any donations on topics foreign to the above mentioned subjects.

All donations will be at once placed upon the shelves of my library with proper credit being given to the donor by inscribing in the work his name and will be available to any one wishing to consult same, but no one will be permitted to take any work out of the library. It is hoped through this means to collect a large amount of information of vast historical interest and value.

All written inquiries on the above subjects will receive cheerful consideration, provided, however, that a stamped envelope is enclosed for a reply.

Address all communications to

J. J. SCANNELL,

Paterson, N. J., U. S. A.

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"History is the essence of innumerable biographies."

"New Jersey's First Citizens" will be revised and reissued biennially in January. The next edition will be for the years 1921-'22 (Vol III) and will be published in January, 1921.

Back numbers will be supplied at $10.00 per copy if in stock when called for. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

J. J. Scannell

Paterson New Jersey, U. S. A.

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ERNEST R. ACKERMAN—Plainfield.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born in New York City, June 17, 1863; son of J. Hervey Ackerman and Ellen (Morgan) Ackerman; married at Cumberland, Maryland, on February 11, 1892, to Mora L., daughter of William E. Weber.

Ernest R. Ackerman was for six years the Senator from Union County. The passage of the first Civil Service law enacted in New Jersey was largely due to his efforts; it is known as the Ackerman Civil Service Law. He has also been a delegate to two of the Republican National Conventions; and, as one of the Presidential Electors in 1896, helped to cast the vote of New Jersey for William McKinley of Ohio for President of the United States, and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President.

Though Senator Ackerman has made twenty trips abroad and been twice around the world, he has been, as a resident of Plainfield for the greater portion of his life, deep in the life of his home community, prominent in church movements and a factor in the other directions that make for its substantial welfare. He is also an ardent Philatelist, having won many medals in foreign countries for his stamp collections.

Senator Ackerman's ancestors were active in the Revolutionary War. Philip Markley, his great-great-granfather was appointed in 1777 a Commissioner to collect supplies for the American Army; and John Markley his great-grandfather served in the Pennsylvania Militia in 1781. His father, J. Hervey Ackerman, was President of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield and at one time City Judge.

Mr. Ackerman was educated in the Plainfield Public schools, graduating from the High School with the class of 1889. His father's interest in public affairs pointed his eyes also in that direction; and at twenty-eight he became a member of the Plainfield Common Council serving for the years 1891 and 1892. In 1905 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1908. With Senators Hutchinson of Mercer and Price of Sussex, he constituted a special committee to investigate the subject of capital punishment. The committee made a study of conditions abroad and in this country, and rendered an illuminating report. In the session of 1910 he served as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary and on that of Finance. In 1911 he was elected President of the Senate; and during Governor Wilson's absence in the West he served as Acting Governor of New Jersey. At the present time he is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education, appointed to succeed Joseph S. Frelinghuysen upon the latter's election to the United States Senate in 1916.

Mr. Ackerman was Secretary of the New Jersey Electors in 1897. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in June, 1908, and to that of 1916. In the National Convention of 1908 he was New Jersey's representative on the committee to notify James S. Sherman of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States. He has been Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Plainfield and a delegate to several Republican City and County Conventions.

Mr. Ackerman is President of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, a director of the Plainfield Trust Company and of the Central Rail-

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road Company of New Jersey, a Trustee of Rutgers College, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Boy Scouts Council. He is also an Associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers and member of the Engineers Club of New York. He belongs to the Union League Club and the India House of New York City, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Merchants Association of New York (serving on the Committees on Commercial Law and City Traffic).

Mr. Ackerman served as Federal Food Administrator for Union County during the war, as chairman of the War Savings Committee for Plainfield and as Local Chairman of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council. He was elected to the Sixty-Sixth Congress as a Republican over Richard E. Clement by a plurality of 3905.

HENRY ELIJAH ACKERSON, Jr.—Keyport—Senator and Jurist. Born at Holmdel township near Hazlet, Monmouth County, N. J., Oct. 15th, 1880, son of Cornelius and Anna (Bray); married at Middletown, Conn., on April 5, 1910, to Edith Dart Calef, daughter of Dr. J. Francis Calef and Laura D. Calef.

Children: Cornelius, born December 2, 1912, and Calef Dart, born May 8, 1916.

Mr. Ackerson is a descendent of Dutch stock, his paternal ancestors having come to this country from Holland about 1650.

Most of his early education was received in the public school of Keyport, N. J., where his parents moved in 1890. In 1898 Mr. Ackerson was graduated with high honors from the High School of the same city. For a brief period after graduation he was employed as a clerk in the People's National Bank of Keyport, but later entered the Packard Commercial School, New York City. After leaving that institution he became a secretary to the manager of a New York brokerage firm, but during this employment continued his education at the Senftner Preparatory School in New York City, preparing for law by attending the night sessions. In 1900 he was successful in passing the New York Regent's examination and was admitted to the New York Law School, from which he was graduated two years later at the head of his class.

As a result of his record, he was appointed Professor of Pleading and Practice at the Law School. He filled this office for two years, and at the same time was associated with a law firm in Jersey City. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney, on March 7, 1904, and five years later was made counselor, and Master in Chancery on Nov. 28th, 1909.

It was on May 1, 1906, that Mr. Ackerson left the law firm in Jersey City and opened his practice of law in Keyport, where he has practiced ever since. He served as an attorney to the Borough of Keyport from Jan. 1, 1909 to Jan. 1, 1914, and has been counsel for the township of Holmdel since January 1, 1909. On February 11th, 1914, he became

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the counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth County, and still holds that office. In 1916 he formed a partnership for the general practice of law with his brother, Cecil S. Ackerson.

In 1914 Mr. Ackerson was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket by a plurality of 807 over Mr. Appleby, Republican, and in 1917 he was re-elected by a majority of 1,278 over Charles R. Snyder, Republican. During the session of 1916 he served as minority leader. A year later he was the minority choice for President of the Senate. In 1919 he again served as minority leader and on February 11th, 1919, was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. In February, 1919, he was appointed a member of the New Jersey Legislative Delegation to draft a supplementary treaty between New Jersey and New York respecting the development of the Port of New York.

Mr. Ackerson is a director and attorney for the People's National Bank of Keyport, and is Vice-President of the Keyport Free Public Library Association. He is also a member and former Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum. For this organization he served at one time as Supervising Deputy Grand Regent in Monmouth County.

His business address is Ackerson & Ackerson, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Keyport, New Jersey.

EDWARD DEAN ADAMS—Rumson.—(Rohallion)—Engineer-Financier. Born in Boston, Mass., April 9, 1846; son of Adoniram Judson and Harriet Lincoln (Norton) Adams; married October, 1872, to Frances Amelia Gutterson, of Boston.

Children: Ruth, Ralph, Ernest (deceased, 1904), leaving Pierpont and Kempton.

Edward Dean Adams, one of the Captains of Industry recognized in Wall Street as a force in the financial railroad and industrial world, is also deeply interested in the art and scientific life of New York City. He is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Chairman of the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers; and has been decorated (1909) with the Royal Order of the Crown of Prussia. In his business relations he reorganized the Northern Pacific Railroad (1893), the West Shore Railroad (1886), and had a large hand in the rehabilitation of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (1887). He also was in charge of the reorganization of the American Cotton Oil Company in 1890, and was Chairman of its Board of Directors until 1896. From 1893 until the outbreak of the World War in 1914, he was the American Representative of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Mr. Adams attended the Chauncy Hall School in Boston, and entered Norwich University at Northfield, Vermont, in 1861, receiving the B. S. degree in 1864, M. S. 1897, LL. D. 1906 and M. A. 1908. He served from 1904 to 1916 as a trustee of the University. While engaged as a bookkeeper by T. J. Lee & Hill, stock brokers of Boston, he took a course with the Class of 1869 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1870

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to 1878 he was a partner in the Boston banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Company. In 1878 he became a partner in the New York banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company, and continued in that relation until 1893, when he became American Representative of the Deutsche Bank.

Mr. Adams now is a director of the American Cotton Oil Company, Brevard Tannin Company, Central & South American Telegraph Company, Clinchfield Coal Corporation, Hammond Typewriter Company, Intertype Corporation, Mohawk Hydro-Electric Company, New Jersey General Security Company, New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, Niagara Development Company, Niagara Falls Power Company, Niagara Junction Railway Company, and Western Maryland Railway Company.

He is Senior Warden and Trustee of the Endowment Fund of St. George's Episcopal Church, Rumson, and a Trustee of the Monmouth County Historical Association. He is President of the Rumson Country Club, Rumson Improvement Company, and Rumson Park, and a member of numerous clubs and societies, particularly for the cultivation of social life and the promotion of science, art and culture.

His New York home is at 455 Madison Avenue; his business office, at 71 Broadway, New York City.

FREDERIC ADAMS—Orange, (473 Main St.)—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Amherst, New Hampshire, on October 9th, 1840; son of Frederic Augustus and Mary Janes (Means) Adams; married on October 27th, 1870, at Putnam, Ohio, to Ella, daughter of John S. and Martha (Messer) King; second marriage at Norfolk, Virginia, July 20th, 1904, to Ella King, daughter of Morris K. King and Julia (Goddard) King.

Children: Constance, born in East Orange, April 27th, 1873, wife of Cecil B. De Mille, of Hollywood, California; John King Adams, born in East Orange, January 23rd, 1878, physician, of Orange; Ellis Adams, born in East Orange, March 4th, 1880, real estate broker in New York City, residing in West Orange, married on December 4th, 1905, to Margaret, daughter of Henry A. Potter of East Orange; Rebecca Appleton Adams, born at East Orange, October 21st, 1881, Librarian; Frederic Atherton Adams, born at East Orange, December 11th, 1889, bond broker with International Trust Company of Denver, Colorado, married at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 16th, 1915, to Miriam Storrs Washburn; Nancy Adams, child of second marriage, born at Orange, December 17, 1905.

Frederic Adams sat in the Essex County Circuit Court for sixteen years; and his wide experience on the Bench gave the stamp of authority to his decisions. His father finished his education in 1833 at Dartmouth College, made famous among the seminaries of learning, in the career of its greatest Alumnus, Daniel Webster, and was a Congregational clergyman and teacher.

Judge Adams' parents lived in Amherst, N. H., for only three months after his birth; and he spent the first seven years of his life in Byfield,

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Mass., where his father was principal of Dummer Academy. In 1847 the family came to New Jersey and settled in Orange. Judge Adams spent two years at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Two years subsequently, in 1858, he was admitted to Yale College and graduated from there with the A. B. degree in 1862. He has also Yale degrees of A. M. and LL. D.

Having decided to devote himself to the practice of the law, Mr. Adams took a course at the Harvard Law school, and then applied for admission to the New York Bar. His home-state had larger attractions for him however; and, admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in 1868 and as a counselor in 1873, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession chiefly in New Jersey. He built up a large chancery practice and was frequently called upon to act as Special and Advisory Master. His only public position during these times, was as Clerk of the Township of East Orange and later as Town Counsel.

In the early winter of 1897 Governor Griggs transferred Judge Barcalow from the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals to the chair of the Presiding Judge of the Passaic County Courts, and tendered the vacant seat on the Court of Errors Bench to Mr. Adams. The Senate confirmed the nomination, and Judge Adams sat as a member of that Court till Governor Murphy in 1903 named him as a Circuit Court Judge. At the expiration of his term in 1910 Governor Fort re-appointed him for the term of seven years, expiring in 1917, re-appointed 1917 by Governor Edge for another term of seven years. In politics Judge Adams is a Republican.

He retired from office by resignation on January 31st, 1919.

T. ALBEUS ADAMS—Montclair, (24 Prospect Terrace.)—Merchant and Financier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Troupsburg, Steuben County, N. Y., on September 5, 1865; son of Thomas Quincy and Catharine Morton Adams; married in New York City in 1896, to Kathleen V. Wallace, daughter of John F. and Catherine Wallace.

Children: Gladys Marie, Grace Virginia, T. Albeus, Jr., John Quincy.

T. Albeus Adams has recently been conspicuous in the revival of the movement for the construction of the vehicular tunnels under the Hudson River for the purpose of connecting the New York and New Jersey highway systems, and is a member of the Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission. He has for several years devoted much attention to the development of the New York Harbor and also to wholesale market terminals. He has been active in New Jersey as a member and trustee of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. Active and influential in politics, he is Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee and was selected as a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1916.

Mr. Adams' father was an extensive farmer and breeder of fine horses. Mr. Adams was trained in public and private schools in New York State. Before beginning his business career he taught school and then studied

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law. He entered the employ of one of the large Chicago packing companies and was appointed General Manager for New York and vicinity, a position which he held for about ten years.

Mr. Adams, with three of his friends, formed the New York Credit Men's Association. This Association, largely through his personal efforts, was incorporated as the National Credit Men's Association.

In 1898, associated with his brother, Robert A. Adams, he incorporated Adams Bros. Co., and opened, in the principal cities in the Eastern States, wholesale distributing depots for dressed beef, provisions and poultry. This enterprise proved very profitable and in 1905 was purchased by Swift & Armour. During this period Mr. Adams bought a controlling interest in a New York City bank, and, under his administration as president, its deposits were increased fourfold. He sold his banking interest in 1906.

In 1907, he and his brother took up actively their interest in the warehouse business — the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, New York City, Union Terminal Cold Storage Company, Jersey City, and Kings County Refrigerating Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. These companies have increased in size and importance very rapidly since that time.

Mr. Adams is a director of several corporations. He is a member of many clubs and has always had time for charitable and philanthropic work. His brother and himself built the Adams Memorial Church at Westfield, Penn., in memory of their mother. He has been a resident of Montclair for fifteen years.

His business address is, 525 West Street, New York City.

WASHINGTON IRVING LINCOLN ADAMS—Montclair, (32 Llewellyn Road.)—Banker, Publisher and Printer; Major Officers Reserve Corp, U. S. A. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born in New York City, February 22nd, 1865; son of Washington Irving and Marian Lydia (Briggs) Adams; married in Montclair, November 21st, 1887, to Grace Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Georgetown, Ohio.

Children: Wilson Irving, born 1890, married June 5, 1915, to Helen Elizabeth Morrison; Marian Elizabeth, born 1891, married October 11th, 1913, to David Oswald Pfaelzer, of Boston; Lieut. Briggs Kilburn, born 1893, Harvard, 1917 (fell in action, France, March 14, 1918); Carolyn Styles, born 1896, died 1910; Washington Irving Lincoln, Jr., born 1898.

W. I. Lincoln Adams is of New England origin; he traces his line back on his father's side, to Henry Adams, who settled in Baintree, Mass., in 1641, and was the ancestor of Samuel Adams, the Revolutionary patriot, and of the Adamses father and son, who were among the early Presidents of the United States. One of his mother's ancestors, John Briggs, died in North Kingston, R. I., in 1671. Mr. Adam's wife is a descendant of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of

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Independence. Mr. Adams is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, and of the Society of the War of 1812; he was President of the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from 1915 to 1917; is a former Governor of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; he was Treasurer, and is now Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey; he is also a member of the New England Society and of the St. Nicholas Society, and is Vice-President of the Union League Club of New York.

Mr. Adams' parents came to New Jersey when he was three years old, and settled in Montclair. He was educated in the schools of that mountain city, graduating from the High School in 1883. Upon leaving school he engaged in the publishing business, with his father, editing "The Photographic Times,' which was for many years the leading photographic magazine, and writing a number of books on photographic subjects, which are still considered as authorities. He succeeded his father as President of the Scovill & Adams Company, manufacturers of photographic goods, in 1894. This business he later merged with the Anthony Company, forming the Ansco Company, which, after a long litigation with the Eastman Kodak Company, succeeded in establishing the Goodwin Film Patent in 1914, and was awarded a substantial sum in the Courts. The Goodwin Film was invented by the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, of Newark.

Mr. Adams became Treasurer of Styles & Cash, well known printing house, in 1900, and succeeded Samuel D. Styles, as President, a few years later, a position which he has held ever since. He was one of the organizers, and the first Vice-President of the Montclair Trust Company, becoming its President in 1905. He is Treasurer of the Montclair Holding Company, a real estate corporation; he was President of the Cloverside School Corporation, which he organized in 1906. In 1910 he entered the Board of the Bloomfield Trust Company, and became a member of its Executive and Finance Committee.

He is one of the charter members of the Outlook Club of Montclair, and was its Secretary and Treasurer for two years, becoming its President in 1908. He was a Director of the Y. M. C. A. of Montclair, for a number of years, and is Senior Trustee of the First Congregational Church. He is a charter member of the Montclair Club. He is President of the West Side Bank and director of the West Side Savings Bank, of New York; a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs of that City, and a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He is also a Trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society.

In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and has been much sought by his party as a candidate for office. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908; and, in 1916, was one of the Presidential Electors to cast the vote of New Jersey in the Electoral College for Hughes and Fairbanks. In 1912 he was his party's candidate for Congress, but the split in the Republican Party that year divided his support, and the Democratic nominee was elected by a plurality vote. He was appointed by Governor Wilson as one of the three delegates to represent New Jersey at the Interstate Pure Food Convention.

In 1914 Mr. Adams was invited by the banking and other financial interests back of the large printing and lithographing establishment of the

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Sackett & Wilhelms Company, to undertake the re-organization of that business. He successfully effected the re-organization, and was elected President of the corporation, which position he held until February, 1916. Then, the credit of the company having been restored, and the standing of the business re-established in the trade, he requested the Directors to relieve him of further responsibility for the management, and resigned as President and Director.

In the spring of 1916 he was active in organizing the Montclair Battalion of citizen soldiers, and was elected Treasurer of its Executive Committee. He attended the Third Senior Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the summer of the same year, and completed the course of training there as a member of Company F, Seventh Regiment. In the fall of the same year he successfully passed the War Department examinations for a commission as Major in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He was called to the colors August 18th, 1918, and served actively until August 20, 1918.

Mr. Adams has done considerable writing, all his works having been published by the Baker & Taylor Co., New York. Among his books are "Amateur Photographer," "Sunlight and Shadow," "In Nature's Image," "Woodlawn and Meadow" and "Photographing In Old England." He edited "The History of Montclair," compiled by Henry Whittemore, and, with other public-spirited citizens, published it, at their own expense in 1884 ,

Mr. Adam's country place, Hilltop Farm, is near Littleton, N. H., in the foothills of the White Mountains.

HENRY MILLS ALDEN—Metuchen.—Editor and Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born in Mount Tabor, Rutland County, Vermont, November 11, 1836; son of Ira and Elizabeth Moore Alden; married July 3, 1861, to Susan Frye (Foster) of North Andover, Mass.—2nd on February 22, 1900 to Mrs. Ada Foster Murray, of Virginia.

Children: Charles, born 1862. (Died in infancy.) Annie Fields, born 1864 (Died 1912). Harriet, born in 1868. Carolyn Wyndham, born 1871. (Died 1916).

Henry M. Alden, editor of Harpers Magazine, traces his ancestry back to John Alden, the only unmarried man among the Pilgrims on the Mayflower and the hero of Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." John Alden was reputed to be a scholar, was chosen Governor of the colony and served several terms. Mr. Alden's mother was a niece of Zephaniah Moore, President of Williams College, and afterwards the first President of Amherst.

Mr. Alden's parents left Mount Tabor with himself and two younger brothers when he was eight years old and went to Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer County, New York. He was educated in the common schools in the intervals of factory employment. At fourteen he entered Ball Semi-

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nary, in that town, where he prepared for college. He entered Williams College in his sixteenth year, working his way and graduating in the class of 1857. In the autumn of 1857 he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, in Andover, Mass. He selected this institution because of its having the best library of Greek literature in this country. In college he had sacrificed the place of "honor man" by giving up the higher mathematics in order to give more attention to psychology and the classics—especially Greek; and he continued these special studies in the Seminary. In 1860, three years after graduating, he was chosen by the faculty of Williams College one of the two members of his class to deliver the "Master's Oration," receiving at the same time the degree of A. M. His graduation at Andover Seminary occurred on the same day as the William Commencement of 1860. In order to attend the latter he obtained leave of absence from the Andover exercises; but he was represented in these by the Class Hymn, written by him, and was attributed an oration on "The Theology of Homer."

Returning to his home in Hoosic Falls, Mr. Alden was detained there by the illness of his father who had been stricken by palsy, and contributed to the maintenance of his parents during the autumn and winter by "supplying" pulpits in the neighborhood. He had been licensed to preach, but he never took orders.

While thus "marooned" he continued a series of essays he had begun at Andover. Two of these, "The Eleusinia" and "The Saviors of Greece" had been accepted by James Russell Lowell for "The Atlantic Monthly," where they were published in 1859-60, before Mr. Alden had left Andover. The first had been read by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, at whose home in Andover Mr. Alden was a welcome visitor, and by her had been sent to Mr. Lowell, the young writer's first knowledge of the fact being an acknowledgment of its acceptance. The notes for other essays, made at Andover, enabled him to go on writing. Before the spring of 1861 he had written six more, sending them, as completed, to the editor of "The Atlantic." But in the meantime, owing to the failure of its publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., the magazine had come into new hands and Mr. Alden did not hear anything of his offerings for a long time.

Relieved of the care of the home by his older brother, Mr. Alden in the spring of 1861 went to New York. It was an adventure. He had a scant purse and no outlook for support—nothing more definitely in view than enlistment in the new army for the Union, which finally proved impracticable because he could not meet the physical requirements. He had never seen any great city before, except Boston, and this was his first visit to New York. Apart from Horace E. Scudder, an old college friend, he had no personal acquaintance there. Scudder had encouraged his coming. Mr. Alden found profitable employment as teacher of history and literature in private schools, and his prospects in this field were so bright that he married in July, Susan Frye Foster, whose acquaintance he had made in Andover. But returning to the city in September with his wife, he found the prospect darkened and almost closed by the prostration due to the growing magnitude of the war. For two years he struggled on, ecking out his meagre income as teacher by contributing editorial articles at space rates to the New York "Evening Post" and "New York Times."

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In the spring of 1863, Mr. James T. Fields, into whose hands had come the papers Mr. Alden had sent to "The Atlantic" more than two years before, came to New York, and looked him up. He had taken the essays abroad and he and his wife read them there. On his return he had shown them to Emerson, Lowell and others, and had succeeded in securing for the writer an invitation to deliver before the Lowell Institute of Boston a course of twelve lectures on the general theme treated in the essays—"The Structure of Paganism." Mr. Fields said that he found the essays rather recondite for magazine use. Nevertheless he advanced $300 as payment on account for them. While preparing these lectures in the summer of 1863, Mr. Alden became associate editor, with Alfred H. Guernsey, of "Harper's Magazine," and collaborated with him in writing "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion." After a six weeks' vacation, taken for the delivery of his course of Lowell lectures, he undertook in addition the duties of managing editor of "Harper's Weekly."

In 1869 Mr. Alden succeeded Dr. Guernsey as the editor of "Harper's Magazine," a position which he still holds. He was so much engrossed with the writings of others, that it was not until 1890 that he became the author of a book of his own, published anonymously, under the title of "God In His World, An Interpretation," which has had an extensive sale. This was followed in 1895, in the year of his wife's death by "A Study of Death."

When the house of Harper & Brothers was reorganized 1900, The Editor's Easy Chair, which had been discontinued since George William Curtis' death in 1892, was revived, with William Dean Howells as occupant; at the same time the Editor's Study, which also had been discontinued for several years, was restored, and Mr. Alden has been its monthly contributor since then.

In the spring of 1906 he went to Europe with his wife, being granted a liberal leave of absence and a generous letter of credit by the house he had been so long associated with; and in November of that year the same house gave a dinner in honor of his seventieth birthday, on which occasion the counting-house of the Franklin Square building was turned into a brilliantly decorated banquet room for the reception of two hundred and fifty guests, comprising the most eminent artists and writers associated with the Magazine during Mr. Alden's editorship. In 1908 another book of Mr. Alden's was published, entitled "Magazine Writing and the New Literature."

Mr. Alden from 1868 to 1912 was a resident of Metuchen, New Jersey, where his only surviving daughter still resides. His New York address is, 521 West 112th Street.

JOHN BERRY ALDEN—Neshanic.—Publisher; Farmer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Henry County, Iowa, March 2, 1847; son of Zephania and Damaris (Thompson) Alden; married at Sherwood, N. Y., in 1874, to Ellen Tracy (died

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1880)—second, Ada Tracy 1882, daughters of Calvin and Luella Tracy, of Sherwood, N. Y.

Children: Seven, six living.

John B. Alden's birth was in a one room log cabin about seven miles west of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. His father, one of that state's earliest pioneers, was a stone cutter and farmer, who died when Mr. Alden was two years old. Mr. Alden's early opportunities for education were meager and he left Mt. Pleasant in the early days of the Civil War, becoming a train boy on the C. B. & Q. Railway; then a clerk, soon in charge, of a book store in Galesburg, Ill., and later in Chicago. Soon going into business for himself, he was known as the "boy publisher" of "The Bright Side" and "What Next?," young folks' periodicals. The Chicago fire took all of his possessions. Coming East, he became in New York City, the business head of "Hearth and Home," first edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe and "Ik Marvel" and later by Edward Eggleston. In that work he was associated with "Orpheus C. Kerr," (R. H. Newell) the Civil War humorist, and poet, as editor.

Mr. Alden's most important venture was undertaken when in 1875 he started the "American Book Exchange," designed to serve readers by the exchange of books not wanted longer, for others they did want; and as a means of advertising the business, he published Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature in handy volumes. By that experience he quickly discovered that he could make new books cheaper than anyone could "steal old ones." Inside of two years he was making books "by the million," one bindery alone having a daily output of 7,000 volumes. He was the first to use the type setting machine on a large scale, and the first to make books by a photo engraving process. He startled the book world when he offered for 50c "Geikies Life of Christ" which had been selling at $8; and for $6 the set of "Chamber's Encyclopedia" that in fifteen volumes had been selling for $45, and a great number of classical and standard works at similar prices, his enterprise becoming popularly known as "The Literary Revolution."

He retired from publishing some years ago and has been living on a poultry farm near Neshanic, New Jersey. Always a student of economics and whatever tends to human "uplift" and betterment, he has of late been specially interested in promoting the passage by Congress of "The Industrial Savings Act" introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, that unshackles the Postal Savings Bank. The act, drawn by Mr. Alden, provides for the payment to all depositors in the postal bank of all the interest the money can be made to earn when loaned to highest bidders on unquestioned security, for any legitimate use. According to many accepted precedents this method would mobilize an army of over 80,000,000 depositors and over $60,000,000,000 deposits, ample to finance farmers and oil all the wheels of industry and commerce. It makes "free trade" in money and credits, as we now have free trade in wheat, cotton, or U. S. Bonds.

A more recent effort in practical economics is "Uncle Sam's Automatic Railroad Regulator," the gist of which is: (a) Government ownership (not operation) by means of which "capital" cost (inevitably passed along to producer-consumer-patrons) will be less than one-half the cost

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under present conditions; (b) private operation by the men who pay the freight (human included) organized as Stockholders are now organized, each freight payer having a vote in control, for each $100, annual freight paid. This would secure the utmost efficiency and economy of operation by self interest. The mass of the ablest most successful business men of the nation would thus be in charge, inevitably, vitally, "automatically" interested to make cost of freight as small as possible, paying Uncle Sam a dividend, on investment, one-half per cent. per annum (same as paid by the Allies in War) more than the capital costs Uncle Sam.

LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN—Newark, (881 South 17th St.)—Clergyman; Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 19th, 1854; son of George Otis and Julia Olds (Whitney) Allen.

Lyman Whitney Allen's father was a native of Boston and his mother a native of Kentucky. The historic Whitney and Thornton families are in his line. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was the Rev. Dewey Whitney, of Vermont, and his maternal grandmother was a descendent of Col. Anthony Thornton, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary War and in command of a regiment at Yorktown, and of Col. William Thornton, an officer in the war of 1812. Dr. Allen is a graduate of Washington University and holds the degrees of B. A. and M. A. from that institution. The University of Wooster later conferred the degree of D.D. He pursued a two years' post-graduate course in philosophy at Princeton University and studied for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Ordained by the Presbytery of St. Louis in 1882, he began work in the suburbs of his native city and was for several years afterwards pastor of the Carondelet Presbyterian Church. In 1889 he accepted a call to the South Park Presbyterian Church in Newark and ministered there for twenty-seven years. In October of 1916 he resigned to give his time wholly to literature, yet preaching as opportunity might offer. Since then he has been constantly in literary work. When the City of Newark celebrated its 250th Anniversary, the Committee of 100 requested Dr. Allen to write the Celebration Ode for the opening exercises. Among Dr. Allen's latest publication, is his poem "Barnard's Lincoln," read at the dedication in Cincinnati, March 31st, 1917, of George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft to that city. He is the author of several books, and miscellaneous poems and prose articles, which have been published in various magazines and newspapers.

Among his recent war poems two have become very popular and have been much read in public, "At the Tomb of Lafayette" and "The Sign of the Golden Star."

Some of the works of Dr. Allen are: "Lincoln's Pew," "The House of Mary," "Shakespeare," "The New America," "Our Sister of Letters," "A Parable of the Rose," "Abraham Lincoln" and "The Triumph of Love."

To the poem, "Abraham Lincoln," was awarded the prize of $1.000 offered in 1896 by the "New York Herald" for the best poem on "American

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History." It was published simultaneously in the Christmas issues of the New York Herald, the Boston Herald and the St. Louis Republic. The poem, "Lincoln's Pew" has been tableted in the pew in "The Church of the Presidents" (the New York Avenue Presbyterian) in Washington City, where Lincoln worshipped during his term as President. During the late war very many thousands of copies of this poem were printed by the Ladies War Guild of the Church and widely circulated, especially among the soldiers.

Recently in the Lincoln Anthology, "The Book of Lincoln," compiled by Mary Wright-Davis, of Washington, D. C., five of Dr. Allen's most popular Lincoln poems appear.

In 1917 he delivered the Memorial Day Oration in the Soldiers National Cemetery, Battlefield of Gettysburg.

At the reception given in January, 1919, by the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in honor of the National President, Mr. Louis Annin Ames and Mrs. Ames, he read as part of the patriotic ritual of the Flag Presentation a series of original odes, "Salutes to the Flags," which are to be published under the auspices of the State Society.

Dr. Allen is a director in the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York, and is a member of several clubs and societies of New York City—the Authors' Club, the McDowell Club, the National Arts Club, the Dickens Fellowship of which he is the President, the Shakespeare Club, the Browning Society and the Authors' League of America. He is one of the Vice Presidents of the National Shakespeare Federation, First Vice President of the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Historian of the Newark Chapter S. A. R., a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and Chairman of the Advistory Board of the Authors Home at Tenafly, N. J.

He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Dante League of America.

JOSIAH T. ALLINSON—Yardville.—Farmer and Assemblyman. Born at Yardville, N. J., April 19th, 1858; son of Samuel and Ann (Tatum) Allinson.

Josiah T. Allinson has taken active part in the Republican politics of the State and has attained considerable prestige in grange work. Most of his early education was obtained in private schools. He attended Friend's Boarding School at West Town, Pa., a private school at Crosswicks, N. J., and the State Model school at Trenton, as well as the Bryant and Strattons Business College in Philadelphia. Later he took a course in Sanitary Engineering and mechanical training at Franklin Institute.

After serving as commissioner of appeals, (1907), Mr. Allinson was elected Assessor of Hamilton township and while in this office he made many friends and raised the ratables over more than $1,000,000. For more than the past fifteen years he has been closely connected with grange work and served as secretary for six years and master for one, of the

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Hamilton grange and for six years secretary of the Mercer County Pomona grange. Mr. Allinson has always been particularly identified as an active worker for farmers' interest and while engaged in this work has been president of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture for seven years and one of the establishers of the Mercer County farm bureau of which he was also its first president. He is on the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station at New Brunswick and was Vice President of the Board in 1917-18.

In 1909 he was appointed by the Governor on the Committee to report to the Legislature on the Fish and Game laws. Among the other important events of Mr. Allinson's life were for six years he served as a member of the Finance Committee of New Jersey State grange, of which body he is still a member. The political field attracted his attention early in life, and he became an active member of the Young Republican Campaigning Club and was in 1917 elected to the Assembly for a third term. In 1917 and 1918 he served as chairman of the Committee on Town and Townships.

On Sept. 12, 1918, Mr. Allinson was appointed agricultural advisor to the Third New Jersey District Draft Board by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, and on Feb. 27th, 1918, he was elected County Committeeman for Mercer County for the League to enforce Peace. When the Merchants-Bankers-Laborers-Agricultural Reconstruction convention was held in Newark, N. J., at the Robert Treat Hotel, Mr. Allinson was a delegate. He was a delegate to the First National Convention of Marketing and Farm Credit in Chicago, April, 1913.

Mr. Allinson is a member of the following clubs: Masonic, Fall Cedars, Republican Club of Trenton and a charter member of Rutland Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.

PAUL AMBROSE—Trenton, (34 North Clinton Ave.) — Composer; Organist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Hamilton, Ontario, October 11, 1868; son of R. S. and Elizabeth Boyle Ambrose; married at Orange, in 1905, to Naomi Lambe, daughter of Harold and Alice Lambe.

Children: Gwynneth, Robert and Paul.

The father of Paul Ambrose was himself a distinguished Canadian composer and musician. Mr. Ambrose acquired his education in the Ontario schools, and studied piano and theory under his father, Kate S. Chittenden and Albert Ross Parsons, counterpoint under Bruno Oscar Klein and orchestration with Dudley Buck.

In 1886 he came to New York and was at once on his arrival appointed organist of the Madison Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. Four years later he was selected as organist and choir master of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, also in New York City. He was still in that position when on January 1, 1917, he became organist and choir master of the Old First Presbyterian Church in Trenton. He had meanwhile in 1903, removed from New York City to Trenton to accept

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the position of Director of the Musical Theory and Piano Department of the State Normal School there. He resigned from that position in June, 1917. Mr. Ambrose has been Professor of piano at Westminister School, Simsbury, Conn., and is a widely known lecturer on musical topics. In 1906-1907 he was lecturer on Musical History at the America Institute of Applied Music, New York City, and since that time has been lecturer on Musical Theory, Harmony, etc., at the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton. He is also Director of the Monday Musical Club in Trenton.

Professor Ambrose was President for New Jersey of the National Association of Organists for three years (1913-1915). As a composer he has written much in the line of songs and instrumental works, church music etc., and some of the products of his pen have been republished in Europe. The most widely used and best known of his secular songs is "The Shoogy Shoo"; of his sacred songs "Jesus, Meek and Gentle," and "Just for To-day," while his most popular anthem is, "Come to my Heart, Lord Jesus."

He is a member of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and the American Guild of Organists, a former Director of the American Institute of Applied Music, also of the Manuscript Society, and Vice-President of The Synthetic Guild of New York.

W. HOLT APGAR—Trenton, (375 W. State St.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Annandale, Hunterdon County, May 18, 1861; son of Henry F. and Hannah M. (Farley) Apgar; married at Three Bridges, September 10, 1884, to Margaretta R. Higgins, daughter of Asher and Anna C. Higgins of Three Bridges.

Children: Mildred H. Apgar, born December 18, 1887; Anna M. Murray, born October 16, 1889; Henry Holt Apgar, born November 26, 1896.

Mr. Apgar came to Trenton, Mercer County, in 1881, entering the law office of Captain Woodbury D. Holt as a law student, after having been educated in the Public Schools of Hunterdon County, followed by two years at the State Normal School in Trenton. He was admitted to the Bar, as an attorney, at the June Term, 1884, and as a counselor at the February Term, 1890. From the first he has practiced his profession in Trenton, and been actively engaged as well in Financial work and in politics, having been a member of the Mercer County Democratic Committee for a long period of time.

For seven years he was the Assistant Prosecutor of Mercer County, serving as such under Bayard Stockton during nearly the whole of the latter's eleven years of service, retiring in 1894 when a Republican Legislature legislated out of office all of the Assistant Prosecutors.

Although Mercer County has a normal Republican majority of three thousand, Mr. Apgar, when the Democratic nominee for Senator in 1892 refused to accept the nomination of the convention, was asked to lead the forlorn hope, and, though barely eligible to that position had he been elected, cut down the normal majority to twelve thousand.

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At the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of 1892 which nominated then Supreme Court Justice George T. Werts, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mercer County presented the name of General Richard A. Donnelly as its candidate. The struggle between Edward F. C. Young's and George T. Wert's friends, for the nomination, was fierce; and when Mr. Apgar had, as a compromise, presented General Donnelly's name, the enthusiasm for the "boy in blue" was so strong that it took the personal efforts of the leaders of the other two factions to stay the rush for the "dark horse" and it was only by strenuous efforts that his nomination was prevented. Both of the forces that had been fighting each other, were forced to unite to prevent General Donnelly's nomination.

Mr. Apgar also served for five years as a member of the Mercer County Tax Board, and by reason of his experience and study of the taxation questions has since been recognized, in his section of the state, as an expert upon that subject. He was also for twenty years, a Park Commissioner and during a portion of that time, was President of the Board. Mr. Apgar was tendered the appointment of Circuit Judge by Governor Stokes in 1907, but he was unable to accept the same by reason of certain professional connections that he had then made and which he felt he ought not, at that time, to sever.

During his student period, he became engaged in legislative correspondence work for several of the New York and Philadelphia newspapers, which connection he continued for a number of years. He was one of the charter members of the Legislative Correspondents Club of Trenton and has always retained his membership therein.

Mr. Apgar has also been very active in Fraternal life, serving for two years as Grand Master of Masons of the State of New Jersey, and for two years as Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum for the United States and Canada. In Fraternal Beneficiary Society law, which is a special branch of the profession, Mr. Apgar has had much experience and is frequently consulted by other lawyers regarding that specialty. For a number of years past, he has had charge of the Claim Department of the Royal Arcanum, there passing under his supervision and direction of payment over $8,000,000 per year, for the beneficiaries of deceased members of the Royal Arcanum.

He has been one of the Solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years, and likewise represents the Adams and American Express Companies in his section of the State, and is a member of the Lawyers Club of New York, the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, Legislative Correspondence Club of New Jersey, Trenton Country Club, the Washington Association, limited in its membership to twenty members of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New Jersey, and the Masonic Veterans Association of New Jersey.

T. FRANK APPLEBY—Asbury Park, (Main St.)—Realty Operator. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born at Old Bridge, October 10th, 1864; son of Theodore and Margaret S. (Mount) Appleby; married at Sommerville, April 10, 1889, to Alice C. Hoffman, daughter of David K. Hoffman, of Lebanon.

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Children: Stewart H., born May 17th, 1890; Richard H., born May 12th, 1891; Theodore F., born May 14th, 1895.

The name of T. Frank Appleby is a familiar one in the towns along the shore coast of New Jersey. Of English descent, he was educated in the schools of Asbury Park, and Pennington Seminary, and graduated with the class of 1885 from Fort Edward (N. Y.) Institute. Ever since he began to make his home in Asbury Park he has been engaged in the real estate business, and at the same time active in the politics and affairs of the locality. He is best known to the business world however as a real estate operator, being a member of the New Jersey Real Estate Exchange and an active influence in the Asbury Park Buildng and Loan Association of which he is Vice-President. Prominent too, in insurance circles, he was for several years President of the New Jersey Fire Underwriters. He is a member also of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Appleby's political activities have been varied and continuous for many years. He has long been a factor in Asbury Park affairs particularly. He was a member of the local Board of Education for ten years —an apprenticeship that fitted him for valuable work on the State Board of Education during the eight years of his subsequent connection there. He served later as a member, by gubernatorial appointment, of the State Geological Survey Board. He was a member of the Asbury Park City Council for several years, its President for five terms. He served as acting Mayor, has been twice elected Mayor of Asbury Park, is Chairman of the Ocean Boulevard Committee and a member of the Monmouth County Tax Board. In 1896 he was chosen by the Republican State convention as a district delegate to the National Convention that put Garret A. Hobart of Paterson on the National ticket for Vice President of the United States, with McKinley as the candidate for President.

Later, at a time when the state was stirred by a liquor agitation, the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to inquire into excise conditions in all parts of the commonwealth; and Governor Fort named Mr. Appleby as a member of that commission. The commission sat in many part of the state, and produced testimony that was revealing as to the prevalence of the liquor habit even in the restricted localities, and the confessed laxness, on the part of local officials, in many places, in the enforcement in the state liquor laws.

Mr. Appleby is fond of travel, has visited all parts of the United States, made a somewhat extensive trip through England, France and Italy, and he inspected the Panama Canal while it was in course of construction. He has attended many conventions of the American Bankers Association, and is a director of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank and a member of the Deal Golf Club and of many other local organizations.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG—Camden.—Lawyer. Born at Woodstown, Dec. 28th, 1858; son of Francis W. and Rebecca Brown (Jess) Armstrong; married on June 15, 1881, to Mellie M. Fortiner, daughter of Samuel M. and Mary H. Fortiner, of Cam-

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den, (died March 23, 1883)—2nd on April 30, 1907, to Carrie W. Morgan, daughter of Randal E. Morgan, of Camden.

Children: Wynn, born February 5, 1883—member of the bar and 1st Lieutenant in World War.

Edward A. Armstrong has been Speaker of the New Jersey House of Assembly, Judge of the Camden City District Court, Presiding Judge of the Camden County Court, Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade N. G. N. J. and is now Assistant General Counsel of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Mr. Armstrong finished his education at the High School, and has since received the A. M. degree from Bucknell University. Having studied law with Benjamin D. Shreve, he was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1880 and as a counselor in 1885. He began his practice in Camden with a special view to corporation work. His first election to the House of Assembly was in 1883; and re-elected in 1884, '85, '86, he presided as Speaker over the Houses of 1885-86. In 1888 the Legislature elected him Judge of the Camden District Court, and in 1897 he was made Presiding Judge of the County Courts by Governor Griggs, serving until 1902. In 1906 Governor Stokes appointed him a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes and he served there until 1909. At the opening of 1911 he was made Assistant General Counsel of the Public Service Corporation. He maintains an office in Camden, where his son practices law.

Judge Armstrong is a member of the Camden County Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Archaelogical Association (Princeton), the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His club connections are with the Camden Automobile Club, the Nassau Club (Princeton), the Union League Club, the Penn. Club, the Lawyers' Club (Philadelphia), the Army and Navy Club, the Manhattan Club, the Lotos Club and the Republican Club, (New York).

Mr. Armstrong has a home, "The Farm," in Princeton.

HENRY VINECOME ARNY—Montclair—(135 Wachung Ave.) Chemist. Born in Philadelphia, February 28th, 1868; son of Louise Christian and Sarah (Shinn) Arny; married April 22, 1903, to Katharine Moody Smith.

Henry Vinecome Arny in 1889, at the age of twenty-one, received a Ph. G. degree at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and desiring to enhance his training also took up studies for years at the University of Berlin and in the University of Gottingen, where he obtained the Ph. G. degree. Following his education, in 1879, Professor Arny began as an instructor in pharmacy and later was appointed dean of the Columbia College of Pharmacy, which office he held until 1911.

In 1915-16 he was the editor of the "Druggists' Circular," and also the "American Pharmacy Association's Year Book," and was elected member of the Committee of revision of the United States Pharmacopolia, and

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the Committee of revision of the National Formulary. During this period Prof. Arny was chosen President of the American Conference of Pharmacy Faculties, and was made a member of the executive committee of the American Metric Association.

The Chemical Society of England recognizing his ability as a pharmist about this time, elected him a fellow of the organization; and the American Pharmacy Association, the American Chemical Society, and the A. A. A. S. of Franklin Institute admitted him as a member.

Professor Arny's name is also on the membership enrolment of the Chemists Club of New York.

Not all of his activities have been solely confined to the field of pharmacy, however, as he has also found time to write a book, "The Principles of Pharmacy," which is already in its second edition.

His office address is 115 W. 68th Street, New York City.

BENJAMIN ATHA—Newark, (756 High St.)—Banker. Born Liberty, N. Y., January 5, 1844; son of Andrew Atha and Henrietta (Armitage) Atha married at Newark, May 15, 1867, to Sarah A. Gurney, daughter of Henry G. Guerney, of England.

Children: Henry G., Herbert B., Albert H., Charles G., and Louis M.

Benjamin Atha's fore-bears came from England to this country in 1842. His father, Andrew Atha, was of the firm of Prentice Atha & Co., organized in 1864. The firm established itself at Newark, and afterwards moved to Harrison, and quickly grew into prominence among the industries of the country. The plant was extended for a constantly increasing business that made its product known in the markets of the world. Andrew Atha, during Civil War times, devoted a considerable part of his fortune to the comfort of the soldiers serving in the field of the Union ranks; and he gave rent free to the families of all tenants whose sons or husbands or other wage earners had enlisted.

Benjamin Atha was educated in private schools and assisted in the conduct of his father's steel business. In 1871 the firm name was changed to Benjamin Atha & Company and so remained until 1898. Then John Illingworth was taken into the business, and it was reorganized as the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company. In 1900 the company was absorbed by the Crucible Steel Company, and the works at Harrison constitute one of the most important establishments of that great producing corporation.

Andrew Atha was one of the original incorporators of the Essex County Bank. When he died in 1875, Benjamin Atha was chosen to succeed him in the bank's Board of Directors. In October of 1906, he was elected President of the bank, and continued in that relation till the opening of July, 1910, when he asked to be relieved. The Board of Directors, granting the request of course, conferred the title of Honorary Vice President upon him.

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Mr. Atha is a member of the Union League Club, New York, the Essex Club, Newark, the Essex County Country Club, and the Baltusrol Golf Club.

ROBERT RENNIE ATTERBURY—Wyckoff—Stock Broker. Born at Paterson, N. J., April 27th, 1864, son of Elisha Bondinot and Josephine (Kirby) Atterbury, married at Paterson, N. J., October 30th, 1901, to Eleanor Godwin Dodge, daughter of Frederick N. and Jennie Prall Dodge of Paterson, N. J.

Children: Richard Stockton, October 4th, 1902; Robert Rennie, Jr., March 26th, 1904; Eleanor Godwin, Feb. 17th, 1908.

Mr. Atterbury's education was obtained in the Bishop's College School in Canada (1876-1880) and at the Philips Academy, Andover, Mass. (1881-1884).

He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Van Emburgh and Atterbury.

His club memberships are the Raquet and Tennis Club of New York, Church Club, Sons of the Revolution, Hamilton Club of Paterson, and Arcola Country Club.

WILLIAM STUART AUCHINCLOSS—Atlantic Highlands.—Author and Inventor. Born in New York, March 19, 1842, son of John Auchincloss.

William S. Auchincloss was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and in 1862 received the C. E. degree from it. He was in the construction department of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway and of the Jersey City Locomotive works for seven years after graduation; later a manufacturer of rolling stock and a ship builder for eight years. In these relations he acquired the expert information he afterwards embodied in his book "Link and Valve Motions." He was in business as a commission merchant for fifteen years and meanwhile invented the averaging instrument for the rapid calculation of accounts. In 1867 President Andrew Johnson appointed him one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Besides being the author of the technical work already referred to, Mr. Auchincloss has written "Ninety Days in the Tropics," "The Book of Daniel Unlocked" and "Standard Chronology of the Holy Bible."

HARRY A. AUGENBLICK—Newark, (22 Stuyvesant Ave.)—Counselor and Assemblyman. Born in New York, N. Y., May 1, 1888, son of Jacob and Pauline Augenblick; married at Norwich,

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Conn., September 22, 1915, to Bertha Greenburger, (deceased Jan. 2, 1917), daughter of George and Mary Greenburger of Norwich, Conn.

Children: Bertha Pauline, Dec. 31, 1916.

Harry A. Augenblick, who has been a resident of Newark for the past twenty-five years, graduated from the public schools of that city in 1902, and four years later from the High School there. Later he attended the Cornell University where in 1910 he received the degree of Civil Engineer, and the New York University where in 1914 he obtained the degree of Bachelor of laws and Doctor Juris.

After completing his education he entered the employ of the Public Service Commission of New York as assistant engineer and after serving as such for six months resigned, and became an instructor at the University of Michigan in the College of Engineering for the year 1910-1911. At the end of this time, he connected himself with J. G. White & Company as construction engineer, and did engineering work in England, the Caucasus and Siberia. In 1912 he returned to the United States and entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad, and assisted in the construction and designing of the Grand Central Terminal and the various viaducts and bridges connected therewith.

In 1915 he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney-at-law and in 1918 as a counselor. He later became associated in the practice of his profession with the former prosecutor of Essex County, Jacob L. Newman, and is now engaged in business for himself at the National State Bank Building, Newark, N. J., and also occupies the position of instructor in mechanical engineering at the Fawcett School of Industrial Arts, of Newark, N. J.

In 1919 he was elected as a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Augenblick is a member of the Lawyers Club of Essex County, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Cornell Club of New York, the University of Michigan Club and the fraternal order of Eagles.

His business address is 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

CHARLES L. AUGER—East Ridgewood, (Glenacres).—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1860; son of Peter F. and Marie F. (Clement) Auger; married to Mary Mirandon in 1881 (died 1883)—second to Emma Chadwick, in 1884.

Children: Frank C.; Emma F.; Mary F.; Charles L., Jr., and Louis F.

Charles L. Auger has been President of the National Silk Dyeing Company since its foundation. He is of French extraction on both sides, his father having been born in Normandy and lived in Paris, and Lorraine being the birthplace of his mother. Both came to this country in 1860. Mr. Auger was educated in the public schools, and has lived in

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Paterson and vicinity for the forty years since he came from Philadelphia. He took up a commercial course and became identified with the silk business, taking up the branch of dyeing which he mastered in every detail. He began business in a small way when very young and from the very commencement his career was a success. At the time of the incorporation of the Auger & Simon Silk Dyeing Company in 1890 he became its President and continued until he and his associates formed the National Silk Dyeing Company, the largest silk dyeing company in the world today, of which he has been president since its organization.

Besides being President of the National Silk Dyeing Company Mr. Auger is connected with a number of corporations engaged in finance and manufacturing. He is also a Director of the First National Bank of Paterson, of the Hamilton Trust Company, Paterson, of the Paterson Savings Institution, Paterson, and of the Cellonite Company of Basle, Switzerland. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, of the Society of Inventors of France and of other civic, professional and literary bodies of this country and Europe.

Mr. Auger is interested in the charities, their work and institutions. He lives in the country at East Ridgewood, adjoining Ridgewood, where he has established a homestead which he calls "Glenacres" and where he spends most of his time outside of business. He is also an enthusiastic automobilist, being among the first to own and operate an automobile in this country and has driven cars himself several hundred thousands of miles.

Among the clubs and organizations with which he is connected are the Hamilton Club, Paterson; the Arcola Country Club, Arcola; the Livingstone Club of Allentown; the Ross Club, Williamsport, Pa.; the Union League Club of New York; the Lamb's Club, New York; the Automobile Club of America, New York; the New Jersey Automobile Club of Newark; the Princeton Club of New York, and the Circle Republicain of Paris, France, also Manhattan Club, New York.

Of Mr. Auger's children, the oldest, Frank, is living on the farm, "Glenacres," in East Ridgewood; Emma, married Frank T. Powers, (died); Mary (or May) married Henry C. Muhs—they are living in Ridgewood with their two small children; Charles L., Jr., is an engineer and graduate of Princeton, enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war, became a First Lieutenant in May, 1918, went overseas in charge of the one-pound gun service, 319th Infantry, was in a number of battles, going over the top several times. He was promoted, Captain of Hd. Qts. Co., in Feb., 1919.

Louis F. Auger, who was studying engineering at Princeton, joined the New Jersey Squadron at the beginning of the war, afterward enlisted in the Artillery, became a Lieutenant of Battery E, 36th Regiment and was on the point of sailing overseas when the armistice was declared.

JOHN BOYD AVIS—Woodbury.—Lawyer. Born at Deerfield, (Cumberland Co.) July 11th, 1875; son of John H. and Sarah (Barker) Avis; married at Asbury Park, September 27th, 1899, to

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Minnie Genung Anderson, daughter of Charles H. and Ruth A. Anderson of New York City.

John Boyd Avis is one of the recognized forces in the politics and affairs of South Jersey. He was a notable figure in the legislation of the State in the four terms he served in the House of Assembly and in the subsequent three year term of his service in the Senate. He rose to be the Speaker of the Assembly, in which his father had had a seat twenty years earlier. The long interest his family has taken in public affairs is reflected in the fact that his great-great grandfather, Joseph Avis, was of the patriot army in the Revolutionary War, connected with Major Somer's Brigade, and one of the brave fellows who suffered the tortures of that dreadful winter at Valley Forge.

Though born in Cumberland County and educated at the schools in Deerfield township there, Mr. Avis has spent all of his active years in Gloucester County. When he had been admitted to the bar as an attorney, at the February term of 1898, he opened an office in Woodbury. He was a partner with ex-Governor David O. Watkins till 1907, when the partnership was dissolved, and he has since been practicing alone. Besides his large private practice he has been attorney for a number of the Gloucester county municipalities.

With a taste for politics and skill in the game as well, Mr. Avis soon became a member of the Gloucester County Republican Committee and served one year as Chairman of the Committee. In 1912 he was chosen a delegate from the First Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He was the New Jersey member of the Convention's Committee on Credentials and gave active support to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination that the convention finally gave to President Taft.

Mr. Avis's legislative career began with his election in 1901 as the member from Gloucester in the New Jersey House of Assembly and he achieved the unusual distinction of being re-elected in each of three successive years. The House of 1904 selected him as its Speaker, and he performed the functions of the chair with an acceptability that prompted the Assembly of 1905 also to make him its presiding officer. His service in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature was for the term of 1906-1908. There, he was appointed to the leading committees, and exerted a marked influence on the legislation of the day. His name was most conspicuously identified however with the act creating the County Boards for the Equalization of Taxes. Senator Avis, believing that a system for the equalization of taxes should be devised, formulated and drew an act authorizing the appointment by the Governor of non-partisan Tax Equalization Boards in the several counties of the state. He advocated the act with an earnestness and force that eventuated in making it a law. In subsequent years attempts were made to repeal the act, but a study of its effects in operation discouraged the plea and the efforts to repeal have been unsuccessful.

Mr. Avis is prominent also in the church and social and fraternal order movements of his locality. He is of the Presbyterian faith and an active worker in the Y. M. C. A. He is a Mason, and in 1916 was Worshipful Master of Florence Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M. of Woodbury. His

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other connections are with the Red Men, the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Loyal Order of Moose, the Grange, the Odd Fellows and the Foresters of America.

FRANCIS WAYLAND AYER—Camden.—Advertising. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born at Lee, Massachusetts, February 4, 1848; son of Nathan Wheeler Ayer and Joanna B. Wheeler.

Nathan Wheeler Ayer, a native of Preston, Connecticutt, was graduated from Brown University in 1840 and admitted to the bar in 1852. His preference however inclined him to the profession of teaching in which he was eminently successful as Principal of several College Preparatory Schools in the State of New York. He removed to Philadelphia in 1867.

Francis Wayland Ayer was educated under his father's supervision; and at the age of fourteen accepted a position as teacher of a district school in New York state, continuing in his profession until 1867 when he matriculated as a freshman at Rochester University. In 1869, at the age of twenty-one, he joined his father in Philadelphia and founded the firm of N. W. Ayer and Son, Advertising Agents. He became head of the firm on the death of his father in 1873. As a mark of respect to his father, the firm name, N. W. Ayer and Son, has been continuously retained.

The first Advertising Agency was established in Philadelphia in 1841. The business was still in its infancy in 1869, and the firm of N. W. Ayer and Son has not only been one of the pioneers in the business of Newspaper Advertising, but has rapidly forged to the front and has ever maintained a position of recognized leadership. The American Newspaper Annual, published by N. W. Ayer and Son since 1880, is a complete directory of United States newspapers. Its relation to the newspaper publisher and advertiser is not dissimilar to that of Dun and Bradstreet to the commercial man.

The history of the house is epitomized in its motto: "Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success." Mr. Ayer removed to Camden in 1869, and has since retained his residence in New Jersey, where he is largely interested in street railway development, having for many years been a Director, and later President, of the Camden and Suburban Railway Company.

A leader in the field of religion and philanthropy, Mr. Ayer has been for nearly fifty years a Sunday School Superintendent; and is the head of his denomination (Baptist) in New Jersey, President of his City and of the State Young Men's Christian Association, a member of its International Committee and President of the last International Convention of the Associatons in Cleveland.

ISAAC BACHARACH—Atlantic City.—Financier and Real Estate Broker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born

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in Philadelphia, January 5, 1870; son of Jacob and Betty Bacharach.

Isaac Bacharach is of a family that has for years exerted a large influence in Atlantic County affairs, and is himself a forceful factor not only in that community, but throughout South Jersey. At the present time he is serving his second term in the National House of Representatives in Washington, having been first elected in 1914 and re-elected with a very greatly increased majority in 1916. Congressman Bacharach received his education in the schools of Atlantic City, graduating from the Atlantic City High School in the Class of 1885. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Atlantic City for a number of years, giving up that pursuit to engage in the real estate business.

Mr. Bacharach was twice elected a member of the City Council of Atlantic City, serving from 1905 to 1910; during his term in Council he headed a number of the most important committees, was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and also acted as floor leader of his party.

While serving in Council he was selected by the Republicans of Atlantic County to represent that county in the House of Assembly in 1911. He declined a renomination for the Assembly and retired from public life until 1913 when, responding to the persistence of prominent leaders in the Second Congressional District, comprising Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May and Cumberland counties, he became a candidate for Congress in the primary campaign of 1913, and received the nomination for that office.

Mr. Bacharach is First Vice President of the Second National Bank of Atlantic City, and a Director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the Absecon National Bank, and President of the Atlantic City Lumber Company.

JOSEPH HENRY BACHELLER—Newark, (97 Johnson Ave.) —Financier. Born in Newark, February 1, 1869; son of John Collins and Harriet (Parcells) Bacheller; married to Edith Adele Smith, daughter of Israel Pierson Smith, of Newark.

Children: Murriel, Adele, Joseph Henry, Jr., and John Smith.

Mr. Bacheller traces his ancestry back in this country through a long ancestral line to before the middle of the 17th century. The family is of English extraction, scattered all through the counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey. The first record it discloses of any settler here, shows that John Bacheller, of Canterbury, came across the seas to Ipswich, Mass., between 1630 and 1635. The family had written the name in various ways; and it was not till 1700 that it came to be spelled as the branch to which J. H. Bacheller belongs has spelled it since. One of Mr. Bacheller's fore-bears, Sergeant John, was a Selectman in the town of Watertown, Mass. His son John was the fourth large contributor to the new Meeting House Building Fund there, and served in King Philips War. The family spread into other towns in Massachusetts, and one of Mr. Bachellers line (Samuel II, born 1725) was among the earliest settlers in the now great textile

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centre of Massachusetts, Lynn. Joseph Newhall Bacheller was the first of the stock to come to New Jersey and he located as a farmer in the South Orange and Vailsburg section of Essex County. John C., of the ninth generation of the family in this country, was the first to make his permanent home in Newark. He went into business as a manufacturer.

Joseph Henry Bacheller was educated in the schools, grammar and high, of Newark. When he was ready for business he secured a clerical position with the New York Life Insurance Company and was engaged there until he became associated with Samuel S. Dennis in 1890 in looking after the large real estate holdings of the late A. L. Dennis, who was among the first promoters of the old Camden & Amboy Railroad Co., now part of the Pennsylvania system. He retained his connection with Mr. Dennis until very recently when the last of the real estate belonging to the estate of A. L. Dennis was sold. Meamwhile in June, 1907, the Iron bound Trust Co. was organized and Mr. Bacheller was made President.

Even these large business preoccupations have not prevented Mr. Bacheller from taking an active part in the politics of the city and state; and for some years he was an important figure in the councils of the Republican party of New Jersey. From 1887 till 1901 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen—from the ninth ward and was Republican leader and chairman of the Finance Committee for several years and in 1903 was President of the Board.

Meanwhile the field of his activities was enlarged by his election, in 1900, to a seat in the Assembly; and three years later he was sent to the State Senate, as the representative of Essex County. His democratic rival in the campaign for the Senate was Samuel Kalisch who has since become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. In the House he served on several important committees; and in the Senate was chairman of the Municipal Corporations Committee.

When the Shade Tree Commission was established in Newark, Mayor Doremus named Mr. Bacheller to serve upon it, and he became the first President of the Commission. In 1905 Mayor Doremus appointed him comptroller of the City of Newark, an office in which he served for six years and he handled anywhere between seven and ten millions of dollars of the peoples funds, annually.

Senator Bacheller is a member of the Essex and Down Town Clubs in Newark and President of the Rockaway River Country Club.

DAVID BAIRD—Camden.—Lumber Merchant and Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in County Derry, Ireland, April 7, 1839; married at Philadelphia to Christianna Beatty.

Children: Mary Baird Fox, Irvine Baird, Christianna B. Humphreys and David Baird, Jr.

David Baird has been one of the leading factors in the Republican politics of New Jersey for more than a quarter of a century. Remotely, his ancestry was Scotch-Irish of sturdy Covenanter faith and his father

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was a contractor of moderate means near Londonderry. When he came to America as a mere boy, he engaged with a farmer near Port Deposit, Maryland, to husk corn for $6 a month and his board. This was during the hard times of the Buchanan Administration; and in December when the farmer told him he was unable to pay him for his services, Baird was glad to throw off his wages and give his services for board during the following winter months. While peddling eggs, butter and potatoes in Port Deposit a Mrs. Long, one of the farmer's customers who conducted a boarding house for lumber men, induced her husband to interest himself in young Baird, and through him he secured a job as a raft hand with Gillingham & Garrison, merchant lumber princes of those days. Their lumber yards were located where Cramps shipyard is now in Philadelphia, but the firm subsequently moved to Camden and built up a business there which Mr. Baird himself is now conducting on the same site. With characteristic energy the young Irish boy pieced out the $2 per day he received as a rafter by doing night work at rolling freight on hand-trucks from the Camden & Amboy trains to the Baltimore ships that lay at Camden's docks, for 20 cents an hour.

Mr. Baird's connection of fourteen years with Gillingham & Garrison gave him opportunities for study of the lumber trade and of methods he was quick to improve. He made friendships and acquired a reputation that stood him in good stead when he started out for himself in the lumber trade in 1874. It was a modest start, and his youthful bride was his cashier and bookkeeper and business confidante. He rafted timber down the Susquehanna, from the Pennsylvania woods until the timber was all exhausted—then turned his attention to the great forests of New York, Michigan and the Southland. One of his enterprises was anticipating a "corner" projected by his competitors, by buying up all the spars in the East and rafting them to the markets himself, thereby turning over his experience as a master raftsman with gratifying financial returns. On another occasion when he started as the guest of the late Wm. H. Cole on a trip to Niagara Falls, a purchase of choice spars, on a side trip to Tonowanda, yielded a profit that enabled him to come back as the host. A dash away up into Oregon for a cargo of big spars shipped East "around the Horn" was another of his memorable enterprises.

A lumber king with whom he dealt was Secretary of War Alger, for many years previously United States Senator from Michigan. Baird's purchases from the Alger yards one year amounted to $100,000. The year happened to be a "tight one" in the money market; and Gen. Alger arranged to meet Mr. Baird in Philadelphia in the hope of getting an advance of $10,000 on his order. Mr. Baird met the request with the breezy suggestion that $25,000 would be better, and the Senator went away happier with a check for the larger amount. The friendship, business and personal, between them lasted till General Alger died. Baird could get audience with the Secretary, when crowds cooled their heels in the ante-room.

When to the discomfort of many of Mr. Baird's office-holding friends, the Committee of One-Hundred captured control of the municipal machinery of Camden, Alger, then Secretary of War, helped Mr. Baird to set them busy again in the Arsenal at Philadelphia; and later, as a delegate-at-large to one of the National Republican Conventions, Mr. Baird was the

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warm advocate of General Alger's nomination for the Presidency of the United States. His force has been felt in enterprises in other lines of business. By sheer nerve he once saved a big lumber company operating in Alabama from going to the wall; and, when the Merchantville Water Company was on the edge of bankruptcy, he took hold of it, re-organized the company, rebuilt its plant and as a result the residents of that Camden suburb are now furnished with an adequate supply.

However, it is Mr. Baird's political activities that have made his name a sort of household word all over the State. He got his first inklings in politics from his old friend Cole, who knew the game in all its branches, nearly half a century ago; and he soon made himself felt among the Republicans of the locality. Ex-Consul Thomas H. Dudely ventured in the early days to challenge the leadership in Camden county of General Wm. J. Sewell; and the General was in need of a strong man to run for Sheriff on the ticket with Senator Richard N. Herring, whom the General had decided to send for a second term to the Upper House in Trenton. Mr. Baird came into his mind; and he sent Frank F. Patterson, Sr., a noted South Jersey newspaper editor, to lay the matter before Mr. Baird. He followed the lumber merchant up into the woods of New York, where he was building a railroad for timber he was cutting, and spent three days in the effort to induce him to run. Mr. Baird finally yielded; and becoming a candidate, was the only Republican in the county who was elected that fall.

Other than serving four terms as Freeholder from the First Ward of Camden, that was the only office Mr. Baird held until in 1895 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors, which at that time fixed the state's railroad taxes. He resigned in '96 to run for Sheriff again; and upon the completion of this term in 1900 he took his seat again in the State Board and served as President of that body until 1908. Governor Fort would have re-appointed him then, but, because of political differences between the two, though Mr. Baird had been largely instrumental in securing Mr. Fort's election as Governor, he refused to serve longer. Mr. Baird was a candidate for United States Senator after General Sewell's demise. At that time the Senator was elected by the State Legislature. John F. Dryden, ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes, Barker Gummere, John J. Gardner also were candidates. Baird made a good fight, but the nomination went to Mr. Dryden, whom Baird supported loyally and in whom he had a good personal friend, until the Senator's death.

Mr. Baird was a District Delegate to the convention that nominated Harrison in 1892 at Chicago; and as a Delegate at Large to the St. Louis Convention in 1906 contributed much to the nomination of Garret A. Hobart of Paterson for the Vice-Presidency. He was also one of the Delegates at Large who nominated Taft for the Presidency in 1908 and was Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation in 1916, when Hughes was nominated.

Mr. Baird was appointed United States Senator, February 23, 1918, by Governor Edge, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Hughes. The appointment came as a surprise to him, as he was traveling in the South at the time and knew nothing of the movement by his friends to obtain the honor for him. At the primary, in the following September,

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he was nominated without opposition and was elected, November 5th, 1918, for the remainder of the term, by 15,680 plurality over Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Democrat. His term as Senator expires March 3, 1919.

CHARLES WHITING BAKER—Montclair, (20 S. Mountain Ave.)—Editor and Civil Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Johnson, Vt., January 17, 1865, son of Thomas Jefferson and Mattie (Whiting) Baker; married June 4, 1890, to Rebekah Wheeler, daughter of Lewis Hopkins Wheeler and Mary (Hockley) Wheeler.

Children: Jefferson W., born April 7, 1891; and Charles Whiting, Jr., born Oct. 22, 1895, Sergeant in 503d Aero Squadron, died Oct. 8, 1918.

On his father's side Charles Whiting Baker is a descendant of Capt. Thomas Baker, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Topsfield, Mass., about 1680, and whose son and grandson also lived in Topsfield and bore the same name and military title.

Mr. Baker received his early education at the country district schools and at the State Normal School. He was graduated from the University of Vermont as a civil engineer, in the class of 1886. After working for a part of a year at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, he was offered a position on the editorial staff of the "Engineering News" in New York City in 1887. The journal at that time had limited circulation and influence, but a period of rapid growth began and it became the leading engineering journal of the United States. In 1895 Mr. Baker became Editor-in-Chief of the journal and continued in this position until 1917, when the paper was consolidated with its principal competitor, the "Engineering Record." Mr. Baker then became Consulting Editor of the consolidated journal, the "Engineering News-Record," and opened a New York office for practice as a Consulting Engineer. In his work as Editor of the Engineering News, Mr. Baker has exerted wide influence in connection with leading public questions in which engineering is involved, such as the adoption of the lock type of canal, at Panama, which was powerfully supported by the "Engineering News."

Very early in his editorial work, Mr. Baker became interested in economic questions, and he was the author, in 1889, of a book entitled "Monopolies and the People," which ran through several editions and was revised ten years later. He became a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1893, and was a Vice President of the Society from 1909 to 1911. In 1913, he was appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey a member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and was reappointed in 1917 for a second term. He is Chairman of the Committee in charge of the construction of the Henry Hudson drive, a scenic roadway under the Palisades.

Mr. Baker has been a resident of Montclair, N. J., since 1888. He

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assisted in the organization of the Montclair Civic Association and served for several years on its Board of Directors.

He was President of the Montclair Outlook Club from 1914 to 1917; and is a Deacon of the First Congregational Church. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Engineers' Club of New York.

His New York office is at 31 Nassau Street.

J. THOMPSON BAKER—Wildwood.—Banker and Real Estate operator.

J. Thompson Baker, of the city of Wildwood, New Jersey, was born on a farm in Union County, Pennsylvania, owned and occupied for generations by his fore-bears, who were refugees from the religious persecution and civil oppression which obtained two hundred years ago. Mr. Baker was educated in the Common Schools (in the establishment of which his father took an aggressive interest), and at Bucknell University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was instrumental in creating and was at the head of various Public Utilities in Pennsylvania; was President of the Union National Bank of Lewisburg many years and was repeatedly nominated in his native county to represent the district in Congress, but he was not a candidate. He was tendered positions of responsibility and distinction by President Cleveland, which he declined becaue of professional and business engagements. The founding and development of the city of Wildwood and the Borough of Wildwood Crest, in Cape May County, New Jersey, where he is now President of the Wildwood Title and Trust Company and of the Wildwood and Delaware Short Line Railroad Company, required the incessant attention of Mr. Baker and his brothers.

In 1905, (he being then and ever since a citizen of New Jersey) he was elected and served as Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg. In the State Convention at Trenton in 1910, he seconded the nomination of President Wilson of Princeton University, for Governor of New Jersey.

In 1911 Mr. Baker was elected Mayor of the city of Wildwood, and in 1912 he was elected a delegate from the Second District of New Jersey to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency of the United States. In November of the same year, he was elected to represent the Second District of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

PHILIP P. BAKER—Wildwood.—Founder, Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Cowan, Pa., Jan. 14, 1846; son of Jacob and Catharine (Pontius) Baker; married at Vineland, on November 21, 1876, to Lizzie J. Noyes, daughter of Thomas J. and Lizzie J. Noyes, of Baltimore, Md.

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Mr. Baker has six children.

Philip P. Baker and his brothers, J. Thompson and Latimer R., are the founders of Wildwood-by-the-Sea and of Wildwood Crest, growingly popular sea-side resorts on the South Jersey coast. He comes of old colonial stock who in the early history of our country settled in the Buffalo Valley of the Old Keystone State, and who, although repeatedly driven out by the wily savages, returned with indomitable perseverance again and again, to win at last and stay. He was born on a farm and brought up at the plow handle, where his forefathers, with their rifles by their sides, had watched and toiled. Left fatherless at sixteen years of age, the responsibility of the management of the large farm fell on his shoulders. In 1869 he removed to Vineland, Cumberland Co., and with his brother, Latimer R., engaged in the general merchandise business which soon grew to large proportions. The "Baker House Block" they built was at the time accounted one of the finest buildings in South Jersey.

Mr. Baker was a member of the House of Assembly from the second district of Cumberland county in 1882, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate. To his credit as a state senator are the laws to pay Grand Jurors and for the protection of the extensive oyster industry of the State, and a provision for enlarging manual training tuition in the public schools. It was largely through his efforts in the Senate that the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Children,—of the Board of Managers of which he is President—and the State Institution for Feeble Minded Women were established and located at Vineland.

The Senator was one of the Delegates-at-Large with the then Governor Green, ex-Governor Abbett and Moses Biglow, to the National Democratic Convention held in St. Louis in 1888; and in 1892 as one of the Presidential Electors-at-Large on the Democratic ticket, he helped to cast the vote of New Jersey for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. In the poll, the Senator received the highest cast for any of the Elector candidates. In August, 1891, he was appointed Receiver of the Philadelphia Seashore Railway, by Chancellor McGill.

Mr. Baker has been, since it was established, President of the Tradesmens Bank of Vineland, and is, besides, devoting himself to the development of Wildwood-by-the-Sea and of Wildwood Crest.

With the exception of one son, all of Senator Baker's six children are living. The departed member of the family is Curtis T. Baker, whom Governor Wilson named in 1912 to be Presiding Judge of the Cape May county courts and who died a year later while serving on the Bench. The Senator with his family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church.

Senator Baker is a member of the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia and the Wildwood Crest Yacht Club of Wildwood Crest. Besides being President of the New Jersey Training School, he is Vice President of the Wildwood and Delaware Bay Shore Line Railroad Co., and of the Wildwood Title Trust Co., and one of the organizers of the Narrowgauge Railway of Philadelphia and Cape May.

He is a member of the Cape May County Chamber of Commerce.

FRED. CLARE BALDWIN—East Orange. (351 William St.)—Author and Clergyman. Born at Towaco, N. J., Nov. 8th, 1860;

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son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bott) Baldwin; married at Towaco on Feb. 26th, 1884, to Emma Catherine Francisco, daughter of George W. and Caroline (Sindle) Francisco.

Children: Chauncey Edward, born Oct. 23, 1885, died May 3, 1892; Julian Wadsworth, born April 9th, 1890, died in France (U. S. A.), July 28th, 1918; Frederick Roberts, August 11, 1895.

Although Fred Clare Baldwin's chief work in life has been along religious lines, its scope has not ended there. He has also been prominent as a prose and poetry writer. In 1909 he published a volume entitled "The Life Melodious," and in 1913 a book on immortality, entitled the "Homing Instinct." He has also written extensively for church and Sunday School publications, and attracted considerable attention as a lecturer on literary and patriotic themes.

Rev. Baldwin graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary in 1885 and was admitted to the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the same year. In 1898 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Dickinson College. Although the ministry of Rev. Baldwin extends over a period of thirty-five years most all of this time has been spent in Newark and East Orange, N. J.

Rev. Baldwin was born in New Jersey fifty-eight years ago and has lived in that State all his life. On his father's side his ancestry is traced back to the band of Puritans who came down from Connecticut in 1666 and founded the city of Newark.

Rev. Baldwin is the father of the late J. Wadsworth Baldwin of Essex County, N. J., who died in France during the past war.

The deceased was a promising young attorney who took an active part in Republican politics of the State. Upon declaration of war with Germany, after persistent application he was accepted for service in Battery A, 112th Field Artillery, Blue and Gray Division. After one month in France he died of pneumonia.

F. Roberts, the one surviving son of Rev. Baldwin, was enlisted during the war in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

Rev. Baldwin is a member of the Clergy Club, New York City; the New England Society of Orange and the Republican Club of East Orange.

JOSEPHINE LOUISE BALDWIN—Newark— (201 N. 6th St.) —Writer and Editor. Born in Foochow, China, Dec. 22, 1859; daughter of Stephen Livingston Baldwin and Helen Maria Gorham.

Miss Baldwin's grandfather, Stephen L. B. Baldwin, was editor of the Somerville Whig (now the Somerset Gazette). In 1858 her father went to China as a missionary and served there for twenty years. From 1885 to the time of his death in 1903 he was recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society. Her great-great-grandfather, John Condit, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War with the rank

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of Major, and he also served as U. S. Senator for thirty years after the war. Her Uncle, Joseph Condit Baldwin, was a member of the 11th N. J. Regiment in the Civil War and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Her brother, Augustus Martin Baldwin, was in the navy during the war with Spain, and as a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve served in France during the war with Germany.

On her mother's side Miss Baldwin's ancestry is traced back to Capt. John Gorham and Desire Howland (1620-1675). Her grandfather, Bartholomew Weed Gorham, was a Methodist minister who served for thirty-five years in appointments located in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Miss Baldwin's early education was obtained in the public schools of Newark and Bloomfield. She wa graduated at Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, in the class of '79 of which she was valedictorian. After completing her training she taught in the Friend's Boarding School at Moore's Mills, N. Y., and later in a primary public school at Brookside, N. J. In 1886 she became private secretary for Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate and continued in that position for thirteen years. During that time and for eleven years following she was in charge of the elementary departments in St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School in Newark. In 1898 she wrote "The Shepherd Psalm for Children," which was published by Revell.

In 1900 she entered the State Sunday School work, taking a special assignment in Pennsylvania for four months. In November of that year she was elected State Elementary Superintendent for New Jersey and during the next three years in addition to the state work, wrote a Primary Quarterly for the Presbyterian Board. In 1904 Miss Baldwin resigned the state work to devote her time to writing, and during the next five years prepared a Junior Quarterly on the Uniform Lessons. From 1905 to 1908 she was a member of the Graded Lesson Conference which prepared the outlines for the first nine years of the lessons now called the International Graded System. In 1908 she was engaged by a syndicate of four denominations to prepare lesson books for the International Graded Lessons to be used by the children from nine to twelve years of age and also text books for their teachers. When that task was completed in 1913 she became one of the staff of editors of Graded Sunday School literature for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still holding that position. She is also well-known as a teacher of junior methods in institutes and summer schools.

Miss Baldwin's club memberships are: Daughters of the American Revolution, the Religious Education Association, National Child Labor Committee, Federal Council of Churches and the N. J. Sunday School Association in which she serves as secretary of the Board of Managers of the School of Methods.

Miss Baldwin's business address is, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CAROLINE PEDDLE BALL—Westfield. — Sculptor. Born in Indiana.

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Caroline Peddle Ball studied drawing and modeling in Philadelphia and New York. She was a pupil of Augustus Saint Gaudens and Kenyon Cox and spent a winter in Florence and three years in Paris.

Mrs. Ball's work has been largely in decorative subjects for churches, memorials and garden ornaments, but has also included portraits and children subjects.

Some of her executed works are that of "Victory" for the Quadriga on the United States building at the Paris Exposition of 1900, memorial fountains at Flushing, L. I., and Auburn, N. Y., memorial corbels in Grace Church, Brooklyn and numerous sun-dials, fountains, bird-baths, etc.

ARRON EDWARD BALLARD—Ocean Grove.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Bloomfield, Dec. 25th, 1820; son of Jeremiah and Henry (Brown) Ballard; married at Morristown in 1849 to Emily Young, daughter of David J. and Caroline Young, of Morristown (deceased) —second, at Ocean Grove in February, 1887, to Anna Miller, daughter of Fanny and John Miller of Philadelphia.

Children: (first marriage) Frank and Carrie; (second marriage) Anna Stokes.

Aaron E. Ballard is President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association which controls the famous Methodist Coast resort at Ocean Grove and has long been a dominant figure in the camp meeting history of the M. E. Church. He is President also of the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting Association, a Trustee of Pennington Seminary, has been Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and is, altogether, one of the most widely known clergymen in the country.

Dr. Ballard's grandfather commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War and was stationed at Valley Forge during the patriot army's awful winter there. His grandmother, while Holland Dutch, came to this country in fellowship with those of her country who had allied themselves with the Huguenots.

Dr. Ballard is self educated, though he holds the D. D. degree from Taylor University of Indiana. Having prepared himself for the pulpit he was licensed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884. He entered the New Jersey Conference the same year. Among localities in which he afterwards preached are Bergen, Lambertville, Somerville, Red Bank, Princeton, Burlington, Newark, Camden, Bridgeton and Bordentown.

Dr. Ballard has been almost as conspicuous as an advocate of temperance as he has been in camp meeting activities. The last active work he did was to serve as the President of the Evangelical Church Commission and as its State Agent on the subject of temperance. Upon retiring from active pastoral work he allied himself with the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and devoted himself to its upbuilding. His energies and the success that attended his efforts commanded a recognition that pointed him out as the active chief and he became President of the Camp Meeting Association in 1898. Under his administration the camp meeting service has

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been enormously enlarged and popularized. New temples have been erected and new features added to the exercises. The new tabernacle will seat more than 10,000 people; but even its amplitude is frequently inadequate to the accommodation of the crowds that surge to hear the leading platform orators of the church who are called to its platform during the camp meeting season.

Dr. Ballard is an active Director in the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank.

SARAH JOANNA DENNIS BALLIETT (Mrs. L. Dow)—Atlantic City.—Writer and Lecturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born near Mays Landing, on March 1, 1847, daughter of Joel Dennis and Sarah Ann Risley; married at Delanco on August 15th, 1872, to L. Dow Balliett, M. D., son of Levi and Elizabeth (Follmer) Balliett, of Milton, Pa.

The Womens Research Club on April 26th, 1917, planted to the honor of Mrs. Balliett, as the club's founder, a pin oak tree on the Lincoln Highway in the park at Trenton near the Washington monument. Mrs. Balliett had founded the Womens Research club twenty-one years ago and was its first President; and, at the State Convention of the New Jersey Womens Clubs, held in the May following, her name was put upon the State Founder's list. She had served on the State Federation Board of Womens Clubs as Director of Music. Before coming to Atlantic City twenty-three years ago she had been the first President of "The Round Table" Club of Du Bois, Pa. She was one of the earliest workers in the W. C. T. U. there and assisted in organizing and was their first secretory of Clearfield County, where she resided at the time. She also organized the first Temperance Cadets, that reached a membership of more than 200 boys. In Atlantic City her activities have been as marked. A pioneer in Womens Club work, she had helped select the "little blue pin" of the General Federation. When the Atlantic County Historical Society was established three years ago, she was made its first President; and for seven years she has been President of the Womens Homoeopathic Club of Atlantic City.

Besides being, meanwhile, engaged in literary pursuits she has made portraits and was invited to exhibit at the Chicago Fair. Her writings have been upon philosophical and musical subjects. Among her books are "The Body Beautiful, according to the Delsartin Philosophy," "How to Attain Success through the Strength of Vibration," a "System of Numbers as Taught by Pythagaros," "Philosophy of Numbers, their Tone and Color," "Nature's Symphony" and "The Day of Wisdom," "The Balliett," Philosophy of Number Vibration in Questions and Answers.

Mrs. Balliet is a decendant of the early settlers in New Jersey, and the name of Hancock, Ballinge, Dole, Somers, Lake, Frambes and Dennis figure in her line. She was educated in the public and private schools and has devoted herself from her school days to philosophic and civic affairs.

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Her Quaker mother's motto, to "Leave the place where you stop the better for your having been there," has been the Golden Rule of her career.

LOUIS BAMBERGER—Newark.—Merchant. Born in Baltimore, Md., on May 15, 1855; son of Elkan and Theresa (Hutzler) Bamberger.

Louis Bamberger, foremost among the merchants of New Jersey, is of Bavarian origin. His father came here in 1823 from a town near Nuremburg, where the grandfather, Isaac, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. A leading dry goods house of the day in the Maryland city was that of the Hutzler Brothers; and the daughter of the founder of the business became the wife of Elkan, and was Louis Bamberger's mother.

With the education the public schools of the city afforded, young Bamberger began his business career in the service of his uncles, who had meanwhile succeeded to the Htuzler Bros. business. But, when his father, who had meanwhile temporarily retired, re-opened a store, Louis went into business with him. Upon the retirement of the elder Bamberger, the sons took hold of the business and Louis was made Business Manager. A career in New York, with its larger opportunities, lured Mr. Bamberger northward; and in New York City he established himself as a resident buyer for several large Western concerns and built up a large and important clientele. Later with Louis M. Frank and Felix Fuld he became owner of the business of the bankrupt firm of Hill & Craig in Newark. Within two years he had his trade house commanding wide recognition and patronage.

When Mr. Bamberger selected a site for his rapidly growing business—up Market street, at the Halsey street corner—he was warned that it was too off the beaten track to become popular. The shopping throng that surges down Broad street was wont to halt at the Market street corner; then turn back on its tracks. It was not long however before he had the stream rounding the corner into Market street and swarming to his store doors. The two floors to which the business was first confined became inadequate to the accommodation of the rush and all of the five story structure was utilized for selling space. In time even this pretentious establishment outgrew the demands. In the imposing new $2,000,000 establishment in which the business of many millions a year is now carried on, L. Bamberger & Co., give employment to more than 2,500 persons.

Mr. Bamberger is also widely known for his philanthropies and as a patron of art.

ISAAC BARBER — Phillipsburg. — Physician and Surgeon. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Forty Fort, Pa., on Sept. 4th, 1854; son of Robert Kennedy and Mary (Stroh) Barber; married at Phillipsburg, on June 26th, 1901, to Bridgie McIlhenny, daughter of Patrick and Catherine McIlhenny, of Phillipsburg.

Besides his professional relation, Isaac Barber has been a member of the State Senate of New Jersey and is now a member of the State

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Board of Taxes and Assessments. He is of a family that has long figured in the history of Warren County. John Barber, the first of its line, settled between 1735 and 1740 at, now Hopatcong township. The branch is supposed to have descended from Thomas Barber, one of the settlers of Windsor, Conn., in 1635. The wife of John's son, Jesse, was of the Shipman family, of Norman descent, whose founder was knighted by King Henry III, in 1258. George Washington, their son, was born at Union Town in Jan. 1802, and died at Stewartsville, (Warren Co.) in 1883. His wife's father drove a supply wagon in the Kennedy Brigade of teams during the Revolution; and one of her brothers was United States Marshal of New Jersey, Judge of the Court of Errors and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844. William Maxwell, who was a Brigadier in the Revolutionary Army, was also of her line. Dr. Barber's father was a son of George Washington Barber. His mother's grandfather served in the Revolution under General Anthony Wayne and was wounded at the battle of Trenton; and her father was a soldier in the War of '12.

Dr. Barber received his early education in the local public schools and prepared for college at Blair Presbyterial Academy. In 1872 he entered Lafayette College, graduating in 1876. He pursued his medical studies under Professor Trail Green in Easton, Pa., and in 1879 graduated with the M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. For a year he served as a medical referee at New York, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; and from 1892 to '97 was a United States Pension Examining Surgeon under President Cleveland's administration. For two years he was City Physician and a member of the Board of Health, of Phillipsburg.

Dr. Barber made his appearance in politics when he was elected in 1896 to represent Warren County in the State Senate. In 1899 he gave way to Johnston Cornish, but in 1902 was re-elected to serve for the three year term ending in 1905. Governor Wilson in 1912 appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors. The Board was legislated out of office by the Economy and Efficiency Act of 1915, and its functions were transferred to the new State Board of Taxes and Assessments and Governor Fielder named Senator Barber to serve on that Board. His term of office expired July 15, 1918. Senator Barber is connected with Montana Lodge K. of P.; Ortygia Company No. 10 U. R. K. P.; and served for eight years as Brigade Surgeon for the New Jersey Brigade U. R. K. P. of New Jersey.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON BARBOUR—New Brunswick, (172 College Ave.)—College Professor and Public Reader. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29th, 1862; son of George Clinton and Fidelia Virginia (Bosewell) Barbour; married in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25th, 1885, to Lola M. Dishl of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children: Edna Livingston, Alice Kellogg, Livingston, Jr. (died in infancy.)

Professor Edward Livingston Barbour who for twenty-seven years has been connected with Rutger's College of New Jersey, received his

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early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and he later attended the University of Pennsylvania. The foundation of his life's work, however, was obtained in the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia of which he is a graduate; and the Boston School of Oratory, in which institution he obtained the degress of M. E. and B. O.

Professor Barbour's father was a son of Judge John Barbour of Lambertville, N. J., and while still a young man left the paternal roof to take up residence in Philadelphia. In this city he was successful and became the head of the firm, Barbour, Slack and Gemmill, wholesale dry goods, on Market street. In later life, Mr. Barbour withdrew his interests, and became a capitalist. Records show Professor Barbour to be a direct descendant of Wilhelm Beekman, a pinoneer settler in New York, and Peter De La Noy, the first deputy governor of New York City is also an ancestor, and a member of the family which settled in New York and the New England states about 1633.

In his capacity as a master of elocution, Professor Barbour helped to organize the National Speech Arts Association, and served as its President for two years. He also filled the chairmanship of the Literary Committee for three years, during which time he arranged the program for a five days convention in Washington, D. C., Cleveland and Chattanooga, when hundreds of educators from schools and colleges met. About this period he was also the instructor of the Public Speaking Club of Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., Congress.

Professor Barbour's activities did not end here, however. As a result of frequent trips to New Jersey State Reformatories at Rahway and Jamesburg, and the state Home for Girls at Trenton, he began to feel that alcohol was the chief factor in a large majority of the inmates condition, and he became interested in the Prohibition movement. Thus in 1915, he was eventually nominated State Senator for that poltical party and polled the largest vote of any prohibitionist candidates up to that time. In 1916, he was again nominated by the Party, this time as a candidate to the United States Senate, and in 1918 as a Prohibitionist candidate for State Senator.

His greatest and most successful efforts however have been confined chiefly to his chosen profession, as he has been a professor in the National School of Elocution and Oratory of Philadelphia, in the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Hollins College, Hollins, Va., as well as in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and he is also connected at the present time with the Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church of America at New Brunswick, N. J., and Rutgers College.

Among the many articles Prof. Barbour has written are "The Need of Teaching Phonetic Spelling in the Public Schools," "Mannerisms of Public Speakers," "Imagination, a Potent Factor in Speech," "Put Yourself Behind Your Subject," "The Convincing Speaker," "A Plea for Natural Reading," "Essentials of the Successful Public Speaker," "Hygiene of the Voice," "Gesture a Means of Emphasis and the Power of the Spoken Word."

Professor Barbour is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Phi

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Beta Kappa of New Jersey, the Prohibition State Committee, the National Speech Arts Association, the Rutgers College Club at New Brunswick and the Y .M. C. A.

JOHN EDWARDS BARBOUR—Paterson. (Kilbarchan; Broadway).—Manufacturer. Born in Paterson, N. J., August 9, 1871; son of Robert and Sarah Rebecca (Edwards) Barbour; married at Honesdale, Pa.; June 19, 1901, to Katharine Niven Stanton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Stanton, of Honesdale, Pa.

Children: Robert, June 6, 1903; William Stanton, August 11, 1905; Gordon, June 9, 1910, and Harriet, August 14, 1913.

John Edwards Barbour, who established the J. E. Barbour Company, Linen thread manufacturers at Lakeview and of which concern he is now President, comes from a long line of textile manufacturers. The Barbour family dates back to the middle of the 17th century at which time authentic records show them located in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and that John Barbour owned and operated a weaving factory for coarse linens.

The branch of the family of which Mr. Barbour is a member continued in that industry at Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland, until 1834, when his great-great-grandfather, also John Barbour, imigrated to Lisburn, Ireland, and there with his two sons began the manufacture of linen thread.

About fifty-five years ago, the father of John Edwards Barbour landed in America and founded the Barbour Flax Spinning Company in Paterson, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world.

After the death of his father in 1892, although only twenty-one years of age, he became the President of the firm and successfully filled that office for eighteen years. Two years after severing connections with the original concern, he established in 1912 the plant at Lakeview which bears his name at the present date.

Mr. Barbour was educated in the local schools until 1886 in which year he became a student at Steven's nstitute where he was graduated in 1890.

Mr. Barbour is now President of the Allentown Spinning Company, Allentown, Pa., manufacturers of carpet yarns, and also of the Sutherland & Edwards Company, of Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of wrapping twines. He is also a director in the Paterson & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Paterson National Bank, the Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

His club memberships are the Union League Club of New York, Bankers Club of New York, India House, Hamilton Club, Paterson, N. J., and the Arcola Club.

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Mr. Edward Barbour's business address is 200 Crooks Ave., Lakeview, N. J.

ROBERT BARBOUR—Paterson (6 Park Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born at Monmouth Beach, N. J., July 5th, 1886; son of Col. William and Julia Adelaide (Sprague) Barbour.

Robert Barbour's father was Colonel William Barbour, who received his title while serving on the personal staff of Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, who later became Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Barbour was educated at the Browning School from 1897 to 1905 and later in the Columbia University from 1905 to 1910.

His activities have been chiefly confined to the realm of finance, where he has held many leading positions. At the present time he is President of the Employers Association of Paterson, N. J., Vice President of the Hamilton Trust Company, director of the First National Bank and Vice President of the Parrett Tractor Company, director in the United Shoe Machinery Company, the Paterson Industrial Development Company the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, and The Linen Thread Company, Ltd., of Lisburn, Ireland.

Mr. Barbour was appointed by Governor Edge as a member of the Exposition Commission of New Jersey for the permanent National Industrial Exposition, which will soon be opened in New York City.

He is also a member of the following clubs: the Rumson Country Club, Arcola Country Club, North Jersey Country Club, and the Hamilton Club of Paterson, The Princess Anne Club, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Union League of New York, the University Club of New York City, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Barbour's business address is, 418 Grand street, Paterson, N. J.

NATHAN BARNERT—Paterson.—Retired. Born in Posen, Prussia, on Sept. 20, 1838; son of Meyer and Ida (Newfelt) Barnert; married on Sept. 2, 1863, to Miriam Phillips, daughter of Henry L. and Jane (Chapman) Phillips (deceased March 31, 1901.)

Nathan Barnert, former Mayor of Paterson, 12 years in public office, and widely known through his philanthropies was brought to this country by his parents in 1848. Settling first in New York the family removed in 1861 of Paterson where Mayor Barnert's father died twenty years later. He was schooled in Prussia and New York City; but started early in life at the tailoring trade in which his father was engaged.

The family arrived on this side several years before the outbreak of the California Gold Field excitement; and young Barnert was lured, by the promise of the fabulous wealth of gold digging promised, to the Pacific coast. The prospect did not "pan out," as he anticipated and he had to content himself with mercantile engagements in San Francisco. A trip to the Hawaiian Islands and to the gold regions on the Frazer River gave him an acquaintance with that section of the world, that however brought

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no wealth with it; and in '56 he returned to the East, and in Paterson, in partnership with Marks Cohen, opened a merchant tailoring establishment. During the Civil War he was awarded large contracts for clothing for the Federal army. Fortunate real estate investments added to his stores; and in '76 he retired from mercantile pursuits to devote himself to his property interests.

For a side line he organized with Robert A. Healy and William C. Martin the Annandale Screen Plate Company for the furnishing of supplies to paper mills. One of his unique speculative enterprises was the erection of buildings for rental to mill operators. The first of the structures, at Railroad Avenue, Grand Street and Dale Avenue, Paterson, was completed in 1882 and was followed later by the erection of a group of other mills.

Meanwhile Mr. Barnert found time to engage in the affairs of the community about him. In 1870-71 the Paterson Board of Alderman commissioned him to examine the accounts of the city's financial and tax officers; and the prosecution and imprisonment of a number of officials who had been faithless to their trusts, followed. His work in that direction brought him into the eyes of the people; and in 1876 the democrats of the sixth ward put him forward as their candidate for Alderman. His service in the Board attracted sufficient attention to make him conspicuous as the candidate for the mayoralty; and in 1883 he was given the democratic nomination. Notwithstanding the normal Republican majority of the city, he achieved an election and in 1889 was elected for a second time.

Mayor Barnert's beneficences are scattered all over the city of Paterson. The Temple of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurum is one of his notable gifts. He also built a free school for Hebrews. Later he established and endowed the Miriam Barnert Hospital as a memorial to his deceased wife. To all the uplift movements of the city and to the charities he has always been a large contributor.

Mayor Barnert is a member besides others of the Independent Order of the Bnai Brith, of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is President of the Hebrew Temple and of the Hebrew Free School.

FRANK BATEMAN—Grenloch.—Manufacturer. Born at Grenloch, N. J., Feb. 12th, 1842; son of Stephen and Maria (Benham) Bateman; married at Haddonfield, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1865, to Alice R. Marshall, daughter of David E. and Rebecca (Harlan) Marshall, of Blackwood, N. J.

Children: Alice R., Sept. 5th, 1868; Frederick H., May 7th, 1873; Harriet C., July 16th, 1875.

Frank Bateman not only belongs to a family which can trace its descent from the original New England Puritan stock, but is also a descendant of a long line of distinguished manufacturers. The Batemans settled in Concord, Mass., during the seventeenth century, later migrated to Connecticut and eventually to New Jersey in 1836. His father, Stephen Bateman, was related to several prominent families in Southbury, Conn., among them being the Goodyears, particularly Charles Goodyear, the rubber inventor, and Charles Goodyear, Jr., of shoe ma-

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chinery fame. On his mother's side, Frank Bateman is a direct lineal descendant from John Benham, who landed at Dorchestor, Mass., in 1630.

Practically all of Mr. Bateman's life to the present day has been spent in New Jersey where he has resided for the most part in the old homestead built by his father in 1836.

After graduating from the Blackwood Academy in 1860, he entered the manufacturing business with his father, and later, when his father retired, Mr. Bateman with his brother, Edward S. Bateman, assumed control of the industry, and successfully managed it under the title of E. S. & F. Bateman until 1893, when the company of which Frank Bateman is now head and which is known as the corporation of Bateman Manufacturing Company, was established.

The original business was established at Grenloch (then known as Spring Mills) by the father, Stephen Bateman, in the year 1836, since which time the plant has been in continuous operation in the manufacture of agricultural implements. His work has been principally the invention and designing of modern improved implements. In the year 1875 he adopted and applied the trade mark "Iron Age" to the products of the plant which name has been used extensively in advertising and has become known the world over while the corporation of Bateman Manufacturing Company is recognized as one of prominence in their line of manufacture. It has, as a subsidiary company, The Bateman-Wilkinson Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Bateman has been somewhat prominent in local Railroad matters, being for twenty-seven years director of the Atlantic City Railroad and also the Port Reading Railroad.

At present he is President of several manufacturing corporations which are as follows: The Bateman Manufacturing Company, Grenloch, N .J., the Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Camden Motors Corp., Camden, N. J., and is also head of the First National Bank, Blackwood, N. J.

His organization memberships are the Pennsylvania Society of New Jersey, Phila., the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Phila., the G. A. R., Post No. 37, of Camden, N. J., the Board of Managers of the Vineland Home for Old Soldiers. He has also been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over half a century.

GEORGE RAIMES BEACH—Jersey City, (75 Montgomery St.) Lawyer and Financier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917.) Born in Jersey City, March 14, 1873; son of Marcus and Mary R. (Jackson) Beach; married in Jersey City, April 30, 1901, to Lucy McBride, daughter of Harry and Amelia McBride, of Jersey City.

Children: George R. Beach, Jr., born May 27, 1903; Katharine L., born February 3rd, 1908.

Marcus Beach, the father of George Raimes Beach, was for many years a prominent factor in the business and political life of Hudson County. The family, come from Connecticut and New York, had been prominent in those parts of the country for years. Records of his marriage to Sarah

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Pratt, daughter of Mary and Richard Pratt, of Milford, show that a Thomas Beach was in Connecticut, from England, as early as 1650. Successors of his line were afterwards in Wallingford, Conn., and Goshen, New York. Adna 2nd, born 1757, in Wallingford and married in 1781 to Mary, daughter of Captain Timothy Stanley of Winchester, Conn., was the grandfather of Marcus Beach. His son, Fisk Beach, born in Litchfield, Conn., and married to Rosey Fyler, daughter of Steven and Catherine Fyler, members of an old Connecticut family, moved to Hunter, Greene County, New York, and was engaged in farming in that Catskill region till he died in 1875.

Marcus Beach was born in Litchfield, Conn., December 5, 1819, and spent his early years there. He came to New York City at twenty, and engaged in the live stock trade. He concluded eventually that Jersey City offered larger facilities for handling his growing business, and in 1850 he established a cattle yard there in partnership with Thomas E. Bray and John R. McPherson, under the firm name of Beach, Bray and McPherson. Mr. Bray was, till his death, one of the most influential financiers in Hudson County. Mr. McPherson afterwards served in the State Senate and was a United States Senator. His eighteen years there is the longest senatorial term in the state s history.

Senator McPherson had, long before, invented a model car for the transportation of cattle, the use of which in the business of the firm extended its lines all over the country; and for many years it controlled the cattle trade in New York and northern New Jersey. Mr. Beach was followed across the river by a number of other stock dealers, and Jersey City grew to recognition as a great cattle yard and held it for a good many years. Quite as conspicuous in politics as in business, Mr. Beach became one of its largest tax-payers, and served as a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance (its President part of the time) for some years, till Governor Abbett appointed him to a seat on the bench of the county Courts, which he filled for years.

George Raimes Beach was carefully educated. He attended No. 6 school, Jersey City; and at the Stevens Preparatory School and completed his general studies at Columbia University. He equipped himself for the bar at Columbia University Law School; became a member of the New York bar, and was admitted in New Jersey in November, 1897. He is a Referee in Bankruptcy and a Special Master in Chancery, Vice President of the Hudson County Bar Association and was one of the Trustees of the New Jersey State Bar Association. He has been receiver of a number of large companies, the International Mercantile Agency and the Columbia Real Estate Company among them. As the receiver of the latter company he signed the longest deed ever recorded in Bergen County, became the largest single lot owner in the county and made more conveyances of land through the County Clerk's office than any other individual since the establishment of the office.

Notwithstanding the cares the management of the large estate his father left, impose on him, Mr. Beach exhibits the same interest in public, church and charity affairs Judge Beach had displayed. In the Jersey City Board of Trade, of which he was for three years Vice President, he was

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Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs; and, when Jersey City prepared to hail the opening of the under-river tunnel into New York City, he was one of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by Mayor Wittpenn to arrange a fitting celebration.

His activities in church and charity work are very varied. His father was a Vestryman in Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Jersey City. George R. Beach has connected himself with St. Pauls P. E. Congregation, being Vestryman, and Chairman of the Finance Committee there; and in 1912-'13-'17, was a Delegate to the Annual Convention of the Newark Episcopal Diocese.

He was a Trustee and President of the Board of the Poor, appointed by the Mayor of Jersey City; President of the Organized Aid Association, one of the trustees and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Home for the Homeless and a Trustee of the Legal Aid Society. He is also a Director of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Jersey City; President of the Court House Realty Company, the West Beach Bathing Company and the Beach Land Company; Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Carteret Land Company; a Director of the Glenridge Land Company, the Hyannisport Associates; Trustee of the Glendale Cemetery Association; on the Executive Committee and Vice President of the Chapter and Chairman of the Committee on Chapter Development, County Chairman Second Red Cross War Fund Drive, and Chapter Chairman of the Christmas Roll Call, all of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Beach was Grand Marshal of Commencement Exercises at Columbia University at graduation in June, 1897; Chairman of Class Decennial Celebration; Vice President of Class of 1895, and Treasurer of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1895 Columbia University. His club memberships are with the Carteret of Jersey City, the Columbia University of New York, Down Town, Jersey City, Hudson County Automobile Club, Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club. He has a Country home at Hyannisport, Mass., and there, is a member of the Hyannisport Golf and Country Club and President of the Hyannisport Village Improvement Association.

ALTHEA FITZ RANDOLPH BEDLE (Mrs. Joseph Dorsett)—Jersey City (Fairmont Hotel).—Writer. Born in Freehold, N. J., March 30th, 1842; daughter of Benjamin Fitz and Eliza Henderson Forman Randolph; married at Freehold, July 10th, 1861, to Joseph Dorsett Bedle, son of Thomas I. and Hannah Dorsett Bedle.

Children: Bennington Randolph, born July 7th, 1862, died Aug. 13th, 1917; Joseph Dorsett, Feb. 18th, 1863, died Sept. 20th, 1917, Thomas F., Aug. 1st, 1865; Althea Randolph (Mrs. Adolphe Rusch), April 18th, 1871; Mary, Feb. 4th, 1873, died Sept. 17, 1883; Randolph, Jan. 3rd, 1875.

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Althea Fitz Randolph Bedle (Mrs. Joseph Dorsett Bedle), besides being the widow of the late Governor Joseph Dorsett Bedle, who died in 1894, bears the distinction of being the daughter of a Judge (Bennington Fitz Randolph) and the mother of a Judge. She is a lineal descendant of Rolf, the Norman Conqueror and also of Lord Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham, who married Gisell, a daughter of King Charles of France, among many other ancient notables, some of whom came to America in the Mayflower, Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Blossom, who married Edward Fitz Randolph.

Mrs. Bedle lived in Freehold, N. J., for twenty-six years and in Jersey City from 1875 to 1906, at which time she went to New York and lived there until 1910, when she returned to Jersey City and leased an apartment in the Fairmont Hotel, where she now resides.

Most of Mrs. Bedle's early education, which covered a period of eleven years, was obtained in the Freehold Young Ladies Seminary, the Lawrenceville Seminary and the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association Normal College, New York City.

On July 10th, 1861, Mrs. Bedle who was then Althea Fitz Randolph, became the wife of Joseph Dorsett Bedle, who later was elected Governor of New Jersey, in January, 1875, after he had resigned as New Jersey Supreme Court Judge, which office he held from 1865. Governor Joseph Dorsett Bedle died October 21, 1894. Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., their son, was at one time Judge of the First District Court at Jersey City; Bennington, the elder, was Consul to England (1892-'96).

Mrs. Bedle has been an enthusiastic collector of curios and memos. She has the photographs of most of the castles of England and Scotland, and of the coat of arms and shields of the Fitz Randolphs, Forman, Wyckoff, Henderson and the Burrough families. Most of these were secured while she was traveling extensively abroad. She has resided in Paris, Munich, and London, and spent considerable time in Switzerland. Twice has Mrs. Bedle visited Oberamergeu and has also been over every battlefield of France, having lived in that country for some time at Berlin, Potsdam and Brussels. During this period (1900-1910) she was present on occasions with Edward VII, of England, the Emperor of Germany, and also of Austria, as well as with the members of the royal families and presented to Loubet, of France, and his staff of officers, (residing in Paris). Mrs. Bedle has led a long and eventful life. Besides her great activity in the field of prose and poetry, she has taken a great part in religious work. Among the many organizations in which she was at one time a member and in which she held prominent offices are Presbyterial Foreign Missionary Society, Home Missionary Society of which she was Recording Secretary, the Colonial Dames of America, of which she is a charter member, and was at one time President and Vice President General N. S. & A. R. (1902-1906(also Vice Directress Daughters of Holland. She organized the Paulas Hook Chapter, D. A. R., and of which she was Regent and Honorary Regent (after being Vice Regent in Newark, of the Mother Chapter of D. A. R.), Mrs. Bedle has always been very active in civic work of all kinds. She represented New Jersey at

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the Paris Exposition in 1900 and assisted in Presentation of General Washington Equestrian Statue to France.

DANIEL H. BEEKMAN—Somerville (103 West End Ave.)—Lawyer. Born at North Branch, Somerset County, on May 29th, 1874; son of John H. and Mary Elizabeth (Lane) Beekman; married at Oldwick (formerly New Germantown) on Nov. 15th, 1899, to Emetta, daughter of Henry C. and Catherine (Reinhart) Hoffman.

Children: John H., Oct. 27th, 1903, and Mabel Elizabeth, Aug. 23, 1909.

Daniel H. Beekman, who comes of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides, is a judge of the County of Somerset, N. J. He received his early education in the public school at North Branch and later in a private school in Somerville. Afterwards he graduated from the Mets private School in 1892. His first training in law was received chiefly in the office of the Honorable Alvah A. Clark, but he later took a course in New York Law School and was admitted to the bar as an Attorney in June, 1898, and as a counselor at law in Feb. 1902.

In 1901 he formed a law partnership with the late Judge John D. Bartine, which partnership continued until the death of Judge Bartine in the year 1908. He then continued in the general practice of his profession alone until his appointment as judge of Somerset County, Court of Common Pleas to fill an unexpired term, by President Wilson, who was at that time Governor of the State of New Jersey. After serving two years, he was re-appointed for a full term by Governor James F. Fielder, which he is still serving.

He has not only been active in his profession, but also active in religious circles, having served as a deacon and elder in the First Reformed Church at Somerville and has been Superintendent of the Sunday School in the Church for the past five years.

Mr. Beekman is a member of the Masons (Solomon's Lodge No. 46, Somerville), the Raritan Valley Country Club, the Bachelors Club, and the Somerville Athletic Association.

EDWARD THEODORE BELL—Paterson, (294 Broadway)—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Stanhope, March 26, 1843; son of Edward Sullivan and Catherine Louise (Beach) Bell; married at Newton, on June 9, 1870, to Anna A., daughter of Judge Daniel Stewart Anderson (Mrs. Bell died November 23, 1908.)

Children: Mae Anderson, now Mrs. Edward Van Ingen; Edward T. (deceased); Thornton Beach.

Edward Theodore Bell while professionally a banker, has been the receipient of many public honors, and active besides in civic affairs. He was one of those whom Governor Bedle named in 1876 to represent New Jersey at the International Exposition in Paris; and, while he was serving in that capacity he was in charge of the arrangements, in the American section, for the banquet to Gen. Grant, who was then making his historical

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tour around the world. His interest too, in the things that make for the beauty of Paterson has been marked. He was one of the original members of the Park Commission that has provided the city with its recreation grounds. The idea of having a becoming City Hall erected as a centennial memorial, originated with him. His prominence and energy in that work led to his election as chairman of the Commission charged with the erection of the new City Hall, and he served on that commission until 1898 when he resigned.

Mr. Bell's education was begun in the public schools and finished at the Collegiate Institute in Newton. In 1860 when he started out on his banking career, he began at the foot of the ladder as a messenger for the Hackettstown Bank; and rose rapidly. Four years later he was made teller in one of the Jersey City banks. Before the end of the year he had been invited by the Directors of the First National Bank of Paterson to become its Cashier. Accepting, he eventually became a member of the Board of Directors and continued to be a Director even after he had retired from the Cashier's desk in 1875. Seven years later he resumed his banking activities as Vice President of the bank, and in 1894 was elected its President.

He had been meanwhile instrumental in the organization of the Paterson Savings Institution and in the preparation of its charter and is now its Vice President.

Mr. Bell is an active republican. He is of the Presbyterian faith and President of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, which he attends.

HENRY FRANCIS BELL—Paterson.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at St. Stephen, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, August 27, 1861; son of James and Jennie (Waddell) Bell; married at Paterson, January 23, 1889, to Fannie Livingston Turner, daughter of Ralph and Mary Louise Turner of Paterson.

Children: Florence Hurd, born November 22, 1889; James, born March 14, 1891.

Henry F. Bell has been President of the Citizens Trust Company of Paterson since its organization in 1901 and is otherwise active in the financial life of the community. His parents were born in Ireland, married in Boston, Mass., and came to Paterson in 1860. He attended Miss Major's School, the public schools, was prepared for College by the late James D. Donnell, and entered New York University in 1878, graduating in 1882 with the degree of A. B.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Bell was engaged by the firm of Louis Franke, dealers in raw and thrown silks, having a large mill in Paterson. In 1883 he was connected with the People's Gas Light Company of Paterson, which had been organized by his father. In 1885 he undertook the management of the extensive real estate interests of his father and the development of the Riverside Section of Paterson. In 1900 he rebuilt the Paterson

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Opera House which had been destroyed by fire and, when in 1901 the Citizens Trust Company was organized, he was chosen President, which position he still holds.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Eucleian and also of the Bankers Club of America, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Arcola Country Club and of the Passaic County University Club.

FRANCIS H. BENT—Bound Brook (524 Church St.)—State Architect. Born at Boston, Mass., June 18th, 1868; son of Charles C. and Phebe Ann (Malin) Bent; married at Manalapan, N. J., Feb. 12th, 1895, to Irene Wheeler, daughter of Thomas and Emily V. Wheeler of Georgetown, D. C.

Children: Francis H. Bent, Jr., Oct. 6, 1896.

Francis H. Bent is a descendant of John Bent, one of the first English settlers in America, who landed in the year of 1638 and located immediately in a frontier town, Sendbury, Mass., as well as of William Bent, who was a captain in the Continental Army of the Revolution. This ancestor also was a Concord Minute Man and also fought in the French and Indian Wars.

Francis H. Bent was educated chiefly in Boston schools, among them being the Mather public school and the Dorchestor High School, but he also had architectual training in prominent architect offices of Boston and New York. He later, however, also studied abroad in Italy, France and England in 1895.

Mr. Bent took up residence in New Jersey in 1891, coming from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived for two years after leaving the city of his birth, Dorchestor, Mass., in 1888. Upon the creation of the State Department of Charities and Correction in 1905, Mr. Bent was appointed Associate Architect of the department which executed all the architectural work of this organization in the State. In 1913 he resigned to resume private practice. When the office of State Architect was created by an act of legislation in 1917 he was appointed to the position by Governor Edge, receiving his commission April 2, 1917.

Among the many state buildings which Mr. Bent designed and supervised in erecting are: the two new wings of the Insane Asylum at Trenton, the Armory at Elizabeth, N. J., Battery A. Armory at East Orange, N. J., Troop A. Armory, Roseville, N. J., State Normal School at Montclair Heights, and also the Battery B. Armory at Camden.

Mr. Bent's business address is State House, Trenton, N. J.

FRANK BERGEN—Elizabeth, (421 N. Broad St.)—Lawyer. Born in Hillsboro Township, Somerset County on December 1, 1851; son of Peter S. and Rebecca M. Bergen. Married at Mystic, Conn., on May 24, 1887, to Lydia S. Gardiner, daughter of Robert and Louisa M. Gardiner, of Mystic, Conn.

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Children: Francis, born Jan. 30, 1892; Charlotte V., born Feb. 3, 1898.

Frank Bergen is General Counsel for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which operates practically all of the transportation facilities and the gas and electric power plants in the state. He was educated in public schools at Somerville, and read law in the office of Isaiah N. Dilts. He was admitted to the Bar of the state as an Attorney at the November term of 1873, and as a Counselor at the November term of 1876. Soon after he opened his office in Elizabeth for the practice of his profession, he was made City Attorney. Elizabeth was at that time in the throes of her bankruptcy excitements; and Mr. Bergen's official position made him an important factor in the conduct and settlement of the resulting litigations. He soon achieved recognition for his skill in municipal and corporation law; and his advice on pending legislation affecting the government of cities and the treatment of large business interests was frequently sought by the leaders in Trenton. His growing practice led him to seek a larger field for his professional activities, and he established himself in Newark. His work there commended him to the attention of the Public Service Corporation and in 1903 he was appointed its General Counsel.

Mr. Bergen is a member of the Lawyers and Republican clubs of New York, the Essex of Newark, the Town and Country of Elizabeth, and of the Somerset Hills Country club.

JAMES J. BERGEN—Somerville.—Jurist. Born in Somerville, on October 1, 1847; son of John J. Bergen and Mary A. (Park) Bergen; married at Somerville, on May 3, 1883, to Helen Arden, daughter of James S. Huggins, of New York City.

James J. Bergen, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, had previously been active in the political and public life of the state. The first of his ancestors found in this country was Hans Hansen, a native of Bergen and Norway, a ship carpenter by trade, who came to New Amsterdam in 1633 to cultivate a tobacco plantation. When petitioning for a land grant in 1656, Han's wife, Sarah, described herself as "the first born Christian daughter of New Netherlands." The family settled in Brooklyn, later moving to Flatbush and Hempstead, L. I. Han's grandson came to New Jersey and owned tracts of land in Somerset and Hunterdon counties. Members of the family have all been prosperous business people; and Justice Bergen's father was engaged in the lumber trade.

Justice Bergen attended the old Brick Academy in his native town and is a graduate of Calvin Butler Seminary. He was a student in law with H. M. Gatson, admitted to the Bar at the November term of 1868 as an Attorney and made a Counselor in November, 1871. Meanwhile, in January of 1870 he formed a law partnership with Mr. Gatson which was continued until Mr. Gatson retired twenty years later.

In the Fall of '75, Justice Bergen was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly, Legislature of 1876, and re-elected to the Legislature of 1877.

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The election was somewhat notable because Justice Bergen has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and the general trend of politics in Somerset was toward the Republicans. In 1890 he was drawn into the service again and served in the Legislature of 1891 and '92. In both of the latter sessions he was Speaker of the Assembly. He was urged to become a candidate for the Governship in one of the succeeding campaigns, and in 1896 was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention that gave his first nomination for the Presidency to William J. Bryan.

Justice Bergen was meanwhile serving as President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville; and in 1877 Governor Bedle appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas of Somerset County. In March of 1904 Chancellor Magie appointed him a Vice Chancellor, and on October 11, 1907, Governor Stokes named him to the Senate for the Supreme Court Justiceship. He has held the position since, Governor Fielder having reappointed him in 1914. His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Middlesex.

Justice Bergen has been specially active at home in the organization of police and fire departments, was influential in securing a sewerage system and other improvements, for Somerville and took a prominent part also in the demonstrations that attended the Anti-race gambling excitements of some years ago.

Justice Bergen was President for some time of the Somerville Savings Bank, has been a Director of the First National Bank of Somerville and is a member of the Bachelor Club of Somerville and the Raritan Valley Country Club.

UNION NOBLE BETHELL—Upper Montclair, (270 Upper Mountain Ave.)—Telephone President. Born at Newburgh, Ind., September 12, 1859; son of Union and Eva M. (Parrett) Bethell, whose ancestors were long established in this country, some having settled in North Carolina and Maryland, later migrating to Eastern Tennessee and then to Southern Indiana; married in 1893 to Donna I. Brink, daughter of John Brink, of Owego, N. Y.

Children: Richard Sargent, Francis Cutler, John Warren Bethell.

Union Noble Bethell is President of the New York Telephone Company and First Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in 1909 was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his work in the telephone field, and in adapting the telephone to conditions in Japan.

Mr. Bethell was educated with a view to the practice of the law. He graduated from Hanover College in 1879 with the B. S. degree, and subsequently received from the College the A. M. degree. Upon leaving college he took the position of Deputy Auditor of Warrick County, Indiana. After a year or so in that office he entered the Government service as a clerk in Washington, D. C. There he attended Columbia Law School, graduating in 1885. The same year he was admitted to practice in the District of

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Columbia, and later in Indiana, and still later in the Supreme Court of the United States.

While in the government service as a special agent, Mr. Bethell spent several years in the West, principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. In 1889 he came to New York to enter the telephone service. Successively he assumed the management of the several Bell Telephone companies operating throughout the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As First Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, he organized the Bell Telephone System throughout the United States and continues as the operating head of that System.

Mr. Bethell is President of the Board of Education in Montclair, and of the First National Bank of Montclair, and a Director of the Columbia Trust Company of New York.

Mr. Bethell's club memberships are with the Lotos, Railroad, Bankers, Upper Montclair Country Club, and Commonwealth Club of Montclair.

WILLIAM FRED BIRCH—Dover.—Manufacturer and Financier. Born at Newark, N. J., August 30th, 1870; son of Foster Frank and Isabelle (Morrison) Birch; married at Dover, N. J., October 26th, 1898, to Anna Pauline Dunham, daughter of ex-Mayor H. L. and Anna M. Baker Dunham.

Children: Alice Pauline, Dec. 22nd, 1899, (died July 3th, 1901) William Dunham, Nov. 14th, 1903; Foster Frank, 3rd, July 2nd, 1908; Horace Garfield, Feb. 8th, 1912.

William Fred Birch came from Newark at the age of four to Dover where he has since lived and where most of his education has been obtained. He is a graduate of the Dover Public School, the State Model School at Trenton, N. J., and also Coleman's Business College at Newark, N. J.

Since a very young man Mr. Birch has been a leader of men. While working wth his father in the Dover Boiler Works in 1888, he became employer of about twenty men, and later in 1912, when his father retired, he assumed entire control of the business, which at that time gave employment to about forty men. During the past six years, under Mr. Birch's management, the plant has grown very rapidly, it now employs about two hundred and fifty men, manufacturing boilers, tanks, stacks and all kinds of steel plate construction.

During the world's struggle he took a great part individually in winning the war. Most of his work during this time was in the interest of the Government, for which he did a great deal of construction work for government plants and the Emergency Fleet.

Not all of Mr. Birch's activities however have been confined to business. He was a member of the Common Council of Dover for a number of years and was also Recorder at that place. In 1910 he became a member of the New Jersey State Legislature, and set with the body for two years, 1910 and 1912. He was elected Nov. 5, 1919, a member of the Sixty-fifth

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Congress and served on the Committee of Banking and Currency. Mr. Birch is a financier of prominence in northern New Jersey. He is a director of the National Union Bank, Dover, of the American Trust Company, Morristown, and also of the East Coast Fisheries Company, New York, and the New Jersey Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company, Trenton, N. J. He is also an active member of the Accident Prevention Committee for the prevention of accidents in factories of New Jersey.

Mr. Birch is also a partner in the firm of Birch and Bassett, automobile and coal dealers, in Dover, N. J., trustee in the Dover General Hospital, a director in the Chamber of Commerce, Dover, N. J. He was active in all kinds of war work and charities, and is a life member of the Red Cross.

The club memberships of Mr. Birch are: Acacia Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., Elks Lodge No. 782, and the Rockaway River Conutry Club.

ANTOINETTE LOUISA BROWN BLACKWELL—Elizabeth.—Minister and Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Henrietta, N. Y., May 20th, 1825; daughter of Joseph and Abby (Morse) Brown; married at Henrietta, N. Y., in 1856, to Samuel C. Blackwell, son of Samuel and Hannah Lane Blackwell of Bristol, England.

Children: Florence, Mable, Edith, Grace, Agnes, Ethel.

Antoinette Louisa Brown Blackwell is Pastor Emeritus of all Souls Unitarian Church in Elizabeth where she preached for a number of years and the pulpit of which she still fills occasionally. She began lecturing more than seventy years ago. At that time the country was agitated over the slavery question. She was conspicuous in her denunciation of the slave system, and, with Wendell Philips, William Lloyd Garrison and others of great note was a warm supporter of the Abolition party, but she always believed in working within the government. She was among the first from whose lips came the demand for suffrage rights for women and for more than seventy years has been connected with the Women Suffrage Association. It is also nearly seventy years since the Purity Alliance was organized to carry out the plan of reform which is now known under the name of Social Hygiene—and she is one of the first members of the Alliance. Besides these activities, she has always been an ardent devotee of Temperance and long a member of the Womens Christian Temperance Union.

The Rev. Mrs. Blackwell is a descendant, on one side, of Samuel Morse, one of the Puritans who came to America on the "Increase" in 1635 and on the other side of John Brown, who lived in Redding, Mass., born in 1628. She was educated in the district school in Henrietta, N. Y., and at the Monroe County Academy. At twenty she entered Oberlin College with the view of studying for the ministry and graduated from the Literary department in 1847 and from the Theological school in 1850.

She was ordained in 1853 at the Orthodox Congregational Church at South Butler, New York. Her first profession of faith was made when

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she was nine years of age in the Church of Henrietta, N. Y. The Church was then less than eighteen years old; within the last few months it has celebrated its centennial anniversary. Since her marriage she has held no regular parish but has continued to preach frequently in many churches. She has been connected with All Souls Church, Elizabeth, for 15 years, having preached her last sermon there on Easter Sunday of 1917.

Mrs. Blackwell's pen has been as busy as her tongue. She wrote "Shadows of Our Social System," for the New York Tribune, and is the author of "Studies in General Science," 1869; "The Island Neighbors," 1871; "The Sexes Throughout Nature," 1875; "The Physical Basis of Immortality," 1876; "The Philosophy of Individuality," 1893; "Sea Drift or Tribute to the Ocean," 1903; "The Making of the Universe," 1914, and "The Social Side of Mind and Action," 1915.

Mrs. Blackwell's club and society memberships are with the Association for the Advancement of Women, The Womens Suffrage Association, the Purity Alliance, the Association for the advancement of Science, the W. C. T. U., Peace Societies, Women's Press Societies and several literary clubs. Honorary member of some.

CLINTON LEDYARD BLAIR—Peapack.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Belvidere, N. J., July 16, 1867; son of De Witt C. and Mary Anna (Kimball) Blair; married on October 1, 1891, to Florence Osborne Jennings, daughter of H. N. Jennings, of Orange, N. J.

Children: Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne, Mrs. Richard Van Nest Gambrill and Marie Louise Blair.

C. Ledyard Blair is of the banking firm of Blair & Co. at 24 Broad Street, New York City. It was established by John I. Blair of Blairstown in 1890 in association with De Witt C. Blair his son and C. Ledyard Blair, his grandson. John I. Blair was, for many years before his death, one of the most noted Republicans in the State and was sent as a delegate to every Republican National Convention from that which nominated Lincoln in 1860 till Mr. Blair's death in 1899. He was, too, one of the largest contributors to the Princeton College endowments and always a picturesque post-prandial orator at the annual banquets of the Alumni.

C. Ledyard Blair is of Scotch descent. He was prepared at the Lawrenceville School for admission to Princeton University, from which he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1890. Mr. Blair has steadily refrained from seeking public office; but he represented the State of New Jersey at the National Republican Convention of 1908 which put William H. Taft in nomination for the Presidency and at that of 1916 which nominated ex-Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court against President Wilson.

Mr. Blair, after many years' service as a Governor of the Stock Exchange, resigned that office, although he still holds his seat. He is President of the Sussex Realty Company and Director of the Lackawanna

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Steel Company; the Pressed Steel Car Company; the Securities Company; the Sussex R. R.; the St. Louis & Hannibal Ry.; the Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Company and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. His club and association memberships are with the Automobile of America; The Brook, Coaching, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Princeton, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Union, and University Clubs and with the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN ALBERT BLAIR—Jersey City.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Blairstown on July 8th, 1842; son of John H. and Mary (Angle) Blair.

John A. Blair has been a leading figure in the judicial life of Hudson County for many years. He is English on his mother's side, and on his father's side descendant from the noted Blair family of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland—representatives of which came to America as early as 1720, and settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Among those who came were two brothers, Samuel and John, both of whom were educated at the famous Log College on the Neshaminy under the celebrated William Tennant, and became distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church. A son of this Samuel, also the Rev. Samuel Blair, was pastor of the old South Church in Boston before the Revolution, and was offered the Presidency of Princeton College but declined in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. Rev. John Blair one of the two brothers in 1767 became Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy at Princeton College, and was Acting President of the College until the accession of Dr. Witherspoon in 1769. Later another member of the family, Samuel Blair was sent from Philadelphia to take charge of the iron industry at Oxford Furnace, Warren County, New Jersey. He was the great-great-grandfather of John A. Blair.

Judge Blair was educated at Blairstown Presbyterial Academy, and at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1866, with honors. He studied law with Jehiel G. Shipman at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June 1869, and as Counselor in June, 1872. He began the practice of law in Jersey City in 1870, and has been there since. He was appointed District Court Judge in Jersey City by Governor Bedle when the District Courts were first created in 1877. In 1885 he was appointed Corporation Counsel for Jersey City, and resigning in 1889, was reappointed in 1894, resigned again in 1898, when he was appointed by Governor Griggs Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court. He held this position for fifteen years, and until appointed by Governor Wilson Judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City. In 1918 Governor Edge again offered him Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, which position he now holds.

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In religion Judge Blair is a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He is President of the Union League Club of Hudson County and a member of the University and Princeton Clubs of Hudson County.

BENJAMIN BOISSEAU BOBBITT — Long Branch. — Editor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Hickory, N. C., January 22, 1883, son of Dr. Emmett H. and Mary Elizabeth Boisseau Bobbitt.

Benjamin B. Bobbitt is Editor and Publisher of the Monmouth American, an independent Republican paper which he established at Long Branch in October, 1917, for the reason, as he stated it, that Democratic leadership had become too picayune and the party's representatives in the Legislature were obstructionists in the carrying out of Governor Edge's program of a business administration with good road and other improvements needed by the State. He is also Commissioner of Public Reports.

The state officials had been too industrious in unloading literature from their several departments upon the state printers; and to reduce its volume the Legislature in 1908 decided to appoint an editor for the revision and condensation of the output. Mr. Bobbitt is that Editor, with the title of Commissioner of Public Reports.

Mr. Bobbitt is of mixed ancestry, French, Spanish, Scotch, Irish and English, and his forebears figure conspicuously in the colonial history of the Virginias and the Carolinas. One of the founders of William and Mary College at Jamestown, Va., established in 1693, the second in the United States, is in his mother's ancestral line.

Mr. Bobbitt studied at private schools, and, at the University of North Carolina, specialized in history, language and political science, with law and medicine on the side. He was still in his teens when he began writing political articles and reviews for a local daily in Raleigh, N. C., and for Richmond, Philadelphia, and some New York newspapers and magazines. He was made Editor of the Evening Press in Danville and subsequently attached himself to the staff of the Norfolk, (Va.) Pilot, and of the Lebanon, (Pa.) Evening Report.

After coming to Long Branch, in 1903, to assume the editorship of the Daily Record there, Mr. Bobbitt was made Publicity Director of Long Branch and organized its Publicity Bureau. He was one of the special State Commission to Investigate the Causes of Dependency and Crime appointed by Governor Fort in 1908, and was prominent in its work. From the position of Assistant Supervisor of Bills in the New Jersey Senate in 1913 he was made Supervisor of Bills in the following year. He was meanwhile also President of the Trend Publishing Company in New York and Editor of the Trend Magazine; but he resigned upon his appointment by Governor Fielder as Commissioner of Public Reports, in February, 1914. In the incumbency of that office he saved the state on its printing bills $19,000 in 1915, $21,000 in 1916, and more the past two years.

He is also a member of the Mosquito Extermination Commission of Monmouth County, a Trustee of the Long Branch Chamber of Commerce,

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Director of the Garfield Monument Association and a member of the Elks, and several clubs.

As a writer, Mr. Bobbitt won in 1916 the third prize in the Philadelphia Public Ledger editorial contest on reasons why President Wilson or Mr. Hughes should be elected. He was one of the 459 editors from nearly every state in the Union, and all of the large cities to advocate Mr. Wilson's re-election in the prize-winning contest. He was one of the first to urge Governor Wilson for the Presidency, booming him as early as 1907. He is a thorough independent in politics, however, being, as he says, unable to say whether he has supported more Republicans or Democrats, from President down, for office. One of his first notices to state departments, upon assuming the State Editorship, was to the effect that anything savoring of partisanship must be eliminated from all state literature.

DAVID BOSMAN—Rutherford.—Railway Officer. Born in Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 1864; married in 1892 to Emily Sloane, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

David Bosman, Mayor of Rutherford in 1910-11, is Vice President and Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company, of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway Company and of the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company.

Having been educated in the grammar schools and the High School of Brooklyn, Mr. Bosman became in 1885 a clerk in a law office; but two years later was called to a position in the Erie Railway service. He rose from a clerkship to be Assistant Secretary, then to be Secretary; and afterwards become Vice President. He is a Trustee of the Rutherford Trust Company, Republican in politics and attends the Congregational Church.

EMMA BOURNE—South Orange, (445 Richmond Ave.)—Temperance Worker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at 28 New Street, Newark; daughter of John and Mary Gordon (Barnett) Hill; married at Newark, January 13, 1868 by the Rev. R. R. Meredith, to Henry James Bourne, son of Jacob Bourne.

Children: Mary Gordon Dexter; Elizabeth B. Dickinson; Amelia Barnett Kinsey; John Hill Bourne.

Emma Bourne's mother, Mrs. Mary G. Hill, was the first President of the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union organization in New Jersey—a local at Newark, in 1874—continuing in that office for eight years. In the early days Mrs. Bourne sought to aid the cause by the distribution of tracts; but the literature was expensive. She and Mrs. Campfield, who was associated with her, were obliged to pay $3 per thousand for the leaflets; and, believing that they could be profitably produced for $1 per 1000, they started a small publishing business, had their printing done by contracts with Newark printers and supplied their literature to all interested in the cause in all parts of the state. This they continue to do until the establishment of the Woman's Temperance

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Publication Association by the National W. C. T. U., whose headquarters are now in Evanston, Ill.

The state organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union came into being in 1874. Mrs. Bourne was the Recording Secretary, for ten years prior to her election as President, of the State Union, and for nineteen years thereafter she directed its energies. While in the office she secured the free lecture service of Miss Willard, promised to the state having the largest membership gain. Miss Willard's lecture was delivered in Jersey City, May 11, 1897. The other prize lecture offered by Miss Willard was for largest gain in the number of Loyal Temperance Legions was given in New York City the previous night. Miss Willard died February 17, 1898; and these were the last two lectures given by her, except those which she delivered before the National Convention and at the World's Convention in October of 1897.

During the administration of Mrs. Bourne the state W. C. T. U. was incorporated (in 1894). The Scientific Temperance Educational Law was passed in the same year with only one opposing vote, the first attempt in this direction having been made by the W. C. T. U. in 1885. The Union also participated in the popular uprising against gambling, race-track book-making and lotteries led in after years by the Rev. Dr. Everett Kempshall, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and also in the movement for the framing of what is known as the "Bishops' Law" for the regulation of the liquor traffic of the state. In 1908 the State W. C. T. U. started, with $1,000, an endowment fund that gifts and bequests have since increased to $2,364.

The Woman's Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church gave to the Hospital built in Porto Rico (1915), the name Kellog-Bourne Hospital, in honor of both workers, besides Mrs. Bourne has always been identified with womens clubs since 1910. She has been an active member of the Women's Press Club of N. Y. City and the New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Bourne graduated from the Wesleyan Institute Newark and from the Newark Normal School. She was a teacher in the Newark schools for seven years, and for ten years later was engaged in the life insurance business. Her subsequent activities were devoted to the promotion of the temperance cause in connection with the W. C. T. U.

ORLANDO M. BOWEN—Greystone Park.—State Hospital Warden. Born near Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 24th, 1864; son of Joseph C. and Anna C. (Nebhut) Bowen; married at Shiloh, N. J., March 15th, 1888, to Lucretia B. Seagraves, daughter of Johua B. and Mary M. (Davis) Seagraves of Bridgeton, N. J.

Orlando M. Bowen is the grandson of Joseph A. Bowen, a farmer whose acres were near Bridgeton, N. J. His grandfather on his mother's side was Peter G. Nebhut, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country in 1829, settling near Norristown, Pa.

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With the exception of one year, Dec. 1, 1892 to Dec. 1, 1893, when he resided at Norristown, Pa., Mr. Bowen has lived all his fifty-five years in New Jersey. He received most of his education in that state also, attending the public schools until he was seventeen years old, and later, studying two years in South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, N. J.

Until he was twenty-eight years old, Mr. Bowen lived on a farm near Bridgeton, and then at that age, spent one year at the State Hospital, Norriston, Pa., studying hospital management. After this, he took a position as private secretary and general manager of a large estate at Morristown, N. J. On April 15, 1909, he was appointed Warden of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains by the Board of Managers and he still occupies that position. A short time later he was also entrusted with the treasury of the institution.

Mr. Bowen is much interested in agriculture and has improved and extended the farm. In recognition of this he was appointed as Agricutural Advisor to the Military District Board No. 2.

He has been active in several fraternal organizations, being Past Master of Morristown Lodge No. 188 F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Madison Chapter No. 27 R. A. M., Past Commander of Odo St. Amand, Commandary No. 12 Knight Templars, and a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine of New York. He was also Grand Tall Cedar of Morris County Forest No. 2, Tall Cedars of Lebanon for seventeen years and is now the Supreme Tall Cedar of the Supreme Forrest Tall Cedars of the United States.

GEORGE FREDERICK BRACKETT—Ridgewood. (164 Height Road).—Road Builder. Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8, 1868; son of Frederick and Narcissa A. (Shryock) Brackett; married at Washington, D. C., on October 28, 1892, to Elizabeth M. Rock, daughter of Joseph C. Rock and Rose Miner Rock. 2nd, at Ridgewood, N. J., on June 26, 1912, to Helen Fink, daughter of Herman H. Fink and Lilla Roberts Fink.

Children: Elizabeth R., born Oct. 12, 1893; Joseph R., born Dec., 1897, (deceased). George F., Jr., born March 22, 1913; Warner Windom, born June 24, 1915.

George Frederick Brackett is a descendant of a family which has lived in this country for ten generations. He is a direct descendant of Anthony Brackett, a Scotchman, who imigrated to this country in 1623.

His parents moved from Minneapolis when he was eight years old, and settled in Washington, D. C., where the mother still resides. In 1891 he moved to New York City, and resided there until 1895.

While at the National Capital Mr. Brackett received his education in the schools of that place.

Since 1890 he has been engaged in building roads and particularly the improved asphalt highway.

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At one time he was a member of the School Board of Ridgewood, and later was a member of the Board Village Trustees, and of which body he was afterward President.

He is a member of the Ridgewood Country Club, (the building of which was destroyed by fire the latter part of February, 1919), the Fidelity Lodge of Masons, the Paterson Lodge of Elks, and also the Mecca and Hamilton Club of Paterson.

His business address is Clifton, N. J.

CORNELIA BRADFORD—Jersey City.—Settlement Worker.

Cornelia F. Bradford, founder and head worker of Whittier House Social Settlement, Jersey City, is the daughter of the late Rev. B. F. Bradford, D. D., and Mary Howe Bradford. Her father was a native of Rhode Island, her mother, of Massachusetts. She is the sister of the late Rev. Amory Howe Bradford, D. D., who for forty years was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair.

Her father was the eighth in line from old Governor Bradford, the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Her Mayflower ancestry is something for which Miss Bradford is very thankful, and she always asserts she is pleased "that the old governor was an agriculturist, and not one of the nobility."

From her father she inherited her strong humanitarian propensities which led to the founding of Whitier House twenty-five years ago. In his young life he was associated with the so-called "underground railroad" for freeing negroes, was a noted Prohibitionist, Abolitionist, was associated with the first Suffrage party, and was a well known worker and lecturer in social reform. It was inevitable, then, that Miss Bradford, with these inherited tendencies and with her strong passion for humanity, should select for her life work something wherein humanity itself should be considered. From the beginning the settlement idea interested her greatly. Its spirit of adventure, its life with the people, as well as its life of sharing, which is its basic stone, attracted her, and led her to choose it for her work. For this purpose she visited frequently Toynbee Hall, East London, the beginning of all settlements, and lived for some time in Mansfield House, Cannington, East London, studying and working under Mr. Percy Alden, at that time Warden of the Mansfield House Settlement for Men, since then, a member of the House of Commons. Upon her return to America she went directly to Hull House, Chicago, that she might learn to know Jane Addams and her wonderful work.

In December, 1893, in a little, unused, upper hall bedroom in the People's Palace, Jersey City, a room not large enough in which to "swing the proverbial cat," as it was described by one of the New York papers, Miss Bradford started the future Whittier House Settlement of Jersey City, the first, and still the only settlement of Jersey City, and the pioneer settlement of New Jersey. From this little room for four months she

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went daily among the people of the locality, visited factories, homes, schools, churches, talked to laborers and the children on the streets, introduced herself to the officials of the city, and its prominent citizens, while her nights she spent in a furnished room house, where almost nightly her apartments were the refuge of abused wives and crying children.

On the 14th of May, 1894, with a ten dollar bill and three articles of furniture, she moved into 174 Grand Street, when the "settlement" threw open its doors in a building of its own.

Today Whittier House owns two large houses adjoining one another, a summer camp at Pomona, New York, while it has a third house rented for it.

From its very beginning Whittier House has been constructive in its work. Repeatedly it has organized and carried on for a time activities only to give them over to the city or the state.

This was true of its Kindergarten, its Legal Aid Association, the second oldest legal aid association in the United States; its Dental Dispensary, District Nurse, Playground. In 1896 it started the State Consumers' League, and in 1901, it made an important housing investigation which led to the State Tenement Housing Commission. In 1906, a meeting called by Miss Bradford, resulted in the forming of the Hudson County Tuberculosis Association, which resulted in the Laurel Hill Sanitorium. In 1909, it initiated the S. P. C. C., which later led to a home of its own, and still later to the Hudson County Parental Home. In 1912 Whittier House opened the first Milk Dispensary, which after two years was taken over by the city. The North American Civic League located in Whittier House, grew into the State Bureau of Immigration. It has at present the only Diet Kitchen in Jersey City, and is the only organization looking after sick babies at night.

Miss Bradford has been both pawnbroker, and chattel mortgagor. In 1918, a meeting was called for the organization of the Negro Welfare League, out of which has grown a colored Y. M. C. A. In the year 1918 the larger of the two houses of the settlement was converted into War Camp Community Club House. An old time club room of Whittier House is now a dormitory for soldiers and sailors; another club room is used as a reading and writing room while the pool room, greatly enlarged, is a most attractive gathering place for these men where they can sit and play games, smoke and talk and have their pool contests.

During all these years, Miss Bradford has been a member of many important state committees, and is at present First Vice President of the State Consumer's League. She was the first woman member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, having been appointed to that office by Mayor Wittpenn. In 1914, when Whittier House reached its twentieth anniversary, the event was commemorated by a complimentary dinner given to Miss Bradford in the Scottish Rite Temple. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins was the toast-master, Governor Fielder was one of the guests and speakers, as was also Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, and at the tables were many prominent officials of state and city, also men and women from prominent New York settlements and other organizations.

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Whittier House Social settlement is as broad and humanitarian in its belief, life and work as was the Quaker poet for whom it was named.

CHARLES BRADLEY—Newark, (18 James St.)—Brewer. Born at Newark, August 31, 1857; son of Joseph P. and Mary (Hornblower) Bradley; married on April 12, 1882, to Julie E. Ballantine, daughter of Robert F. and Anne E. Ballantine.

Children: Charles Burnet, born 1883; Robert Ballantine, born 1886; Anne Brown, born 1894; Francis Barlow, born 1897.

Charles Bradley, the son of one of the most famous of American jurists, is an owner, and the chief executive officer of one of the greatest brewery establishments in the country.

The Bradley family traces its origin in this country back to an earlier day than that of the founding of the City of Newark, the 250th Anniversary of which, as one of the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, Mr. Bradley helped the city to becomingly commemorate in 1916. The earliest traces of its presence on this side of the ocean, tells of the settlement of Francis Bradley in Fairfield, Conn., in 1660. Joseph Bradley 2d was in 1701 a resident of Berne in Albany County, N. Y. Joseph Bradley 3d was born there. His son, Philo, married Mercy Gardner when both were but seventeen years of age; and the late Justice Bradley was the first fruit of the union.

Charles Bradley was educated in Grants Private School in Newark, at Rutgers Preparatory school and at Rutgers College, graduating 1876, and became President of the Rutgers College Alumni Association. Two years after graduation he was given the law degree by Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., where his father's judicial duties induced him to make his home. He began his business career in the draw-back division of the New York Custom House; and subsequently, from 1879 to 1883, was engaged with the firm of H. V. Butler, Jr., & Co., paper manufacturers, of New York City. His marriage to a daughter of the late Robert F. Ballantine eventuated in his association, in the following year with the great Ballantine brewery interests. He became Secretary and Manager of the company, and in 1905 was made its Vice President and Treasurer.

The exactions of his business have not prevented Mr. Bradley from participating in public and civic activities of various kinds. For nine years he was State Director in the United Railroads and Canal Company of New Jersey; and he was one of the delegates from New Jersey who put the late Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with William McKinley, at the Republican National Convention of 1896. He is an active member of the Newark Board of Trade; a Trustee, and the Treasurer, of the Newark Museum Association; Trustee and Vice President of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, and, in the Newark City Celebration Committee of One Hundred, was one of the leading factors.

His business connections are of course very wide and varried, besides being Vice President and Treasurer of the P. Ballantine & Sons Company, he is a Director of the Murphy Varnish Co.; a Trustee of the New Jersey Brewers Association, a Trustee of the New York Brewers Board of Trade,

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Vice President and Treasurer of the Passaic Transportation Company, and officer and Director in several other affiliated businesses, a director in several banks, and Trustee of several private trusts.

His Clubs are the Essex, Morris County Golf, Morristown Club, Whippay River, Somerset Hills Country, the Down Town Association and the University Club of New York.

JAMES A. BRADLEY—Asbury Park.—Manufacturer. Born in Roseville, S. I., Feb. 4, 1830.

James A. Bradley is the "Founder" of Asbury Park. He had been successful in business as a brush manufacturer when in 1871 ill health forced him to seek recreation. He chose a wild spot by the sea on the Monmouth coast over run with brush, and thick with woods where the sanddunes permitted any growth at all, and invested in 500 acres of it. It was a most unpromising prospect but his prophetic eye saw the possibilities of its future, and he immediately planned to build there a new mid-summer capital, that, unlike any other resort on the sea-coast, was to be free from the "rum curse." He laid the acres out in streets and lots, and began the construction of the new resort with the timber he fell to clear for the foundations. Mr. Bradley is a consistent church member; and the devotional spirit prompted him to call it Asbury Park, after the famous Methodist preacher.

Saloons were banished from it and it came to be known as the temperance resort of the North coast of New Jersey. The sudden popularity of the resort made Mr. Bradley its guardian and protector through all of its history. Of late years he has been subjecting Bradley Beach to a like development.

Mr. Bradley went to the old Madison street school in New York until he was twelve years of age. Then he was put to work on the farm of William Davies in Bloomfield, as a boy of all work. Farm work was not pleasing to him, and he sought more active employment in New York. At twenty-one he was foreman in the brush factory of Francis B. Furnald, Pearl street, New York City, and six years later he went into the brush business for himself. Under his touch the business magnified until its plant covered many buildings and employed many hands.

Mr. Bradley had been a republican from the days of Fremont and Dayton, but at the same time was an enthusiastic prohibitionist. At one of the Presidential elections he cut the Republican candidate for the Prohibition candidate. A temperance wave in Monmouth county, accentuated by the excitement following the "Jockey Legislatures" in New Jersey, brought him forward as a candidate for the state Senate; and he was one of several republicans elected to displace democrats in that which was to meet in Trenton in 1894. When they reached the State Capitol, the democratic holdover Senators refused to honor their credentials and barred the doors of the Senate Chamber against them. Senator Bradley was one of the most insistant of all in demanding recognition and participated in the

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historically wild scenes that followed. Senator Bradley was content with a single term in the Senate and did not seek re-election.

WILLIAM H. BRIGHT—Wildwood.—Real Estate. Born at Bridgehampton, Michigan, October 21, 1863; son of Henry and Mary (McClintock) Bright, married at Stony Run, Pa., on Dec. 27, 1892, to Priscilla F. Buck, daughter of James Monroe and Prisca Buck of Berks county, Pa.

Children: Honor, Eloise, Joy, Noble, Ward and Cooper Bright.

William H. Bright is of English and Irish parentage. His father was born in Liverpool, but came to America in 1852, when he was twenty years of age. His mother was a native of Tyrone, Ireland; her parents came to this country when she was a young child. Mr. Bright was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and became interested on the Republican side of the politics of Cape May county. At the time of the Roosevelt demonstration against the renomination of President Taft in 1912, Bright was a delegate to both of the rival conventions and participated in the excitements of that episode in American politics. He was a delegate-at-large four years later to the National Progressive Convention.

Mr. Bright was Collector and Treasurer of the borough of Holly Beach when he was nominated for Sheriff of Cape May county. While serving as Sheriff he organized the First National Bank of Cape May Court House and was made its President. He is also a director of the Marine National Bank of Wildwood. Sheriff Bright has made municipal government problems his special study.

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF—Jersey City, (15 Exchange Place.)—Lawyer. Born in Bergen (Jersey City), July 19, 1843; son of John and Hannah Brinkerhoff, married at Jersey City in 1868 to Melissa, daughter of Allan and Melissa Clark.

Children: Lillie, who married Dwight M. Billings of Bridgeport, Conn., now of Amherst, Mass.

The Brinkerhoff name is woven all through the history of the old Dutch settlement on Bergen Hill, known, before its consolidation with Jersey City in 1874, as the City of South Bergen; and William Brinkerhoff has since made the name of a notable one in the public and professional life of the state.

Mr. Brinkerhoff began his education in the Public schools of the city and later attended Rutger's College. The Civil War broke out while he was a student there, and he left to go to the front in the Union cause. He served in the 21st New Jersey Volunteers, forming part of the 6th Army Corp. Upon his return from the scene of conflict, he read law in the office of Jacob R. Wortendyke, was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in '65 and made a counselor in '69. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Jersey City. He was Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders from '68 to '72, and for three separate terms after 1884 held the position of Corporation Counsel of Jersey City.

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Like his father, who was for years Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders and afterwards a Judge of the Hudson County Courts, Mr. Brinkerhoff has a liking for public affairs. Early in life he was a member of the Bergen City Common Council, becoming the President of the Board, and, when a vacancy occurred in the Mayor's office, became, at twenty-eight, the Mayor of the city. In 1870 he was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, and in 1873 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which framed a number of amendments that have helped to bring the constitution of 1884 abreast with the spirit of later times. From 1880 to 1883 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and in 1884 was elected to represent Hudson County in the New Jersey State Senate. Since the close of his term in 1887 he has given his entire attention to his private practice.

Senator Brinkerhoff is a Director of the Commercial Trust Company, a member of the Carteret Club and Jersey City Club, and one of the Trustees of the Holland Society of New York City.

OLIVER HUFF BROWN—Spring Lake.—Merchant. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Farmingdale, Dec. 12th, 1852, son of Peter and Sarah Brown.

Oliver H. Brown began his life work as an employee of a country store at Avon. Two years later he was offered an opportunity by John A. Githen of Asbury Park, and was manager of the business for eight years. Many trips across the seas enlarged his business views and experiences; and when he came back in 1881 he was ready to go into business for himself. He then established a unique business in the way of furniture, fine china, bric-a-brac glass, etc., in Spring Lake. The business grew rapidly and he subsequently opened branches in Lakewood and Asbury Park. Mr. Brown is much consulted as a commissioner in his line of business.

His activities and progressiveness in the community brought him the office of Mayor of the borough of Spring Lake, irrespective of politics; and when Spring Lake, North Spring Lake and Como consolidated, he was elected first Mayor of the new borough and still continues to hold this office covering a period of twenty-six years. In 1896 he was nominated for a seat in the House of Assembly of 1897 and served one term. In 1902 the Republicans of the County named him as their candidate for the State Senate and he was renominated and re-elected in 1905, 1908 and 1911, serving nine years in the Upper House. In the first two campaigns his democratic opponent was Dr. Hugh S. Kinmouth of Asbury Park, and the third campaign opponent was Judge Ruliff F. Lawrence of Freehold. He was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia that in 1900 renominated President McKinley, with Theo. Roosevelt on the ticket as the candidate for Vice President.

Senator Brown is President of the First National Bank of Spring Lake and a director of the Lakewood Trust Company, the First National Bank of Lakewood, the First National Bank of Bradley Beach and the New First National Bank of Farmingdale, and has large interests in other

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Monmouth county enterprises. He is largely interested in The New Monmouth Hotel of Spring Lake and has always been its Treasurer; the owner also of a number of hotels on the coast; is President of the New Essex & Sussex Hotel of Spring Lake and of the New Montery Hotel of Asbury Park; President and half owner of large property at Jefferson, New Hampshire, consisting of four hotels, one of these being the famous Hotel Waumbek, a number of cottages and a golf course that is said to be one of the best in the country.

MARY SPALDING BROWN, (Mrs. Wm. Thayer Brown)—East Orange, (172 Prospect St.)—Civic Worker. Born at Byron, Ill., on Oct. 14th, 1854; daughter of James L. and Harriet Irene (Goodwill) Spalding; married at Rockford, Ill., on Aug. 24th, 1875, to William Thayer Brown (died May 7th, 1916) son of Horace and Mary Thayer Brown, of Vermont.

Children: Horace, Harriet Irene, William Thayer Brown, Jr., and Elizabeth Eulalia.

Mrs. Mary Spalding Brown is interested in charitable and civic work. Her family traces its origin in this country back to 1630. She was educated in the schools and at the college in Rockford, Ill. She lived afterwards in Chicago; and coming East resided in Springfield, Mass., before coming to New Jersey in 1900.

While living in Chicago (1884-1897) Mrs. Brown was a member of the Fortnightly Club serving a term as Secretary, and also Vice President of the Chicago Woman's Club. She was a member too, of the Board of Managers of the Training School for Nurses connected with Cook County Hospital and served as Director in the Home for the Friendless. At the World's Fair in 1893 Mrs. Brown was a member of the Committee on Organization of the World's Congress of Representative Women.

Since making her home in East Orange Mrs. Brown has been interested in all kinds of social and civic work. In 1906, '7, '8 she was President of the Womans Club of Orange. In 1910 Governor Fort appointed her a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women, at Clinton. Later Mrs. Brown received commissions from Governors Woodrow Wilson and Fielder, but in 1915 she was obliged to resign from the Board on account of ill health. She is a member of the Board of the Woman's Exchange, Vice President of Young Womens Christian Association, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and just now is, of course, much interested in Red Cross and other forms of "Preparedness" work. As a member of Trinity Congregational Church she is active in the Womans Guild.

WILLIAM JOHN BROWNING—Camden, (315 Linden St.)—Merchant. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Camden, April 11, 1850; son of William Hinchman and Mary Cooper (Boroughs) Browning; married at Camden, on December

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30, 1873, to Lillie a Taylor, daughter of Rev. Thomas R. and Sarah S. (Webb) Taylor.

Children: W. Kempton Browning.

William J. Browning probably has a larger acquaintance with the public men of the United States than any other man in New Jersey. For sixteen years he was Chief Clerk of the National House of Representatives at Washington, and left his desk there only to take a seat on the floor as a member of the House. Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, who had represented the first district for eighteen years, died in August, 1911; and Mr. Browning was elected in the Fall of that year to fill the vacancy. He served in the office of Chief Clerk longer than any man who had ever held the office. He was elected to Congress in 1912-1914-1916. In the campaign of 1912 he was the only Republican elected in the New Jersey Congressional delegation.

Mrs. Browning's father was Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Camden for many years; and her brother, the Rev. Thomas R. Taylor, who is also a Baptist minister, is Chaplain of the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton. Mr. Browning himself is of Quaker descent and was brought up a Quaker. His early schooling was acquired at the Friends Central High School, Philadelphia. He was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in Philadelphia for thirty years, entering the firm of Davis Kempton & Company, when a boy of fifteen and finally becoming a member of the firm.

Mr. Browning served as a member of the Board of Education in Camden for four years and as a member of the City Council for four years more. President Harrison named him in 1889 as postmaster of Camden, and Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1895. The famous Thomas B. Reed of Maine was its presiding officer. His position not only gave him unusual opportunities for acquaintance with the distinguished men of the country but brought him into intimate relations with all of them. He has been a friend of the Presidents, and, when President McKinley fell before the pistol of an assassin, Chief Clerk Browning was one of those who accompanied the remains to the grave and took part in the memorial services. His influence has also been largely exerted in the most important National legislation of the years.

Ever since Mr. Browning's election to Congress he has been a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; and, always an advocate of a large navy, he was largely instrumental in securing the $536,000,000. appropriation for a more efficient and larger navy authorized at the close of the 64th session. Besides these larger activities Congressman Browning succeeded in pushing through the House at the session of 1916 an item in the River and Harbor bill appropriating $79,000 for the deepening of the Delaware River in front of the city of Camden; and it would have passed the Senate but for the filibuster over the "armed neutrality" resolution that defeated the consideration of all other legislation.

Mr. Browning served in the National Guard of the state of New Jersey for twenty years, connecting himself with Company C of the Sixth Regiment and retired with the rank of Major. He was Adjuster of the Camden and Suburban Railway for several years before it merged with the Public

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Service Corporation, and is at present a Director and Secretary of the West Jersey Traction Company. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. in Camden, the Gloucester County Historical Society, the Camden Board of Trade, the Union League of Philadelphia, the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania and the First Ward Republican Club of Camden, a 32d Degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Tall Cedar of Lebanon, a Shriner and a member of Camden Lodge, B. P. O. E.

Congressman Browning's son is physician practicing in Camden.

LEWIS T. BRYANT—Atlantic City.—Lawyer. Born in Atlantic County, July, 1874.

Lewis T. Bryant is the head of the New Jersey State Department of Labor and the State Commissioner of Labor. With the idea of following the profession of Civil Engineer, Gen. Bryant entered Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., and graduated from there with the C. E. degree in 1891; but, preferring the practice of law, he entered the office of Allen B. Endicott as a student and was admitted to the bar in 1898.

Connecting himself with the United States Volunteer Army as Captain of Company F., 4th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers Infantry, Gen. Bryant became Major in the spring of 1899 and later Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard of New Jersey with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was later commissioned Inspector General of the National Guard with rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Bryant was Secretary of the New Jersey Commission at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from early in December, 1903, till the close of the display. He served also as Secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Commission. In January of 1904 he was appointed to succeed John C. Ward as Inspector of Factories and Work Shops. An act passed a little later in the year changed the title of the office to that of Commissioner of Labor; and Gov. Murphy continued him in the office under the new title. On the expiration of his term in 1909 Governor Stokes renominated him and when that second term ran out, in 1910, Governor Fort appointed him again. Governor Wilson reappointed him although a Republican; and by legislative enactment his term was extended until September, 1918, when Governor Edge reappointed him.

Colonel Bryant is identified with the hotel and other real estate interests in Atlantic City and for 13 years was Captain of the Morris Guards, Atlantic City's celebrated military social organization.

PERCY BRYANT—Rahway, (Bowdoin Park.)—Physician and Alienist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Charles City, Iowa, on April 19, 1862; son of Nathaniel C. and Mary Eliza (Southall) Bryant; married at New York City, Feb.

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21, 1900, by the Rev. Melville K. Bailey of Grace Chapel, New York City, to Josephine Myrick Webb, daughter of Edward and Hannah Elizabeth (Myrick) Webb, of Newcastle, Maine.

Children: Nathaniel, born Dec. 26, 1900; Cushing, born June 15, 1902—both at Newcastle, Maine.

Percy Bryant's paper on Simple Idiopathic Epilepsy, (State Hospital Bulletin, N. Y., October, 1896), is the earliest medical literature ever published on the Auto-Toxaemic origin of Epilepsy; and shortly afterward was copied by the Journal of Mental Science, London, England. He was one of the surgeons who assisted Dr. William T. Bull in the notable Maloney case, in 1886; — Maloney suffered a wound of the abdomen with a 38 cal. revolver, the bullet making eleven punctures of the intestine, an injury that was then classified as fatal. The accident occurred in the evening, and a laparotomy was performed the same night at eleven o'clock, at Chambers St. Hospital. The patient made a rapid recovery and developed no sequelae. This case established a land mark in the development of abdominal surgery, because extended surgical interference in these cases was, at that time, generally regarded by the profession as harmful and futile, if not malpractice. The operation has since saved hundreds of lives, especially in military service, though, surprising to note, during the early part of the Great European War, English Military surgeons clung obstinately to the obsolete "expectant" treatment and subjected hundreds of seriously wounded soldiers to the tortures of thirst, morphine and the Fowler position, with its attending appalling mortality. A year later, in extenuation of this "conservatism" the plea was made by the surgeons that there was no literature on the subject to guide them! (British Medicine in the War, 1914-1917, Page 40.)

Dr. Bryant is eighth in descent from John Bryant, Sen. of Scituate, a Plymouth Colony Colonial Legislator, and Mary Hyland, his wife, whose family came to America in 1636, from Tenterdon, Eng. John Bryant was a member of the Military Company of Scituate in 1643, and in 1658 was commissioned sergeant. He was three times elected a Representative to the Legislature from Scituate. His son, Thomas Bryant, Esq., served as a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature for several years. He was a ship-builder, as four generations of his descendants were also, and a man of great wealth and influence in New England, with an estate of £10,000 which was many times larger than the average estate of the well-to-do of that period, 1748, when he died. (Vol. XI, P. 221, Probate records. Plymouth, Mass.)

Another of the descendants was Nathaniel Bryant, Shipbuilder, of Newcastle, Me., who was born in 1738. He built there before the Revolutionary War, a wharf, the remains of which are still to be seen; and his son, Nathaniel Bryant, born in 1765, had ship-yards at Newcastle and Nobleborough, and a trading post at Jefferson, then ten miles distant by water, where he owned over 1,000 acres of timbering land which supplied lumber for his vessels.

Dr. Bryant's father was Commander Nathaniel Bryant, U. S. N., who served in the Mexican war as Acting Master of the U. S. Sloop Dale, and served in the American Civil War, from the beginning to the end of

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hostilities. He commanded the Gun-boat "Cairo" of the Mississippi Flotila in 1862, and received prize money for the capture of the Confederate Gun-boat "Sumpter," "General Bragg," and "Hiawatha."

Dr. Bryant was educated in the High School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Columbia College, New York City, (M. D. 1888), and at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College (M. D. 1883). He served twenty-two months as an Interne and House Surgeon in Cook County Hospital, Chicago (1883-5), and was afterwards Ambulance Surgeon to the Chambers Street Hospital, New York City. During his incumbency as House Surgeon he was lecturer to the Illinois Training School for Nurses. He was subsequently assistant physician at Wards Island Insane Asylum, New York City, and at the Buffalo State Hospital. He was promoted to First Assistant Physician in the latter named institution in 1895, after passing No. 1 in the competitive Civil Service examination held at Albany, Dec. 20, 1894, and was promoted to Medical Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, in 1897, after passing No. 1 in a competitive Civil Service examination held at Albany, Dec. 10, 1895. In 1901, he resigned on account of failing health, and later entered into private practice at 52 Midwood St., and afterwards at 134 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, but was obliged to move from the city and take up an out-door life. In 1906 he purchased the Bowdoin estate of ten acres, at Rahway, and is living there in retirement.

Dr. Bryant was Asst. Opthamologist in St. Bartholomews Hospital, New York City, in 1902, and Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Capt. 74th Regt., N. Y. N. G. from 1893 to '97, and during his service there qualified both as a sharpshooter and as an expert. He reorganized the methods of instruction in the Training School for Nurses at the Buffalo State Hospital in 1890, and at the Manhattan State Hospital in 1897, and brought both schools from a primitive state of development to a high degree of efficiency. He is a Democrat in politics, in religion an Episcopalian, a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants (life member), Society of Colonial Wars (life member), American Medico-Psychological Association, Columbia University Alumni Association, New York State Medical Association, and New England Historic Genealogical Society (life member).

Mrs. Bryant, (Josephine Myrick Webb) was graduated from the Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me., 1892, is Corresponding Secretary of the Womens Political Union, Rahway, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, Massachusetts Chapter, in right of General Constant Southworth, who served in King Philips War. From both parents she comes of notable New England stock "In ye old Colonye," and is a descendant of two signers of the Mayflower Compast, Isaac Allerton and Stephen Hopkins.

JOSEPH RAY BUCHANAN—Montclair, (Watchung Ave.)—Journalist, Author, Lecturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Hannibal, Mo., December 6, 1851; son of Robert

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S. and Mary Ellen (Holt) Buchanan; married at Denver, Col., December 16, 1879, to Lucy Anna Clise, daughter of John Dawson and Amanda Williams Clise, of Denver, Col.

Children: Robert, born July 7, 1881; Gilbert D., born March 25, 1894; Ray, born July 9, 1899.

Joseph R. Buchanan's father was a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, his mother, a daughter of Judge William E. Holt, was born and reared in "Old Kentucky." A pompous southern Colonel once remarked to Buchanan: "The trouble, sir, with you New Jerseymen is that you have no pride of race and nativity." Buchanan rather upset the stiff-necked gentlemen by his reply: "How do a Virginia father, a Kentucky mother and a Missouri birthplace strike you, Colonel?"

Young Buchanan, when choosing a career, just naturally followed in the footsteps of his father and his father's father, although when the choice was made he was entirely free from parental restraint or influence. It was in the blood. His grandfather established at Hannibal one of the first newspapers published in Northeastern Missouri. It was on this paper that Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") received part of his early training in a field he afterwards adorned. Robert S. Buchanan, father of Joseph R., learned the printing business and received his editorial training in this same establishment, by the side of the young man who was destined to become one of the world's most famous writers and humorists.

Joseph R. Buchanan began his career as a newspaper man in his early twenties, at Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., under the tutelage of Captain J. C. Jamison, proprietor and editor of the "Riverside Press." Captain Jamison was one of the best known of the "old school" journalists of the south and west. Under his wise guidance Buchanan was enabled to add the journalistic touch to an education which had been obtained in private schools of Missouri and Illinois.

After two years of service on the Riverside Press, when he was in his twenty-fifth year, he established, as its manager, the first daily newspaper ever published in Pike county. It was as editor of this paper that Champ Clark, later Speaker of the House of Representatives, first actively entered political life and made himself known outside the lines of the county. On account of a business disagreement with the owners of the paper, Buchanan withdrew and began the publication of an opposition daily. In this enterprise he was financially supported by men then and since prominent in the politics of the nation and upon the bench, among whom were Colonel David P. Dyer, United States Senator and later Justice of the United States District Court, and Judge T. J. C. Fagg, for years a leading member of the Missouri bar and Judge of the State Supreme Court. The paper suspended publication soon after the election of 1876 and Buchanan returned to the Riverside Press. In 1878 he was attracted by the great silver discoveries in Colorado and joined the throng that headed for that state and fortune. Instead, however, of grasping the pick and shovel to dig for wealth, Buchanan gave way to the "call of the blood," and again took up daily newspaper work. He was editor of the Denver Daily Democrat in 1878 and 1879 and advertising manager of the Daily Republican, which succeeded the Democrat in the latter part of 1879. During 1880 and 1881

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he was connected with newspapers in Leadville, Colorado, which was then a hustling mining town of 35,000.

Returning to Denver in 1882, Buchanan, who had become greatly interested in the labor movement, established the "Denver Labor Enquirer," which during the six years of its existence was widely known and influential among papers devoted exclusively to labor interests in the country. In response to the urgent calls of the organized workingmen of Chicago, Buchanan began the publication of a semi-weekly paper in that city, in March, 1887. This paper he called the "Chicago Enquirer."

In addition to the service rendered by his two newspapers, Buchanan was an active and influential personal force in the labor movement during the years of its most important development. He traveled in almost every state in the Union and in Canada, lecturing, organizing and participating in the management of strikes and trade disputes of various kinds. He was a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in 1884 and 1885, at a time when that organization was the dominant element in the labor movement and was counted the strongest combination of workingmen in the world. In September, 1888, owing to the disheartening strife between the many conflicting elements, then existing in the labor movement, Buchanan suspended both his Denver and Chicago papers and withdrew from active participation in the inner concerns of the movement. He continued, however, to write and lecture on labor topics and to sturdily defend labor unionism. He never entirely abandoned this work, even after his walks in life led him far afield.

In October, 1888, Buchanan removed to New York City, accepting the editorship of the departments of economics and politics with the American Press Association, a position he held for over fifteen years. In 1904 he joined the editorial force of the "New York Evening Journal," a connection sustained for ten years. In November, 1914, he took charge of the educational and publicity bureau of the New York Department of Street Cleaning, and in October, 1915, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Society for Street Cleaning and Refuse Disposal of the United States and Canada. At the close of the administration of Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Dec. 31, 1917, Buchanan's term as Secretary of the New York Department of Street Cleaning terminated and he entered the service of the National Government as United States Commissioner of Conciliation, attached to the Department of Labor.

Mr. Buchanan is author of "The Story of a Labor Agitator," an intimate autobiographical record of the American labor movement during its crucial period, published by the Outlook Company in 1904. He is also the author of numerous short stories and of papers on social, economic and political questions.

Although during recent years he has been identified with and has supported the regular organization of the Democratic party, Joseph R. Buchanan has all of his life been essentially an independent in politics. It has been said of him by his best friends that "he wouldn't stand hitched." His answer to this challenge has always been: "Parties and party organization are necessary under our form of government; but I shall always follow the principles in which I believe, regardless of party or of how

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often I feel it necessary for me to change my allegiance to organizations or leaders."

Before he cast his first vote for President, he had accepted the doctrines of Peter Cooper, Jesse Harper, James B. Weaver and the leaders of that time who opposed the monopolies which controlled the currency, and the transportation and telegraph lines of the United States. He supported the Greenback party and was active in the organization and the propagation of the doctrines of the reform parties which succeeded it, such as the Union Labor party, the Anti-Monopoly party (first People's party), the United Labor party and the Populist party. He was associated with Ignatius Donnelly and other radicals in the organization of the latter party and wrote into its declarations the first organized national demand for the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, in law-making in this country. This party in 1892 carried 22 electoral votes for its candidate for President, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and in that year and 1894 elected sixteen Representatives in Congress, four United States Senators and eight Governors of states. The party went into rapid decline after 1896, when the Democratic party adopted most of its leading principles and nominated William Jennings Bryan for President. The Populist endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and went down with him in his first defeat for the office of President. Mr. Buchanan was the New Jersey member of the National Committee of the Populist party and was its nominee for Congress in the Sixth New Jersey District in 1892 and 1894. He supported Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1896 and 1900, campaigning continuously for two months prior to election day in the former year, in New Jersey and New York. He ceased to believe in Mr. Bryan after the Democratic convention, held in St. Louis in 1904. He was one of those who said, "Bryan took the final step in his desertion of Populist principles and broke the last tie that bound Populists to him at St. Louis."

Mr. Buchanan took an active part in the Municipal Ownership and Independence party movements in New York, 1905 to 1908, inclusive. In 1906 he organized and headed on its tour through New York State the famous "Flying Wedge," which stumped the State for William R. Hearst, candidate of the Democratic and Independence parties for Govenor, in 1906. He organized the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the Independence Party in 1908 and was largely instrumental in the organization of the party in Delaware, Colorado and New York.

Never in full accord with the old management of the Democratic party in New Jersey, Mr. Buchanan welcomed the leadership of Woodrow Wilson in this State. In 1912 he supported Governor Wilson for the Presidency, in 1916 was a forceful advocate for his re-election and has since been a consistent, zealous and outspoken champion of the President and his policies.

JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY—Morristown.—Clergyman of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, Editor, Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Rahway, on Dec. 16, 1836; son of John and Abby L. (Monroe) Buckley; married at Detroit, Michi-

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gan, August 2nd, 1864, Eliza Burns, died February 27th, 1866—2nd at Detroit, Michigan, April 22nd, 1874, Mrs. Sarah Isabella (French Staples, died November 29th, 1883—3rd at Dover, N. H., August 23rd, 1886, Adelaide S. Hill, died April 23rd, 1910.

Children: 2nd marrige—Monroe, born August 2, 1875, married to Ethel Cantlin; Sarah Isabella, born July 16, 1883, married to Ernest Edward Pignona.

James Monroe Buckley was elected Editor of "The Christian Advocate," New York, in 1880, and successively re-elected every four years until he declined re-election in 1912. He was a Delegate to the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1872 to 1912; and to the Ecumenical Conferences at London in 1881, Washington in 1891 and Toronto in 1911. For many years he was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as Vice President for a large part of that time and for three years as its President.

Dr. Buckley's father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a native of England. Dr. Buckley was educated at Pennington Seminary and Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn.; but his health failed in his second year in the University, and he studied later under private instructors. He holds the Honorary degrees of A. M. and D. D. from Wesleyan, L.L. D. from Emory and Henry College, Va., and L. H. D. from Syracuse University.

Prior to his election as editor of "The Christian Advocate," Dr. Buckley held pastorates in New Hampshire from '59 to '63, in Detroit, Mich., from '63 to '66, and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn., from '66 to '80.

Dr. Buckley was President of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn from its foundation in 1882 to 1917 and is now President Emeritus. He was President of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics from its foundation till he resigned in 1903. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for Insane, at Morris Plains, for twenty years, its Vice President for six years and President for three years until he resigned four years ago. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for Insane at Trenton for five years. He is Vice President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice, honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Society of America, and a member of the New England Society, (N. Y.), the New Jersey Society Sons of American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Methodist Historical Society and others.

Dr. Buckley is the author of "Oats or Wild Oats," "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena," "Christians and the Theatre," "The Midnight Sun, the Czar and the Nihilist," "Supposed Miracles," "Travels in three Continents—Europe, Asia and Africa," "History of Methodism in the United States," "Fundamentals of Religion and their Contrasts," "The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage," "Theory and Practice of Foreign Missions," "Constitutional and Parliamentary History of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

JOHN OSCAR BUNCE—Glen Rock.—Architect; Sculptor. Born in New York City, July 14th, 1867.

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John Oscar Bunce was identified with the restoration of Paterson after its awful visitation by fire in 1902, planning and supervising the erection of some public and private buildings.

Mr. Bunce pursued his art studies in the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League and is now engaged in architectural work. Incident to his architectural engagements he devoted some time to sculpture.

Mr. Bunce has an office at 286 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LEO. J. BURNES—Westfield, N. J.—Banker. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 18th, 1880; son of James Robert Burnes and Jennie Burke Burnes; married at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on October 11, 1915, to Maude Wallder, daughter of John and Elizabeth Blackman Wallder of New York.

Children: Maude Wallder Burnes, born at Brooklyn, July 8, 1916

Leo J. Burnes's early education was secured in the public and private schools at New Brunswick, N. J., and in St. Agnes' Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1897.

At the age of eighteen he entered the banking business with the National City Bank of New York, with which he now holds the office of assistant cashier.

In 1900 Mr. Burnes moved to Brooklyn and remained there until 1916, when he returned to New Jersey and took up residence at Westfield. While living at New Brunswick, Mr. Burnes was particularly prominent in Catholic circles at one time holding office in the Catholic Club of that city.

His club memberships are the Westfield Golf, the Crescent Athletic, of Brooklyn, former member of the Board of Governors, Nautilus Boat Club at Bath Beach, and he was also connected with the executive committee of the Four-Minute Men of New Jersey.

Mr. Burnes' business address is National City Bank, 55 Wall street, New York City .

HENRY ANSON BUTTZ—Madison.—Theologian. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., on April 18, 1835; married on April 11, 1860, to Emily Hoagland, of Townsbury, (N. J.)

Henry A. Buttz is President Emeritus of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, and has been for half a century conspicuous in the larger fields of church work. He was a member for many years of the Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Trustee of the

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Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown. He served as a delegate to all of the Methodist Episcopal General Conferences from 1884 to 1912, inclusive, and represented the General Conference at the Methodist Episcopal Centennial Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1884, and was in that held in Toronto in 1912. He is also an author and editor.

Dr. Buttz graduated from Princeton, class of 1858, with the A. B. degree. He studied afterwards in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick and also at New York University. He entered the ministry in 1858 and was appointed pastor in the year of the Methodist Church in Millstone. He subsequently served at Irvington in '59, at Woodbridge in '60 '61, Mariners Harbor (S. I.), in '62 and '63 at Paterson, from '64 to '66 and at Morristown from '67 to '69. He held the position of instructor in Drew Theological Seminary in 1867 and 1868, and later was made Adjunct Professor in Greek and Hebrew. He became Professor of Greek and Exegesis in 1871. In 1880 he was elected President of the Seminary Faculty, and he filled that position until 1912, when he became President Emeritus.

Dr. Buttz received from Princeton the A. M. degree in 1861 and the D. D. degree in 1875; from Wesleyan the A. M. degree in 1863 and the D. D. degree in 1903; Dickinson College had conferred the L. L. D. degree in 1885.

Dr. Buttz is a member of the American Philological Association and of the American Exegetical Association of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society and Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and of Drew Theological Seminary. Among his works is "Epistle to the Romans in Greek," with textual and grammatical references and he edited the "New Life Dawning" (by Dr. B. H. Nadal with Memoir) and "Students Commentary on the Psalms" (by Dr. James Strong with Memoir).

JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—Trenton. — Manufacturer, Banker. Born in Shushan, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1856; son of Peter Campbell and Mary J. (McIntosh) Campbell; married at Shushan, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1879, to Fannie Cleveland, daughter of William Clark and Minerva Lyons Cleveland.

Children: Mrs. Fannie Cleveland Aitkin, born Feb. 10, 1884.

John Alexander Campbell is one of the factors in the building up of the pottery industry of Mercer County. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland. On his mother's side, he traces his ancestry back to pre-Revolutionary times. His mother's grandfather served in the War for Independence. His father served in the Union army during the Civil War.

The first seventeen years of Mr. Campbell's life were spent in Washington, D. C. He studied at the Collegiate School in New York City and graduated from Princeton University in 1877 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the A. M. degree. He came to Trenton in 1880 as part owner of the International Pottery Company. In 1896 he was associated with the Trenton Potteries Company, the largest manufacturers of sanitary pottery in the country and was elected President of the Company in 1908. He was

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a Director for several years of the Trenton Banking Company, in 1900 was made Vice President and in 1904 elected President.

Mr. Campbell has interested himself in the affairs of the state and of the locality. He is particularly absorbed in the tenement house problem and has been President of the State Board for Tenement House Supervision since its organization. He is also President of the Commission charged with the elmination of toll bridges. He is also President of the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton and one of the Trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library.

Mr. Campbell's club memberships are Princeton Club, New York, the Nassau Club, Princeton and the Country Club of Trenton.

PALMER CAMPBELL—Hoboken, (1Newark St.)—Storage and Real Estate. Born at New Orleans, La., on Dec. 25th, 1856; son of William Patrick and Caroline E. (Beers) Campbell; married at Plymouth, Pa., in 1882, to Jeannette Eno.

Children: Eno, born in 1895.

Palmer Campbell is General Manager of the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, Vice President of the Hudson County Park Commission, was President for seven years of the Hoboken Board of Health, became, on Gov. Edge's appointment in June, 1917, member of the Hudson River Bridge and Tunnel Commission, and has been closely identified with the business, civic and social life of Hudson County for several decades. The Hoboken Land & Improvement Company, which at one time owned nearly all of Hoboken, still has enormous property interest there. The Park Commission is engaged in laying out parks throughout the county.

At the September term of the Hudson County Courts in 1911, when Supreme Court Justice Swayze found it necessary, because of a dereliction on the part of the Sheriff, to place the drawing of the grand jurors in other hands, Mr. Campbell was appointed by the Court as one of the Elisors entrusted with the discharge of the function. He served six years in Troop 1, N. G. N. J., and is a member of Essex Troop Veterans Association.

Mr. Campbell is deeply interested in the Citizens Federation of Hudson county and served for four years as President of the organization. The objects of the Federation are to examine into public affairs and the conduct of officials throughout the County; to effect betterments in governmental conditions by co-operation with officials or otherwise; to promote the selection of properly qualified individuals for official places; to prosecute official delinquents; to secure equal taxation on the basis of true value; to urge needed public improvements and to secure the legislation that will promite these aims.

Mr. Campbell is of Scotch and English descent. His father's father was a Scotchman and his father's mother English. On the maternal side he is of New England stock with a lineage dating back to the days of the Revolution. Before coming to Hoboken, Mr. Campbell lived for his first five years in New Orleans, two years in Bermuda, three years in Liverpool, England, and two years in Edenburgh, Scotland.

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Besides his connection with the Federation and with the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Mr. Campbell is President of the Campbell Stores, a Director of the First National Bank of Hoboken and of the Hoboken Trust Company, Vice President of the Hoboken Building and Loan Association, General Manager of the Hoboken Railroad Ware House and Steamship Connecting Company (Hoboken Shore R. R.), Treasurer Hoboken Paper Mills Co., Director Hackensack Water Co., and of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.

He is also a member of the Engineers Club, New York, the Somerset Hills Country Club, the Elks Club of Hoboken, the Masonic Club of Hoboken, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, Vice President Lincoln Association of Jersey City, member Cartaret Club Jersey City, Director Hoboken Chamber of Commerce and member of the Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

CHARLES J. CARPENDER—New Brunswick. (George St.)—Retired. Born at New York City in 1847; son of Jacob Stout and Catharine (Neilson) Carpender; married at Richmond, Va., on June 9th, 1875, to Alice B. Robinson, daughter of Edwin and Frances Brown Robinson, of Richmond, Va.

Children: One daughter and four sons.

Mr. Carpender devoted himself until 1888 to the up-build of the business of Janeway & Carpender, whose wall paper manufacturing plant at New Brunswick is one of the noted industrial establishments of the State. Mr. Carpender is of English ancestry on his father's side, and on his mother's an admixture of Irish, Dutch and Spanish. He came with his parents to New Jersey when he was about five years old and was educated in the school taught by Professor Gustavus Fisher at New Brunswick.

The wall-paper making establishment was originally the enterprise of the firm of Belcher & Nicholson. In January of 1870 Mr. Carpender purchased Mr. Belcher's business and continued the business with Mr. Nicholson under the firm name of Nicholson & Carpender. In 1872 Col. Jacob J. Janeway took Mr. Nicholson's place in the firm, and the business was run under the name of Janeway & Carpender. Although in 1888 Mr. Carpender sold out his interest to Col. Janeway, the firm is still known by the former title.

Mr. Carpender is President of the Middlesex General Hospital and a member of the Union Club of New Brunswick, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, New York, and of the St. Nicholas Society of New York.

HENRY KING CARROLL—North Plainfield.—Clergyman, Editor, Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Dennisville, Cape May County, November 15, 1848; son of Henry

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K. and Charlotte (Johnson) Carroll; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872, to Annie, daughter of Henry and Mary Elizabeth Barnes.

Children: Alice Jennings, Grace Johnson, Raymond Barnes, Carroll and Winifred Charlotte Mason.

Henry King Carroll has always been proud of the fact that he is a Jerseyman by birth. His native village, about half way between Delaware Bay and the ocean, was active in that day in ship-building and in the shipping trade with Philadelphia. The period of his boyhood, (he was thirteen when the Civil War began) preceded the coming of the railroad south of Cumberland County, and he accompanied, as head of a military band, the first company of volunteers that went to the state camp at Beverly, in the early sixties. Stages conveyed the men to Bridgeton where they took a train for Camden and the camp.

The country schools of the middle of the last century were quite primitive and covered only three or four months of the year; but they were thorough in the fundamentals and observed an eight or nine hour day and six days a week. What the boy learned in the rickety old country building he never had to learn again. The teachers of that period were not great scholars; but they were excellent drill-masters. All the early schooling that Dr. Carroll got was received in the old Ludlam School-house, which was so well ventilated that the boys could make snow-balls from the drifts on the floor. Later he became by adoption and aluminus of Syracuse University which conferred on him at the early age of thirty-seven, the highest degree in its gift, that of LL. D.

Gruff old Samuel Johnson said the best outlook for Scotland was the road to London. The ambitious youths of Cape May County set their faces toward Philadelphia known simply as "the City"; but young Carroll went further and found himself in due time settled in the city of New York in journalistic work. He served in subordinate capacities on various newspapers, including the "The Hearth and Home," and occupied for some time a desk in the general office of the Associated Press as telegraphic editor of the dailies of the State of New York outside of the City. He was special telegraphic correspondent for years of the Boston "Traveler" in its palmy days. Believing that his call in life was to journalism and seeking at the same time a more distinctly literary field than daily newspapers then offered, he became a member of the staff of "The Independent," of which the celebrated Henry C. Bowen was the alert and aggressive publisher. "The Independent" was then, 1876, in the height of its glory as a literary religious and political periodical. The brilliant but erratic Theodore Tilton who had carried it over to the radical camp in matters social, had stepped down and out, the connection of Henry Ward Beecher had been terminated and the echoes of the great scandal were growing faint. A corps of contributors, unequaled in number, character and brilliancy, had been secured and for more than twenty years the Cape May boy was in a center of literature of high character, where poems by Tennyson, William Cullen Bryant, Oliver Wendall Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Joaquin Miller, Stedman, Stoddard and others came to the editorial sanctum with articles by the best prose writers on all subjects. Later on the magazines absorbed most of these choice productions. The Cape May man was an active

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editor, developing the religious department especially and writing editorials weekly on all conceivable subjects.

Appointed in 1890 by the Federal Government to take the census of the religious bodies, he brought to a successful conclusion the first complete work in this line by the Census Office, previous efforts having failed in completeness. He has kept up this work ever since on his own account and his annual statistics are universally accepted as authoritative. His book, published by Scribners, entitled "The Religious Forces of the United States," was the first of a series of historical works, issued under the auspices of "The Christian Literature Society," is still circulated in revised form, and used as a text-book in thological seminaries.

At the close of the Spanish-American war, President McKinley appointed Dr. Carroll as his Special Commissioner to Porto Rico to investigate and report on the political, social, economic, agricultural and other industries, schools, finances, courts, system of government, etc., and to formulate a system for the government of the Island. The result was a report of 800 pages or more, of which the Government printed three editions. Most of the recommendations concerning a system of civil government have been favorably acted upon by Congress.

After completing this work, he was elected as one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving in this capacity eight years and making official visitation to several of the fields of the Society, including South America and Mexico. He published a book during his occupancy of this office on "Missionary Growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church." He served as organizing secretary of the American section of the World Missionary Congress, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910, of which he was a member, and of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference of 1911, at Toronto, of which he was Chief Secretary. He was also Chief Editor of the volume of proceedings of the Conference, published in 1912.

From 1913 to the close of 1917 Dr. Carroll was Associate Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, with an office in Washington, D. C., where he represented the religious, moral and social interests of the thirty denominations which have officially united in creating and supporting the Council. These Protestant bodies embrace 103,000 ministers, 139,000 churches and seventeen and three quarter millions of communicants.

Dr. Carroll's life has been an extremely busy one. He is an officer of his local church, a member of its boards and various committees, an ordained minister who has served as pastor of churches for limited periods, a member of denominational boards, a delegate to the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church four times in succession, Secretary of the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, of the Asbury Memorial Association, of the Religious Welfare League for the Army and Navy, and of various other organizations, and President of the Methodist Historical Society of New York. He was one of the editors of the Schaff-Herzog Biblical, Ecclesiastical and Theological Encyclopedia, and author, in addition to the books already mentioned, of "The Francis Asbury Centenary Volume," and "The First Methodist Society in America," also a contributor

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to the "Cyclopedia Americana," "the American Year Book," and other publications.

He has lived nearly all his married life in North Plainfield, where he has a comfortable home and family of wife and four children.

He has always taken an interest in civil affairs and was active in securing the incorporation of the borough of North Plainfield. He has been a delegate to State and Congressional Conventions and has always been interested in state and national politics.

Dr. Carroll's association and organization memberships are with the American Geographic Society, the League to Enforce Peace, etc.

HOWARD CARROW—Camden.—Jurist. Born in Kent County, Del., 1860; son of Edward and Margaret Carrow; married in 1886 to Emma, daughter of Captain Robert S. Bender of Camden, (died in 1909); 2nd, married in 1913 to Margaret A. Helm, of Trenton.

Children: (first marriage) James Russel, Acting Prosecutor of Cape May County; Margaret Linda, (since deceased); and Helen.

Howard Carrow's forebears were of Scotch-Irish and English extractions. They were principally farmers and lived in Maryland and Delaware for several generations. Mr. Carrow's family came to Bridgeton right after the Civil War and resided there until 1873 when they moved to Camden. Mr. Carrow has ever since been a resident of Camden County.

He was educated in public and private schools and by tutors. He was prepared for college, but circumstances prevented his going. He was made an attorney in 1882 and a counselor in 1885. In 1891 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Camden by Governor Leon Abbett, and served in that position for a term of five years. He was offered the Prosecutorship of Camden County by Governor George T. Werts in 1894 but business reasons prompted him to decline.

In 1895 Judge Carrow was Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention which nominated the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill for Governor; and in 1898 he was made a Member-at-large of the Democratic State Committee, where he served until 1912. In 1894 he was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Werts to suggest amendments to the state constitution respecting the judiciary system. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Conventions of 1904 and 1908, and also a member of the National Democratic Committee in 1908, but declined re-election.

In 1911 he was President of the New Jersey Bar Association. In 1912 he retired from the bar and politics to accept an appointment from Governor Wilson as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County. He resigned that position in 1913 to become Circuit Court Judge. His circuit comprises all the counties south of Trenton, excepting Camden.

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Before going on the bench, in 1912, he practiced law successfully in South Jersey but he now devotes his entire time to his judicial duties.

WILLIAM TUTTLE CARTER—Newark, (1021 Broad St.)—Jewelry Manufacturer. Born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 28th, 1849; son of Aaron and Elizabeth Camp (Tuttle) Carter; married in Newark, N. J., June 2nd, 1875, to Sophie A. Condict, daughter of Stephen Hayes and Sophie (King) Condict of Newark, N. J.

Children: William Tuttle, Jr., July 10th, 1876, Elizabeth, Dec. 22nd, 1880, Joseph Nelson, Sept. 25th, 1882, Kenneth King, Oct. 15th, 1895.

William Tuttle Carter's earliest traceable ancestor in this country is Nicholas Carter who came from England and settled about the year 1652 in Stamford, Conn., but later moved to Long Island, and thence to Elizabeth port, in 1865, where he made his permanent home.

Mr. Carter has lived all his life in New Jersey. He was educated in the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., and later attended Philipps Academy in Andover, Mass., but finally was graduated from Princeton University, N. J., June 1871.

Early in life, soon after his education was completed, he entered the manufacturing jewelry business which was established by Aaron Carter in 1841, and after many years' service, Mr. Carter was taken as a partner into the business of Carter, Gough & Co., of Newark.

Besides his interest in this firm, however, Mr. Carter is a trustee of the Newark Academy, Manager of the Howard Savings Institution, Newark, and director in the American Insurance Company, and the Prudential Insurance Company, both of Newark.

His club memberships are: the Essex Club of Newark, and the Lawyers Club of New York City.

Mr. Carter's business address is Park & Mulberry streets, Newark, N. J.

JAMES D. CARTON—Asbury Park, (505 Second Ave.)—Lawyer. Born at Everett, N. J., on May 12th, 1868 son of John and Mary (Cartan) Carton; married in New York, N. Y., May 18th, 1898, to May Ludlow, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Reilly) Ludlow of Red Bank, N. J.

Children: John Victor, born February 7, 1900; Audrey, Oct. 7, 1901; James D., May 22, 1903; Marie, Oct. 8, 1904; Gerard, May 9, 1906; Robert, October 24, 1907.

James D. Carton, who comes from French and Irish stock, received his early education in New Jersey where he has lived all his life. He attended the Everett Public Schools and at Asbury Park, but afterwards was given private tutorage.

In 1894, at the age of twenty-six, he was fully equipped to begin his life's work—law, having graduated from the Albany Law School with a degree of LL. B.

Mr. Carton has held many important positions in his capacity as an attorney-at-law and still represents many large corporation interests. He

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was a member of the City Council of Asbury Park. In 1907 he was appointed City Solicitor at that place, and has filled that position since that date. At present Mr. Carton is the trial Attorney for New Jersey Central Railroad in Monmouth Co., and also represents the traction companies between Long Branch and Sea Girt, the Asbury Park & Ocean Grove Bank, the Asbury Park Trust Company, the Ocean Grove National Bank, the First National Bank of Bradley Beach, the First National Bank of Spring Lake, the Asbury Park and the Belmar Building & Loan Associations, the Boroughs of Allenhurst, Neptune City, Spring Lake and Sea Girt, the Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company, the Coast Gas Company. He was also on Executive Committe of Four Minute Men, is President of the First National Bank of Bradley Beach, and was chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee of that place.

His club memberships are the Asbury Park Lodge of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Monmouth Club, the Rotary Club of Asbury Park, and the Catholic Club of New York City.

Mr. Carton's business address is A. P. & O. G. Bank Building (Durand, Ivins & Carton) Asbury Park, N. J.

CLARENCE EDWARDS CASE—Somerville.—Lawyer. Born at Jersey City, on Sept. 24th, 1877; son of Philip and Amanda V. (Edwards) Case; married at Lexington, Ky., on January 29th, 1913, to Anna Gist Rogers, daughter of Jere and Henrietta Rogers, of Lexington, Ky.

Children: Henrietta Rogers, born February 17, 1914; Clarence Edwards, Jr., born May 26, 1916; Philip Case, 3rd, born November 26, 1917.

Clarence Edwards Case was Presiding Judge of the Somerset County Court of Common Pleas from 1910 to 1913. He resigned then to devote his attention to his private practice. In 1917 he was elected State Senator from the County of Somerset for the term of three years.

Judge Case acquired his education at the Rogers & Magie Classical Scientific School in Paterson which he attended in '93 and '94; then till '96 at Rutger's Preparatory School, and, passing into Rutger's College, graduated with the class of 1900. He took a course till 1902 in the New York Law School and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in November, 1903, and as counselor in February, 1907. In 1910 Governor Fort appointed him County Judge of Somerset.

Judge Case is a Mason, an Elk, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Somerville Country Club, and of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

SAMUEL SHANNON CHILDS—Bernardsville.—Restaurateur. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Basking Ridge, April 4, 1863; son of William and Elizabeth (Kline) Childs; married at Basking Ridge, Jan. 30th, 1890, to Emma Frances Alward,

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daughter of Waters and Mary Frances (Burrows) Alward, of Basking Ridge.

Children: Mary E., born Feb. 12, 1896; Lois A., born Jan. 26, 1900.

Samuel S. Childs is President of the Childs Company, which operates restaurants in a hundred places in many of the leading cities in this country and Canada. Mr. Childs had for two years been engaged as a civil engineer in bridge and railroad work when, in 1890, he embarked with his brother, William Childs, Jr., in the restaurant business. The idea of establishing a chain of restaurants led to a growth in the enterprise that made the incorporation of a company to conduct them advisable. When it was organized, Samuel S. Childs became its president and William Childs, Jr., was made the Vice President.

Senator Childs has always lived in the Bernardsville section of the State. He was educated at the Franklin Institute in Bernards Township and at the Morristown High School. He took a course subsequently at the New Jersey State Model School in Trenton. Later he was appointed by Congressman Howey as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, but he remained there for only a year.

Mr. Childs has been deeply interested in educational topics. He became a member of the Board of Education of Bernards Township and from 1900 to 1903 served as its President. In 1901 the democrats of Somerset county made him their candidate for a seat in the New Jersey State Senate. The County was at that time normally Republican; but Senator Childs carried it and served at the session beginning with 1902 and ending with 1905.

RICHARD E. CLEMENT—Elizabeth, (356 Grier Ave.)—City Superintendent of Public Schools. Born at Lancaster, Coos County, N. H., Jan. 2, 1861; son of Enoch Noyes and Mary (Richardson) Clement; married at Westfield, N. J., Dec. 23, 1886, to Ellenore Osborn, daughter of George Baston and Ellenora (Fosdick) Osborn.

Children: Mary Ernestine (Mrs. Edward J. Grassman), born Nov. 6, 1888; Elinor Richardson (Mrs. Leslie L. Vivian), born April 14, 1893, and Ruth Rogers, born October 19, 1899.

Records show Richard E. Clement to be a descendant of British progenitors who settled in Massachusetts prior to 1640 and who were pioneers in the northern New England states, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Richard Clement, a great, great grandfather, took an active part in the American Revolution and was with Stark and the New Hampshire men, at Bunker Hill and Bennington.

During the Civil War, his father, Enoch Noyes Clement, served in the Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

The subject of this biography, passed his boyhood on a farm in New Hampshire, his youth in Massachusetts and Maine, coming to New Jersey

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in 1882, to become principal of the public school at Roselle. In 1886 he was appointed supervising principal of public schools in Cranford, N. J., where he remained until August 8, 1900. From 1900 to 1907 he was the head of Public School No. 3 in Elizabeth, and on July 2, 1907 he was appointed to the position he now holds, superintendent of Public Schools of the City of Elizabeth.

His entire service as an educator covers a period of thirty-seven years.

From December 1908 to the present day he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Elizabeth Free Public Library. He has always taken an active part in civic and political affairs. For some years prior to 1900, he was a member of the Union County Democratic Executive Committee, and in 1918 was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District.

Among the many educational associations, local, state and national, with which he has been connected are the New Jersey Council of Education, New York School Masters Club, and the National Education Association. Since 1882 he has been a member of Azure Lodge F. and A. M., and he was for several years an active member of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and of the First Maine Infantry, National Guard. He has long been a member of the Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce.

UNDERWOOD COCHRAN—Atlantic City, (New York Ave. and Board Walk).—Assemblyman, Real Estate Operator. Born at Camilla, Ga., Sept. 21st, 1872; son of Robert Henry and Emma Haile) Cochran; married in Atlantic City Nov. 23, 1904, to Stella Marie Fralinger, daughter of Joseph and Nettie (Beck) Fralinger of Atlantic City.

Underwood Cochran who took up residence in New Jersey in 1900, previously lived in Savannah, Ga., from 1898 to 1900, besides in the city of his birth. He attended the public schools of Camilla and entered the Medical College at Lewisville in 1892 from which he was graduated with honors three years later. He then practiced medicine in his native town for about three years, but at the end of the time gave up entirely the profession he did not care for, although he came from a family of physicians. About this time he moved to New York City where he lived for a short time, and then went to Atlantic City. This place he liked so well that he made it his permanent home.

There he succeeded in getting a position in a drug store owned by Mr. Joseph Fralinger, whose daughter he later married. After their marriage he was entrusted with the Fralinger interest in Atlantic City, but eventually drifted into the real estate business. He is the owner of the Atlantic City Sales Co. and the Appollo program which is considered one of the largest publications of its kind in the country, and the secretary of the Globe Printing Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wheeler Coal Company, as well as being the treasurer of the Cochran Moore Improvement Co., and the treasurer of the Atlantic City Publicity Bureau.

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His club memberships are the Sea View Golf Club, Rotary Club, Atlantic City Yacht Club, Century Club, Old Colony Club, Life Member Morris Guards and Atlantic City Turn Verein, Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, Elks, Eagles, Red Men, K. of P., Dictator Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Cochran was elected in 1918 to the Assembly and served as chairman of the Committee on Treasurers' Accounts, also member of Committee on Railroads, and Election Incidental Expenses. He was again elected for a second term in 1919 and was selected as one of the six Republicans to confer with a committee of six democrats regarding speakership for the House, and was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, also a member of Committee of Commerce and Navigation, Riparian Rights and of the Sinking Fund.

CHARLES N. CODDING—Elizabeth.—Surrogate. Born at Collinsville, Conn., Dec. 21, 1861; son of Samuel N. and Fidelia S. Codding; married at Beverly, N. J., on Oct. 18, 1888, to Adele C. Bonfield, daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Bonfield.

Mr. Codding was educated in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was prepared for entrance into Yale University in 1882. He was graduated from the latter in June 1886, with the A. B. degree, and then took up studies at the Law School of Columbia University at which he received two years later, the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Almost immediately upon completing his education, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and then took up residence in Westfield where he has lived ever since.

In 1893 and again in 1894 Mr. Codding was elected to the Legislature from Union County. For thirteen years he was the active managing head of the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, being first Commissioned by Governor Voorhees, and later by Governors Murphy and Stokes. At present he is a director of the Westfield Trust Company, and is now Surrogate of Union County, to which office he was elected in 1917.

His fraternal affiliations are, the Atlas Lodge, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Association, the Heptasophs and the Westfield Golf Club.

His business address is 58 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDNER COLBY—East Orange.—Civil Service Officer. Born at Orange, September 12, 1864; (Deceased Nov. 5, 1917—See Vol.

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1, 1917.) son of Gardner and Martha L. (Hutchings) Colby; married on March 21, 1888, to Fannie Hazzard Curtis, of Orange.

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES, A. M., M. D. LL, D.—Scotch Plains—Physician, Surgeon. Born at Newark, May 6, 1843; son of Abraham and Caroline (Ackerman) Coles.

Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., the father of Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, was a distinguished scholar and poet as well as physician and surgeon. He was the author of several works, among them, translations of the famous Latin Hymn "Dies Irae," "The Microcosm," a physiological poem, and "The Life and Teachings of Our Lord in Verse" which John Bright, the noted English statesman and orator, and others warmly commended. He was the author besides of a number of articles on scientific subjects, and his national lyrics and hymns are widely known.

Jonathan Ackerman Coles graduated from Columbia College in New York in 1864 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1868. He had in 1867 received the Harzen prize for the best written report of clinical instruction in the medical and surgical wards of the New York Hospital. After graduation he attended lectures in the English and continental universities and hospitals. Dr. Coles settled down for practice with his father in Newark and became one of the most widely known physicians in the state. On June 10, 1903, he received from Hope College, Holland, Michigan, the honorary degree LL. D.

He is largely known through his gifts of choice bronzes and statuary and paintings. The bronze Indian group in Lincoln Park, Newark; the heroic size bronze portrait bust of his father by John Q. A. Ward, in Washington Park, Newark; the painting of the Good Samaritan, by Daniel Huntington, in the State House at Trenton; the bronze tablet on the Tabernacle church at Salem, Mass., commemorating the ordination in 1812 of the first American Missionaries to Asia—are his givings. The gift of his father's shares of stock in the Newark Library Association brought the New Jersey Historical Society into possession of the building it now occupies on Park street, Newark. He has also given works of art to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, to the New Congressional Library at Washington, to Independence Hall at Philadelphia, a country home at Mountainside, for orphans, and built schools, domitories, faculty buildings and chapels for colleges in the Far East. He possesses a choice collection of books, works of art, and paintings by Corot, West, Turner and others.

The country residence of Dr. Coles and his sister, Miss Emilie S. Coles, is at Scotch Plains, and their city home is in New York City. They still maintain the home in Newark in which they were born.

Dr. Coles is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York and New Jersey State and County Medical Societies, the New York Historical Society, the National Geographical Society, the Washington Association at Morristown, the Anglo-Saxon Society of London and Copenhagen; an honorary member of the Newark Museum of Art; a life member, trustee and patron of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a Fellow of

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The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and of The American Geographical Society of New York.

AUSTEN COLGATE—Orange, (363 Centre St.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Orange, on August 12, 1863; the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morse) Colgate.

Austen Colgate's ancestors came to this country during the Colonial period, the founder of the American branch being William Colgate, who in 1806 established the now famous house of Colgate & Co., the largest manufacturers of soaps and perfumes in this country. The founder of this great business was the grandfather of Austen Colgate, and the business has descended through the father to the five grandsons who now compose the company.

Colonel Colgate received his education at the Orange High School, Orange, the Norwich Academy, Norwich, (Conn.) and Yale University, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1886. Upon leaving college, he entered the house of Colgate & Co., thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of the manufacturing end of the business, and in 1896 was admitted to partnership, becoming Vice President of the company upon its incorporation and still retaining that position.

During his entire career Colonel Colgate evinced a keen interest in the politics of his state, and in 1905 associated himself with the Progressive wing of the Republican party. The next year he accepted the nomination for the Assembly and was elected to represent Essex County in that body. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1908 and 1909, and in 1911 was elected to the State Senate. The Colonel was re-elected to the Senate in 1914, resigning his seat two years later to become a candidate at the 1916 primary for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in which he was defeated by a very close margin. He was elected to represent New Jersey in the Presidential Electoral College in 1916.

During his service in the Legislature, Colonel Colgate introduced measures exempting public playgrounds from accident claims; making it unlawful for any judge to commit a child of sixteen years or under to the county jail; requiring the licensing of dance halls; creating a commission to study mental defectives; creating a minimum wage commission; creating women police officers; providing for the better keeping of vital statistics; investigating the cause of blindness; providing for nurses in each county to care for tubercular patients; revising the Child Welfare laws; providing for the establishment of colonies for the care of feeble-minded men; creating a workmen's compensation fund; increasing compensation under the liability law; removing disputes in the settlement of labor compensation troubles; extending workmen's compensation to occupational diseases; protection of civil service; protection of fish and game; regulating speed of automobiles and providing punishment for intoxicated drivers, and many other progressive and humanitarian measures. He also promoted legislation for reform in the jury system; the creation of mosquito commissions, the limited franchise law, the direct primary law, child labor reform, the creation of the Civil Service Commission and the Public Utility Commission, the widows' pension act, and a long line of other measures, since become laws.

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In addition to his law-making duties in the Legislature, Colonel Colgate has found time to render military service to his state in its National Guard. In 1908, Governor Fort appointed him personal aide and Chief of Staff, which office he held for three years, when he was tendered and accepted the position of Deputy Adjutant-General of the State, ranking as Colonel. Upon the death of Adjutant-General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., in 1916, Colonel Colgate was offered the position of Adjudant-General, but declined. In 1917, finding it impossible to longer give to the work of the Guard the time required, he asked to be placed on the Unassigned List of New Jersey Officers, and is now subject to call by the President or Governor whenever his services are needed.

Colonel Colgate is a member of the Board of Trustees of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., and is a member of the Board of Corporators of Peddie Institute, at Hightstown. He is ex-President of the Essex County Country Club, a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Rumson Country Club, the University Club of New York, the Yale Club of New York, and a charter member of Squadron "A" of New York City. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of other fraternal and social organizations.

ROBERT JOSEPH COLLIER—Wickatunk, (Rest Hill).—Publisher and Editor. Born in New York, N. Y., on June 17th, 1876; (Deceased Nov. 8, 1918.) son of Peter Fenelon and Katherine Louise (Dunne) Collier; married at New York, N. Y., on July, 1902, to Sara Steward Van Allen, daughter of James J. Van Allen of Newport, R. I.

Robert Joseph Collier, the late editor and publisher of Collier's Weekly, received most of his early education in St. Francis College, New York City, after which he attended the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., at which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1894. His further training was secured in Harvard University where he studied for one year and at the Oxford University, England, where he studied for an equal length of time. The father of Robert Joseph Collier established the weekly publication which bears his name, years ago, and of which the son became the editor and publisher in 1898. At the death of the parent, he became the president of P. F. Collier & Son which was incorporated April 24th, 1909.

It was largely through Mr. Collier's effort that the old Lincoln farm in Kentucky is still in existence as a memorial to the martyr President. It was he who began the Lincoln Farm Association which raised by popular subscription the funds for the purchase of the place, and erected the granite memorial of the log cabin where Lincoln was born. The two memorials were presented to and accepted by the United States Government about a year ago.

Mr. Collier was a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, a trustee of the Civic Forum, and is also connected with the A. A. A. S., the Municipal Art Association, the American Irish Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Botanical Society, Horticultural Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Academy of Science, the National

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Conservation Association, the National Press Club of Washington, the Navy League of the United States, the New Jersey Historical Association, the Rural and County Y. M. C. A. of Freehold, N. J., and the United States Catholic Historical Society.

The list of his clubs and associations embraces besides those already referred to, the Century Association, the Raquet and Tennis Club, the Brook Club, the Harbard Club, the New York Yacht Club, Meadow Brook Club, Turf and Field Links Club, Rochampton, and the Harlingham Clubs of England, the Travelers Club of Paris, the National Golf Links of America, the Piping Rock, the Rockaway Hunting Club, the Oakland Golf Club, the Rumson Country Club, the Freehold Driving Association, the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

Mr. Collier was devoted to polo, tennis, riding, hunting and boating. Was independent in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Collier's New York residence was at 1067 Fifth Avenue, and his office was at 416 West Thirteenth St., New York City.

DENNIS FRANCIS COLLINS—Elizabeth, (516 Cherry St.)—Commercial Pursuits. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland, May 3, 1868; son of Dennis F. and Helen (Kirk) Collins; married February 10, 1890, to Elizabeth Keimig (who died on the birth of her daughter, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Clarence Martin)—2nd, at Elizabeth on September 16, 1896, to Louise J. Breidt, daughter of Peter and Louise Breidt, of Elizabeth.

Children: (second marriage) Louise Helen, Peter B., Anna Marie, Dennis Francis, Jr., Kathleen.

Dennis F. Collins is Major General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey and has been active in the military and political life of the state for many years. He has been for a long time a member of the Democratic State Committee—for ten years its treasurer. General Collins was prominent in the movement that, just before the opening of the National Campaign of 1912, deposed James R. Nugent from the Chairmanship of the State Committee. He was an ardent supporter of Governor Wilson's candidacy for President, and played an active part in the campaign which resulted in his election. It was upon Governor Wilson's appointment that he became Major General of the State Militia; and the Governor also appointed him a member of the New Jersey Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. In Union county politics and business, he has been one of the determining factors and is now City Comptroller of Elizabeth.

General Collins came to the United States at an early age with his parents and was educated at St. Patricks Parochial School in Elizabeth. His first experience in the business world was in 1882 as an office boy in the Elizabeth Cordage Works. He clerked afterwards in a retail grocery store and was later still a shipping clerk in New York for Townsend & Baremore and a bookkeeper in Elizabeth for J. S. Keimig & Co. In 1896 he became collector for the Peter Breidt City Brewery Company of Eliza-

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beth. He was soon Vice President of the company and upon the retirement of Mr. Breidt in 1904 succeeded to its Presidency.

General Collins began his political career early as a member of the Common Council of Elizabeth. He served there for fourteen years—for a large part of the time as its President. In 1908 and again in 1914 he was the party nominee for Mayor, but the political trend both years was so strongly in favor of the opposite party that he was unsuccessful. His appointment as Comptroller of Elizabeth came in 1916.

General Collins enlisted as a private at the age of twenty in Company D, 4th Infantry in May, 1888. He was made First Lieutenant of Company E in 1894 and Captain later in the same year. In 1899 he became Major of the 2nd Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel in 1900 and Colonel in 1902. In 1897 he was appointed Brigadier General 2nd Brigade and his appointment as Major General came in 1913. During the Spanish War he was Captain of Company E, 3rd Regiment New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, serving until the protocol of Peace was signed, when he resigned and returned home to business.

General Collins is a member of New Jersey Commandery of the Society of Foreign Wars, a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of the American-Irish Historical Society, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Board of Trade, the Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of almost every other fraternal and social organization of the city of Elizabeth.

GILBERT COLLINS—Jersey City, (312 York St.)—Jurist. Born Stonington Borough, Conn., Aug. 25, 1846; son of Daniel Prentice and Sarah R. Collins; married at Jersey City, 1870, to Harriet Kingsbury Bush, of Jersey City, daughter of John O. Bush. (Mrs. Collins died May 15, 1917).

Children: Walter (died Nov. 11, 1900, age 28 years, a lawyer practicing in Jersey City); Blanche and Marjorie, still living (unmarried), and three who died in infancy.

The ancestors of the Collins family went from England to Massachusetts, thence to Connecticut before 1710. In that year the great-great-grandfather of Gilbert Collins was born in New London and afterwards moved to the town of Stonington. His son, Daniel Collins, was a Revolutionary soldier, being a First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Connecticut Line. His son, Gilbert Collins, was prominent in town affairs, being frequently a member of the Legislature. These were all farmers, but Daniel Prentice Collins, son of the last named, became a manufacturer and had an extensive business in the borough of Stonington. He was the father of the subject of this sketch. He had also business interests in Jersey City.

His death in 1862, leaving but a slender estate, led the son to give up a course at Yale College, where he had matriculated. The family moved

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to Jersey City in 1863. Mr. Collins read law with Jonathan Dixon, then a rising lawyer in Jersey City, and afterwards, till he died in 1906, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. Though Mr. Dixon was active in Republican politics, his first appointment to the Bench was given to him by Governor Bedle, a Democrat, and he was re-appointed by two succeeding Democratic Governors, Ludlow and Abbett; two Republican Governors, Griggs and Murphy re-appointed him later.

The partnership between Mr. Dixon and Mr. Collins was dissolved by Mr. Dixon's appointment to the Bench; and Mr. Collins formed a partnership with Chas. L. Corbin, and later with Mr. Corbin's brother, William H., under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. Mr. Chas. L. Corbin had a high reputation among the lawyers, and his brother, William H., became one of the leading public men of the state. The partnership was interrupted by Mr. Collins' appointment to the Bench, but was re-established after his resignation therefrom and was continued till death removed first Charles L. and then William H. The firm continues in the same name with several junior partners, one of them being a son of William H. Corbin. It has long been recognized as one of the busiest law firms in New Jersey.

In 1892, Mr. Collins was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that re-nominated President Harrison in 1892; in 1912 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector-at-Large, and has frequently led forlorn hopes for his party in the Democratic county of Hudson as its candidate for Senator and Congressman, but was not elected to either office. He has declined to permit his name to go before some State Conventions as a candidate for Governor. In 1884 he was nominated on the Republican and Citizens Association's tickets for Mayor of Jersey City. The city had seldom elected a Republican Mayor, but Mr. Collins carried the city by a pronounced majority and conducted a very satisfactory administration of city affairs. While Mayor, he re-asserted the city's right to the South Cove basin, a gift from the state, that, invaded by the American Dock & Improvement Co., was supposed to have been lost by non-acceptance; and participated, as counsel, subsequently in the litigation between the city and the American Dock and Improvement Co. that eventuated in the establishment of the city's claim.

The Mayor, in his professional capacity, acted also as special counsel for various municipalities in the litigations between them and the railroads that ensued the passage of the Railroad Tax Act of 1884. Mr. Collins had previously been engaged in many important cases that grew out of the confusion as to the interpretation of the Constitutional amendments of 1875. Another important legal controversy in which he took part was one that extended over half a century of time, concerning the zinc mines of Sussex County; and in the suit brought by the Republican State Senators, elected in the Fall of 1893, to establish their right to seats in the Senate of 1894, when the Democratic "hold-overs" of the "Rump Senate" barred the doors of the Chamber against them. Mr. Collins appeared as counsel for some in the contest that resulted in an opinion seating Senator Rogers of Camden, in the presiding officer's chair.

In 1897 Gov. Griggs nominated Mr. Collins to the State Senate for Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and the confirmation came

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as a matter of course. When serving on the bench he was an associate with his former partner, Justice Dixon, and the old firm of Dixon & Collins seemed to have been re-formed on the Supreme Court Bench. Justice Collins in 1903, a year before the expiration of his term, resigned his seat on the bench, and resumed his law partnership with the brothers Corbin.

While he was upon the bench Justice Collins received the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College. Among his important decisions were one establishing that an unconstitutional act of legislature was not ipso facto void but might be amended so as to make it constitutional. Another sustained classification of municipalities by their form of incorporations; and in another ruling that suicide does not vitiate a life insurance policy unless it be specifically stipulated or intent to commit suicide is shown.

Justice Collins is a member of the Union League and Carteret Clubs of Hudson County; New Jersey Society of the Revolution, of which Society he was for several years one of the Managers, and Lodge of the Temple No. 110, F. & A. M. He is also a Director of the Hudson County National Bank, New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, and the Chapultapec Land Improvement Co., having property in the City of Mexico.

MARY KENDALL LORING COLVIN, (Mrs. Fred H.)—East Orange.—Woman Suffragist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Sterling, Mass.; daughter of Charles H. and Georgianna Porter (Pratt) Loring; married at Sterling, Mass., March 3, 1890, to Fred H. Colvin, son of Henry F. and Harriet Roper Colvin.

Children: Charles, born March 4, 1893; Henry, born March 28, 1898; Roger, born August 31, 1901 (died July 18, 1904).

Mary Kendall Loring Colvin is First Vice President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and is devoting all the time she can spare from her home duties to the promotion of the "Votes-for-Women" Cause. All of her other activities are secondary to that and dependent upon it. In 1915, when the question of woman suffrage was submitted to popular vote in New Jersey, Mrs. Colvin conducted "Schools for Watchers and Workers at the Polls" in every county of the state. She prepared a leaflet bearing instructions for watchers and workers that was so admirable a digest of the election laws as to win the commendation of the Secretary of State. It covered the topics of registration and details as to the method of appointment of watchers, the board of registry, how the voting is done, how canvassed, disposition of the ballot boxes and electioneering. Through these "schools," the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association found it possible to marshal woman watchers at the polls in more than 1600 out of the 1900 polling places in New Jersey. It was noted as a wonderful show-

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ing, in view of the fact that it was the first campaign the women of New Jersey had undertaken and of the timidity of the women about doing such unusual work.

Mrs. Colvin's Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary ancestry entitles her to membership in all the societies in which such credentials are accepted. Her great-grandfather was in the battle of Monmouth, in the ranks commanded by Lafayette, where he carried the colors of his regiment. He was later made a Lieutenant. Mrs. Colvin was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and resided in Philadelphia before she came to make her home in this State twenty-three years ago. She became deeply interested in the movement for woman suffrage, and allied herself with the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

She has held many offices in this association, which is now entering upon what she believes to be the last stage in its struggle for the ballot for the women of New Jersey.

ROBERT H. COMEY—Wenonah.—Manufacturer. Born at Foxboro, Mass., Nov. 26th, 1857; son of Henry T. and Mary R. (Luther) Comey; married at Camden, N. J., April 26th, 1884, to Theresa P. Mellor, daughter of Jonas Mellor and Louise Rebecca Powell of Camden, N. J.

Children, Harry M., born April 25, 1885; Robert Harold, Dec. 28, 1891; Miriam P., Sept. 26, 1886; Henrietta L., Nov. 5, 1888; Paul Van A., July 16, 1898.

Robert H. Comey is of Scotch ancestry. The first of the family to come to America was John Comey, who settled in Massachusetts in 1676, and was killed while fighting with the Indians.

Mr. Comey received his education in the High School of Foxboro, Mass., which he attended from 1876-80, and later graduated from Comers Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

Except for the first twenty-three years of his life, which he spent in his native city and two years' residence in New York, Mr. Comey has lived in New Jersey, coming here and settling at Camden, N. J., in 1882. Present residence at Wenonah, N. J., since 1909. Mr. Comey today is President of the R. H. Comey Company, straw hat material dyer and bleacher, manufacturing concern which has plants at Brooklyn, N. Y., Camden, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Canada, and Amherst, Mass., employing a capital of over $2,000,000, and possessing the largest plants and equipment in the world of its kind.

He is also director in the National State Bank of Camden, N. J., and is a member of the Managers Board, Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., and director and Vice President of the Camden, Y. M. C. A., President of Wenonah Y. M. C. A., Director New Jersey Conference Camp Meeting

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Association, Pitman, N. J. Mr. Comey is a life member of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Comey's business address is Jefferson Ave., Camden, N. J.

SAMUEL PANCOAST COMLY — Woodbury. — Rear Admiral. Born Woodbury, July 13, 1849; (Deceased April 10, 1918; see Vol. 1—1917.) son of Nathan Folwell and Mary (Wood) Comly; married at Woodbury on Dec. 17, 1884, to Lawra L. Carpenter; 2nd on Aug. 14, 1895, to Mrs. Hannah L. Hamlin of Woodbury, daughter of James C. and Charlotte Hillman Pancoast.

FILLMORE CONDIT—Essex Falls.—Publisher. Born at Roseland, N. J., on Sept. 4, 1855; son of Stephen J. and Catherine Laffan) Condit; married at Newark, N. J., on March 30, 1881, to Ida F. Rafter, daughter of P. H. and Hannah (Hoyt) Rafter.

Children. Mrs. Clarence H. Robinson, born 1882; Mrs. H. Rae Simonson, 1885; and Donald, in 1900.

Fillmore Condit, records show, is one of the descendants of John Condit, or "Conduit" (as the family name was then spelled), who immigrated from England in 1678, and settled in Newark, N. J. In the family since that time there have been various distinguished members, among whom were, Dr. John Condit, who served in the Revolution as a soldier and surgeon and later in the United States Senate and House of Representatives for thirty years, and Silas Condit, who made a name for himself as a banker, legislator and Congressman, and Rev. Ira Condit, who was one of the founders of Rutger's College in New Jersey.

The subject of this sketch, began the first employment of his life on his father's farm in Roseland, Essex County, and received his first training in commerce at the village store. Later he secured a position in a saw mill, but left this to enter the meat business. In 1879, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Condit invented and manufactured an article of hardware, and at the same time carried on a meat and provision business. His activities were later extended to the real estate business on a large scale, operating in East Orange, Arlington, Verona and Belleville, N. J.

In 1890 he made his home at Verona, and soon took active part in civic affairs of that place. During his residence here, he presented a small park to the town, and served on the Essex County Board of Freeholders.

Then he moved temporarily to California in 1899, for one year, where he obtained his first interest and experience in the oil industry, with which he is now closely associated. He returned to New Jersey in 1901 and since then has had charge of the Eastern District of the Union Oil Co. of California.

Since 1911 he has been a resident of Essex Fells, for more than thirty years Mr. Condit has been connected with the Hospital for Women and Children at Newark, as govenor and president, and he has also been an active member of long standing in the Verona M. E. Church.

In 1883 he became interested in the Anti-Saloon movement and served

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as an investigator, writer and speaker. His pamphlet, "The Relation of Saloons to Insanity," written in 1911, has been widely circulated.

At present Mr. Condit is chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Saloon League, Vice President of the New Jersey League and head of the American Issue Publishing Company.

Mr. Condit's business address is Union Oil Co. of California, Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Pl., New York City.

JAMES C. CONNOLLY—Elizabeth, (150 Park Place).—Lawyer. Born in Belleville, Essex County, on February 19, 1859; son of Michael and Bridget Connolly; married at Elizabeth, on June 22, 1892, to Katharine R. Flanagan, daughter of Thomas J. and Katherine Flanagan.

Children: James Cavanagh, Jr.; Carroll, Katharine, Franklin, John Marshall, Edward and Livingston, all born in Elizabeth, N. J.

With the exception of his babyhood, which was spent in the town of his birth, Belleville, Essex County, N. J., James C. Connolly has resided all his life in Elizabeth, N. J., where he has built a reputation as a lawyer. On February 17, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and in 1886 was elected to the Elizabeth City Council and served with that body from 1887 till 1890. In the following year he was chosen to the City Attorneyship, and held the office with the exception of six years until March 15, 1913. He served as President of the Union County Bar Association from 1910 to 1914, and has made a compilation of laws governing the City of Elizabeth, including the City Charter. He has also written on historical subjects.

The most important and distinguished office Mr. Connolly has held was that of judge of the Common Pleas for Union County. He was appointed by Governor Wilson, now President of the United States, and filled the position from February 11, 1913, to April 1, 1918.

Mr. Connolly's business address is 120 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

MELVILLE THURSTON COOK—New Brunswick, (212 Lawrence Ave.)—Plant Pathologist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Coffeen, Ill., September 20th, 1869; son of William Harvey and Elizabeth Frances (Robinson) Cook; married at Flat Rock, Ill., on September 8th, 1897, to Dora Reavill Cook, daughter of Andrew J. and Martha A. (Seany) Reavill.

Children: Harvey Reavill, born Aug. 20, 1901; Harold Thurston, born Nov. 15, 1903; Elizabeth, born July 20, 1906.

Melville T. Cook has been since 1911, Professor of Plant Pathology in Rutger's College and Plant Pathalogist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. His father is a physician in Illinois and he studied in the public schools of Illinois and in the preparatory school at Greencastle, Ind. He was for three years in DePauw University,

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Greencastle, and one year in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, graduating with the A. B. degree in 1894. He did graduate work in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hall, Mass., Ohio Lake Laboratory at Sandusky, Ohio, the University of Chicago and the Ohio State University. He received the A. M. degree from DePauw University in 1902 and Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University in 1904.

Dr. Cook was Principal of the High School at Vandalia, Ill., 1894-5; Professor of Biology at DePauw University 1895-1904; Special Lecturer on comparative anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, 1902-3; Special lecturer in Human Embryology in the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, 1903-4; Chief of the Department of Plant Pathology and Economic Entomology, in the Estacion Central Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, 1904-1906; and was Plant Pathologist in the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station at Newark, Del., from 1907 till in 1911 he became Professor of Plant Patology in Rutgers College and Plant Pathologist in the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Cook is a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Secretary of Sec. G. (Botany); Indiana Academy of Science, Botanical Society of America, member of the American Phytopathological Society (President), National Institute of Social Sciences, American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomological Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, Ecological Society of America, New Brunswick Scientific Society (President), Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Sigma XI, Phi Beta Kappa and a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is also the author of "Diseases of Tropical Plants" and a large number of contributions of technical botanical journals and agricultural experiment station bulletins.

HOWARD M. COOPER—Camden, (106 Market St.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Camden, June 24, 1844; son of John and Mary M. (Kaighm) Cooper; married at Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1884, to Lucy Smyth, daughter of William C. and Emily B. Smyth, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children: Emily Cooper Johnson, wife of Edwin J. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

Howard M. Cooper is a graduate of Harverford College, Pennsylvania. He came out with the class of 1864 and the college has since conferred the A. M. degree upon him. He studied law in the office of Peter L. Voorhees and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867 and as a counselor in 1870. He has been President of the Camden County Bar Association since 1905, was a member of the New Jersey State Board of Bar Examiners from 1902 to 1912 and is a member of the American Bar Association and of the New Jersey State Bar Association. In 1885, when the Camden National Bank was incorporated he was made a Director, and its solicitor, and has held both positions to the present time. He was a member of the State Library Commission from 1906 to 1913 and has been a Trustee of the Camden Free Library since its organization in 1898.

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Besides being a practicing lawyer in Camden, Mr. Cooper has local repute as the author of a "Historical Sketch of Camden," published in 1909. He is also deeply interested in movements for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunates in his part of the state. He has been President of the West Jersey Orphanage for Destitute Colored Children from 1883 to date and is President of the Camden City Dispensary, and of the Camden Society for the Prevention & Relief of Poverty.

JOHNSTON CORNISH—Washington.—Manufacturer. Born in Washington (N. J.) in 1860; son of Joseph B. Cornish.

Johnston Cornish is President of the Cornish Co., manufacturers of organs and pianos, at Washington, Warren County, and has been recognized for many years as one of the dominating factors in middle-state Democratic politics. His father before him, had been a leader in the politics of Warren county and served it in the State Senates of 1873, '74 and '75. Mr. Cornish was therefore schooled in public affairs at his home table; and, soon after reaching majority became active in them. He was Mayor of Washington at twenty-seven, and was twice re-elected, the third time without opposition. He has served three separated terms in the State Senate.

He had not attained the age of thirty required by the State Constitution as a qualification for a State Senator when he was first elected; but, a birthday following between election day and the time for his taking his seat, he was able to meet the age requirement when the Senate of 1891 organized, and he served till the middle of the year 1893. Just before the expiration of his term, the Democrats of the Fourth District named him as their candidate for Congress, and he served in the 53rd Congress 1893-'95. He retired from politics to attend to business, but was drawn into the swim again in 1899 to serve the county as Senator for another term. He gave way in 1902 to Dr. Barber; but in 1905 he was drafted into the service again, and, nominated, carried twenty of the twenty-eight election districts in the county and served in the State Senate in 1906, '7 and '8. Senator Cornish had been a member of the Democratic State Committee, a delegate to many State Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Delegate to several of the Democratic National Conventions.

Upon leaving school, Mr. Cornish engaged in the piano and organ making business with his father, who had founded it, and was taken into partnership with him. The business was subsequently incorporated as the Cornish Co., and he was made its Secretary and Treasurer. Upon the death of Joseph B. Cornish Congressman Cornish succeeded to the Presidency, as well as President of the First National Bank.

HENRY ANDREWS COTTON—Trenton, (State Hospital, Trenton).—Physician. Born at Norfolk, Va., May 18, 1876; son of

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George Adolphus and Mary Delha (Biggs) Cotton; married at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26th, 1903, to Alice Delha Keys, daughter of Wilson and Mary A. Gessford Keys.

Children: Henry A., Jr., Oct. 15th, 1907; Adolph, Nov. 2, 1909.

Dr. Cotton is a lineal descendant of John Cotton, a magistrate in North Carolina during Colonial times, and of Nathan Mayo, a member of legislature during the Revolution, and also Capt. Isiah Cotton, who served in that war.

Most of Dr. Cotton's early education was obtained, and the foundation for his future success in the medical world laid in Baltimore, Md. Here he attended the public schools, and later the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1894. After this, he attended the Johns Hopkins University for one year and then entered the University of Maryland, where he received a diploma in the medical course in 1899. Years later, in 1914, the educational institution conferred on him a Master of Arts degree.

Virtually ever since his graduation from college Dr. Cotton has engaged himself in the study of mental diseases, on which subject he is now considered an expert. To round out his experience in this field he did special work in pathology of the brain for one year at the Royal Psychiatric Clinic at Munich and while still an extensive contributor to literature of mental diseases, he was able in 1900 to take up duties as an associate of the Worcester State Hospital of Mass. This position he left in 1903 to take up duties in the Denvers State Hospital of Massachusetts and with which institution he was connected until 1907. After that date he accepted a medical directorship in the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, and which he now holds.

Perhaps the most important of his life's work, however, has been done during the past two years, when he attracted the attention of the medical world by advancing the principle that mental diseases are the result of bacterial infection and the resulting toxic poisoning. This theory to a great extent has revolutionized the treatment of mental diseases, and many cases formerly considered incurable are now restored to reason. In 1916 he was appointed Lecturer in Psycho-Pathology at Princeton University and still holds that position.

In Aug., 1917, he was commissioned as a Major in the Medical Corps and served for four months as head of the department of nervous and mental diseases at the base hospital at Camp Dix. When at the request of Governor Edge and the Board of Managers of the State Hospital, he was honorably discharged from military service, on account of six of the medical staff being commissioned in the army, he was re-instated as director of the State Hospital.

His club memberships are, Trenton Club, Trenton Country Club, the Symposium, Philadelphia Art Club, Nassau Club of Princeton, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, American Medico-Psychological Association, New York Psychiatric Society, N. Y. Neurological Society, National Association for Advancement of Science, New Jersey State Medical

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Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Philadelphia Psychiatric Society.

Dr. Cotton's business address is New Jersey State Hospital for Insane.

CHARLES TIEBOUT COWENHOVEN — New Brunswick. — Lawyer. Born at New Brunswick, Dec. 1, 1844; son of Nicholas Remsen and Anna (Rapalje) Cowenhoven; married in 1870 to Ellen A. Towle, daughter of Henry Towle, an Englishman, and Justine de Ciplet de Groot, of Demarara, West Indies. Mrs. Cowenhoven is a great-granddaughter of Rev. Henry Green, Rector of St. Gregory's Church—Lincolnshire, England.

Children: Charles Tiebout, Jr., counselor-at-law, and a member of the firm Convers & Kirlin, in New York City, who married Emily Kearny Rodgers, of New York; Marie T.; and Nicholas Remsen, attorney-at-law in New Brunswick.

Charles Tiebout Cowenhoven—Lawyer, ex-Judge and ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas—is a descendant of one of the earliest and distinguished Colonial families of America. The founder of the family was Wolfert Gerritsen Van Cowenhoven, who came from Holland in 1630, and founded the colony of New Amersfoot on Long Island. A patent for the lands was granted him by Governor Van Twiller. One of the family was Jacob Van Cowenhoven, delegate to the States-General of Holland. A famous descendant in the American line was Egbert Benson, an eminent jurist. Another ancestor, Nicasius de Sille, was one of the Nine Selectmen in the Council of Governor Stuyvesant; also a "Schepen" and mentioned in the list of "Great Citizens" of New York, in the year 1657. Charles T. Cowenhoven is a great grandson of Catherine Remsen, and grandson of Garetta Tiebout.

His father, who came to New Brunswick from Brooklyn, in 1840, was not engaged in professional or business occupation, but lived a retired life, and was recognized as a gentleman of the old school. His family consisted of Garetta T., who married David Bishop, of Bishop Place, New Brunswick; Catherine, who married the Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, a distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church; Maria Lefferts, married (second wife) W. J. R. Taylor; Sarah Lefferts, married Oscar Johnson, of Brooklyn, nephew of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois; Cornelia Van Vechten died unmarried; Mary Anna, resides with her brother in New Brunswick; Nicholas Remsen, died young; Charles Tiebout was graduated from Rutger's College in 1862, studied law in the office of Abraham V. Schenck, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in November, 1865, and as counselor in February, 1869. From 1869 to 1874 he served as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County, being the youngest man appointed to that bench; he was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex County from 1877 to 1882 and was again President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1885 to 1890.

Judge Cowenhoven has always practiced his profession in New Bruns-

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wick, and has wide note as a trial lawyer in criminal cases. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON COWLES — Sewaren. — Metallurgist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1858; son of Edwin Cowles, (founder, publisher and editor of the Cleveland "Leader," "Evening News," and "Herald") and Elizabeth Caroline (Hutchinson) Cowles; married on October 25, 1906, at Akron, Ohio, to Helen J., daughter of James Mortimer Wills, of Akron, Ohio.

Alfred Hutchinson Cowles is a descendant of John Cowles who came to these shores about 1636, settling in Farmington, Conn. The Rev. Thomas Hooker and Peregrine White of the Mayflower were also in the family line.

Mr. Cowles studied chemistry and physics for two years at the Ohio State University; specialized in science at Cornell University for four years, finishing in 1882; was of the 8-oared Freshman crew that out-rowed Harvard in 1878, of the winning 4-oarded crew at Lake George in 1880, of the crew at Henley, England, for Steward's Challenge Club in 1881, and on the Danube the same year; and captain of the "Varsity" 4-oarded crew in 1882.

Interested with his father and brother in a large deposit of copper zinc ore at the head waters of the Pecos River, N. M., Mr. Cowles designed an electric furnace to volatilize and catch the zinc in the ore. He discovered that this furnace was capable of reducing theretofore irreducible metallic oxides. In subsequent suits for patent infringement it was shown that the Cowles brothers were the first to use the electric furnace in the production of aluminum, carborundum, silicon, calcium carbide, phosphorous, and various alloys. With a 35 e. h. p. generator that gave the largest amperage current of any generator made up to that time, the Messrs. Cowles made 10% aluminum bronze early in 1885 and sold it at 55 cents per pound.

The litigations that confirmed the prior claims of the Cowles brothers was notable in the jurisprudence of the U. S. Courts for many years. According to a letter, over the signature of Gen. Counsel McMillin, for the Cowles Company, in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the secret of the Cowles invention was taken out of the factory by employees who went over to the service of a company organized to operate under it.

The Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co. was organized with a capital stock of $200,000 (increased to $1,000,000) and in 1886 a water-power plant was completed at Lockport, N. Y., where the largest generator in the world at the time, designed by Charles F. Brush, of the Brush Electric Co., was installed; and the plant was the pioneer for electric smelting. In England the Cowles Syndicate Co. was organized in 1887 and the British Aluminum Co. developed from it. Announcements of the invention were made to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Mining Engineers before other Societies. The Franklin Institute awarded to the Cowles brothers the John Scott Legacy medal and the Elliott Cresson medal.

A patent for the process of reducing aluminum from alumina was applied for Dec. 24, 1884, by the Cowles brothers and was issued June 9, 1885.

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In a specific form of the broad invention they had been anticipated in date of application by Charles S. Bradley, who, though he had applied for a patent Feb. 23, 1883, did not take it out till Feb., 1892; but the Cowles Company purchased Bradley's application in 1885, thus controlling the electric process for manufacturing aluminum commercially. Meanwhile, the Pittsburgh Reduction Co., organized in 1888 by Charles M. Hall and Romaine C. Cole, both of whom had been with the Cowles Co., at their factory in Lockport, began the manufacture of aluminum in Pittsburgh and later at Niagara Falls and Massena, N. Y., on a large scale. After the litigation showing that the priority of the invention belonged to the Cowles Company, royalties and damages amounting to $1,350,000 were paid by the Aluminum Co., of America, successors to the Pittsburgh Reduction Co. This invention has not only made possible the production of aluminum on a large scale and at a much reduced cost for a great variety of articles, but it has resulted in the great carborundum works at Niagara Falls and in Europe and the graphite business, both developed by E. G. Acheson. The carbordum company paid the Cowles Company over $300,000 on award of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Cowles is President of the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company—re-organized by him in 1895 from the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company; for eight years before assuming the Presidency he had been its metallurgist. Between 1904 and 1907 Mr. Cowles individually developed the deposits of ore exposing in sight about 360,000 tons, and organized the Pecos Copper Company of which he has remained President until the present day. In April 1916 the mining property thus developed was sold, to large benefit to the few parties who were associated with Mr. Cowles. This mine promises to become one of the very few great mines of the world.

He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a founder member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, a member of the U. S. Naval Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, and one of the founders, and a past vice-president of the American Electro Chemical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Zeta Psi College fraternity.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY CRANE—Beechhurst, L. I.—Merchant. Born in Roselle, N. J., June 14th, 1852; son of Richard Montgomery and Maria (Coles) Crane; married at Kutztown, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1907, to Beulah Bieber, daughter of Walter B. and Ella C. Bieber.

Children: Richard Jasper, Sept. 15th, 1908; Howard Bieber, Feb. 20th, 1910.

Mr. Crane is a descendant of an old English family, sons of which were staunch Puritans, and were forced to flee to Holland, on account of religious persecution, and eventually came to America. Among them were General Josiah Crane, who settled in Massachusetts in 1639, and Jasper Crane, who was one of the first settlers in New Haven, and took an active part in electing the first officers of that place in June 4, 1639.

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Among other members of Mr. Crane's genealogy is found Jasper Crane, Sr., who was associated with Robert Treat (afterwards governor of Connecticut) and both were first magistrates of Newark. Jasper's son, Azarial, married Mary, daughter of Governor Robert Treat, and Mr. Crane is a direct descendant of them. This ancestor was also one of the purchasers of the "Kingsland Farm," an immense estate of Belleville, N. J.

Although now dwelling in New York City, Mr. Crane is really a citizen of New Jersey by all ties of birth and education. After receiving his education in the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., and Roselle, N. J., it was not until he was thirty-eight years old, or in 1890, that he left the state for New York City. In that place he laid the foundation of his experience in the mercantile business. At sixteen Mr. Crane secured employment with a wholesale hosiery house in New York (John J. Hinchman & Co.) and remained with it for nineteen years. At the end of that time he formed the firm of William M. Crane Co., of New York City, manufacturers of gas ranges and appliances, which since has grown to large proportions.

For fourteen years about (1876 to 1890) he was a member and treasurer of the Roselle Baptist Church, at Roselle, N. J., and is now a member and treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City.

As a result of his being interested in the gas industry, Mr. Crane became a member of the American Gas Institute, and was director for a number of years of the National Gas Association.

He was also president of the National Gas Appliance Manufacturers Exchange, and is chairman of the War Service Committee of the National Gas Appliance Manufacturers of the United States.

In 1898, with associates, Mr. Crane bought the old Peekskill Gas Company at Peekskill, N. Y., erecting in its place an entirely new plant. This was sold at a later date.

His activities in the gas industry have not been confined to the north-eastern section of the country, however, as he is also President of the New Bern Gas & Fuel Company of New Bern, N. C., and the Goldsboro Gas & Fuel Company of Goldsboro, N. C.

Mr. Crane's association memberships are, the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Merchant's Association of New York City, the Sons of the American Revolution and the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Crane's business address is Gates & Garfield avenues, Jersey City, N. J.

RICHARD DUDLEY CURRIER—Montclair, (21 Highland Avenue)—Attorney. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 25th, 1877; son of Levi Wheeler and Sarah Elizabeth (Ayer) Currier; married in New York City,

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Oct. 20th, 1909, to Adele Ames, daughter of Edward G. and Adele (Deshons) Ames of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Elizabeth Adele, born Oct. 4th, 1912.

Richard Currier who founded the Currier family in this country came from England to Salisbury, Mass., in 1640. Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., who became famous during the Indian Wars of the Colonial times for having broken from captivity after scalping ten of the Red Skins, was of his line.

Richard Dudley Currier was educated at the Bridgeport High School, graduating there in 1896, at Yale where he won his degree in 1900 and at the Boston University Law School and the New York Law School. At graduation from Yale he was awarded the James Gordon Bennett prize for the highest work in history and economics in the College course. Following his graduation from the New York Law School in 1902, he opened an office in New York City for the practice of the law, and was engaged there until 1908 when he came to New Jersey to organize the New Jersey Law School. He was made the President of its Faculty and still holds that position. The Law School has about 250 students at present.

He has found time, apart from his profession in New York and from his labors in the New Jersey Law School, to prepare a number of legal books. Among them is the "Sailor's Log," a compilation of laws relating to seamen; and in collaboration with Professor Bate he was author of another important volume—"Cases on the Law of Torts."

Mr. Currier is a member of the American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the St. Anthony Country Club, (Bennington, Vt.), Yale Club, (N. Y.) In politics he is a Republican, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the party.

Mr. Currier has a summer home at Shaftesbury, Vt., where he miantains a farm and a summer camp for girls, Camp Avalon.

MARCUS ALBERT CURRY—Greystone Park.—Physician and Psychiatrist. Born at Warrenburgh, N. Y., May 2nd, 1878; son of Marcus M. and Elizabeth (Moore) Curry.

Dr. Curry is a descendant of Irish ancestry. His father, Rev. Marcus M. Curry, was a Methodist minister of the old school, connected with the Troy Conference, a lover of books and a man of a logical and analytical mind. Two of his three sons are lawyers in New York state, while Dr. Curry, the third has specialized in Psychiatry, that branch of medical science most closely akin to the law.

Dr. Curry was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, and at Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1904. He then served as interne in the Albany General Hospital for a year, and in 1905 accepted a position as physician at Glen Mary Sanitarium, Owego, where he remained for two years. Then, after three

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months of special duty in the Cobalt region, Canada, he entered the New York State Hospital service, and was assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital from 1907 to 1909.

After passing a competitive examination he became a member of the staff of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains in 1909, where he has since remained continuously, and where he is now senior assistant physician, serving the state of New Jersey as an experienced psychiatrist.

Dr. Curry is a Republican in politics, a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, The New Jersey State Medical Society, the Morris County Medical Society, and the Morristown Medical Club. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, is a Mason, and past Exalted Ruler of the Morristown Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIARD W. CUTLER—Morristown.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Morristown, on Nov. 3, 1856; son of Augustus W. and Julia R. (Walker) Cutler; married to Mary B. Hinchman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (deceased July 28, 1918). Children: Genevieve W., Julia H., Ethel, Williard W. Jr., Edith and Ralph H.

Willard W. Cutler bears a name that has long been familiar to the people of New Jersey. His father served in Congress for some years and was the sponsor for the act that created the Department of Agriculture and placed a new portfolio on the President's Cabinet desk. The Department of Agriculture has grown into one of the most important of the executive divisions of the National Government. It embraces the Weather Bureau and the Labor Department as well as contributing to the development of the farming industry throughout the country. Mr. Cutler achieved distinction in his first campaign for Congress in having defeated William Walter Phelps, the Republican who had represented the Fifth District in the previous Congress and who was afterwards United States Ambassador to Berlin. Congressman Cutler's subsequent campaign for the Governorship was widely supported in the convention that eventually nominated Chancellor Alexander T. McGill against John W. Griggs.

The family had already been distinguished in the annals of war and statesmanship. Congressman Cutler's grandfather, Abijah Carter, achieved distinction in the Revolutionary struggle; and his father was a Colonel in the State Militia, and his mother was the grand-daughter of Silas Condit who was delegate to the Continental Congress, President of the New Jersey Committee of Safety and Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly.

Willard W. Cutler acquired his education at the public schools of Morristown and studied law in his father's office. He was admitted to the Bar as an attorney and afterwards as a counselor. He was counsel for the Morristown Board of Sewerage while it was in existence; and in later years was a member of the Democratic State Committee, but resigned to accept judicial functions. Upon the resignation in 1882 of

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George W. Forsyth, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Morris County, the Court named Mr. Cutler to take up the duties of that office; and he held it by successive reappointments from Governors Ludlow, Green and Werts until 1893. He resigned then to accept the office of Presiding Judge of the Morris County Courts tendered to him by Governor Werts. Upon the completion of his term in '98 he resumed the practice of his profession at Morristown and continued until Governor Fielder in 1916 appointed him a Circuit Court Judge. His present circuit is Bergen, Monmouth, Hunterdon, Morris, Essex and Hudson counties.

Judge Cutler was one of the organizers of the Morristown Trust Co., and has been its Vice President for over twenty years. For some years he was President of the Y. M. C. A. of Morristown and is yet a member of its Board of Trustees. Some years ago he was the Superintendent of the South Street Presbyterian Church Sunday School and he has long been President of the church's Board of Trustees. He is also a Past Master of Cincinnati Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and a member of the Whippany River Club.

Judge Cutler's daughter, Genevieve, is the wife of Charles M. Marsh, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; his daughter, Julia H., wife of John H. Salter, of Glen Ridge; his daughter, Ethel, wife of Leon S. Freeman, of Morristown; his daughter, Edith, is wife of Charles W. Phelps, of Morristown; his son Willard W., Jr., is a geologist and mining engineer, and his son Ralph is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

LEONA DALRYMPLE — Passaic, (45 Summer St.) — Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Trenton, daughter of George H. and Carrie Virginia (Dean) Dalrymple.

Through her charmingly optimistic stories Leona Daldymple has won her way into the hearts of many readers in the United States, Canada, Australia and England—and she is virtually at the threshold of her career. Her spectacular achievement in winning a $10,000 prize offered by the Reilly Britton Co. in 1915, for the best popular novel in a competition that called forth competing work from two thousand rivals, bears out the promise shown in her earlier work. Miss Dalrymple had achieved literary distinction before she won the prize with her novel "Diane of the Green Van," which sold over a hundred thousand copies and was included in the Bookman's list of Best Sellers for several months. In England "Diane of the Green Van" was selected as the "jubilee" book of the year. "The Lovable Meddler" published the following year also found its way into the list of Best Sellers. Though Miss Dalrymple is best known by her delightful popular novels, she is most loved by readers who write to her from all parts of the country—for her Christmas stories in book form. These little heart tales that sparkle with tears as well as laughter are loved by rich and poor, young and old alike.

Miss Dalrymple's first book "Traumerei" was published in the early part of 1912. In the fall of that year appeared her "Uncle Noah's Christmas Inspiration," first published in the Ladies "Home Journal" and later

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in book form. Other books of hers are "In the Heart of the Christmas Pines," 1913; "Uncle Noah's Christmas Party," 1914; "Jimsy, the Christmas Kid," 1914, and "When the Yule-log Burns," 1916. Her novelette, "The Driftwood Adventure," which had magazine publication, will be produced this fall as a play by Cohen and Harris. In July (1917) Miss Dalrymple's new novel "Kenny," the tale of a lovable, madcap Irishman, will be published by the Reilly Britton Co. of Chicago.

For the past three years Miss Dalrymple has been a weekly contributor of fairy stories for the Newspaper Feature Service and a number of her photo-plays have been produced by the Selig Polyscope Co. and The Vitagraph.

The young author's ancestry is Scotch on her father's side and French on her mother's. Her father is well known in the politics of the upper part of the state. He is one of the active promoters of the progressive movement of the Republican party.

Miss Dalrymple is devoted to music and motoring. She is a part of that Bohemian life which centers in New York and a member of many clubs of actors, illustrators, writers, painters and musicians.

JOHN COTTON DANA—Newark.—Librarian. Born in Woodstock, Vt., on Aug. 19th, 1856; son of Charles and Charitie Scott (Loomis) Dana; married on November 15, 1888, to Adine Rowena Wagener, of Russellville, Ky.

John Cotton Dana is Librarian at the Free Public Library in Newark. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the A. B. degree in 1873; studied law in Woodstock, Vt., and was admitted to practice at the New York Bar in 1883. Meanwhile, in 1880 and 1881 he was a land surveyor in Colorado, and in 1886-'7 he was a civil engineer in Colorado. He became Librarian of the Denver Public Library in 1889 and continued in that position until 1897. From 1898 until 1902 he was City Librarian at Springfield, Mass. In 1902 he was made Librarian of the Free Public Library in Newark.

Mr. Dana has been Director of the Newark Museum Association since its foundation in 1909; is a member, and in 1896 was President of the American Literary Association and is connected with the Century Club in New York and with the Essex Club in Newark.

Mr. Dana's official duties have not excluded him from participation in current affairs. He is a frequent participant in community movements, was a member of the Committee of One Hundred that arranged the Newark City 250th Anniversary fete of 1916, and finds time besides, to occasionally make graceful contributions to the literature of the day. Among some of the important works which he has written are: "Modern American Literary Economy Series," "American Art," "The New Museum," "The Gloom of the Museum Libraries," "Addresses and Essays."

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Mr. Dana's brother, Charles Loomis Dana, is Professor of Nervous Diseases at Cornell University Medical College and ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

J. WARREN DAVIS—Trenton.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Elizabeth City, N. C., March 14, 1867; son of John S. and Emma B. (Sawyer) Davis; married at Salem, on June 14, 1913, to Marguerite N. Gay, daughter of Dr. William Gay, of Delaware County, Pa.

Children: Mary Seagrave, born November 15, 1915, and J. Warren Davis, Jr., born July 30, 1918.

J. Warren Davis, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey has been conspicuous equally in politics and professionally. He lived with his parents near Norfolk, Va., until 1889, when he went to Chester, Pa., to prepare at the Chester Academy for college. He subsequently attended Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., and in 1896 graduated from there. Thence he went to Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester receiving his diploma there in 1899. On the day of his graduation he was made Instructor in Hebrew and Greek in the Seminary and taught there for three years. During the summer months of 1900 and 1901 he attended the University of Chicago; and a year later became a student at the University of Leipzig, of History and Philosophy. During his two years at Leipzig he also attended lectures at the Universities of Berlin, Halle and Gottingen. Upon his return to America he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree there in 1906.

With his brother, James M. Davis, he entered the law office of A. S. Ashbridge, Jr., in Philadelphia; and subsequently both became partners with Mr. Ashbridge. Mr. Davis had become a resident of Salem County this state in 1903; and in time the Philadelphia partnership was dissolved and the brothers entered upon the practice of law in Camden.

Mr. Davis was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in the fall of the year in which Woodrow Wilson became Governor of New Jersey; and there he was the Governor's lieutenant in the promotion of the reform measures which the Governor submitted to the legislature, being majority leader of the Senate in 1913.

Upon his election to the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Wilson named Senator Davis for United States District Attorney for the District of New Jersey. Because of the number of corporations that hold charters under the state laws, the district is one of the most important in the country. While District Attorney, Mr. Davis compelled the Jersey Central Railroad Company to pay a fine of $200,000 for violation of the law against rebating, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company upon conviction was fined $100,000 for soliciting and accepting rebates. The fine imposed on the Jersey Central was the largest ever paid by a railroad for rebating.

In the criminal branches of his work, he convicted sixteen noted yeggmen in one year and put a damper on the robberies of post offices that had previously been quite prevalent throughout the state.

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Upon the creation by Congress of a new Federal Judgeship in the District of New Jersey, President Wilson appointed Senator Davis Judge for this District, in May, 1916, which position he now holds, the tenure of office being "during good behavior."

THOMAS A. DAVIS—Orange, (252 Main Street)—Lawyer. Born at Orange, on Jan. 14th, 1871; son of Michael and Mary Davis; married in Orange on November 25th, 1896, to Mary Adele, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Cox) Jacobs.

Children: Three sons and three daughters.

Thomas A. Davis, whose father held the positions of alderman, freeholder and police justice, in Orange, acquired his education by attendance at the preparatory school of St. John's Church at Orange, and the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. He then matriculated at the Metropolis (late the University) Law School, and also received instruction for his profession of law under the guidance of Vice Chancellor Stevens, Edward M. Colie and Supreme Court Justice Swayze. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in June, 1895, and as counselor in June, 1898. In the same year that he was admitted to the Bar he formed a partnership with John L. Blake and William Read Howe, of Orange, and the connection with Mr. Howe has continued up to the present. Mr. Blake died about fifteen years ago, and the firm is now Howe & Davis.

In May, 1908, Mr. Davis was appointed County Judge of Essex county by Governor Fort, and he served until December, 1911, when he resigned because of the demand of his practice. He also served as City Counsel for Orange for a period of seven years, was a member of the Common Council of Orange for three years, was Village Counsel for South Orange for five years, and his firm is counsel for the Orange National Bank, the Half Dime Savings Bank, the Trust Company of Orange, and the Orange Valley Bank. He is also Supreme Court Commissioner and Special Master in Chancery. He keeps membership in the New Jersey State Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, and is also a member of the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society, and the Order of the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. In June, 1909, Seton Hall College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

IDA WHARTON DAWSON (Mrs. Henry Hollister Dawson)—Newark, (692 High Street) and Avon by the Sea.—Social Worker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Newark, daughter of John and Mary A. (Greenwald) Wharton; married at Newark, on May 7, 1890, to Henry Hollister Dawson, son of Edwin Hicks and Julia (Hollister) Dawson, of Newark.

Children: Mary, born March 3, 1899.

Ida Wharton Dawson's activities are in the recent club and uplift movements of the state. She has been President of the New Jersey State

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Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the Contemporary Club of Newark, whose membership of 1,500 makes it one of the largest in the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. She has been a Director in the Bureau of Associated Charities, is now Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. of Newark, and Secretary of the Women's Housing Association, and was one of the members of the Committee of 100 in the celebration in 1916 of the 250th birthday of Newark.

Mrs. Dawson is of English descent on her father's side and French on her mother's. The house in which the generations have been reared since 1796 still stands on Kingsland street on the banks of the Yanticaw river, Nutley. The land on which it stands was part of a grant made in 1668 to Major Nathaniel Kingsland of The Barbadoes. His West India products were sent to the New York markets; and his sea-faring associates brought back such glowing stories of New Jersey's richness in soil and scenic beauty, that he asked for a grant of land in what is now the Nutley region, and it was given to him. The old homestead was built by a nephew of his in 1796; and, modernized with later day conveniences, was occupied by his descendants until after the opening of this century. A grandmother of Mrs. Dawson, helped to start the first Sunday School opened in New York City.

Mrs. Dawson was educated in the public schools and at Houghton Seminary, in Clinton, N. Y. Upon leaving school she began civic work by joining the Newark Female Charity's Society's Board of Managers. She organized its Registration Department and was a member of its building Committee when it began its industrial relief work. In the Bureau of Associated Charities, she was Chairman of its District Conference and organized and was President of its Friendly Visitors Conference, where the problems of poverty, their cause and cure, were worked out for the first time in Newark.

Mrs. Dawson has been Recording Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering two millions in membership; and compiled and edited the report of the official proceedings of its tenth Biennial Convention. As President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs she re-organized the Federation as to methods and departments of work; and as President of The Contemporary organized its civic work. One result was the Girls Vocational School in Newark which has since been taken under the wing of the City Board of Education. The object of the courses is to fit girls for profitable occupations that can be taken up immediately on completing the courses. The subjects taught include power machine operating, personal hygiene, arithmetic related to the trade, penmanship, English, industrial history and geography, design and textiles. The course lasts two years. Several hundred women were trained in civic work, through this civic department of The Contemporary while Mrs. Dawson was President. The Women's Housing Association opened the first hotel in Newark for working girls, known as the Caroline, and has entire charge of it still. It is conducted on a purely business basis and not as a philanthropy. In her work as Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. of Newark she is especially interested in the mothers meetings where home training for the young is considered; and as a member of

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the Newark Celebration Committee of 100 she rendered assistance on its Historical and Literary sub-Committee.

Mrs. Dawson is also a former President of the Sesame (Women's) Club which was one of the two clubs founding The Contemporary. She is deeply interested in church work. Avon by the Sea is her summer home.

WILLIAM JAMES DAWSON—Newark, (1028 Broad Street)—Clergyman and Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Towcester, Northamptonshire, England, November 21st, 1854; son of Rev. William James and Susan (Waller) Dawson; married to Jane Powell, of Lowestoft, Eng., in September, 1879.

William J. Dawson was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and Didsbury College, Manchester, on leaving which in 1875 he became a Wesleyan minister, being for some time the pastor of John Wesley's Chapel in City Road, London, and holding various other pastorates in England and Scotland. He first visited America in 1891, as a delegate to the Aecumenical Council of the Methodist Church. In 1892 he became the minister of the Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, one of the largest churches in London, in which pastorate he remained until 1904. Lecturing during this period, the largest public buildings in the country often proved inadequate for the crowds that sought to hear him.

In 1904 he visited this country for the second time, holding a series of services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The interest aroused by these services resulted in a call for similar services from other parts of the United States. The sermons preached in Brooklyn were printed verbatim day by day in the "Brooklyn Eagle," and were afterwards republished in his "The Evangelistic Note." He returned to the States in 1905 for a prolonged preaching tour, 70,000 persons hearing him in the first six weeks. The enthusiasm of his reception determined him to settle in the United States, and in 1906 his family joined him, taking up their residence at Taunton, Mass. He continued his travels until 1911, when he began to preach in the Old First Church, Newark, as stated supply, becoming in 1912 the settled pastor. He has taken a great pride in the old Church, whose origin is coincident with the settlement of the city; and on the occasion of the City's 250th Anniversary Celebration, delivered the Founders' Day Oration and represented the Protestant Churches of the city in the great united memorial service held in Weequahic Park.

Dr. Dawson's work as an author is large and various. His first volume was poetry, published in 1884, "A Vision of Souls." This was followed by a volume of literary and critical essays, "Quest and Vision," published in 1886. His first novel, "The Redemption of Edward Strahan," published in the following year, won the praise of Mr. Gladstone. Since then he has published many novels, the best known of which are "A Prophet in Babylon," "Judith Boldero" and "Masterman and Son." His trilogy of books on literature, "The Makers of Modern English, Poetry, Fiction and Prose," is his best known work. It was commenced twenty-five years ago, has had a wide sale, and has been often used as a text-book on modern literature. His "Readers' Library," prepared in conjunction with his son, Coningsby

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Dawson, containing volumes on the Great English Letter-Writers, Novelists, Essayist, etc., may be considered as a companion work.

Dr. Dawson's contribution to religious literature includes several volumes of sermons, devotional volumes such as "The Forgotten Secret" and "The Empire of Love," and a "Life of Christ," which tells the story of Jesus from the human point of view, its original title in the English edition being, "The Man Christ Jesus." In his latest volume,—"America and Other Poems"—published since his settlement in Newark, he has returned to poetry. He is also the editor of "The American Hymnal," which is used in the First Church at Newark, and in many of the leading Churches of the country. It contains several original hymns by Dr. Dawson. His latest books are "The Father of a Soldier," and two novels "Robert Sheustone" and "The War Eagle."

Dr. Dawson's eldest son, Coningsby Dawson, with whom he has collaborated in some of his productions, is author of the novels, "The Garden Without Walls," "The Raft," "Slaves of Freedom." "Carry On," "The Glory of the Trenches" and "Out to Win."

RALPH DECKER—Sussex.—County Superintendent of Schools. Born at Flatbrooksville, N. J., Feb. 23, 1873; son of Martin and Sarah E. (Rosenkrans) Decker; married at Sussex, N. J., June 28th, 1899, to Amelia Stickney, daughter of Chas. E. and Louise (Dennis) Stickney.

Children: Martin, Oct. 10, 1900; Alice R., March 27, 1903; Helen A., August 21, 1905.

As a life long resident of the state, it is not strange that Ralph Decker should have received all his education in the schools of New Jersey. He first attended the public schools at Flatbrooksville and afterwards the Newton Collegiate Institute (now known as Newton Academy), Blair Hall and later was graduated from the Trenton State Normal School in 1896.

At this date he was the principal of a grammar school at Stockton, Hunterdon County, N. J., for one year, at the expiration of which time he became the head of the Sussex High School of Sussex Borough. This position he held until Oct. 7, 1903, when he was appointed to the office he now holds—Sussex County Superintendent of Schools.

In 1889 he taught in a country school at Harmony, Frankford Township, Sussex County, for two years, and also for two years in a country school at Walpack Center, Walpack Township. Thus there is no doubt where Mr. Decker first became interested in the problems of the rural school, in which subject he is still intensely interested, particularly in physical and industrial education in these institutions. Mr. Decker's efforts for the betterment of the country schools resulted in their consolidation several years ago. He was also the originator of "Go-to-school week," now observed yearly in New Jersey, and has been a contributor of articles to school magazines and newspapers.

His organization memberships are, National Educational Association, New Jersey State Council of Education, New Jersey Teachers Association, Samaritan Lodge No. 98 F. & A. M., Vice President Sussex County His-

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torical Society, Vice President Sussex County Bible Society, Secretary of Sussex County Board of Agriculture, Elder and Clerk of Session of First Presbyterian Church of Sussex.

Mr. Decker's business address is Newton, N. J.

MILTON DEMAREST — Hackensack, (78 Main Street) — Jurist. Born in Middletown, Rockland Co., N. Y., June 8, 1855; son of John C. and Isabella (Taulman) Demarest; married at Hackensack on December 15, 1880 to Carrie W. Christie, daughter of Jonathan S. and Charlotte (Beemer) Christie of Hackensack; 2nd to Adaline B. Christie, widow of Walter Christie and daughter of Albert Bogert and Ellen Flearabaum Bogert, of Westwood.

Children: Charlotte, born May 3, 1888; Carrie L., born June 10, 1890; Edith, born November 14, 1891.

Milton Demarest was for some years the Presiding Judge of the Bergen County Courts, and is the President of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, the governing body of the city. His family of Huguenot origin, is one of the oldest in America. From Middletown his parents went to New York, and, settling later in Nyack, he acquired his early education there. When the family subsequently settled in Hackensack he attended the Hackensack Academy, of which Prof. William Williams was the head. Early in his school life he picked the law for his profession and meanwhile maintained himself by work in an upholstery establishment. He was admitted in 1877 as an attorney, and became a counselor in 1880. His brother-in-law, Walter Christie, was his business partner during the year 1879; and, practicing alone then until '94, he entered into partnership with Abram De Baun, and the partnership has since continued.

While practicing alone he began to participate in public affairs, and from 1894 to 1908 was a member of the local Board of Education, its President during the last seven of the fourteen years. He was Counsel for the town from 1897 to 1904 and in 1906 his law firm succeeded to the duties of the position. He was made the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans Court by Governor Fort in 1908, and sat on that bench until Woodrow Wilson became Governor. Gov. Wilson being a Democrat and Judge Demarest a Republican, he gave way in April, 1913, to William M. Seufert. He had scarcely stepped from the bench when, on January 1, 1915, he assumed the duties of President of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, the governing body of Hackensack, and was re-elected by the combined vote of the Republican and Democratic parties in 1916.

Judge Demarest is a member of the Holland Society of New York City by right of descent, and in 1904-'05 was a Vice President of the Society for Bergen County. The Bergen County Branch of the Holland Society in New York owes its organization to his initiation, and he was its first President. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack and served at one time as the Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a member also of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, F. A. M.,

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and of Bergen County Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., and one of the trustees of the Union League Club of Bergen County.

WILLIAM HENRY STEELE DEMAREST—New Brunswick.—College President. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Hudson, N. Y., on May 12, 1863; son of David D. and Catharine L. (Nevius) Demarest; unmarried.

Wm. H. S. Demarest is President of Rutgers College. Since 1864 the Scientific School of the College has been the State College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The 1917 Legislature named it the State University of New Jersey. Mr. Demarest is the first college alumnus to become its President. Ancestrally his connection with the college is almost co-extensive with its history. His mother is the daughter of James Schureman Nevius, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey just before the middle of the last century; and her great grandfather, John Schureman, a Judge and member of the legislature, was a member of the College Board of Trustees from 1782 to 1795. Dr. Demarest's great grandfather, the Rev. Henry Polhemus, was trustee from 1800 to 1816; and his maternal grandfather was a trustee from 1825 until 1858, for five years beginning in 1825 Secretary of the Board. The Rev. David D. Demarest, D. D., LL. D., Dr. Demarest's father, was, for thirty-three years, Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary; and Dr. Demarest himself has served as a Trustee since 1899 and was the Board's Secretary from 1904 to 1906. Thus his family has been identified with the history of the college for over a century and a quarter.

President Demarest's boyhood and young manhood were spent in New Brunswick; and, having graduated in 1879 from the college grammar school, he entered Rutgers College as a student. At the commencement exercises in 1883 he was first honor man. He taught in the college grammar school for two years, and entered the Theological Seminary, graduating in 1888. Licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick to preach, he was ordained by the Classis of Orange, and became Pastor of the Reformed Churches in Walden, N. Y. (1888 to 1897) and Catskill, N. Y. (1897 to 1901). In 1901 the General Synod elected him Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He continued in this professorship for five years; he was also, during the last of the five, Acting President of the College. The Trustees formally elected him President on February 8, 1906; and, in the June following, his inauguration took place in the presence of a notable assembly of Alumni and friends.

Rutgers conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Dr. Demarest in 1901 and New York University in 1916. In 1910 he received the LL. D. degree from Columbia University, in 1911 from Union College and in 1912 from the University of Pittsburgh.

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Dr. Demarest is a member of the University Club of New York, of the Huguenot Society, the Holland Society, the Japan Society and of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

ALFRED LEWIS DENNIS—Newark, (25 James Street)—Broker. Born Newark, October 26, 1857; son of Martin Ryerson and Josephine (Rose) Dennis.

Alfred Lewis Dennis is a member of the firm of Post & Flagg, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and has been the resident partner in charge of the Newark Branch since 1894. His ancestry in direct and collateral lines reaches back to the settlement of this country in the seventeenth century. John Howland, John Tilley and Elizabeth Tilley, who landed with the Pilgrims, on the "Mayflower" at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, were his forbears on this side of the seas. His father was the son of Ezekiel and Mary Baldwin Dennis of Newton; son of Jesse and Ann Schooley Dennis, of Wantage, (Sussex Co.); son of Joseph and Hannah Lewis Dennis, of Quakertown, Bucks County, Pa.; son of Joseph, of Cohansey, (N. J.); son of Jonathan and Rachel Moore Dennis, of Woodbridge; son of Robert Dennis, of Yarmouth, Mass.

Alfred L. Dennis was educated at the Newark Academy and was graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1879. After finishing his course at the University, he entered the firm of Martin R. Dennis & Co., bankers and general brokers. Outside of business he has taken an active interest in musical affairs and has done much to cultivate the taste of the community and encourage native talent. He is a member of the board of directors of the Newark Symphony Orchestra and Treasurer of the Newark Music Festival Association. He is also President of the Playfellows, an amateur comedy club, a director of the Dennis Library at Newton, and of the Martin Dennis Company of Newark, one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Sussex County Country Club at Newton.

LABAN W. DENNIS—Newark.—Manufacturer. Born Fulton, Mo., April 7, 1858; son of Isaiah and Caroline (Van Winkle) Dennis; married at Newark, December 5, 1883, to Eliza Willis Morton, daughter of James Morton of Matawan.

Children: Dorothy Dennis, born July 19, 1895.

Laban W. Dennis is Treasurer of the George Brown & Company on Passaic Street, Newark. In his early boyhood he lived with his parents in Jersey City and attended the schools there from 1866 to 1870. He was afterwards tutored at S. A. Farrand's Private School in New York and took a course in business at the New Jersey Business College. He is Director of the City Trust Company, Newark, and Secretary of the Coronado Oil Company. He is a member of the Down Town Club, Rose-

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ville Athletic Association and of the Union Club, of Newark; also a member of the Board of Trade.

SAMUEL SHEPARD DENNIS—Morristown, (Miller Road.)—Trustee and Director. Born in Newark, September 11, 1852; son of Alfred Lewis and Eliza (Shepard) Dennis; married Eliza Thomas, daughter of Richard S. and Helen (Naylor) Thomas of Chicago, on April 15, 1884.

Children: Helen Ewing, Dorothy and James Shepard.

Mr. Dennis received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Yale, class of 1874, but was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health. He traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient, and on his return became connected with the hardware firm of Gifford & Beach of New York. He retired in 1880 to give attention to his father's estate.

Mr. Dennis is President of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark; Vice President of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; Director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stockyards Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company, the Harrison and East Newark Connecting Railroad Company, the American Insurance Company, the Prudential Insurance Company of America and of the National Newark Banking Company; Trustee of the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, Syria, and of the Dennis Library of Newton, (N. J.), and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, New Jersey Historical Society, the Washington Association (Morristown), Century, Union, Down Town (New York) Clubs. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

Mr. Dennis's family can be traced back in the maternal line through eight generations to Governor William Bradford of the Mayflower and the Plymouth Colony, and on his father's side to English Quakers who came over in the early colonial times and settled in Easton, Pa. They subsequently moved to Northern New Jersey.

Mr. Dennis's office is at No. 768 Broad Street, Newark.

BELLE DE RIVERA—Mountain Lakes.—Women's Clubs. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 15, 1848; daughter of Henry S. and Isabel (Patton) Camblos; married at New York City, on Feb. 7th, 1877, to John de Rivera.

Children: Henriette, married to Henry Loney, of New York.

Belle de Rivera was instrumental in organizing the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs and is now honorary President for life of the Federation. The General and State Federation had already been organized, but there was no Federation of the Women's Clubs in New York City until Mrs. de Rivera undertook the task of consolidating them. She was the first President of the new local Federation and served for two terms of two years each. It was in recognition of her services that the Federa-

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tion created the title of Founder for her and made her honorary President for life.

Mrs. de Rivera has interested herself in the Woman Suffrage movement and in movements for the improvement of the condition of the working girls. She assisted in the establishment of the working girls hotel on West 22nd street, New York City and was President of the Board of Directors for seven years after its foundation.

Mrs. de Rivera is of French and Scotch ancestry and was educated at the Emma Willard Seminary, in Troy, N. Y. Her father served for three years in the Civil War; and upon his return from the army the family moved from Philadelphia to New York City, where Mrs. de Rivera lived until 1912 when she purchased property at Mountain Lakes to make her home in New Jersey. There she has organized and was first President of the Women's Clubs of Mountain Lakes.

Mrs. de Rivera is a Director of the Daughters of Pennsylvania, honorary member of the Government Club, Le Lyceum and of the Minerva Club, President of the New York Theatre Club and a member of the Society for Political Study, the Current Events Club, Post Parliament, (N. Y.), Equal Suffrage League, Society of New York State Women and of the Emma Willard Association.

J. WILLARD DEYOE—Paterson, (689 Broadway).—Lawyer. Born at Saddle River, N. J., Jan. 27th, 1863; son of Ephraim and Anna Barbara (Crounse) DeYoe, at which place his father was then pastor of the Lutheran Church; married Catilla Lydecker, daughter of Albert A. and Christianna (Ackerman) Lydecker of Paterson, N. J.

Children: Willard L.

Mr. DeYoe traces back his ancestry to the time of the French Huguenot religious persecutions in France. Members of the family, records show, came to this country to obtain freedom in religious belief and settled in the valley of the Hudson River in the latter half of the seventeenth century. On his mother's side, his forbears were of German origin, and first settled in this country as colonists at Altamont, N. Y., early in the eighteenth century.

Mr. DeYoe's education was received in the Public School at Ramsey, N. J., Whittenberg College in Springfield, O., Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg and Columbia Law School.

He was associated with the office of Z. M. Ward at Paterson, N. J., and in 1890 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. Three years later he became counselor-at-law.

Mr. DeYoe in 1906 was appointed Counsel for Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and filled this office until 1916. He is counsel for many municipalities of Bergen and Passaic counties. For two years, 1916-1917, he was head of the Bar Association of Passaic County, and President of the Silk City Trust Company at the time it consolidated with the United States Trust Company in 1918.

Mr. DeYoe is now a director of the United States Trust Company, the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company of Paterson, N. J., a member of the

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Chamber of Commerce of the same city, and senior member of the law firm of J. W. & E. A. DeYoe.

His club memberships are Haledon Lodge No. 169, F. & A. M., B. P. O. Elks, Paterson Lodge No. 60, and the Hamilton Club of Paterson.

Mr. DeYoe's business address is 126 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

JOHN A. DILLON—Newark, (91 Washington Street.)—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Lamington, Somerset County, in 1878; son of Thomas Dillon and Ellen Sullivan.

John A. Dillon (Rev.) is Superintendent of the Parish Schools of the Newark Diocese and National President of the Parish School Department of the Catholic Educational Association.

The Rev. Father Dillon received his early training in St. Patrick's School, Elizabeth, and took his college course at Seton Hall College, South Orange, graduating in 1899. He was ordained to the priesthood September 20, 1902, one year before the completion of his course in theology and appointed Head Master of Bayley Hall, the preparatory institution connected with Seton Hall. He was elected Vice President of Seton Hall at the completion of his year's term as Head Master. This was followed in 1908 by two years of parish work at St. Mary's, Elizabeth.

At this time the Diocesan authorities decided to appoint a Superintendent of the Parochial School system, and remembering Father Dillon's work at Seton Hall, selected him for the office. The school system of the Diocese has been organized under his supervision and developed to its present degree of efficiency. His annual reports as Superintendent are valued by educators for their interesting grouping of statistics and for the progressive educational suggestions. There are now under Dr. Dillon's care as Superintendent, one hundred and thirty-one schools with an enrollment of sixty-three thousand children.

The Catholic Educational Association has twice selected Supt. Dillon National President of the Parish School Department and member of the General Executive Board of the Association.

As a lecturer Father Dillon is much in demand on religious educational and social topics. In recognition of his educational work Seton Hall conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. at the commencement, 1917.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX—East Orange, (59 Washington Street)—Author, Editor, Financier. Born in Newark, November 18, 1867; son of John Edwin and Mary Fisher Joy Dix; married June 2, 1900, to Mary Alice Tennille, daughter of William Alexander Tennille and Clara Tuttle Tennille, of East Orange.

Children: Tennille, Alison Joy and Norman Brooke.

William Frederick Dix is Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Deputy Governor General Society of Colonial Wars

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in the State of New Jersey, Chairman Board of International Hospitality, Governor of the New Jersey Order Society of Founders and Patriots, and Colonel in the New York Police Reserve. He is a member of the Authors Club, N. Y., Princeton Club, N. Y., Westhampton Country Club, L. I.; Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Glenwood Tennis Club and Crystal Lake Skating Club. He has recently been appointed by King Nicholas Consul General of Montenegro in New York.

After graduating from the Berkely School, New York City, he entered Princeton, graduating with honors in English in 1889. He spent the next three years in travel, visiting almost every country in Europe, Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Nubia, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Cochin China, China, Japan and the western part of the United States.

Later he became Literary Editor of "The Churchman," New York and a contributor of fiction, verse and travel articles to "The Century," "Outlook," "Independent," "McClures," and other magazines. In 1900 with the late William B. Howland, he took over the old "Home Journal" and developed it into "Town and Country." After the insurance investigations he went in with the reform administration of the Mutual Life and has been secretary of that company ever since.

He is the author of "The Face in the Girandole," a romance of old furniture; "The Lost Princess," a novel, and "Daphne of the Forest," also a novel.

He was at one time a Trustee of Adelphi College and chairman of the Managing Committee of the National Security League. He was recently a Governor of the National Institute of Efficiency.

Mr. Dix is the eighth generation of Dix in this country. His first American ancestor on his paternal side was Edward Dix, who came here from England in 1655. In the same year his first maternal ancestor, Thomas Joy, settled in New England. Thomas Joy was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and the architect of the first public building erected in Massachusetts, which stood on the site of the present Boston State House, and which was destroyed by fire in 1711.

Mr. Dix's brother, Edwin Asa Dix, the author of "Deacon Bradbury" and other novels of New England life, died in 1911.

The summer home of Mr. Dix and his family is "Windward," Westhampton, Long Island.

WILLIAM D'OLIER—Burlington, (323 Wood St.)—Merchant (Retired). Born at Carramore, County Mayo, Ireland, March 31st, 1843; son of John and Anne (Argue) D'Olier; married at Burlington, N. J., June 8, 1875, to Annie Kay Woolman, daughter of Franklin and Jane (Conrad) Woolman of Burlington, N. J.

Children: Aliee Conrad, Lieut.-Col. Franklin Woolman, Edith Argue.

Michel Augustus d'Olier, grandfather of Mr. D'Olier, came from Montauban, France, and was a descendant of the Olier family which

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dates from 1214. His ancestor Francois Olier was Seigneur deVandelle et de Petit Hangest in 1557, and his grandson, Edouard Olier was raised to the Marquisate of Mointel in 1655. His eldest son, Charles, Marie Francois Olier second Marquis de Nointel et d'Angervilliers, was the well known ambassador to Constantinople under Louis XIV. Another branch of the family is represented by the Abbe Jean Jacques Olier de Verneuil who was the founder of the Sulpician order.

Mr. D'Olier received his education in the church school of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland. He came to New York with his parents in 1860 and his first position was that of clerk in the office of Marshall & McCrae, attorney-at-law, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to which city he went to reside. Two years later he was bookkeeper in William Brice & Company, Commission Merchants and in 1866 was made a junior partner in their new branch house of Brice, Hanna & Co. in New York. In 1869 he came back to Philadelphia to form the house of William D'Olier & Co., cotton commission merchants at 102 Chestnut street. His son, Franklin W. D'Olier, upon his graduation from Princeton in 1898, went into the business and was admitted to the firm in 1902. Mr. D'Olier retired from active business in 1916 and since then the firm has been continued as Franklin D'Olier & Co., with offices at 300 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Since his marriage in 1875, Mr. D'Olier has made his home in Burlington, where his wife's family have been prominent Quakers for over two hundreds years. He has always been active in the affairs of that city, having held office as director and president of the Burlington City Loan & Trust Co., the Burlington Savings Institution, the Burlington Library. He has also been treasurer and trustee of St. Mary's Hall & Burlington College and Vestryman, Treasurer and Senior Warden of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey.

He has been connected with the following organizations: President and Vice President of the Church Club, and also a prominent member of six different boards of trustees of the Diocese, the Cathedral Foundation Episcopal Fund, Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, Widows & Orphans Fund, Missionary Fund, and Church Property Fund. He was President of the Riverton Country Club for a number of years, and is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

RALPH W. E. DONGES—Camden.—Lawyer and Soldier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Donaldson, Pa., May 5, 1875; son of John W. and Rose M. (Renaud) Donges.

Ralph W. E. Donges has long been active in the Democratic politics of the southern part of New Jersey. He is now a member of the State Board of Public Utilities Commissioners which, by an act of 1910, replaced the old State Board of Railroad Commissioners. His father was of German blood; his mother was born in Audincourt, France. He was educated in the public schools of Camden until 1887 when he was privately tutored by Edward Roth and prepared for the Rugby Academy which he entered in 1889 and from which he graduated in 1892.

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He studied law in the office of John W. Wescott, now Attorney General of the State, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1897, and three years later became a counselor. Since his admission he has devoted himself to the practice of the law in Camden and interested himself as well in the civil and political life of that part of the state.

Enlisting in the Third Regiment N. G. N. J., he was made Second Lieutenant of Company C in 1900, First Lieutenant in 1902, Battalion Adjutant in 1903 and was Quartermaster of the Third Regiment with rank of Captain from 1905 to 1913.

For some years Mr. Donges was Vice Chairman of the Auxiliary State Committee, and he was a delegate to all of the latest Democratic state conventions. At the Baltimore National Convention of 1912 he labored for the nomination of President Wilson and spoke in a number of States during the campaign. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1916 that renominated the President. Governor Wilson named him to serve on the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. When he took his seat on the Board May 1st, 1913, his colleagues made him its President.

Mr. Donges service on the Public Utility Commission has covered a period when its work has been largely pioneer. New Jersey utilities present every phase of problem that regulation is likely to encounter; and Mr. Donges has participated in proceedings involving the fixing of rates and establishment of standards of service of many companies, notably the Hackensack Water Co., the Tinton Manor Water Co., the Clayton-Glassboro Water Co., Wildwood Water Works Co., the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Co., the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Co., Newton Gas and Electric Co., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., Atlantic City Railroad Co., West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co., New York Telephone Co., Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Co., Public Service Electric Co., and many others. In these varied activities he has aided in establishing a body of effective constructive precedents. Uniform systems of accounting for all classes of utilities, uniform standards for service by all, and careful and systematic inspections of utility properties, including bridges, locomotives and railroad equipments, have been inaugurated; and the grade crossing problem has been advanced towards solution by a systematic and progressive plan.

When the United States became at war with Germany, Mr. Donges immediately tendered himself for military service. Early in 1918 he became a member of the Planning Staff of Major-General George W. Goethals, Assistant Chief of Staff, Chief of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff. On May 16th, 1918, Mr. Donges resigned the Presidency and membership of the Public Utility Commission to accept a commission in the United States Army for the duration of the war. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, assigned to special duty with the General Staff, and served throughout the war.

Among the organizations of which Mr. Donges is a member are various Masonic bodies, the Red Men, Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a Past Supreme Dictator and now Mooseheart Governor, and the Heptasophs; and he is a member also of the Army and Navy Club and the National Democratic Club of New York City, the Rose Tree Fox Hunting

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Club, Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Society of Fine Arts, American Society of Political and Social Science, National Geographical Society, and Camden Board of Trade, and is President of Camden Council of Boy Scouts and Commander of 3rd Regiment Veteran Officers Corps.

HENRY M. DOREMUS—Newark, (294 Mt. Prospect Avenue)—Builder and Contractor. Born at Jacksonville, (N. J.), May 23, 1851; son of Peter G. and Susanah Doremus; married at Newark, September 22, 1875, to Phoebe Baldwin, daughter of Nelson M. and Mary Stacy Baldwin.

Children: Nelson B., born June 13, 1876, died Sept. 6, 1899; Mary S., born Oct. 6, 1880, (Mrs. Hugh M. Hart), Munson G., born Sept. 14, 1882, married Bessie, daughter of Joseph Ward, Jr.; Julia, born December 12th, 1887, (Mrs. Chester W. Fairlie); Gertrude, born Nov. 4, 1892, (Mrs. Edward H. Eisele).

The city of Paterson rests largely on the farm of Cornelius Doremus, a lineal descendant of Henry M. Doremus, acquired from the old East Jersey Proprietors. At that time Paterson was a part of Bergen County; and the Doremuses were widely scattered through that and Passaic counties, and throughout Morris county into which the family overflowed.

Henry M. Doremus was born in an old homestead in Jacksonville, in Morris county, built two centuries ago and still standing—a fine old historic land mark, on a handsome estate covering 700 acres. He was obliged to walk many miles every day to the school he attended; the exercise developed the robust physique that fitted him to endure the activities of his later life. When he was seventeen he was apprenticed to a carpenter in Newark, and fourteen years later went into business for himself.

Mr. Doremus is a Republican and for forty years has been a member of the Republican County Committee. He was sent to the House of Assembly in 1885 from the district embracing the 8th and 11th wards. He interested himself especially in the veterans of the Civil War; and it was chiefly through his efforts that the act for the establishment of the Soldiers Home at Kearny became a law. At his home on Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, hangs the resolution of thanks the grateful men of the Grand Army presented to him for his efforts in their behalf.

Back in his early days Mr. Doremus was persuaded to offer himself as a sacrifice for his party by accepting the Republican nomination for Sheriff at a time when it was known the candidate faced sure defeat, and he was not disappointed when he found he had failed of election. Later, however, in 1896, when the party prospects were better—he was given a nomination that was equivalent to an election and served as the Sheriff of the county until 1899. In 1902 his party drafted him as its candidate for Mayor and at the expiration of his term he was put in the field for a second term and was again successful. He was a member of the State Committee and also the County Committee in the campaign of 1888, in

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which Benjamin Harrison defeated the re-election of Governor Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States.

Besides having served in company D. of the Second Regiment N. G. S. N. J., Mr. Doremus is treasurer and director in the Franklin Savings Institution and the Fidelity Trust Company, both of Newark. He is a member of the Newark Board of Trade, and was one of the members of the Board's Committee that made an exhaustive investigation into the question of the abandonment of its water-way function, by the Morris Canal Company. The Committee researches and report had a visible effect upon the discussions on the subjects that were stirring the state at the time. He is connected too with Northern Lodge 23 F. and A. M.; is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN THOMPSON DORRANCE—Camden, (32 N. Front St.) Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Bristol, Pa., November 11th, 1873; son of John and Eleanor (Thompson) Dorrance; married at Baltimore, Md., August 18th, 1906, to Ethel Mallinckrodt, daughter of Louis W. and Florence Kelsey Mallinckrodt.

Children: Elinor, born November 12th, 1908; Ethel Mallinckrodt, born July 17th, 1909; Charlotte Kelsey, born November 10th, 1911, Margaret Winifred, born Oct. 18, 1915; and John, Jr., born Feb. 7, 1919.

Napoleon said "An army marches on its stomach." And one of our own wise men declares that "The men who feed the nation make the nation." In fact, ever since the time when Joseph mastered the Egyptians by feeding them, the able food conservators of any country have been counted among its national figures.

Dr. John T. Dorrance, President of the Joseph Campbell Company, makers of Campbell's soups, is head of one of the leading food industries of the world, an industry largely of his own creation.

As a youth he attended Rugby Academy, Philadelphia; then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the famous "Boston Tech," where he took his B. S. in 1895. Going abroad, he studied at the University of Gottingen, Germany, and graduated with the degree of Ph.D. in 1897.

Returning to America he joined the Joseph Campbell Company, of Camden, at that time a small concern packing preserves, jams, jellies, canned vegetables, etc.—not a very promising foundation, it would seem, on which to build a world famous industry. Having mastered the business, step by step, along its original lines, Dr. Dorrance, in 1897, conceived the idea of packing soup in condensed form by an improved method which retains all the original nutriment and flavor while greatly reducing the bulk and the consequent cost of packages and transportation. Its effect on household economics throughout the United States has proven a happy one, and beyond question it has exerted a potent and salutary influence on our national dietary and health. As a result of Dr. Dorrance's methods applied both to production and commercial development, Campbell's Soups today are known wherever people speak English and eat soup.

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Like all men efficient in commercial affairs, Dr. Dorrance has the mathematical mind. He knows the illimitable power of the vulgar fraction and doesn't overlook the trifles. In observing the systematic precision which governs every detail of the vast organization, one is reminded that Napoleon, who financed an empire, could also figure the budget of the humblest soldier to a centime, and enjoyed doing it. This analytical bent is carried into every source of production on which the business depends.

Dr. Dorrance is an expert in scientific agriculture and husbandry, and devotes much attention to developing improved varieties of fruits and vegetables, as evidenced in the conservatories and gardens of his home at Pomona Farm, Cinnaminson.

Dr. Dorrance is a Director of the National State Bank of Camden, and of the Atlantic City Railroad Company, Port Reading Railway Co., Phila., Pa., and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass. He is a life member of the Manufacturers Club, the University Club and the Philadelphia Racket Club; also a member of the Country, the Pen and Pencil and the Down Town Club, all of Philadelphia, and of the Baltimore Country Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Midday and Technology Clubs of New York, Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J., and Riverton Country Club, Riverton, N. J.

FORREST FAIRCHILD DRYDEN—Newark.—Insurance President. Born in Bedford, O., December 26th, 1864; son of John Fairfield and Cynthia J. (Fairchild) Dryden; married in 1890 to Grace Carleton, daughter of Isaac N. Carleton, of Bradford, Mass.

Children: John F. (2nd); Dorothy; Elizabeth Butterfield.

Forest F. Dryden is President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America which was founded by his father, John F. Dryden, United States Senator from New Jersey, from February 4th, 1902, to March 3, 1907. At the time he reached the Presidency, Mr. Dryden was the youngest man at the head of any company approaching the rank and importance of the Prudential.

President Dryden's first schooling was at the Newark Academy; and at Phillips Academy at Andover. Upon graduation he attached himself to the staff of the Prudential Insurance Company (in 1888), beginning at the foundation and working his way upwards, so as to acquaint himself with all the lines and details of its work and methods. In 1889 he was made Superintendent of the Prudential office at Elizabeth. The enterprise was then in its earlier stages of development, and President Dryden has been a part of its evolution to the magnitude its business has now attained. In 1890 he became a member of the Board of Directors and Assistant Secretary and later in the same year Secretary of the Company. In 1903 he was made Third Vice President of the Company, in 1906 Second Vice

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President and in 1911 Vice President. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the Presidency.

President Forrest F. Dryden finds time, amid the engrossing duties of his position, to engage in other affairs—business, civic, military and church. and is a director of the following corporations: The Prudential Insurance Company of America; President (Director and ex-officio member of all standing committees); Union National Bank (Director and Chairman of Executive Committee); United States Casualty Company (Director and member of Executive Committee);National Bank of Commerce in New York (Director); American Insurance Company (Director and member of Executive Committee); Public Service Corporation of New Jersey (Director); South Jersey Gas, Electric & Traction Company (Director).

Mr. Dryden's club memberships are the following: Metropolitan Club, New York (resident member); Bankers Club of America, New York (resident member); The Recess, New York (resident member); Essex Club, Down Town Club, New Jersey Auto and Motor Club, The Economic Club of New York (member of Executive Committee); Lake Placid Club, Essex County Country Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, Morris County Golf Club, Baltusrol Golf Club, Somerset Lake and Game Club, Carteret Book Club, also the following societies: Association of Life Insurance Presidents (member of Executive Committee); Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce (President); Newark Board of Trade, Newark Museum Association (life member and trustee); New Jersey Historical Society(life member); National Guard of New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Commissary-General (resigned 2-11-13); New Jersey State Rifle Association, National Guard of New Jersey (retired member of Essex Troop); France-America Society, New York; Alliance Francaise, Newark Branch; Home for Crippled Children, Newark (director); Academy of Political Science in the City of New York (life member); American Academy of Political & Social Science, Philadelphia (member); The Civic Forum, New York, National Citizens League, Chicago; Bernards Library Association, Bernardsville (member Executive Committee); National Security League, Newark Branch (life member and member of Finance Committee); Washington Association of New Jersey, Morristown (life member); North Jersey Agricultural Society, Somerset Hills Agricultural Association, Newark Symphony Orchestra, Newark (sustaining member); The Drama Society, New York; National Association for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities (Vice President); The American Geographical Society (fellow); The National Geographical Society, Garfield Monument Association (member of Advisory Committee); Navy League of the United States (annual member); The National Economic League (member of National Council rep. New Jersey); The American Jersey Cattle Club; American Berkshire Association. One Thousand Dollar War Savings Club of New Jersey, American Red Cross, Newark Chapter (member Executive Board, Finance and Advisory Committee); Young Men's Christian Association, Newark; Young Women's Christian Association, Newark; (member of Advisory Board); Federal Board for Vocational Education (mem-

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ber of Advisory Committee of Information Division); Bernards Protective Association, and the Roard and Improvement Society of Mine Mountain.

JEAN DU BOIS—Perth Amboy, (105 High Street.)—Industrial Manager. Born at Le Locle, Switzerland, Nov. 24th, 1869; son of Philippe and Louise (Andreae) Du Bois; married in 1905 to Mattie Schreiber, daughter of Henry W. and (Horton) Sschreiber of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Jean Claude, March 31, 1899; Cora Alice, October 26, 1903.

Jean Du Bois comes from French ancestors who as early as 1468, for religious reasons, imigrated from Southern France to French Switzerland, where the family has lived ever since.

Mr. Du Bois was educated chiefly in the public and high schools of Switzerland. He also attended the University of Neuchatel in Switzerland, where for three years he studied law, specializing in Roman and International law. After completing his education, he was an instructor in Latin and French in a private school in Devonshire, Eng., for a short time.

For seven years (1891-1898) Mr. Du Bois resided in South Africa, passing most of his time traveling and exploring the region of the Limipopo River and the territory adjacent to the Portuguese possession of Mozambique. When the war broke out between England and the Boer Republic in 1898 he was obliged to leave the country. He decided to come to America, so after a short stay in England, he sailed for the United States and settled in Florida and Tennessee. During his several years' stay in that section of the country, he was active in developing the phosphate industry.

He later came to New York City, but after a brief stay there was called from the country to erect a chemical work in France. After completing his task he returned to the United States in 1911, and took charge of the business management of the important chemical factories in Perth Amboy, N. J.

At the present time Mr. Du Bois is first vice President of the Perth Amboy Board of Trade, Director of the New Jersey Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co., and Factory Business Manager of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J.

His club memberships are, Drug and Chemical Club of New York City, East Jersey Club of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Travelers Club of New York City.

Mr. Du Bois' business address is 105 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

EDWARD DICKINSON DUFFIELD—Newark.—Lawyer. Born March 3, 1871; son of John T. and Sarah Elizabeth (Green) Duf-

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field; married on April 21, 1897, to Josephine Read Curtis, daughter of Aberdeen Graham and Mary Morrison Curtis of Troy, N. Y., who died March 19th, 1914—2nd, on Oct. 12, 1916, to Barbara Freeman, daughter of Henry W. Freeman, of South Orange.

Children: Elizabeth and Dickinson Curtis.

Edward Dickinson Duffield is Vice President and General Solicitor of The Prudential Insurance Company of America. He had previously been Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey; served in the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1904-1905 and has been an attorney-at-law since February, 1895, and a counselor-at-law since 1898.

Mr. Duffield's father was for more than half a century a professor in Princeton University. His maternal grandfather was George S. Green, of Trenton, a brother of former Chancellor Henry W. Green and the late Caleb S. Green, at one time a judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Duffield is also a nephew of the late Federal District Judge Edward S. Green for whom he is named.

After acquiring a preliminary education at the Princeton Preparatory School at Lawrenceville, as well as private instruction with the Rev. Lewis W. Mudge in Princeton, Mr. Duffield was enrolled at Princeton University, graduating from there in 1892, and from the New York Law School in 1894. Under the perceptorship of Frederick W. Stevens and John O. H. Pitney from 1892 to 1895, Mr. Duffield's legal experience was materially enlarged; and after admittance to the bar he associated with the firm of Depue & Parker, some time later forming a partnership with William B. Kinney, which continued until 1901, when he associated himself with Edward M. Colie under the name of Colie & Duffield. It was in 1905 and 1906 that he served as Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey, joining the Prudential Insurance Company on November 15, 1906. Seven years later he was elected to a Prudential Vice Presidency, which office he still holds.

Mr. Duffield has always been a Republican in politics and has taken active part in South Orange village affairs. In 1917 he was elected President of the village. He is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Princeton Club of New York, the Princeton Alumni Association of the Oranges, the Nassau Club of Princeton, the Essex County Country Club, the South Orange Field Club, the Republican Club of New York, and of the Sakonnet Golf Club, and is an ex-president of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County.

WAYNE DUMONT—Paterson, (163 Hamilton Avenue.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Phillipsburg; son of John Finley and Ann Eliza (Kline) Dumont; married at Easton, Pa., on October 26th, 1898, to Sallie Insley Hunt, daughter of Edward Insley and Sallie (Lesh) Hunt.

Children: W. Hunt, born April 6, 1904, died February 17, 1908; John Finley, born April 2, 1909; Wayne, born June 25, 1914.

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In "The Making of New England," Drake mentions De Monts, Pierre de Gaust from Saintonge, France, an officer of the Kings household to whom in 1604 Henry IV granted a Charter for all the region now known as New England and a monopoly of the fur trade. Later Walleran Dumont came from Holland to New Amsterdam with a company of soldiers for Governor Stuyvesant and settled in Esopus (Kingston) N. Y., in 1660. He was a member of the Military Council during the second Esopus War with the Indians and served as Schepen or Magistrate there till 1671.

The family from which Wayne Dumont descends first appeared in this country soon after the massacre of the French Huguenots in Paris on the historical St. Bartholomew's day. After that event the ancestors came to North Carolina, where the family remained seated for at least two or three generations.

Peter Dumont, the earliest ancestors of whom there is accurate knowledge, married in North Carolina. His son, John Dumont, also born in North Carolina, came north to New Jersey, apparently soon after the beginning of the last century and married Mary Finley. They had three children, of whom John Finley Dumont alone survived. John Finley Dumont was born in Hunterdon Co., November 11, 1824, and died May 8th, 1889. A lawyer by profession, he was Prosecuting Attorney for Hunterdon County but otherwise was not active in public affairs. His wife, Anna Eliza Kline, was the daughter of the Rev. David Kline.

Wayne Dumont was fitted for college at Lerch Preparatory School, Easton, Pa., graduating maxima cum laude, in June, 1888; immediately entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated maxima cum laude, Ph. B. in course June, 1892, afterwards having had conferred upon him the honorary degrees of M. S. and A. M. He immediately entered upon the lectures of the New York Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State in February, 1896, as attorney, and as a counselor in February, 1899. Shortly afterwards he received an appointment as a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. He was also promptly admitted to practice in the Courts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and later to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Dumont is engaged in active general practice of the law in Paterson, is a Republican in politics, but without political ambition, always having declined office. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, having taken the degrees in both York and Scottish Rite masonry, has life membership in all the Scottish Rite bodies; and is a member of Paterson Lodge No. 60, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard of New Jersey, Quartermaster General's Department, with the rank of Captain. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in June, 1910, and is still serving as a Trustee of the Institution. Mr. Dumont was one of the founders and is a Director of, and, general counsel for the United States Trust Company of Paterson.

Mr. Dumont belongs to the Arcola Country Club, Arcola; Pomfret Club, Easton, Pa.; Lawyers' Club, New York City; Hamilton Club, Paterson;

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Sussex Country Club, Newton; Walkill Country Club, Franklin; and Megantic Fish and Game Club, Megantic, Quebec.

NELSON YOUNG DUNGAN—Somerville, (32 West Cliff St.) Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Lambertville, on May 3rd, 1867; son of Edmund Booz and Martha Matilda (Young) Dungan; married at Belle Mead, on July 20th, 1899, to Clara May Van Nuys, daughter of Abram J. and Mary Elizabeth Van Nuys, of Belle Mead.

Children: Edmund Van Nuys, born July 5, 1901, died February 20, 1910; Ruth Elizabeth, born August 28th, 1904; Nelson Van Nuys, born March 3, 1911.

Nelson Y. Dungan is a Circuit Court Judge, and Bravet Brigadier General of the National Guard of New Jersey. He began his education at a private school in Lambertville, Hunterdon County, when five years of age; and, removing then to Harlingen, in Somerset County, attended the public schools there during the winter months until 1883, when he passed an examination that qualified him as a teacher.

He taught in the schools for some years; but meanwhile prepared for the practice of the law. He read in the office of James L. Griggs, was admitted as an attorney at the November term of 1890, and as counselor at the November term of 1893. In 1896 he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the United States Supreme Court. He is also an attorney and counselor of the State of New York and of the District of Columbia. In the State Courts he is a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner.

In 1895 Governor Werts named Mr. Dungan to the State Senate for Prosecutor of the Pleas of Somerset County, and, the confirmation coming as a matter of course, he served until 1900. While he was still in that position he associated himself with John F. Reger in the law business under the firm name of Dungan Reger. That partnership lasted until he went on the bench in the spring of 1911. In 1903 Governor Murphy appointed him a member of the Board of Managers of the State Village of Epileptics, and he served until November of 1911. It was on Governor Wilson's appointment that he became a Circuit Court Judge and he is still holding that position, having been re-appointed in 1918. His Circuit is Essex, Monmouth and Hunterdon counties.

Judge Dungan's connection with the military life of the state began in 1898 when he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 3rd Regiment, New Jersey Infantry. He served through the various grades of that regiment and the 2nd New Jersey Infantry until March 25, 1907, when he was commissioned Colonel of the 2nd. He retired on March 25, 1911, and in February, 1912, the rank of Brigadier General by Brevet was conferred upon him.

Judge Dungan is Vice President of the Somerville Dime Savings Bank, and a member of the Old Guard of New York, Sons of the Revolution and of the Bachelor Club of Somerville.

MICHAEL DUNN—Paterson.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Newton, August 27, 1858; son of James and Bridget (O'Connell) Dunn; Married at Paterson, on Septem-

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ber 3, 1890, to Amelia M. Donnelly, daughter of Arthur and Amelia Donnelly, (Mrs. Dunn died June 13, 1913).

Children: James M., age 24; Arthur, age 22; Amelia M., age 20; Louisa, age 18; Eugene, age 16.

Michael Dunn has been identified with the politics of two counties. He was Under Sheriff of the County in 1881. He is now the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic County.

Both of Mr. Dunn's parents were born in Ireland—his father in County Meath and his mother in County Caven. They came to this country and took up their residence in Newton, Sussex County, where Mr. Dunn was born. Mr. Dunn began his education in the public schools of Newton, and took up the study of law in the office of Martin Rosenkranz at Newton, after graduating from the Newton Collegiate Institute, became a student in Princeton college. He graduated from there in the class of 1880; and He was active in the Democratic ranks of Sussex and was made Deputy He was licensed as an attorney in 1882, and at the end of the usual three year period was made counselor. In November, 1881, he became Under Sheriff of Sussex and served in that office till 1884. In the year 1885, he removed to Paterson and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he is established with his brother, Charles B. Dunn.

Mr. Dunn plunged into the public life of Passaic as energetically as he had in that of Sussex. In May, 1900, the Paterson Board of Aldermen appointed him City Counsel and he served until the opening of the year 1904. He was a warm supporter, in the 1919 campaign, of the election of Woodrow Wilson for Governor; and after Dr. Wilson had taken the chair of state, he nominated Mr. Dunn for the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic County. Confirmation came in due course. He was re-appointed in 1916, and is still holding that position.

Mr. Dunn is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and of the Princeton Club of New York City.

FLORENCE PESHINE EAGLETON (Mrs. Wells Phillips Eagleton)—Newark.—Suffragist. Born at Newark, N. J., daughter of F. Strafford and Elizabeth (Jelliff) Peshine.

Florence Peshine Eagleton comes of French and English ancestry. Her Colonial forbear was Lion Gardiner, Lieutenant of English Engineers, who came to America in 1633, built and commanded Saybrook Fort and was the hero of the Pequot Wars. Gardiner's Bay and Island are named for him. He purchased the latter from the Indians and ruled there as Lord of the Manor. Mrs. Eagleton's Revolutionary ancestor was Captain Jonathan Mulford. Through her forbear Edward Ball (son of William Ball, an English ancestor also common to Mary Ball, mother of George Washington) Mrs. Eagleton has an unbroken New Jersey lineage of over two hundred and fifty years. Edward Ball was one of the Twelve Proprietors of the town of Newark and held public office as early as 1665. He is recorded as High Sheriff of Essex County in 1692 and '93.

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Mrs. Eagleton's French ancestor, Pierre Abraham Péchin, (angelicized Peshine) also settled in New Jersey, at Middletown Point, about 1763. He was a commissioned officer of the French army, of distinguished family, and served under Louis Fifteenth during the Seven Years War.

Mrs. Eagleton was educated in the private schools of Newark and has always been especially interested in the welfare of women. She is actively associated with the cause of woman suffrage, and devotes her time entirely to work furthering their advancement and enfranchisement.

Mrs. Eagleston is President of the Women's Political Union of Newark, First Vice President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Executive Committee on Women in Industry, Advistory Commission Council of National Defense, and of the Board of Directors of the National League for Women's Service (Newark Branch), a director of the Visiting Nurses Association, a member of the Contemporary Club, and of the Newark Seminary Alumnae Association. Mrs. Eagleton is also a member of the New York Browning Society and the Post Parliament, of New York.

WELLS PHILLIPS EAGLETON—Newark, (212 Elwood Avenue)—Surgeon and Soldier. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 18, 1865; son of Thomas and Mary Emma Phillips Eagleton; married at New York, N. Y., on May 24, 1913, to Florence Peshine Riggs, daughter of F. Strafford and Elizabeth Jelliff Peshine, of Newark.

Wells P. Eagleton is a specialist in surgery of the brain, eye and ear. He is of American and English ancestry, and received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. He began the practice of medicine in Newark in 1890, and maintains an office at 15 Lombardy Street.

Dr. Eagleton is Medical Director of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, Attending Opthalmologist and Otologist of the Newark City Hospital, and the Home for Crippled Children, Consulting Surgeon of the Memorial Hospital, Consulting Opthalmologist and Otologist of the Essex County Isolation Hospital, the Essex County Hospital for the Insane and the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Eagleton is a member of the New Jersey State Commission for the Blind, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society, the American Laryngological and Otological Society, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of Surgeons of New Jersey, the Essex County Pathological & Anatomical Society, and the Practitioners Club.

At the outbreak of the World War Dr. Eagleton was commissioned a Major in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and has been serving as Chief of the Section of Surgery of the Head at the Base Hospital, Camp Dix, New Jersey. He is now Lieut.-Colonel, M. R. C., U. S. A.

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Dr. Eagleton is a member of the Essex Club (of Newark), the Essex County Country Club, and the Browning Society (of New York).

ELLIS P. EARLE—Montclair, (Edgewood Road).—Financier. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1860; son of Theodore L. and Mary E. (Berry) Earle; married at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 5th, 1882, to Adelaide Prince, daughter of David and Francis Prince.

Ellis P. Earle is of English stock. His ancestors came to this country about 1680.

He obtained his education in the Public and Wyckoff schools at Elizabeth, N. J., from which he graduated in 1879.

Mr. Earle is President of the Nipissing Mines Co., Vice President of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Chairman of Board of Directors, the Nafra Co.; and director of the Chatham & Phoenix National Bank of New York. He is also a member of the Railroad Club of New York, the New Jersey, the New York State and of the United States Chambers of Commerce, the Montclair Golf Club, the Montclair Club and the New Jersey State Board of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Earle's business address is 165 Broadway, New York City.

JAMES ALEXANDER EDGAR—Highland Park, (202 Grant Ave.)—Real Estate and Assemblyman. Born at Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 28th, 1870, son of Joseph and Annie E. (McCollum) Edgar; married at Clinton, N. J., Oct. 28th, 1897, to Bertha Bodle Hoffman, daughter of Jeremiah King and Margaretta (Ramsey) Hoffman, of Clinton, N. J.

Children: Joseph Hoffman, born Aug. 20, 1898.

James Alexander Edgar is a descendant of Scotch-Irish progenators. His paternal grandmother, Mary Campbell Edgar was related to the Duke of Argyle, and her forbear, Sir Colin Campbell, led the Scotch troops at the battle of Lucknow, India, in (1858). Mr. Edgar's father, Joseph Edgar, was in his youth, a school master in the north of Ireland, and won the first gold medal awarded for elocution in the city of Belfast. Through his maternal grandmother, Barbara Wallace, he is a descendant of the well known Scotch family of Wallaces.

Most of Mr. Edgar's education was obtained in public schools. He attended them in New York City from 1875 to 1878, and also in New Jersey, at Red Bank, N. J., from 1878 till 1883, and the high school of that place from 1884 to 1886, inclusive.

Several years after his school training was finished, he became interested in Y. M. C. A. work, and in 1902 became a director in the New Brunswick branch of the organization, and remained as such an officer until 1912. In 1914 he began his two years' term as President of the Board of Education of Highland Park, N. J., in 1909 he became the Sec-

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retary and Director of the Highland Park Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Edgar has also taken an active part in politics chiefly a Republican. In 1912, however, when Theodore Roosevelt left the Republican National Convention and formed the Progressive party, Mr. Edgar espoused his cause and for several years was chairman of the Progressive party in Middlesex County, New Jersey. On a local option platform in 1916, he was elected on the Republican ticket for membership in the Assembly, and in 1917, was re-elected to the same office.

For many years he has also been engaged in the real estate business at New Brunswick.

Mr. Edgar is a member of the Palestine Lodge No. 111, F. & A. M., and Washington Camp No. 51, P. O. S. of A.

His business address is 349 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.

WALTER EVANS EDGE—Atlantic City.—Publishing and Advertising. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 20th, 1873; son of William and Mary Edge; married at Memphis, Tenn., on June 5, 1907, to Lady Lee, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Lee Phillips, of Memphis, Tenn. (Mrs. Edge died July 14th, 1915.)

Children: Walter Evans, Jr., born July 10th, 1915.

Walter E. Edge had scarcely been inaugurated as Governor of New Jersey in 1917 when Congress, proclaiming a state of war between the United States and Germany, plunged this nation into the greatest struggle in the history of the Ages; and he will go down into State annals as New Jersey's epochal War Governor.

Governor Edge may be said to have inherited a taste for public life. Two great uncles were members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; another was for years Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and his great grandfather was Judge of the Courts of Pennsylvania for forty years. His father was a retired railroad man.

The stress of circumstances made it necessary for Edge to forego a college course, and all the schooling he got was that afforded at the public schools in Pleasantville, just outside of Atlantic City. He found himself early in life doing the work of a "printers devil" in the offices of the "Atlantic Review," but at sixteen secured a position with the Dorland Advertising Agency of Atlantic City. This, at the time, was merely a local business specializing in hotel advertising. When Mr. Edge came into possession of it, as he did about two years after the proprietor died, he extended its lines througout the country, with offices in, among other European centers, London, Paris and Berlin. The first shining demonstration of the agency's enterprise was in the world-wide fame its exploits brought to Atlantic City as one of the great resorts on the Atlantic coast. In this work he was assisted by the "Atlantic City Press" which, after he had established it, progressed from a mere hotel medium to the leading news medium of the coast, and by the subsequent establishment, as its evening complement,

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of the "Atlantic City Union." The work of the advertising agency required so much of his attention that he eventually leased both the papers to young employees who had won his confidence.

Governor Edge had begun his political career as Journal Clerk of the State Senate when the war between Spain and the United States broke out, in 1898. He participated in the organization of the Morris Guards, an independent military company of Atlantic City which mustered into service during the war as Co. F., Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned as its 2nd Lieutenant. Later he was Captain of Co. L. Third Regiment N. G. N. J.; and Governors Murphy and Stokes put him on their personal staffs. He afterwards became Chief of the Ordinance Department, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the staff of Major General C. Edward Murray. There is a Walter E. Edge Garrison of the Army and Navy Union in Atlantic City; and Mr. Edge is also the head of the Boy Scout movement in Atlantic City.

Mr. Edge's rise in the politics of the state was rapid after the war was over. In 1904 he was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket and in 1908 a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated President Taft. A year later he was elected to the Assembly from Atlantic county, and achieved the rare distinction, in his first year, of being chosen as the Republican leader on the floor. In 1910 he was promoted to the State Senate; and two years later he was made majority leader on the floor of that chamber. Re-elected in 1913, he served in 1915 as President of the body; and while in that position was Acting Governor of the state during the five weeks Governor Fielder was in California attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

In the Senate he initiated and promoted much of the important constructive legislation of the later years. His study of conditons in the labor field led him to frame the Workmens Compensation Act, one of the first practical working-laws in the country, and he pushed it to the statute book. He promoted, too, the enactment of the ten-hour law for working-women and secured legislation safe-guarding factory workers against dangerously constructed work shops and occupational diseases. He was also head of the Economy and Efficiency Commission under which the departmental administrative system of the state was reconstructed in 1915. The State Budget System Bill, aimed to systematize New Jersey finances and make the Governor the responsible head of the fiscal system, and the Central Purchasing Bureau legislation, under which supplies for the state and its institutions are purchased on a wholesale scale and by fixed standards, were also of his initiation. It was he too who thought of legislation abolishing the state census which had been costing the commonwealth about $100,000 a year.

With that record behind him, Governor Edge entered the Republican primaries in 1916 as a "business men's" candidate for the nomination for Governor and distanced his rival, Col. Austen Colgate, in the contest by 3,618 votes. In November he overcame Naval Officer Wittpenn, the Democratic candidate, by just short of 70,000 majority. He was inaugurated on January 15, 1917; and during the first three months of his administration was successful in carrying out a most ambitious program. Adopting his recommendations the Legislature authorized the construction and main-

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tenance of a $15,000,000 highway system, to give New Jersey a great chain of hard surfaced roads. In order to have this work properly done, Governor Edge conceived the idea of going over to New York and securing the services for New Jersey of General George W. Goethals. Agreeing to Governor Edge's plan, the builder of the Panama Canal decided to become the builder of New Jersey's roads. The Governor advanced three projects of major importance—the construction of a bridge over the Delaware at Camden, of a tunnel under the Hudson at New York and of a ship canal across the State from the Delaware to the Raritan—and the State's contract with General Goethals provides that he shall supervise these great undertakings. Fulfilment of a platform promise to increase the franchise tax upon public utilities, alteration of New Jersey's doubtful corporation law to make it conform to the Federal Clayton Act, a law providing for the organization of public school buildings into community centers for the promotion of the industries and agriculture and the education of the immigrant and a home rule statute designed to give municipalities of the State the fullest measure of self-government, and almost certain to relieve the annual legislative sessions of the necessity of considering scores of municipal enabling bills—these and many others of a similar important nature are some of the additional accomplishments of the beginning of the Edge Administration.

As the war cloud gathered over the country shortly after the Governor's inauguration, much of his time has been taken up with the plans for home defense and co-operation with the government in all matters of military preparedness and mobilization of the State's food supply and industries. In this task the Governor has been successful in perfecting state-wide machinery. He also initiated the movement calling into conference in Philadelphia, the Executive and Adjutants General of the five middle-Atlantic States, for the purpose of making certain that the military preparedness plans of these important States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—would be in concert.

Governor Edge was elected United States Senator at the general election in 1918 for a full term, with a plurality of 25,279 over George M. La Monte, Democrat.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON—West Orange, (Llewellyn Park)—Inventor. Born in Milan, O., on February 11, 1847; son of Samuel and Nancy Elliott Edison; married in 1873, to Mary Stillwell (died in 1884)—2nd in 1886, to Mina Miller, daughter of Louis Miller, pioneer inventor, and with Bishop Vincent, founder of the original Chautauqua.

Children: (First marriage) Thomas Alva, William Leslie, Mirian Estelle; (Second marriage) Charles, Madeline and Theodore.

Thomas A. Edison has contributed over 1000 patents and hundreds of unpatented inventions to the development of the new age that has seen the introduction, among other things, of the duplex and quadruplex tele-

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graph, the carbon telephone transmitter, the electric light system, the electric railway, the phonograph, motion pictures, alkaline storage battery, and many other inventions.

The ancestral Edisons, came from Holland about 1730, were descendants of extensive millers on the Zuyder Zee, who took up patents of land along the Passaic river close to Mr. Edison's present home in the Orange mountains. Their first settlement was in Caldwell, (Essex Co.) notable as the birth place of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Edison's grandfather, a Loyalist during the Revolutionary War, fled to Nova Scotia at the outbreak of hostilities; and it was there that his father was born in 1804. The attempt to enforce in Canada the Taxation-without-Representation rule that had precipitated the American Revolution, aroused the elder Edison's resentments; and, returning to the United States, he settled in 1842 in Milan, O., where the inventor was born.

From his earliest childhood Edison was given to original inquiry. He never took anything for granted; he always wanted to know for himself. With his own chemicals and his own appliances he did over again all the experiments the books described. When, at six he saw a goose produce a brood by setting on eggs, he sat on a dozen himself to find out how it all came about. When he learned that seidlitz powder generated gases, he gave a dose to a chum to see if he would go up in the air like a balloon. A fire he built in the barn in pursuit of another inquiry won for him a lashing at the whipping-post in the town square. All the money he could get went for materials and equipments for experimental work; and the most generous of salaries was not enough to keep him above penury. When, even in his later years, the Western Union, on each of two occasions, gave him $100,000 for his inventions, he insisted that the Company, instead of giving him a check for the whole amount at once, pay him in yearly installments of $6,000 each—and he felt quite happy when he had thus assured himself of a steady annual income of $12,000 for sixteen or seventeen years.

Every new situation brought its new device to his mind. He could not come in contact with a contrivance of any kind without trying to see how it could be better utilized in all directions. When the roaches in one of the telegraph offices where he was employed became obstructive, he rigged up a device that electrocuted them as they crawled over the walls. So that he might be free, while an operator in railway stations, to pursue his own inquiries, he made automatic signals for reporting hourly that he was awake and on his job.

The eccentricities of an inquiring mind were beyond the ken of his schoolmaster, who set him down as "addled," and even his father looked upon him as a doubtful subject. But his mother, the daughter of a Baptist minister and herself a school teacher, saw, through them all, the activities of a receptive and thoughtful mind. With little faith in public school methods, she undertook his education herself; and by the time he was twelve years old he had read Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," "Hume's "History of England," "Sear's "History of the World," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and the "Dictionary of Sciences."

Naturally enough he turned the cellar of his home into a laboratory; and, though his father was in comfortable circumstances, with the idea of

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increasing his resources, young Edison secured from the Grand Trunk Railway Company a concession for the sale of papers on its trains. There were idle moments in the long run between Detroit and Port Huron; and, so that these might be employed, he moved his laboratory to the baggage car. That enterprise came to grief when, after a stick of phosphorous fell from the shelf to the floor and set the car afire, Edison was bundled out, appliances and all, with a cruel cuff on the ear, to boot. It is to this boxing that his life-long deafness is due. But he has found advantages even in the affliction. When telegraphing, the noise of other instruments did not bother him; he could hear only the click of that on his table. Again in experimenting on the telephone, he had to improve the transmitter so that he could hear it, and so made the telephone commercial. So, too, with the phonograph. And his nerves have been saved by the deafness; Broadway is as quiet to him as the country village to those who can hear better.

While he was selling on the train, he seems to have been quick to turn to account all the resources his service put within his reach. When the battle of Shiloh was fought and the Rebel General Johnston killed, the surging crowds around the newspaper bulletin-boards in Detroit suggested to him that the people in the towns along his newspaper route would be as deeply stirred; and he had the news bulletined at every station down the line. His usual deliveries were probably 150 papers a day; he ventured this day, however, to take the chance on 1,000. Enormous throngs awaited the coming of the train at every station; and, in the scramble, the price of the paper went up at each stop. He could have sold 1,000 more at 25 cents a piece. Meanwhile, as a side line he established little stationery stores in two of the towns on the line, setting chums to run them, and set up and printed the "Weekly Herald."—the first newspaper ever printed on a train.

Telegraphing was then in its infancy, and he was interested in the machinery that made it possible. He rigged an apparatus of primitive design between his home and that of a chum for the interchange of messages; and a little time after, saving the child of the station agent at Mount Clemens from being crushed beneath the wheels of a dashing train, the operator volunteered to instruct him in the art of telegraphing. Thus Edison was introduced to the telegraph world. Having acquired some skill at the key, he led a nomadic career through the West, taking jobs wherever he could find them—the Civil War was on at the time; expert telegraphers were at the front, and jobs were easily secured—and he had just lost a position in St. Louis, because some sulphuric acid with which he had been experimenting ate through the ceiling into the President's office, when his friend Adams, wrote to him from Boston that he thought he could get him a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Edison was barely 21 when he came East without a cent and was put to work at once. While in that service he invented a machine—his first invention—for the rapid recording of the vote in the House of Representatives in Washington. Its acceptance by the Government would have put an end to filibustering and other dilatory parliamentary obstructions, and the new machine met with no favor among the officials of Congress. The stock ticker was just then coming into vogue. That in the New York

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office got out of gear one night, when War excitement on the Exchanges was high, and the moneyed men of the city beseiged the office to learn the reason for the suspension of reports. Pandemonium reigned for a while. Dr. Law, the President of the Company, rushed in, in a desperate frame of mind, to ask if anybody could put the machine in order. Edison, who had been meanwhile making some explorations on his own account, answered, in his quiet way, that he guessed he could fix it; and within an hour he had it in running order again. He was without regular occupation at that time. Dr. Law called him to his office and made his head swim by telling him that he was engaged at a salary of $300 per month.

Soon after that, "The Telegraph" printed the card of "Pope & Edison, Electricians," and the young telegrapher was in business for himself. Colonel Marshal Lefferts, the President of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, called Edison in to make further improvements in the ticker machinery and he brought the system to a state of perfection that increased its commercial value enormously. When he had submitted a whole line of rapid-fire inventions and they had been approved and accepted and made part of the company's system, Lefferts called Edison in to say to him that he thought it was about time to think of a settlement. It occurred to Edison that he might get along comfortably enough with $5,000, but as the hours passed, he found his assurance not equal to the suggestion of so large an amount and his hopes toned down to $3,000. When at last he was face to face with Lefferts and was asked to fix his price, even his -3,000 courage failed him; and he falteringly suggested to the Colonel that he might himself make an offer. The Colonel almost threw him off his feet by asking him how $40,000 struck him.

When Edison presented his $40,000 check to the bank paying-teller, it was shoved back to him with a mumbled observation; and he thought he had been made the victim of a practical joke till he was advised that he must write his name on the back of it if he expected to get his money. Edison lost no time in presenting the check again in proper shape; but when the $40,000 was handed to him he was up against the other proposition of how he could take care of it. Coming out to Newark he sat up all night with the cash in his pocket; and the next morning Colonel Lefferts relieved his anxiety about it by showing him how to open a bank account and put it on deposit.

Edison had now something with which to start in business. The beginning was made in a building in Newark; but, for years before he had established himself in West Orange, his later shop in Menlo Park was famous as the Mecca of scientific pilgrims. In December, 1914, the West Orange plant was almost destroyed by fire. Early next morning gangs of men were at work clearing the wreck. Hundreds more were added before night; and work was continued twenty-four hours a day. Within thirty-six hours after the fire Mr. Edison had given full orders for the complete rehabiliation of the plant.

In Newark he was chiefly busy with the stock ticker machine; but he worked on many inventions in other lines, including the motograph, automatic telegraph systems, duplex, quadruplex, sextuplex and multiplex telegraph systems and paraffin paper, carbon rheostat, etc. His success with the quadruplex systems made possible the receiving of four messages over

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one wire at the same time, and its acceptance by the telegraph world has saved the expenditure of an enormous sum of money for telegraph wires.

While the telephone is the invention of Alexander Graham Bell, it was Edison's invention of the carbon transmitter which made the telephone commercially available. Edison had himself, before Bell applied for his patents, filed a caveat for an apparatus analyzing complex sound waves; but it did not occur to him that that apparatus could be made useful in carrying the human voice till Bell came forward with his invention. Even after Bell had taken out his patent and put some of his machines on the market, the faintness of the speech on a distanct connection rendered the original telephone system doubtful as a commercial proposition. It was not till Edison invented the carbon transmitter that it began to find popular favor. That was the time when President Orton of the Western Union paid Mr. Edison one of the $100,000 rewards that Edison consented to accept only in yearly installments of $6,000 each. The second $100,000 accepted on the same terms, was given him for the electro-motograph; and he received $150,000 additional from a London company for a loud speaking telephone.

While engaged on some of his experiments Edison observed that, when a disc of paper embossed with dots and dashes was moved very rapidly, the vibration of the lever produced an audible note, and the phonograph for the reproduction of the human voice came to his mind as a possibility. Patent was issued by the United States Patent office within two months after application without a single reference; and the first machine was exhibited in the rooms of "Gail Hamilton," authoress and sister of James G. Blaine, in Washington. It attracted the attention of the statesman and diplomats and scientists of the country; and President Hayes called Mr. Edison to the White House one night late and aroused the women of the household from their slumbers to listen to the new wonder. The inventor was at work on the improved disc phonograph for several years and an instrument and records that reproduce vocal and instrumental music with absolute fidelity and sweetness commenced a new era in phonographic machines.

But perhaps no invention of Mr. Edison's has done so much for the public advancement as his incandescent lamp, which is lighting the homes and offices and pleasure places of the world. The first lamp embodying the principles of the modern incandescent lamp was put in circuit on October 21, 1897 and maintained its incandescence for forty hours. The first public demonstration of the invention was given on December 31, 1879 in the streets and buildings at Menlo Park where underground mains were used; and in 1880 Mr. Edison had prepared the system sufficiently to introduce it commercially. A year later he established the lamp factory at Harrison, (N. J.) and organized and established shops for the manufacture of dynamos, underground conductors, sockets, etc., and in 1883 the first three-wire central station for electric lighting was installed at Sunbury, Pa.

The story of Edison's search for a carbonizable material that could be found in sufficient abundance to meet the demands for the new utility is one of the romances of science. Having satisfied himself that the most serviceable and desirable thing he could find was a bamboo fibre ,he sent emissaries into all parts of the world to hunt for it. Frank McGowan ex-

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plored all of South America, and discovered in the swamps and jungles of the Cordilleras a variety of bamboo 6 to 9 inches in diameter that grew to a height of 75 to 100 feet. School Principal Ricalton of Maplewood made an excursion into the far East that took him beyond the Ganges and into Burmah; and he discovered at Ceylon a bamboo fibre that answered the test 100 to 200 points better than that in use at the Edison lamp factory. By the time these explorations were finished, however, Mr. Edison had made a compound—they call it "squirted" film—that exactly met the requirements and it is still in use in the manufacture of some of the lamps the factories turn out.

The exploration of the electric lighting system meant of course the establishment of great plants for the generation and distribution of the power. Mr. Edison spent years in making further developments of the machinery and apparatus for extending the system to meet commercial requirements. The development of the lighting system involved 149 patents for incandescent lamps and their manufacture, 77 for distributing systems and their control and regulation, 106 for dynamo-electric machines and accessories, 43 for minor parts, such as sockets, switches, safety catches, meters, underground conductors and parts, etc. The first central station was established on Pearl street for the commercial illumination of the district included between Wall, Nassau, Spruce and Ferry streets, Peck Slip and the East River, a business area nearly a square mile in extent.

What Mr. Edison has done in the world of pleasure in the moving picture line is attested by the wonderful popularity of the picture-show places all over the world. The idea that underlies the invention is scarcely a new one. Ducos had exploited it in France away back in '64, but he was handicapped by the shortcomings of photographing. Senator Leland Stanford was first instrumental in exhibiting a motion picture—as the result of a bet that, at some point in its gait, a running horse leaves the ground entirely. A number of instantaneous photographing machines were placed along the line of a race course; and when a horse was driven over it, his passing movements were caught by the machines. The succession of resulting films, made to revolve with great speed, produced the visual illusion of a horse in motion and the pictures were exhibited to wondering crowds in New York and elsewhere. It remained, however, for Mr. Edison to perfect the machinery for the production of the motion pictures.

Mr. Edison's inventions have also been adapted to furnish power for electric railways, in which art he was a pioneer in the year 1880. The first life-size electric railway for freight and passengers was installed at Menlo Park between 1880 and 1882. In September of 1882 Mr. Edison commenced the operation of the first commercial station, in New York City, for the distribution of electric current for light, power and heat.

Mr. Edison in 1871 assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, to make the first successful working model. In the summer of 1878 he went with an astronomical party to Rawlings' Wyo., to test his microtasimeter during a total eclipse of the sun. In 1880 he invented the magnetic ore separator which draws the metal from the ore; and between 1891 and 1900 came his inventions of the giant rolls for breaking large masses of rock and the three-high rolls for fine crushing.

Since the outbreak in 1914 of the war between the Central powers

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and the Entente allies, Mr. Edison has devoted much time to the solution of various problems growing out of the suspension of shipments of chemicals from Germany. Being the largest individual user of carbolic acid in the United States he found himself in danger of being compelled to close his factories because of the embargo on exportations. He devised a plan for making carbolic acid synthetically, set gangs of men working twenty-four hours a day to build a plant, and on the eighteenth day was making the acid. Within four weeks the plant could turn out a ton a day. Early in 1915 Edison found he was in danger of being unable to obtain a continuous supply of benzol, from which he made his synthetic carbolic acid. He arranged with two coke oven plants to put in benzol plants of his own. The first one at the Cambria Steel Company's plant at Johnstown, Pa., was put into operation in forty-five days. The second one, at Woodward, Ala., was completed in sixty days. Ordinarily, it requires about nine months to install a benzol plant. Two other benzol plants were put in operation within sixty days.

Edison next conceived the idea of helping out the textile and rubber industries by making myrbane, aniline oil and aniline salt, always in great demand and previously imported from Germany. Having mastered the literature on the subject, he installed a plant in forty-five working days, commenced deliveries in June, 1915, and is still continuing the manufacture of these chemicals. The fur dyeing industry and other arts were suffering from a great scarcity of paraphenylenediamine, formerly imported from Germany. Edison also uses it in the manufacture of records for his Diamond Disc Phonographs. Being unable to procure it, he experimented in his laboratory until he found a way to make it. Much pressure was brought to bear on him to supply some to the fur dyers and he equipped a separate plant for this, and has been supplying it to the public for more than two years.

EDWARD IRVING EDWARDS—Jersey City. (29 Duncan Avenue.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Jersey City on December 1st, 1863; son of William W. and Emma J. (Nation) Edwards; married at Jersey City, on November 14th, 1888, to Jule B. Smith, daughter of William A. and Fannie E. Smith, of Jersey City.

Children: Edward Irving, Jr., born March 1st, 1890; Elizabeth Jule, born January 15th, 1902.

Edward I. Edwards is President of the First National Bank in Jersey City, one of the important financial institutions in New Jersey; and for five years was Comptroller of the State of New Jersey. His father and brothers have been prominent in the business and political life of Hudson County for the past fifty years. While officiating as State Comptroller, Mr. Edwards devised and secured the passage of the new Inheritance Tax Law under which the State's revenue from that source has increased from $700,000 to over $3,000,000 per year. The Democratic joint meeting that re-

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elected him to the State Comptrollership gathered in Trenton at the opening of Governor Fielder's administration in 1914. The state's resources were not at the time equal to the demands upon them, and the outlook was that the new administration would be forced to, for the first time in thirty years, impose a state tax to meet deficiencies. The imposition of a direct tax was likely to have a bad political effect; and it was at that juncture that Comptroller Edwards came to the rescue with the suggestion of a law increasing the receipts from inheritances. The act was shaped up under his direction, laid before the Governor for his approval and adopted by the legislature. It subjects lineal heirs to a progressive rate tax with an exemption of $5,000 to each lineal. The receipts under the new act were large enough to avert the state tax menace.

Comptroller Edwards also fathered what is known as the Requisition Act which makes it impossible for any of the departments or institutions of the state to over draw their respective appropriations. Prior to the passage of the act, both had been in the habit of exceeding the amount apportioned to them in the annual budget and depending upon the legislature of the following year to order the payment of their excesses. The exhaustion of their funds before the end of the fiscal year, with large accounts still outstanding, brought frequent embarrassment not only to the State Treasury, but, more, to the merchants and others who had furnished supplies or rendered services. Comptroller Edwards insisted that both the departments and institutions should ask the state in their estimates for all they would need during the year and that they should not be permitted to go beyond the amount the legislature allowed. His Requisition Act therefore required that no obligation could be incurred unless the institution had to its credit sufficient funds to meet it, enforced a reasonable economy on the part of the administrative officials and guaranteed to the merchants of the state the prompt payment of their accounts.

Comptroller Edwards was educated at Public School No. 13 and the High School of Jersey City. He entered the class of 1884 at the University of the City of New York, but left college at the end of his Junior year. After spending some time in the law office of his brother, ex-Senator William D. Edwards, he accepted a position in the First National Bank of Jersey City, where he remained for seven years. His health impaired by the confining nature of his work at the bank, he left, and was, for some years, engaged in the general contracting business of Edwards Brothers.

In 1898 he entered the service of Jersey City in its tax department and was clerk to the Martin Act Commission, during the busy years of that Board. In 1903, at the suggestion of Edward F. C. Young, President of the Martin Commission, he re-entered the service of the bank as an assistant to the President; shortly afterwards he became cashier and a director, and on October 13, 1916, he was elected President of the bank. He is also vice-president and a director of the Merchants National Bank of Jersey City and connected with a number of other banking and business houses.

In politics a Democrat, he had been for many years a member of the Hudson County Democratic Committee. It was in 1911 that the joint meeting of the legislature elected Mr. Edwards, who was then Cashier of the First National Bank, to the office of Comptroller of the Treasury. At the end of his three year term, in 1914, he was re-elected.

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In November, 1918 he was nominated by petition for the office of State Senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Cornelius S. McGlennon. Mr. Edwards was elected at the general election by over 21,000 majority.

Mr. Edwards is a member of Bergen Lodge 47, F. & A. M., the Carteret Club, Jersey City; the Trenton Country Club, the National Democratic Club of New York City, the Bankers Club of America and the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

EDWARD EHLERS—Rockaway, (Church St.)—Iron Manufacturer. Born at New York, N. Y., April 13, 1876; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ring) Ehlers; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., November 18th, 1903, to Florence K. Meyer, daughter of John N. and Ida (Booth) Meyer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Anna C., born July 18, 1905; Florence E., Nov. 19, 1911; Edith M., Oct. 20, 1915, and Edward, Jr., Oct. 20, 1915.

Edward Ehlers was educated chiefly in the public schools of New York City, and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa.

He has resided in New Jersey for the past fifteen years, at Rockaway, having come from his native city in 1903, at the age of twenty-seven years.

In connection with his interests in the iron manufacturing business, Mr. Ehlers is President of the Rockaway Rolling Mill, the Rockaway Operating Co., the Kent Iron & Steel Corp. of Brooklyn, the Bronx Iron & Steel Co. of New York City. He has also been President of the First National Bank of Rockaway since 1917.

Despite the fact that his business activities have naturally required a great deal of his time and attention, Mr. Ehlers has also been able to take an active part in the civic and political affairs of the state and city in which he lives. During the years 1914 to 1917, he was the mayor of Rockaway, having been elected on the Republican ticket, and in 1915 and 1916, he was chairman of the Morris Co. Republican Committee. In addition, he was the chairman of the Rockaway Chapter of the Red Cross, and in connection with his business, the Treasurer of the Employers Association of Arch Iron Workers, New York City, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Bar Iron Institute, being also the only honorary member of this organization.

His club memberships are the Machinery Club of New York City, Lambs Club of New York City, N. Y. A. C. of New York City, Rockaway River Country Club, Denville, N. J. Associated Charities, Daytona, Fla., B. P. O. E., Dover, N. J., Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M., Dover, N. J., Jr. O. U. A. M., Rockaway, N. J., and the Morris County Auto Club of which he is trustee.

SIGMUND EISNER—Red Bank.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Horazdiowitz, Bohemia, Aus-

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tria, on Feb. 14th, 1859; son of Michael and Catharine (Brumel) Eisner; married at Red Bank, on Jan. 13, 1885, to Bertha Weis, daughter of Elias and Hannah Weis, of Red Bank.

Children: H. Raymond, J. Lester, Monroe, Victor.

Sigmund Eisner is President of the Sigmund Eisner Company, in whose plant in Red Bank, uniforms for the United States and for nearly every nation in Europe and Central and South America are made. Since the outbreak of the European war his company has had large orders from England, Italy and their allies for the furnishing of army uniforms and accoutrement.

Mr. Eisner was educated at the public schools across the seas, and came to this country in 1880. The business which has grown into such large proportions, started in his manufacture of clothing in a very small way. Through his energies it grew rapidly and eventually necessitated the great plant in which it is now conducted. The Sigmund Eisner Company are the largest manufacturers of uniforms in the United States and produce more uniform garments than any other concern in the world.

Mr. Eisner has not lost sight of his duties to the community in which he has made his home, and he has served as Water Commissioner, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and as Commissioner of Playgrounds of Red Bank and is one of the Governors of the Long Branch Hospital. He has interested himself too in the problems for the solution of which the State Charities Aid Society was created and is one of its Vice Presidents.

ADDISON ELY — Rutherford. — Lawyer. Born in Westfield, Mass., May 23, 1853; son of William and Emeline (Harrison) Ely; married in 1874, to Emily J. Johnson of Connecticut Farms.

Children: Addison Ely, Jr., lawyer, Rutherford; Seth Harrison Ely, lawyer, Dover; Sandford D. Ely, Postmaster, Rutherford; William H. J. Ely, lawyer, Rutherford; Leon Abbett Ely, farmer, Rutherford; Hiram Baldwin Ely, instructor in mathematics at Westpoint; J. S. T. Stranahan Ely, midshipman, Annapolis; Mrs. F. H. Woodward, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Waldo M. Abbott, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Miss Clara Ely, War Service, Washington. Of these Captain Hiram B. Ely, a graduate of West Point, First Lieutenant Addison Ely, Jr., Lieutenant William H. J. Ely and J. S. T. Stranahan Ely, Midshipman, were officers in the army during the period of the German War.

Mr. Ely is descended from families living in Massachusetts since early colonial times. Captain Levi Ely who was killed in the battle of Mohawk during the Revolution was his great grandfather and he had not less than twenty-five ancestors bearing the name of Ely, Harrison and Baldwin at the battles of Lexington and Concord, the battle of Bunker Hill and the Seige of Boston. His grandfather on his mother's side was related to President William Henry Harrison, whose grandson, Benjamin Harrison, later was also President of the United States.

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Upon the death of Mr. Ely's mother in '62 the family moved to Bloomfield. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. At eighteen he became a teacher in the District School in Connecticut Farms and afterwards principal of the Caldwell High School and the High School at Rutherford. He was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1888, becoming a counselor in '91; and has since practiced his profession at his office in Bergen County and has been active in social and political life in Bergen County.

In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress and in 1900 a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Kansas City. He connected himself with Co. C, 3rd Regiment N. G. N. J. in 1872 and in 1893 became Captain of Co. L, 2nd Regiment. In '98 he served in the Spanish-American War and was Provost Marshal of General Lee's Corps at Jacksonville. He resigned from the N. G. N. J. in 1904.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT—Atlantic City.—Jurist. Born at May's Landing, March 7, 1857; son of Thomas Doughty and Anne Pennington Endicott.

Children: Mrs. H. K. Read; Thomas Pennington; Allen Brown; Paul Davis.

Allen B. Endicott, who is widely known as a jurist in South Jersey, was for eleven years City Solicitor of Atlantic City, served meanwhile as Collector of Atlantic County for the six years following May of 1883, was Common Pleas Judge of the county for more than six years, Circuit Court Judge for seven years and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Rescue Mission, and of the New Jersey Sunday School Council of Adult and Bible Class Work. His first appointment as Presiding Judge of the county courts came from Governor Griggs. He served only the single term at that time but, in 1898, he was again appointed by Governor Griggs. In December, 1903, Governor Murphy nominated him to the State Senate for Circuit Court Judge to fill a vacancy caused by the death, in November of that year, of James H. Nixon. While he has not been active in the politics of late years, Judge Endicott is Republican and Governor Wilson, who was in office at the time, being a Democrat, he failed of reappointment in 1911, but was the same winter appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a position which he declined to resume the practice of law with his son as partner.

Judge Endicott acquired his early education in the local schools, and, subsequently attending the Public Institute at Hightstown, graduated in June, 1876, with the Ph. B. degree. He read law with Peter L. Voorhees of Camden and graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879.

Judge Endicott was President of the New Jersey Bar Association in 1905-1906. He is the organizer and teacher of the four hundred members of the Allen Brown Bible Class of the First Presbyterian Church and is superintendent of Adult Bible Class Work in Atlantic County. Besides the Ph. B. degree conferred by Peddie Institute he holds the LL. B. degree from

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the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Peddie Institute and of the Board of Governors of the Atlantic City Hospital and President (since its organization in 1889) of the Union National Bank of Atlantic City.

BRITTON D. EVANS—Morris Plains.—Alienist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Caroline County, Maryland, October 1, 1858; son of Dr. Lewis W. and Lucinda (Boone) Evans; married in 1889 to Addie E. Dill, a native of Maryland, but at that time a resident of Wilmington, Delaware.

Children: Britton Buckley, Margaret Snow, Helen Sothern and Louise Duroc.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, who has been Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains for more than twenty-five years, and now Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, and who is in high repute as an authority on mental disease, is a direct descendant, on his father's side, of Christmas Evans, eminent Welsh divine, and, on his mother's side, of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. His father, a graduate of two of the medical schools of Philadelphia and a practitioner for many years in that city, was first married to a Miss Patton; Lucinda Boone was his second wife. Dr. Evans' grandfather, Colonel Britton Evans, served under General Harrison in the war of 1812, with the rank of Lieutenant of Artillery, took part in the war with Mexico, and in the Florida war, and at the time of his death was organizing a company to go to Greece to help her in her struggle for independence against Turkey. His original commission, signed by Presidents Monroe and Madison, and also the original credentials which enabled him to organize a company in aid of the Greeks, are in the possession of Dr. Evans.

Dr. Evans was reared to manhood in his native state, acquiring an academic education which prepared him for the activities of life. Later he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He located for active practice, in Millington, Kent County, Maryland, and continued thus employed for two years, when he was appointed upon the staff of surgeons of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Without solicitation on his part, he was called to the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, in which capacity he served for nearly five years, gaining a valuable experience. He then resigned in order to accept the position of Medical Superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Feeble-Minded; and in a very short period he was offered the position of Medical Director of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains—this being tendered to him for his efficiency and ability in psychiatry and the care and treatment of the insane.

He entered upon his duties there on June 1, 1892. He had not been there a year when he promoted the change of the name of the institution from "The Morristown Asylum" to "The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains." The term "asylum" signifies a place where mentally in-

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firm persons are kept and protected against the vicissitudes incident to the struggle of life, while a "hospital" is, in addition, an institution where persons who are ill, whether mentally or physically, are treated by the most up-to-date methods. For this purpose numerous infirmaries and operating rooms have been opened, where patients are treated in bed and receive all the nursing care and medical attention their cases need.

He has also, with the co-operation of the Board of Managers, established a training school for nurses, from which since October 30, 1894, 240 have been graduated. A new dormitory building, with a capacity for 600 patients, a home for nurses, and buildings for the isolation and treatment of the insane of the hospital suffering from tuberculosis, have been erected, and a number of new departments established. The number of patients on June 1, 1892, when Dr. Evans assumed the office of Medical Director, was 939 and at the present date about 2700.

Dr. Evans has appeared as witness in many cases in the Federal Courts, in New York State and New Jersey and other states, among the important of which being the Preusser case in Albany, New York, the Teranova case in New York City, the James Joseph Gallagher case, the J. Armstrong Chaloner case, the case of Mrs. Bradley for the murder of U. S. Senator Brown of Utah, in Washington, D. C., and in the two Thaw trials and the subsequent habeas corpus proceedings.

His contributions to the medical literature of the world, on nervous and mental diseases, have been numerous and valuable. Among those which have appeared in print, are: "The Inebriate as a Producer of Dependents," "State Care of the Insane," "The Nurse and Her Mission," "The Therapeutic and Economic Value of Diversional Occupation," "The Treatment of Paresis," "Court Testimony of Alienists," "Court Testimony of Medical Experts in Mental Diseases" and others.

Dr. Evans is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the National Society for the Study and Care of Epileptics or Insane, the National Conference of Charities and Correction, ex-President of the Morris County Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Temperance Reform League of Boston, a society organized for the scientific study and care of inebriety, a member of the staff of All Souls Hospital, Morristown, ex-President of the Tri-County Medical Society, Councilor of the American Congress of Internal Medicine for the State of New Jersey, and Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife.

JOHN DAVIS EVERITT—Orange, (335 Central Ave.)—Banker. Born at Orange, N. J., Nov. 6th, 1858; son of Isaac J. and Martha Britton (Armstrong) Everitt; married at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26th, 1888, to Marguerite Spence Willard, daughter of Dr. Sylvester D. and Susan E. (Spence) Willard of Albany, N. Y.

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Children: Eleanor Willard Greene, Aug. 2, 1891; John Willard, July 4, 1895; Theodore Trail, Dec. 28, 1899; Sylvester Dudley, Aug. 2, 1901, died Dec. 21st, 1906.

John Davis Everitt is the son of Isaac J. Everitt, who was born in Montague, Sussex County, in 1825, and who was the son of John D. Everitt.

Mr. Everitt was educated in public and private schools of Orange. For twenty-five years (1893 to 1918) he was the head of the firm of John D. Everitt & Co., at No. 6 Wall street, New York, in the bond business, but he discontinued his interests with this concern about a year ago. At the present time he is President of the Orange National Bank, the Trust Company of Orange, N. J., the Orange Valley Bank, and also of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Company of New York, as well as being a director in the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of New York, and Vice President of the Georgin Light, Power & Railways Co.

Mr. Everitt has also taken considerable interest in civic and political affairs. He has been the Treasurer of the City of Orange Sinking Fund Commission for the past twenty-five years, and was Treasurer of the Republican State Committee during the Taft campaign in 1912. In 1916-1917, he was the President of the New Jersey Bankers Association. During 1916, Mr. Everitt was also President of the Essex County Bankers Association, and since 1908 has been Treasurer of the Orange Memorial Hospital.

In the first and second Liberty Loan Campaigns, he was the Chairman of the committee which had in its charge, the Oranges of New Jersey. This body was separated during the 3rd and 4th Loan but Mr. Everitt selected the men who made a success of the war loan drives in East, West and South Orange, and later took charge of the Orange proper himself.

Mr. Everitt is a member of the Essex County Country Club, New England Society of Orange, Suffolk County Country Club and the Bellport Yacht Club, L. I.

WILSON FARRAND—South Orange.—Head Master. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born Sept. 22, 1862; son of Samuel Ashbel and Louise (Wilson) Farrand, and brother of Max Farrand, Professor of History, Yale College, and of Livingston Farrand, President University of Colorado; married at Boston, on Nov. 23, 1889, to Margaret Washburne Walker, daughter of James P. and Mary A. Walker, of Boston, Mass.

Children: Margaret L., Katharine, and Dorothy W.

Wilson Farrand is Head Master of the Newark Academy, which was founded in 1792, and of which his father became head in 1859. He is one of a family of brothers who are distinguished in the educational and scholastic life of the country. Mr. Farrand achieved a high reputation in college for his literary proficiency, and bore away the first Lynde Debate prize when he graduated from Princeton University with the class of '86; and

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has been a frequent speaker at dinners and on other public occasions. He was for six months Assistant Editor of Scribner's Magazine, edited Carlyle's "Essays on Burns" in 1896 and Tennyson's "Princess" in 1898; and has written and lectured considerably on literary topics.

Those, however, of his papers that have attracted most attention have been on educational topics. He has been particularly effective in the movement to bring about uniformity in the matter of college entrance requirements and in establishing the relations of the schools to the colleges. His address before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland in November, 1893, described by the "Educational Review" for January, 1894, as "a lucid and cogent paper on the work in preparatory schools in English," resulted in the appointment of a committee (with Mr. Farrand for a member) to secure uniformity in college requirements in English. The adoption of the first uniform entrance requirement in any subject by the American colleges followed; and Mr. Farrand, since its foundation, has been a member of the National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English—for a number of years past, its Secretary. With President Butler, of Columbia University, he was on the committee that planned the organization of the College Entrance Examination Board, and is yet chairman of its Committee on Examination Ratings and a member of the Committee of Review.

A paper which he read before the School Masters' Association in 1905 on the question whether college requirements are too great in quantity led the Association to devote all of its meetings for a year to the consideration of the subject; and as the result of a second paper, laid before the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, a halt was called on the tendency to increase college requirements and in many cases they were distinctly reduced.

Dr. Farrand was President of the School Masters' Association of New York (1895-6); and in his inaugural speech made a plea for a reform of college entrance requirements that moved President Seth Low, of Columbia, and President Eliot, of Harvard, to unite in calling a conference for a discussion of the problem. The conference was attended by representatives of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, and by representatives of the secondary schools. Mr. Farrand was chairman of the committee charged with the selection of the Secondary School representatives, and participated, besides, in the general work of the Conference. At the annual meeting, at Johns Hopkins University, of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, Mr. Farrand returned to the subject with a striking address.

When in 1906 a new committee, known as the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools, was organized, Mr. Farrand was named to represent the College Entrance Examination Board, which, with the Carnegie Foundation, the Association of State Universities and the various associations of colleges and secondary schools, had delegates in attendance. Mr. Farrand, as First Vice President, became President of the Conference. Its influence is felt throughout the College system of the country; and Mr. Farrand's position on it has enabled him to establish intimate relations and co-operation with some of the leading educational authorities of the nation.

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In 1909 Mr. Farrand was elected Alumni Trustee of Princeton University for a term of five years, and in 1914 was re-elected for a second term. His educational experience and wide acquaintance with school and college men especially qualify him for work of this kind, and ever since his first election to the Board he has been one of its most active and influential members.

Dr. Farrand's early education was acquired at the private school conducted by his father in New York City, and at the Newark Academy. Upon his graduation there in 1878, he passed entrance examinations for admission to Princeton University, but, because of his health, decided to suspend his studies for a while and connected himself with a banking establishment in New York City. Returning to his books in 1882, he graduated at Princeton University, with the class of '86. His brief connection with Scribner's Magazine followed. Six months later he was made a Master in the Newark Academy. In '89 he was appointed Associate Head Master and in 1901 became the Head Master of the Academy His administration has built it into one of the leading educational institutions in the East. It has had a long waiting list for years past.

Dr. Farrand holds the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University and Columbia, and Doctor of Letters from Hamilton College. He is a member of the National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English, 1894 (now Secretary), College Entrance Examination Board, 1900, National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Schoolmasters' Association of New York (President 1895-6), Middle States Association Colleges and Preparatory Schools (President 1902); Head Masters' Association of U. S. (President 1911), New England Society of Orange (President 1906-8), President Princeton Alumni Federation of New Jersey, 1909-11, Alumni Trustee Princeton University and Director State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey. He is a Presbyterian. His clubs are the University, Century, Princeton (New York), Essex (Newark), and Nassau (Princeton).

His address is Newark Academy, Newark.

LILLIAN FORD FEICKERT (Mrs. Edward F.)—Plainfield.—Woman Suffragist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in New York City, on July 20, 1878; married to Edward Foster Feickert, of New York.

Lillian Ford Feickert is President of the New Jersey Women Suffrage Association and is now serving her sixth term in that position. She is of English, Scotch and Irish ancestry, her direct ancestors having come to Massachusetts in 1624, in the ship "Fortune." She has lived in New Jersey for sixteen years, and has been active in local and State woman suffrage work for the greater part of that time.

Mrs. Feickert is a Vice Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the

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N. J. Council of Vote Defence, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of several women's clubs.

CHRISTIAN W. FEIGENSPAN—Newark, (53 Lincoln Park.) —Banker and Brewer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Newark, December 7, 1876; son of Christian and Rachel Laible Feigenspan; married December, 1910, to Alis Rule, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Christian W. Feigenspan is the son of the late Christian Feigenspan who came to this country from Germany when a young man and established himself in business here, founding the brewery which bears his name, about forty years ago. He died in 1899, leaving a large fortune.

Mr. Feigenspan was educated in the public schools of Newark, the Barnard School for Boys in New York City, and Cornell University. After completing his studies at the University he spent several years in travel.

Upon the death, in December, 1907, of Christian W. Stengel, President of the Christian Feigenspan Corporation, Mr. Feigenspan was elected President and began his business career. During the eight years since he became the head of the corporation, it has become one of the leading breweries of the country.

About six years ago Mr. Feigenspan became one of the founders and President of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, with a home office in Newark. The Commercial Casualty Insurance Company is now one of the largest financial and insurance institutions of the state.

Mr. Feigenspan was elected President of the Federal Trust Company about a year ago. His experience as Director of the Federal Trust Company, the Union National Bank and the German Savings Bank gave him an insight into the banking business. He had acted as a member of the Auditing Committees of the two first-named banks.

Mr. Feigenspan has been a member of the City Plan Commission since its organization; and he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred for the celebration of Newark's 250th Anniversary, being vice-chairman and a member of the Executive and Finance Committees. He is also a member of the Memorial Building Committee.

During the recent anniversary celebration in Newark, Mr. Feigenspan donated to the City a reproduction of what has been called the finest equestrian statue of the world—that of Bartholomeo Colleoni, by Verrochio, which has been one of the artistic landmarks of Venice since about 1490. This magnificent reproduction, executed by J. Massey Rhind, the well-known Scottish-American sculptor, stands 45 feet high and is an exact copy of the original. The statue is of bronze and the pedestal of Cherokee marble surrounded by a bronze frieze. The statue is erected in Clinton Park, Newark, and its unveiling on July 26th, 1916, with appropriate ceremonies, was one of the features of the city's 250th birthday celebration.

In connection with the alterations and additions to the Memorial Hospital of Newark, Mr. Feigenspan and Mr. William F. Hoffman (also of Newark) have recently given a new building to the hospital to be used

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for the exclusive treatment of children. This new building when completed will have accommodations for twenty-four beds with full hospital equipment.

Mr. Feigenspan is very much interested in photography and has a fine collection of photographs which he has taken. He is much interested, too, in horticulture, and, very fond of outdoor life and sports, has been rated as one of the best shots in the country.

Mr. Feigenspan is a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Down Town Club and many other organizations.

JOHN W. FERGUSON—Paterson, 421 12th Ave.)—Contractor and Civil Engineer. Born at Tiffin, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1857; son of Peter and Maria Jeannette (Bixby) Ferguson; married at Paterson, N. J., on May 25, 1893, to Jennie B. Cooke, daughter of William and Lydia (Stitt) Cooke.

Children: John W., Jr., May 12th, 1894; Arthur Donald, Feb. 17, 1899; Jean B., April 11th, 1906.

John W. Ferguson is a descendant of an ancient Scottish family. Rev. John Ferguson, his immigrant ancestor, was born in Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, Dec. 9, 1877, and was about seventeen years old when he came to this country and first settled with his father at Newport, R. I. After a struggle, became a minister at Attlebor, Mass. He also published a number of discourses and a "Memoic of Dr. Samuel Hopkins," the celebrated theologian, for use in Sunday Schools. His father, (and John W. Ferguson's great-great-grandfather) who was a soldier under the Duke of Marlborough, in the Scott Greys, imigrated from the north of Scotland and settled with his son at Newport, R. I. Averse to fighting against his mother country in the Revolution, however, he returned to Scotland. Years afterward as an old man, he returned to Newport with his wife and family.

John William Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, spent the earlier years of his life in New Haven, Conn., where his parents had removed from Tiffin, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools of New Haven, which he attended to 1875, studying for entrance in the Yale Scientific School. Mr. Ferguson did not become a student at college, however, but turned his attention to practical engineering.

In 1877 he secured a position as rodman in the engineering department of the old Boston and New York Air Line Railroad. One year later he became employed in the same capacity in the engineering department of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad (now Erie R. R.). He remained with this concern until the early part of 1891, and during that time was advanced from one position to another until he reached that of assistant chief engineer of the entire system.

In 1892 he established himself, as a civil engineer and building contractor, in the city of Paterson, N. J. He personally continued this business until 1905, when as a much larger concern it passed under the pro-

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prietorship of the John W. Ferguson Company, incorporated. He remained however at its head as executive and managing officer.

Among the numerous buildings erected by this company, the more important are, the New Jersey State Armory, Hamilton Trust Company, United Bank Building, Colt Building and the Meyer Brothers Department Store Building, all in Paterson; the Kings County Power Station, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hackensack Trust Company Building, Hackensack, N. J., the Babbitt Soap Factory Building, Babbitt, N. J., the Babcock and Wilcox Plant, Bayonne, N. J., the Newark Warehouse, Newark, N. J., the Gera Mills, Forstmann & Huffmann Mills, and the recent large addition to the already vast building of the Botany Mills, of Passaic, N. J., De Laval plants at Trenton, Poughkeepsie, and Peterboro, Ont., the final construction work at Camp Dix and many other important structures.

Mr. Ferguson is a director in the Paterson National Bank, and in 1913 was elected Vice President of the Manufacturing Association of Paterson. In 1903, also, he was one of the principal organizers of the Taxpayers Association of Paterson, and remained as chairman of the Executive Committee during its activities until 1914.

His club memberships are, American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the New Jersey Chapter Society of Sons of the American Revolution, life member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, Engineers Club, Hardware Club, and the Railroad Club of New York, Arcola Country Club.

Mr. Ferguson's business address is 152 Market street, Paterson, N. J.

JAMES CHAMPLIN FERNALD — Upper Montclair. — Clergyman, Author, Editor. Born at Portland, Me., August 18, 1883; (Deceased Nov. 10, 1918—see Vol. 1—1917); son of Henry B. and Mabel C. Fernald; married April 29, 1869, to Mary Beulah Griggs, of Rutland, Vt., one of the early graduates of Vassar College, and a member of the church where he held his first pastorate; after a brief union she died June 7, 1870; June 18, 1873, married to Nettie S. Barker, daughter of Charles Luther and Rachel Maxwell Barker, of McConnelsville, O., graduate of Shepardson College, Granville, O.

ISAAC FERRIS—Merchantville.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 4, 1854; son of Isaac and Dorothea (Lare) Ferris; married at Camden, 1880, to Sarah Yeager, daughter of Henry and Sarah Yeager, of Camden.

Isaac Ferris has been for many years an active factor in the shoe manufacturing industry in the south section of New Jersey. His father

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was a type of the old time shoe maker, employing a few journeymen to assist him at the bench and making his sales to the shoe dealers. Mr. Ferris, while attending the schools of the town, became acquainted with the business of the shop; and by the time he was sixteen years old was as able to fashion a shoe as his father was. He was employed afterwards for a short time in a shoe factory, and soon learned the art of manufacturing by the methods of the later days. He started a little factory of his own in 1876 when he was twenty-two years of age with limited capital, but succeeded well enough to build, in 1884, a larger factory in South Camden. He continued there until 1900 in the management and control of a constantly growing business.

Its magnitude eventually compelled him to provide himself with more ample quarters; and the factory at Second and Market street in Camden was the result. It is still in operation there. The business grew, and in April, 1916, it passed into the hands of a corporation, known as the Ferris Shoe Company, and employing a capital of $2,000,000, which Mr. Ferris helped to organize. While Mr. Ferris is not now active in carrying on the business he is a Director of the company and largely interested in it financially. The company has, besides its factory in Camden, another in Cleveland, O., and has recently put up a third factory in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ferris is a Director in the Camden National Bank and the Security Trust Co., and of several other companies in Camden. His only club membership is with the Manufacturers of Philadelphia.

THOMAS F. FITZGERALD—Trenton, (227 Perry St.)—Journalist and Publisher. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Tullamore, Kings County, Ireland, March 17th, 1844; son of Robert and Mary Fitzgerald; married at Trenton, on Nov. 24, 1885, to Josephine Augusta Lloyd, daughter of Alfred R. and Adelia Lloyd.

Children: Margaret Fitzgerald Hutchinson, born Dec. 28, 1889; Josephine Fitzgerald Stont, born June 26, 1893; Dorothy A., born February 5, 1897; Frances G., born March 27, 1899.

Thomas F. Fitzgerald is descended from the Kildare branch of the Geraldines. His wife is a descendant of American Revolutionary stock on the paternal side, and on the maternal of the sturdy pikemen of the West Ireland. He was educated in the national school of his native town under the tutelage of Hugh McMonagle, an educator of note. He was given a good commercial schooling and in his youth acted as clerk for his father who was then what was known as a "corn buyer." But he had taken a liking in his early youth for newspaper work, and wrote for his home journals.

In 1863 Mr. Fitzgerald immigrated to the United States, landing in New York, where, for a brief period, he served as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. He afterwards made a tour of the South and Southwest in search of fame and fortune without finding either. After a migratory experience lasting seven years he returned to New York with the belief

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that if a young man could not make a livelihood there he could not well succeed anywhere. He met an old school-mate, Patrick Emmett O'Brien, who obtained for him a position on the "New York Herald," as its representative in Trenton, a position which he continued to fill for over a quarter of a century. In addition thereto he was the correspondent of the "Philadelphia Record" and several New Jersey Newspapers.

He relinquished part of this work in 1898, upon becoming one of the proprietors of the "Trenton Sunday Advertiser," one of the leading newspapers of New Jersey. He sold his interest in that newspaper in 1914. In 1877 he began the publication of the Trenton and Mercer County Directory and sold his interest in it in 1917. In 1879 he issued the first number of the present New Jersey Legislative Manual which he improved from year to year until it is now the text book on all matters of interest concerning state and county governments.

Mr. Fitzgerald has attended every session of the New Jersey Legislature since 1872 and his newspaper work has brought him the acquaintance of nearly all the public men of New Jersey, during all that period of 46 years—Governors, Congressmen, Judges, members of the legislature, and leading politicians of all parties. He has been the repository of their confidences and held their friendship, and has himself achieved some favorable notice as a political writer.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of Trenton Council, Knights of Columbus, the New Jersey Legislative Correspondents Club (of which he is dean and whose first President he was) the Trenton Press Club and the Mercer County Democratic League.

Mr. Fitzgerald's summer home is in Belmar.

WILLIAM EDWIN FLORANCE—New Brunswick, (390 George Street.)—Lawyer. Born in Toronto, Canada, April 14, 1865.

William Edwin Florance is Treasurer of the Committee of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America on the Seminary Grounds and Property at New Brunswick, and a trustee of Rutgers College. In public life he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex County and is now member of the New Jersey State Senate.

Senator Florance studied in the public schools of New Brunswick and graduating from the high school of that city, entered Rutgers College. He graduated from there with the class of 1885; and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Chi Psi Fraternity of the College. He studied law in the offices of the ex-United States District Attorney J. Kearny Rice and of the late Justice of the Supreme Court Willard P. Voorhees, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1887 and as a counselor in November of 1890.

Senator Florance has been successively City Collector and City Treasurer of New Brunswick and Mayor of the City. In 1914 ex-Senator George S. Silzer resigned the office of Prosecutor of Middlesex County to accept a Circuit Court Judgeship; and ex-Mayor Florance was made his succes-

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sor. In 1915 he was elected Senator from Middlesex County over William A. Spencer, Republican.

Senator Florance was a member of the State Board of Education by appointment of Governor Stokes from 1905 to 1911. He is President of the New Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Vice President of the National Bank of New Jersey, one of the managers of and counsel for the New Brunswick Savings Institution, a director and counsel for the Security Building and Loan Association, a member of Union Lodge F. and A. M. and a Past Regent of Adelphic Council No. 1,015, Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES H. FOLWELL—Mt. Holly.—Editor and Publisher. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1871; son of Charles H. and Mary A. (Applegate) Folwell; married on April 25, 1894, to Mary Nelson Neill, daughter of Alexander and Ellen L. Neill, of Hagerstown, Md.

Children: Charles H., Jr., born 1895; Elinor Neill, born 1902.

Charles H. Folwell is editor and publisher of "The New Jersey Mirror," of Mount Holly. His father, a well known journalist, was connected at the time of the birth of the son, with the Agricultural Department in Washington. Soon afterwards the elder Folwell returned with his family to Mount Holly, his native town, and purchased "The Mirror," which he published until his death, in 1884. The property was conducted by his estate until the son attained his majority, when he came into possession.

The present editor of "The Mirror" obtained his education at local private schools, the Lawrenceville School and at Greylock Institute, of South Williamstown, Mass. He later took practical courses in printing and newspaper reporting. Under his direction "The Mirror" has been greatly improved and the field of its influence considerably widened. It recently observed its one-hundredth anniversary. During the century of its existence, it has been owned by but two families, the Palmers, by whom it was founded, and the Folwells.

Mr. Folwell is a former President of the New Jersey Press Association of which his father was President more than three decades ago. He is a director of the Camden and Burlington County Railway Company, a subsidiary line of the Pennsylvania system, was Chairman of the Public Safety Committee of Seventy, of Mount Holly, at the outbreak of the war, and is interested in various public and business activities. In politics he is a staunch Republican and takes an active part in State ond County political affairs. He was the first supervisor of Bills of the House of Assembly and organized the office under the new system when the practice of engrossing all legislative bills was superseded by the modern plan of printing the bills. For seven years he was Secretary of the State Water Supply Commission.

Mr. Folwell's mother was a graduate of Bordentown Female College. His wife is of a prominent Maryland family. Her father was President of the Hagerstown Bank and one of the best known of Maryland lawyers and bankers. On her maternal side, Mrs. Folwell is the grand-daughter

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of William Loughridge, the inventor of the air-brake. Mr. Folwell's son, Charles H., Jr., graduated with the class of '17 as a Civil Engineer at Princeton University and is an Ensign in the Navy.

Mr. Folwell is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, of Mount Holly Lodge, No. 848, B. P. O. E., and is connected with other organizations. He attends St. Andrew's P. E. Church, of Mount Holly.

HORACE MANGOLE FOODER—Williamstown, (110 Main St.)—Physician and Assemblyman. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6th, 1884; son of Godfrey and Susan (Peterson) Fooder; married at Camden, N. J., Nov. 24th, 1909 to Mabel Walker, daughter of Charles E. and Anna (Bates) Walker of Blue Anchor, N. J.

Children: Elwood Godfrey, born Jan. 14th, 1911.

Dr. Horace Mangole obtained most of his early education in the public schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was later instructed by private tutors, and after taking up studies in the Medico-Chirvigical College, of Philadelphia, was graduated in 1908.

Within one year after his school training was complete Dr. Fooder took up residence in Williamstown, N. J., and began practice at the place where he now resides for a period of eleven years.

Although most of his time has been taken up with his professional duties, Dr. Fooder has also taken an active interest in civic affairs. From 1913 to 1919 he was a member of the Gloucester County Board of Freeholders and of which he was also a director for two years (1916-1917), at another time he filled the office of Physician to the Board of Health, of Monroe Township, and was later President of the Fire Commissioners of Monroe Township. He was elected member of the General Assembly in 1918 and for a second term in 1919. During the past World's War, he was physician on Draft Board No. 2, of Gloucester County.

Dr. Fooder is a member of the Gloucester County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Medical Club of Philadelphia, Physicians Motor Club of Camden, Elks Lodge No. 293, Camden, Odd Fellows Lodge of Williamstown and Improved Order of Red Men, Williamstown.

Mr. Fooder's business address is 110 Main Street, Williamstown, N. J.

ROBERT DUMONT FOOTE—Morristown, (James Street.)—Farmer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1862; son of John Camtor and Mary (Dumont) Foote; married at Madison, on July 7, 1886, to Marie Gilmour Hopkins.

Robert D. Foote has long been known in the civic and social and financial life of Middle Jersey. He has sometimes been mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for governor and in one cam-

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paign his name appeared in the prints connected with the United States senatorship.

Mr. Foote is a farmer along the larger scientific agricultural lines; and his estate in Morristown is one of the show places of that exclusive region. He came to New Jersey with his parents when he was two years old, was educated at the Charlier Institute in New York City, and, after leaving there, spent five years abroad. Upon his return, he entered actively into the business and social life of Morris County, and he is now President of the National Iron Bank of Morristown.

MINNIE J. FORCE (Mrs. William H.)—Newark, (16 Marshall Street.)—Civic Worker. Born at Jersey City, July 31st, 1868, daughter of Lorenzo and Jennie E. (Edwards) Bixby; married at Waterbury, Conn., August 1st, 1889, to William H. Force, son of John and Adelaide Force.

Children: Wallace W., born December 13th, 1901.

Mrs. Minnie J. Force is President of the New Jersey Division, International Sunshine Society, the largest philanthropic newspaper club in the world. It was incorporated to incite its members to kind and helpful deeds, and is planned to do the things, in unoccupied fields of philanthropy, that will bring the sunshine of happiness to neglected hearts and homes. The state organization has thirty-seven chartered branches all working along different lines for "Sunshine." It gives its attention to city civics, crippled children, the "shut-ins," mending for the blind babies, the prevention of blindness, child hygiene, assisting the Visiting Nurses Association, while the local work is differentiated in town or city according to the needs of the place.

Mrs. Force has been a member of the Society since 1900 when she organized a branch in New Britain, Conn.; coming back to New Jersey in 1906, she was appointed State Recording Secretary of the New Jersey division. She held that position until October 10, 1916, when she was elected President of the Society. In its effort to find a community that no philanthropy was helping, the Society discovered the neglect of blind babies and the Sunshine work of aid there began. There is now at Summit the largest blind babies home, nursery and kindergarten in the United States. It is known as the Arthur Home for Blind Babies.

In 1911 the state included blind babies among its dependents; the society's certificate of endorsement was granted; an appropriation of $365 a year was made for the care of each of the afflicted youngsters, and in 1916 through the Society's efforts the state allowance was increased to $450 per year for each.

Mrs. Force has been Secretary of the International Society's Department for the Blind for four years and a member of the International Board of Directors for three. The other officers of the New Jersey division are: —Vice President, Mrs. A. O. Buch, Elizabeth; Vice President, Mrs. A. F. Beckett, Salem; State Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. George F. Fox, Elizabeth; State

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Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. William Hedden, Irvington; State Treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Simpson, Orange.

ALEXANDER ROBERT FORDYCE, Jr.—West Orange.—Lawyer and Soldier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in New York City, Feb. 13th, 1873; son of Alexander Robert and Margaret Livingston Hall Fordyce; married Nov. 22, 1905; to Ida McCoy, daughter of Josiah and Mary Elizabeth McCoy of East Orange.

Children: Alexander Dingwall, born Dec. 13, 1908.

Colonel Fordyce, graduated from Princeton in 1896, and from the New York Law School in 1898; being admitted to the Bar the same year.

He was a member and President of the State Civil Commission from 1912 to 1916, having been appointed by Woodrow Wilson, when Governor. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1904 and 1905.

In May, 1917, he resigned his commission as Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General of the State and volunteered for the war; was appointed Major; mustered into the United States service, reported for duty in June and has been in active service ever since. He was recommended for promotion and appointed Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1918. His military service began in the Essex Troop in 1900.

Colonel Fordyce comes of distinguished Scotch ancestry.

He is a member of the Princeton, Essex County Country, Piedmont Driving and other clubs.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT—Newark.—Lawyer. Born at Pemberton, March 20th, 1852; son of Andrew Heisler and Hannah A. (Brown) Fort; married at Newark, April 20th, 1876, to Charlotte Stainsby, daughter of William and Margaret Stainsby, both of Newark.

Children: Margretta, Franklin William and Leslie Runyon.

John Franklin Fort comes of a family that has long been prominent in New Jersey affairs. George F. Fort, the Democratic Governor of the state, from 1851 to 1854, was his uncle; and he has himself been active in the political and civic affairs of the state for many years. He gained his preparatory education at private schools in Pemberton and Aaron's Academy in Mt. Holly. He graduated from Pennington Seminary, Pennington, in 1869, and at the Albany Law School, in 1872.

Admitted to the bar in November, 1873, he entered upon the practice of the law in Newark; and almost immediately plunged into the public life of the state. Mrs. Fort's father was the dominating force in the Republican party of Essex at that time and was afterwards State Senator from Essex; and Mr. Fort was allied with that party. He was Assistant Journal Clerk of the Assembly at Trenton in 1873 and 1874. In 1878 he

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was appointed Judge of the First District Court of Newark, serving there till 1886 when he resigned to devote all his time to his growing practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894 that framed amendments to the State's Constitution. In 1896 Governor Griggs appointed him President Judge of the Common Pleas of Essex County and in 1900 Governor Voorhees named him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Governor Fort was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, 1896, 1908 and 1912. In the Convention of 1896, he made the speech that put the name of Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, before the delegates for Vice President of the United States. The oration attracted wide attention and brought Mr. Fort into prominence. In 1908 while he was still on the Supreme Court Bench, the Republican State Convention named him as the candidate for Governor. He appeared before the delegates to accept the nomination, before they dispersed for their homes; and gave a dramatic climax to the day's proceedings by handing his resignation to the Governor, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected in the November following, and served for the three year term, January 1908-1911. Governor Fort pioneered much progressive legislation during his term and had many hard contests with political machine of his party. He secured primary reform, Public Utilities legislation, and the present effective Civil Service law. His fight paved the way for much of the advanced reform legislation that came under Governor Wilson.

The Progressive movement, that later stormed both parties, had been gathering force all during the period of Governor Fort's administration; and Woodrow Wilson, to whom he handed the Great Seal of State in 1911, came to the State House to succeed him, as impersonating the Progressive sentiment of the Democratic party. The exchange of courtesies between the outgoing Republican and the incoming Democratic Governor were very marked; and, indeed, the friendship between them has extended into Governor Wilson's term as President of the United States. It was President Wilson who sent him to Santo Domingo, in 1914, as the Special Envoy of the United States to the Dominion Republic; and later, in 1915, the President commissioned him as a Special Envoy from the United States, to Haiti.

Governor Fort had become in sympathy with the Progressive movement in the Republican party; and the approach of a new Presidential election in 1912 just after the close of his gubernatorial term, found him favoring the nomination, for the first place in the nation, of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, who was making an aggressive fight, as a Progressive, against the renomination of President William H. Taft. The Republican Convention, assembled at Chicago in 1912, named Taft; and the Roosevelt forces held an independent Convention—in Chicago too—and put Mr. Roosevelt in nomination against the President. The split in the party opened the path to the election of Governor Wilson as President. Ex-Governor Fort was a delegate to both of these Republican Conventions—the "Regular" and the "Progressive"—and played an important part in both.

Governor Fort was appointed by the President to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, created under the Act of Congress, approved September 26, 1914, was confirmed by the Senate and entered upon his

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duties March 20, 1917, and is now a member of that important arm of the government. The duties of this Commission relate to the business interests of the country and the question of fair methods of competition. Under the Act creating this Commission it has to do largely with violations of the Clayton Act as well as the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Governor Fort has received the degree of Dr. of Laws from Dickinson, Rutgers, Lafayette, Middlebury, and Seton Hall Colleges, Union and New York Universities and Bloomfield Theological Seminary. He is a member of the Essex, Down Town and New York Republican clubs.

His office is in the Essex Building, Newark.

GEORGE WILLIAM FORTMEYER—East Orange, (69 Arlington Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born at New York, N. Y., April 20th, 1839; son of Frederick and Lroena (Townsend) Fortmeyer; married at Town of Union, N. J., Feb. 19th, 1863, to Phoebe Augusta Deas, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Polhemus) Deas, of the Town of Union, N. J.

Children: Florine Augusta, born June 26, 1864; Ella, born June 27, 1867; Edith, born January 31, 1872; Frederick William, born August 17, 1877; George Rolliman, born June 16, 1874 (deceased October 10, 1896), and Lorena Adelaide, born August 31, 1879 (deceased June 2, 1893).

George William Fortmeyer is a descendant on his father's side of Teuton progenators, that parent coming from Bavaria in 1832. On the maternal side, he comes from old colonial stock, his mother's ancestors having settled in Seneca County between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y., before the Revolution.

Mr. Fortmeyer's principal education was obtained in Madison University (now Colgate University) Hamilton, N. Y., and in New York Free Academy (now College of the City of New York).

Immediately following his school training he became associated with the Home Insurance Company of New York, but after eight months became connected with Robert Colgate & Co., (now the Atlantic White Lead & Linseed Oil Co.), and comprising part of the Atlantic Branch of the National Lead Co. With this concern, he has served ever since—a period of sixty-four years—and of which he is now manager and director.

Mr. Fortmeyer came to New Jersey in 1870. Before that date he resided in New York City, and also for five years in Ossining, N. Y. Almost immediately upon his taking up his residence in East Orange, he became interested in civic affairs, and in 1871 was elected school trustee, which office he held for eight years. He was also President of the East Orange Town Improvement Society for seventeen years, and is credited with being largely instrumental in the early development of East Orange from a township of about three thousand inhabitants to its present size and condition. He was connected with the Sinking Fund Commission of the city for twenty-five years as well as being one of its first members. The old Volunteer Fire Department also claims him as one of its first

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members and at the present date the Exempt Firemen's Association has him enrolled.

During his long membership with the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, Mr. Fortmeyer has been a deacon, an elder and clerk of the Parish, as well as being the President of the Board of Trustees for fifteen years.

His club memberships are, Down Town Association of New York, The Drug and Chemical Club, the Chemical Club, ex-President of the Paint Oil and Varnish Club of New York, President for past seventeen years of the Linseed Association of New York.

Mr. Fortmeyer was made a Mason in Ivanhoe Lodge, of New York, in February, 1869, and was also affiliated with Hope Lodge No. 124 F. & A. M., East Orange. He was also the first elected worshipful master of Hope Lodge, and is an ex-President of the Masonic Veterans Association of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and at the present date is President of the Washington Society of the Grand Lodge, the membership of which is restricted to twenty, and past Grand Master of Masons in New Jersey. He is connected with the Scottish Rites Bodies and is honorary member of the Supreme Council of Thirty-third degree. He is also a member of the East Orange Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a Commissioner of the New Jersey State Reformatory since 1901.

JOHN E. FOSTER—Atlantic Highlands.—Jurist. Born in New York City, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

John E. Foster has been long distinguished in the professional life of the middle section of New Jersey. He has been Prosecutor, County Judge of Monmouth and is now Vice Chancellor.

Vice Chancellor Foster was educated at the schools in New York City and graduated from the Law School of Columbia College in 1886. He had resided for seven years in Monmouth county when he was admitted to the Bar at the November term of 1886, becoming a counselor in 1889. Governor Voorhees appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas in 1900. He served until, in 1904, he was made Presiding Judge of the county courts. Succeeding Governors re-appointed him and he had served for eleven years on that bench when Chancellor Walker, in January, 1916, named him for Vice Chancellor.

SOLOMON FOSTER—Newark, (90 Treacy Avenue)—Rabbi. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Americus, Ga., 1878; son of Meyer Foster; married on June 22, 1904, to Sadie Levy.

Rabbi Foster is the minister of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Newark. As a boy his parents moved to Scranton, Pa., where he attended grammar school and the Preparatory School of the Lackawanna, Lackawan-

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na County, Scranton, and in 1894 he went to the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, O., and the University of Cincinnati to prepare for the Rabbinate. In 1901 he graduated from the University of Cincinnati. During the years 1898 to 1902 he was Associate Librarian of the Hebrew Union College, and in 1901-1902 editor of the Hebrew Union College Monthly. He graduated from the Hebrew Union College, class of 1902, with the valedictorian honors. The same year he was elected Associate Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun; and in 1905, after the retirement of the aged Rabbi Joseph Leucht, he was given charge.

About seven years ago he began to agitate in his congregation for a larger place of worship. This resulted in the erection of the imposing edifice at High St. and Waverley Ave. The dedication of the New Temple took place December 1915, and was attended by Governor Fielder, Mayor Raymond, and the most prominent Rabbis of the country. In connection with the religious school at the Temple, which is under the personal supervision of the Rabbi, he has organized a Normal Class for the training of religious school teachers.

Dr. Foster has interested himself ardently in all works, civic and religious, that make for the uplift of the community around him and of the people generally. In 1903 he was appointed by the Common Council of Newark as the Decoration Day Orator; and in 1916 Mayor Haussling of Newark appointed him a member of the Newark City Celebration Committee of 100. There he was made chairman of the sub-committee on Schools and Philanthropy. He was selected also to serve on the committee charged with the erection of the Memorial Building the City is to put up in South Newark in commemoration of the anniversary. The people by a special vote authorized the expenditure of $1,500,000 upon the building.

Rabbi Foster's activities have been ceaseless, as well, in other directions. Among others he was for five years President of the Wednesday Club, one of the leading clubs of the State, with a membership of 500, among whom are many prominent literary and professional men. He is also a member of the Board of the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences. Before that institute he delivered a course of lectures on Hebrew Literature. He was the organizer, and twice President of the New Jersey Rabbinical Association, is Honorary Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and United Hebrew Charities, member Beth Israel Hospital Board of Directors, served as President of Ezekiel Lodge of B'nai Brith; was organizer of the Philonians, a Jewish literary society of men and women; and, during 1911-12, President of the Alumni of the Hebrew Union College and Corresponding Secretary of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His paper on "The Working Men and the Synagogue," read before that Conference in 1909 and published in their Year Book attracted wide attention. In 1918 Rabbi Foster was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Fraternity of New Jersey. He is also Chaplain of Tdiluminar Lodge of Free Masons, No. 112, located in Newark.

Rabbi Foster is a member of many clubs and organizations in Newark.

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER—Elizabeth, (Salem Avenue)—Banker, Author. Born at Lena, Ill., on Nov. 2nd, 1852; son of

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Joshua D. and Rachael (Montague) Fowler; married at Beloit, Wis., April 30, 1879, to Hilda S. Heg, daughter of General H. C. and Cornelia Heg, of Beloit, Wis.

Children: Charles N. Fowler, Jr.

Charles N. Fowler is a lawyer by profession but has been in the banking business for many years. He was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the National House of Representatives and from 1900 to 1909, chairman of the Committee. He is a recognized authority on financial questions in their relation to legislation, and the author of "Seventeen Talks on the Banking Question" and of "National Issues of 1916."

Mr. Fowler is of English descent. His ancestors came across the seas in 1634—both sides, in the same year. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and prepared for College at Beloit, Wis. He graduated at Yale University 1876, and the University of Chicago Law Department in 1878. Coming to New Jersey thirty-five years ago, he settled in Elizabeth, where he has a handsome home, and engaged actively in the discussion of public questions.

In 1894 Mr. Fowler was nominated for Member of Congress by the Republicans of the third district and elected. Re-elections extended the period of his service over the sixteen years between 1895 and 1911. While chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, he engaged in a controversy with Speaker Cannon that attracted nation-wide attention. In 1910 he became a candidate in the preferential primary for United States Senator and received 36,000 votes.

Congressman Fowler has been noted for his opposition to machine rule in politics and for his independence in dealing with political and public questions. He has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor but has never actively sought nomination.

CHARLES ASA FRANCIS—Long Branch.—Merchant. Born at Keyport on Oct. 28th, 1855.

Charles Asa Francis was for years an active Republican politician in Monmouth county and at one time was regarded as a considerable factor in state politics, having held very many town offices and served in both branches of the Legislature. He is an active church worker, high up in the fraternities, and a conspicuous Jr. O. U. A. M. member.

Educated at the old school in Turkey, a Monmouth county town, and at Freehold, he began business life as clerk for the New Jersey Central Railroad at Sandy Hook. In 1891 he went into the grocery business at North Long Branch as the junior member of the firm of Hoyt & Francis.

Taking to politics he was elected a Commissioner of the town of Long Branch in 1884 and again in '85, '86 and '87. In 1893, on both tickets, he received the total vote at the municipal election for Commissioner-at-Large. He was a member of the Board of Education for some years and in '89

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was elected its Secretary. He has been Mayor of Long Branch and was Postmaster under Presidents Arthur and Harrison.

In 1894 he was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly and re-elected in '96. He was promoted to the Senate of 1897, and re-elected to that of 1900, serving as President until the close of the session of 1902. He has been a delegate to several State Conventions, and served as Alternate or delegate at one or two of the National Conventions.

He is a member of the Long Branch Lodge, F. & A. M.; Standard Chapter, R. A. M.; Corson Commandery, Knights Templar; Sea View Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Hollywood Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Long Branch Council Royal Arcanum, and Progressive Council, Benefit Association, a branch of the Royal Arcanum.

ALDEN FREEMAN—East Orange.—Author and Political Reformer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born Cleveland, O., May 25, 1862; son of Joel Francis and Francis Maria (Abbey) Freeman.

Many of the reforms that resulted from the Progressive movement in New Jersey, and subsequently throughout the country, had their inspiration in agitations that Alden Freeman was largely instrumental in arousing. Mr. Freeman retired from business in 1889; and traveled throughout the world, which gave him opportunities for the study of social conditions and the religious, philosophical and political ideas of other nations at first hand, turned his attention to like problems at home. A subsequent journey across the seas brought him into contact with Count Tolstoi and Prince Kropotkin. The Prince presented him with a copy of his latest book, "The Terror in Russia" inscribed on the fly leaf "To Alden Freeman, the Plucky Pioneer of Free Speech in a 'Free Country.'"

Mr. Freeman is descended directly, on his mother's side, from John Alden of the Mayflower. Among her other ancestors were Jean Vassall, a Huguenot refugee to England who equipped and commanded two ships of war against the Spanish Armada, and William Harvey, envoy sent by Queen Mary to declare war against France in 1557. Judge Seth Alden Abbey, his grandfather, enlisted during the Civil War at the age of 63 as first lieutenant in the 2nd Ohio Cavalry; and Captain Thomas Abbey, his great-great-grandfather, was Adjutant in the Chester (Conn.) Regiment during the Revolution. Captain Abbey's statue stands on the Green in Enfield, Conn. The Freeman immigrant ancestor was Judge Henry Freeman of Woodbridge, whose tombstone stands in the Presbyterian Churchyard amidst the graves of seven generations of his descendants.

Mr. Freeman's early education was acquired in the schools, common and high, of Cleveland, O., and he was graduated at the New York University with the B. S. degree in 1882. In 1881 he was chief editor of the University Quarterly which published the first complete and authorized account of the life and works of Richard Grant White. Later he studied architecture with Lorenzo B. Wheeler in New York and served as loan clerk in the Seaboard National Bank of New York. He became afterwards

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a salesman for Talbot Phillips & Co., wholesale coal dealers, of New York. Retiring from business in 1889 he devoted the next ten years largely to the rearing and training of horses. In his stables at East Orange were many horses that won prizes at horse shows in four-in-hands, tandems and single harness.

When Mr. Freeman returned from Europe in 1902 he entered energetically into movements looking to the reform of political and social conditions in the state. He helped to form the Citizens Union of East Orange and became its Secretary. The Union was organized to advocate the management of municipal affairs on economic business principles and without regard to political considerations and to arouse public sentiment in the conduct of the municipal government. It elected eight of its candidates, and aided subsequently in the defeat of Major Carl Lentz. In 1903 the Union followed up its success by forcing the retirement, from the local Republican leadership of Edgar Williams; and it has since been a powerful influence in East Orange Affairs. It has promoted an independent water supply, tree planting, school lecture system, neighborhood parks and play grounds and election of women to the Board of Education.

When sitting on a grand jury that indicted the directors of the North Jersey Traction Company for the death of nine High School children in the Newark collision of 1903, Mr. Freeman learned of conditions that, disclosed, were followed by important political results. In 1905 he became an independent candidate for Alderman in East Orange and in 1906 made a canvas as an independent candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Freeman was the owner of the Newark weekly paper "Truth" which championed the rights of "plain people"; and, as an advocate of free speech, opened his barn to Emma Goldman when she was barred by the East Orange police from a public hall. He was identified with the defeat of the constitutional judiciary amendments which he regarded as designed to increase the power of the corporations over the courts of the state. He was early in the fight for limited franchises, and a lieutenant of Everett Colby in his fight against special privilege. His book, "A Year in Politics" and a pamphlet on "Corporation Rule in New Jersey" were factors in the discussions over the relations of the corporations to the communities. The source of the reforms in the new primary law, in the new railroad tax law, in that for the taxation of public utility franchises and the state civil service commission, is to be found in the theories which Mr. Freeman has forced into discussion.

In 1914, in collaboration with Hester E. Hosford, he published "The Forerunners of Woodrow Wilson," and in 1917, "A Memorial of Captain Thomas Abbey and the Abbey Family."

Mr. Freeman in 1900 founded the New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants and was its historian for several years. He is a trustee of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, was for ten years a member of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Council of the Founders and Patriots of America. He was Treasurer of the Council of the Huguenot Society of America, and of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee which did preliminary work for the Jamestown Exposition. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Players, National Arts, Reform, City and New York Yacht clubs of New York City, the Washington

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Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the New England Society of Orange, the Essex County County Club, the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Veteran Corps of Artillery (Military Society of the War of 1912) and the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati.

ELOISE WOOL TELFAIR FREEMAN (Mrs. Charles Danforth)—Iselin.—Social Worker. Born in New York City, in 1865, daughter of Jacob R. and Anna Augusta (Comstock) Telfair; married at Richmond Borough, N. Y., in 1890, to Charles Danforth Freeman.

Mrs. Freeman is President of the Mercy Committee of New Jersey which was organized for emergency relief in 1915. It was incorporated under the New Jersey State laws in 1916 and is doing work that attracts international attention in the relief of distress in France, Belgium and Serbia. Before the declaration of war against Germany by the United States the Mercy Committee was growing rapidly; early in 1917 it had upwards of 300 members. This Government's participation has enormously increased its labors and given to its work a more tragic interest at home than was anticipated when the Committee held its first meeting in Plainfield in 1915. The exigencies of the World War and the demands for succor have made the Committee a constantly growing beneficence, and it is strong in members all over the State.

Among Mrs. Freeman's ancestors were Captain Isiah Wool and the Telfairs of Savannah, Georgia. Edward Telfair was a signer on behalf of the State of Georgia in 1777 of the Articles of Confederation under which the United States were governed before the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789.

Mrs. Freeman was educated at Mme. Valencias and Mlle. Tardivale's schools in America and at Mlle. Borck's school abroad. She studied law at the New York University and is an alumnae of the University. She is a member of the National Institute of Social Science, the Colony Club and the Women's City Club. Through Captain Wool she is eligible to nearly all patriotic societies and is a Colonial Dame of New York. She is a member also of many leagues of the National Civic Federation and of the suffrage societies of New York.

Mrs. Freeman's New York City home is at 64 East 77th Street.

MARY ELEANOR WILKINS FREEMAN—Metuchen.—Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Massachusetts, daughter of Warren E. and Eleanor (Lothrop) Wilkins; married at Metuchen, on January 1, 1902, to Charles Manning Freeman, son of Manning M. Freeman.

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The short story tries the skill of the writer as never does the more elaborate novel. The power of framing a picture in a line is a rarer gift than the ability to frame it in a page. The short story is made by the incisive analysis that flashes the character to the mind of the reader in a single phrase; and authors agree that skill in producing it is the higher demonstration of literary genius. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the leader among the short story writers of this country. Mrs. Freeman had achieved fame before she came to New Jersey to marry Dr. Freeman. Dr. Freeman is himself the son of a man who was for many years a large factor in the politics of Middlesex County.

Mrs. Freeman has no very accurate knowledge of her ancestry, though it was presumably Puritan. A fore-bear on the maternal side led a company at Concord in "King Philips War," and she has some grounds for thinking that she may be, if not a direct, at any rate a collateral descendant of Bishop John Wilkins of London, who flourished about the 16th century and who besides being notable ecclesiastically was a theoretical inventor. He is said to have anticipated the present age by designing automobiles and flying machines, which, manifestly, however, were not shining successes, and if he had lived long enough he would have been Lord High Treasurer of London. After the death, at 17, of her sister, who had much musical genius, and of her mother and father, she went to live with friends in Randolph, Mass., and was educated at a Vermont high school, at Mt. Holyoke and in a Vermont boarding school.

Miss Wilkins' first offerings were chiefly at poems for children; a little later, prose for St. Nicholas and Youth's Companion; eventually, her work attracting attention, she found easy access to Harper's Bazar and Harper's Magazine. In her short story writings she has ventured into widely different fields but as a rule has taken the characters of her home localities for the settings for her work. Her first book "A Humble Romance and Other Stories," published in 1889, took immediate rank for its delineation of New England character, and won the congratulations of Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell. It was the first revelation of her skill in drawing homely sketches, always accurate, in the simplest homeliest words and giving an air of vivid reality to the settings. There was more beauty and pathos—and abundant humor too—in her collection, "A New England Nun and Other Stories," published in 1891. This has been followed by a long series of other short stories that have appeared in the magazines in all parts of the country.

It was not until 1892 that Mrs. Freeman ventured to put her first novel, "Jane Field," before the public. Her "Giles Corey, Yeoman" was the basis for a play, founded on witch-craft incidents, that was presented in Boston by the Theatre of Arts and Letters. Her "Penbroke" was a novel but characterized as a book of short stories, each one with its own situation and dramatic interest, strung together in a skein of family ties and village community—the record of the heart tragedies of a dozen men and women portrayed with exceptional beauty of style and delicacy in delineation. The English press said of it that George Elliot had never done anything finer. In her novel, "Madelon," she emerged from her Puritan atmosphere and offered the public the first thoroughly constructed novel her pen had

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yet produced. Some others of Mrs. Freeman's works are: "Jerome" (1897); "Silence" (1898); "The Love of Parson Lord" (1900); "The Hearts Highway" (1900); "The Debtor," "By the Light of the Soul," "The Portion of Labor," "Understudies" (1901); "Six Trees" (1903); "The Wind in the Rose Bush" (1903); "The Givers" (1904); "Doc Gordon" (1906); "By the Light of the Soul" (1907); "Shoulders of Atlas" (1908); "Winning Lady" (1909); "Green Door" (1910); "Butterfly House" (1912); "Copy-Cat and Other Stories" (1914); "Also the Jamesons," and "People of our Neighborhood," (serially in Ladies Home Journal).

Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Council of the Authors League of America and a non-resident member of other clubs.

FREDERICK FRELINGHYSEN—Newark. (750 Broad Street.) —President Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Born in Newark, September 30th, 1848; son of Frederick T. and Matilda (Griswold) Frelinghysen; married July 23rd, 1902, to Estelle B., daughter of Thomas T. Kinney.

Children: Frederick, August 12, 1903; Thomas Kinney, February 7, 1905; Theodore, 1907; George Griswold, December 20, 1908; Estelle Condit, May 7, 1911.

The family of President Frelinghysen has long been famous in the annals of New Jersey's civic, political and military life. No family in the state has given to history so many distinguished names. It was founded in this country by the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghysen, who was called in 1718 from Hanover, by the Congregation of Raritan, to serve as its pastor. His father had been a minister in the land across the seas before him. Parson Frelinghysen was deep in the controversies that rent the Dutch Church at the opening of the 18th century, and largely instrumental in securing the independence of the Church in this country. He was a man of great power; George Whitfield and Jonathan Edwards declared him to be "one of the greatest Divines in the American Church."

With the family predilection for the pulpit, the parson's wife marked out her son, Frederick, (born 1753) for the ministry also. But he turned to the law, and became a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey that in 1776 declared the colony free from the domination of the mother country. He served afterwards in the Continental Congress, joined the "Minute Men," and figured during the Revolutionary struggle in the battles of Monmouth and Trenton, rising in rank until, when independence was declared, he had become a Colonel. He rendered active service afterwards in the "Whisky Insurrection" in Pennsylvania, and was commissioned Major-General by General Washington.

One of the sons, Theodore, (born 1787) was a distinguished lawyer, who served as Mayor of Newark for two years and member of the United States Senate, was candidate for Vice President of the United States with Henry Clay in 1828; at that time Chancellor of the University of New York, and at time of his death was President of Rufus College of New Jersey.

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One of the other sons was named Frederick, after the General himself. Frederick T., son of the second Frederick, rose to even greater distinction in his day, as a lawyer, orator and statesman, than others of the family had achieved. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Theodore; entered on the practice of his profession in Newark; for 15 years was Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and was chosen by the Legislature of 1867 to succeed William Wright in the United States Senate. The Legislature of 1869, that elected a new Senator at the expiration of his term, was not of his party, and he was displaced; but two years later he was re-chosen Senator for the full term until 1877. Those days were the troublous ones of the "Reconstruction Period," climaxing in the dispute, in 1876, over the results of the Presidential election of that year. Senator Frelinghysen was one of the Committee that devised the plan for the peaceful settlement of a controversy that for months threatened the nation with the horrors of another Civil War. President Arthur, who went into the White House after the death of President Garfield, selected Senator Frelinghysen for the first place in his Cabinet and, as Secretary of State, he exhibited as a diplomat as fine qualities as he had exhibited in statesmanship. Prior to that President Grant had tendered to him the Ambassadorship to Great Britain and that to Berlin, but he declined both. He was deeply interested, too, in the Church, and at the time of his death was President of the American Bible Society.

Frederick Frelinghysen, now President of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company and one of his sons. Mr. Frelinghysen was educated at the Newark Academy and Rutger's College; and, like his father, chose the law for his profession. He studied in his father's office, was admitted to the Bar in 1871 and made a Counselor at law in 1874. He devoted himself largely to Chancery cases, and had a large practice of that class. When Newark was startled by the failure of the Mechanics National Bank, the United States Treasury Department selected Mr. Frelinghysen to act as receiver. Thus drawn into the banking life of the city, he was, in 1877, made President of the Howard Savings Institution, (Newark), and remained at the head of that bank until 1902, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, (Newark), as successor to the late Vice Chancellor Amzi Dodd.

Besides his legal, financial and insurance activities, Mr. Frelinghysen has taken a deep interest in the state militia, and in political and church work. He was Captain of the famous Essex Troop of Cavalry, and served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1916.

Mr. Frelinghysen resides in the Frelinghysen homestead, facing Military Park in Newark. In front of it, in the park, stands a bronze figure of his father, the late Secretary of State.

JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN—Raritan.—Insurance. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Raritan, on March 12, 1869; son of Frederick John and Victoria Frelinghuysen.

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Joseph S. Frelinghuysen is United States Senator from New Jersey, having been nominated in the Republican primary of 1916 and elected at the polls in November. He was sworn in at Washington as a member of the War Senate, March 5, 1917, and began the active discharge of his Senatorial functions in April at a special session called by President Wilson to prepare for the war exigencies. In business the Senator is in control of a large insurance agency in New York City.

Senator Frelinghuysen bears a name that has long been distinguished in the military and political life and in the scholarship and statesmanship of the nation. He is of a family that traces its ancestry back to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, a noted divine who came from Holland in 1720, and who was the pioneer in establishing the Reformed Dutch Church in New Jersey. Among others of the family were Major General Frederick Frelinghuysen of Revolutionary fame, General John Frelinghuysen, an officer in the War of 1812, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, United States Senator, Chancellor of the University of New York and candidate for Vice President with Clay on the Whig ticket in 1844. Senator Frelinghuysen's father, Frederick John, was a lawyer closely identified with the religious and political life of Somerset county. The latter was first-cousin of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, United States Senator and Secretary of State, mentioned above.

With a family atmosphere of this character, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen took, almost by instinct, to public affairs. He was preparing for college when the stress of circumstances forced him to seek employment and became a clerk in a fire insurance office.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Frelinghuysen went to the front as Second Lieutenant of Troop 3, Squadron "A" New York Cavalry and won his spurs as Brevet First Lieutenant for services at Porto Rico. Made a member of the Somerset County Republican Committee, he became its Chairman; and in 1902 was given the Republican nomination for State Senator from the county. His Democratic opponent was Senator Childs who was seeking re-election. The county is a close one and Mr. Frelinghuysen failed by a narrow majority. In 1905 he met Senator Childs as an antagonist for a second time, and defeated him by about 1,000 votes. When he stood for re-election in 1908 Nelson Y. Dungan was his Democratic opponent, and the Republican trend of the day carried him through the poll for the third time. In the Senate he became known as the "Father of the Automobile Law," and devoted himself besides to legislation helpful to the agriculturists.

Senator Frelinghuysen was afterwards Chairman of a special senate committee that made a scrutiny of school conditions all over the state; and some surprising revelations as to the methods of the local school boards resulted in legislation for the re-organization of the school system. He was also of the Special Committee that drafted the Civil Service law. On the floor of the Senate in 1909 he was party leader; and, when President Robbins resigned to accept a state office, Senator Frelinghuysen was elected to succeed him in the chair. He has been President of the Board of Agriculture since 1912; and Governor Wilson having in 1911 appointed him a member of the new State Board of Education, he became President of the Board in 1915.

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In two campaigns Senator Frelinghuysen had been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor. Illness in Chicago prevented him from making an active canvass on the first occasion; and on the second he resisted the pressure of friends to put him into the race. When the State primaries for the nomination of a Republican candidate for United States Senator loomed up in 1916, Senator Frelinghuysen entered the list as an aspirant against ex-Governor Franklin Murphy and secured the nomination. The movement in the East on election day was strongly towards the Republican party, and Senator Frelinghuysen achieved his election to the United States Senate. His majority over United States Senator James E. Martine who was a candidate for re-election was 74,696.

Senator Frelinghuysen has been very active in the Senate, having rendered especially important service as a member of the Committee on military affairs, in its supervisory work over the operations of the War Department. Though but two years of his six-year term have expired, he has forged to the front and has come to be recognized as a forceful factor in the body in which three other members of the Frelinghuysen family have occupied seats.

Senator Frelinghuysen is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, Down Town Association, Raritan Valley Grange No. 153, the Union League Club of New York, the Somerville Board of Trade, Solomon's Lodge No. 46, F. and A. M., Somerville Lodge No. 885, B. P. O. E., and is trustee of the Somerset Hospital.

GEORGE WARREN FULLER—Summit.—Sanitary Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Franklin, Mass., on December 21, 1868; son of George Newell and Harriet M. (Craig) Fuller; married to Eleanor, daughter of John W. and Augusta (Hotchkiss) Todd.

Children: Myron E., Kemp G., and Asa.

George W. Fuller has been associated in this state with a number of important sanitary projects including the Passaic Valley trunk sewer, the joint trunk sewer in the Plainfield district and improvements in the water supply for Jersey City. He has been active too in other important cities in the country. The problems surrounding sewage and water purifications are those to which he has given most attention.

Mr. Fuller is of ancient English ancestry on his father's side, the founder of the American branch of the family having settled in this country in 1642. In Dedham, Mass., where the original American homestead was located, the Fullers are connected with the Metcalf and other families notable in that locality. On his mother's side, the Craigs, of Scotch descent, have their American foundation at Worcester, Mass., and are related to the Warren and Green families and others prominent in that state.

After attending the public schools in his native town, Mr. Fuller took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and, graduating from there in 1890, crossed the seas to study at Berlin University, a cele-

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brated German institution of higher learning. There he specialized in sanitary science and attended lectures of eminent specialists, including among others, Piefke, famous among Germany's sanitary engineers. Upon his return to these shores he was placed in charge, at Lawrence, of the Massachusetts State Board of Health's Experiment Station there and made valuable investigations into sewage and water purification problems. Four years afterwards he had charge, in Cincinnati and Louisville, of works for the purification of the waters of the Ohio. In 1899 he settled in New York City to attend to rapidly growing private practice. He gives his attention chiefly to water works valuations, adjustments of water rates and sewage disposal problems; and has been an adviser of sanitary engineering matters for many municipal projects including, among others, those at New Haven, New York, Washington, Buffalo, Columbus, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Evanston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and Montreal.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Engineers, Machinery and Old Colony Clubs of New York, the Technology Club of Boston, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Water Works Association, the American Public Health Association and the American Society of Bacteriologists, etc. He was a delegate to the Franco-American Engineering Congress, held at Paris in December, 1918, and January 1919, to consider problems connected with the reconstruction of France.

FRANK W. FURREY—Paterson, 89 Ward St.—Real Estate. Born at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 17th, 1864; son of Michael and Margaret (McWilliams) Furrey; married at Paterson, N. J., Dec. 24th, 1888, to Emma Ringier, daughter of Adolph and Verna (Brunner) Ringier, of Paterson, N. J.

Children: Frank W., Jr., born July 3rd, 1890; E. Cecelie, born Sept. 8th, 1892; Esther R., born Sept. 13th, 1894; William P., born June 6th, 1897; Wendell W., born July 5th, 1900; Julia V., born Oct. 23rd, 1903; Gertrude, born Nov. 26th, 1906; Edward, born April 5th, 1909; Verna, born Sept. 27th, 1914.

Frank W. Furrey has descended from a mixture of French, English and Irish forebears; his grandfather on his paternal side was Andre de Fleury, a Frenchman; his grandmother, Anna Harrison, an Englishwoman, on his mother's side, both his grandparents, Francis McWilliams and Margaret McWilliams, were Irish, and his own father, Michael Furrey, was also a native of the Emerald Isle; his mother, Margaret McWilliams, was born in Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Furrey received his principal education in the Parochial and public schools and Latimer's Business College of Paterson, N. J. With the exception of three years spent in Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, from 1884 to 1887, where he made his first venture in the real estate business, Mr. Furrey has lived his life in Paterson, N. J. The early part of his life he spent as a machinist, and in 1894, became interested in the real estate

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business and in that capacity he has served as a general agent, appraiser, developer and commissioner in the selling and appraising properties throughout Passaic county and counties adjacent thereto.

In 1909 he purchased from the Estate of Wm. Graham, what he afterwards named the Graham Tract, comprising about 26 acres; he divided it into building plots, and had placed in the center of the tract, the largest of Paterson's Small Parks, known as Wrigley Park—in the same year he was appointed by the Supreme Court as one of three commissioners to condemn lands in the city of Passaic, N. J., for Park purposes, and the parks now used in that city is the lands which he aided to condemn. In the years 1907 and 1908 he was employed by the city of Paterson as a real estate expert in appraising the value of lands condemned by the city of Paterson for Schools Nos. 23-24—in the years 1913-1914 he was also employed by the city of Paterson as one of the city's real estate experts to defend the city against suits brought against the city by Riparian owners along the Passaic river; in 1912 he was employed by the Public Service Corporation as a Real Estate expert to place a value upon all its lands in the city of Paterson and give testimony before the Public Utility Commissioners in the gas reduction case—in 1914 he was appointed by the Supreme Court one of the commissioners to condemn lands in the city of Paterson for Schools Nos. 10 and 21. In 1916 he was employed as an expert in the case, Barbour against the Passaic Valley Sewage Commissioners; and in the same year was appointed one of the Commissioners to condemn lands and change the grade of the Minnesink Road in Totowa Borough; in the same year the D. L. & W. R. R. employed him in having changed the streets at West Paterson to eliminate two dangerous grade crossings and also to purchase lands for the Railroad Company; in 1917 the Freeholders of Passaic county selected him to estimate the damage that would be sustained by owners of lands on the Newark Turnpike by reason of changing the grade of the same; he also served in some capacity or other in all the important cases the last 15 years where the service of a real estate expert has been required.

During the war with Germany Mr. Furrey was elected Chairman of the Mayor's Committee thereby taking charge of the First Liberty Loan in Paterson, N. J., and was also associated with the other four loans as an active member of the executive committee, when the Red Cross made its drive in 1918 he was a member of the executive committee on advanced subscriptions. Mr. Furrey was President of the Paterson Real Estate Exchange for year 1918.

His club memberships are, Knights of Columbus, Real Estate Exchange, Phelps Guards, Real Estate League of New Jersey, Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the National Housing Association.

Mr. Furrey's business address is 89 Ward St., Paterson, N. J.

ROBERT GAEDE—Wayne Township, (Pompton Road).—Silk Dyer. Born at Driessen, Germany, July 21st, 1856; son of William C. and Louise (Marten) Gaede; married at Beelitz a'Netze, Ger-

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many, to Martha Penner, daughter of Cornelius and Emilie Penner.

Children: Mamie, 1880; William, 1881; Charles, 1882; Emilie, 1887; Louise, 1889; Robert, 1891; George, 1900.

Robert Gaede, prominent in the silk dyeing, and civic life of Paterson, N. J., served his apprenticeship in the industry of his choice, while a boy. Later as a young man in order to round out his education in that line, he studied for three years and traveled through the dyeing centers of Europe.

In the capacity of an expert dyer, Mr. Gaede has worked in most of the principal cities of Germany, and also in Alsace, Switzerland and France.

In 1880 he came to Paterson and secured employment with the Weidman Silk Dyeing Company, but after an elapse of a brief period he went into business for himself in the cleaning and dyeing trade on West street, Paterson, N. J. Still later, in 1887, the partnership between Mr. Gaede and John Allen was formed under the firm name of Gaede & Allen. In 1890, however, Mr. Gaede again went into business for himself, in which he was considerably successful, particularly in a financial way. Thus when the National Silk Dyeing Company was formed, his plant was one of those which the new company thought advisable to purchase.

But Mr. Gaede's progressive and past success induced him to again establish a new business, and after a few years the firm of Gaede Silk Dyeing Company was formed, consisting of himself and his sons, Charles W. and William R. Gaede. The plant was erected on a site in the Riverside section of Paterson, and today this firm is considered one of the largest independent dyeing concerns in the country.

Although naturally confined to a great degree by his commercial interests, Mr. Gaede, has also found time for civic and fraternal activities. He was President of the North Jersey Automobile Club for four terms (1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917). Relative to his interest in motoring, is the interesting fact that he was the third owner of a steam automobile in Paterson, and was the first agent in that city for French gasoline cars.

Mr. Gaede's club memberships are, the Masonic Bodies, Hamilton Club of Paterson, N. J., North Jersey Country Club, Elks Club, North Jersey Automobile Club, Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent organizations of the city as well as a number of clubs in New York City. He was also one of the first directors of the Citizens Trust Company, and for many years President of the American Building and Loan Association.

His business address is Fourth Avenue and River Street, Paterson, N. J.

EDMUND LE BRETON GARDNER—Ridgewood.—Corporation President. Born at Brookline, Mass., November 7, 1851; son of George A. and Mary C. (Le Breton) Gardner; married at New York City, November 21, 1887, to H. Louise Sprague, daughter of John H. and Henrietta Prall Sprague, of New York.

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Children: Adelaide, born 1888; Prescott, born 1893.

Edmund Le B. Gardner is Governor of the Society for Useful Manufactures, which at one time controlled all of the water shed in the North section of New Jersey. He is of English Scotch and French descent, and graduated from Cornell University in 1875. After graduation he returned to Cornell University as an instructor, and became subsequently an assistant professor—leaving Cornell in the Spring of 1880, to become engineer and manager of the Dundee Water Power and Land Company. Interested still later in the woolen manufacturing business, he created the Algonquin Company, at Passaic. In 1895 he was with the New Jersey General Security Company and the East Jersey Water Company, being made Comptroller of the East Jersey Water Company, and his general interest in the water business has since grown to its present dimensions.

Mr. Gardner, besides being Governor of the S. U. M., is President of the Passaic Water Company, of the Acquacknonk Water Company, East Jersey Water Company, Jersey City Water Supply Company, Kearney Water Company, Massillon Water Company, Lincoln Water & Light Company, Circleville Water Company, Vice President New Jersey General Security Company, Treasurer of the Montclair Water Company, Vice President of the Dundee Water Power & Land Company and of the Paterson Savings Institution.

Mr. Gardner is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Mayflower Society and the Society of Sons of Colonial Governors. His club memberships are with the Union League, University and Cornell University of New York, the Arcola, the Hamilton of Paterson, the Ridgewood Country Club, the Automobile of America (N. Y.) and the North Jersey Auto Club.

JOHN J. GARDNER—Egg Harbor.—Statesman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Atlantic county, on October 17, 1845; son of John and Jane Gardner; married at Philadelphia on February 1st, 1873, to Mittie Scull, daughter of Andrew and Mary Scull.

Children: Six, two living: Josephine Scull and Thomas Kemble Reed.

John J. Gardner has been for forty years one of the large figures in New Jersey politics and in the statesmanship of the country. His service of fifteen years in the New Jersey State Senate made him one of the legislative land marks. He was regarded for many years as one of the most powerful men that had ever come to the State House; and his caustic oratory made him an adversary that the strongest of his colleagues was reluctant to meet. His Senate work was all notable; but the most memorable of its features was the expose, as chairman of a Senate investigating committee, of the historical ballot box frauds in Hudson county. The magnitude of the majority that had been cast in that county for Leon

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Abbett as the Democratic candidate for Governor in the campaign of 1883, aroused suspicions of irregularities in the poll and in the count of the vote there; and the Senate appointed a committe, with full power to make an inquiry. Senator Gardner was at its head, and the most surprising disclosures resulted.

The testimony, largely uncovered by the efforts of William H. Corbin, the committee's counsel, showed that all the election officers in the county had been engaged in a conspiracy to juggle with the ballot boxes and miscount and mistally the vote so as to produce a fore-ordained majority for the Democratic candidate. In spite of the revelations of systematic and universal frauds, the local grand jury, drawn by a sherlff who was in sympathy with the election officers, hesitated to indict those who had been guilty, and it was only when Dr. Leonard J. Gordon of Jersey City, as grand jury foreman, took the matter into his own hands and rushed bills, that, under pressure had been voted with the idea of reconsidering them, into Justice Knapp's hands, that the guilty poll men were brought to the bar. As the result of the trials, conducted by Charles H. Winfield as Prosecutor, sixty-four members of the ballot both boards were convicted and served terms in the state prison.

The splendid work done by Senator Gardner and his Committee, pointed him out as a more commanding figure than ever in the affairs of the state, and in 1892 the Republicans of the second district gave him the nomination for Congress. He became a member of the Fifty-third Congress that began its sitting in Washington in March of '93, and was re-elected for the nine terms succeeding, closing his service at the National Capitol in March of 1913. In Congress Mr. Gardner did not make frequent display of his forensic power, having early discovered that those who made national reputations by talking, were not the men who wrote legislation. But when occasion seemed to demand it, he spoke, and was widely quoted on the tariff and free silver questions. When the House of Representatives was in a state of great excitement over the Bristow Report on Postal matters, Mr. Gardner, against the advice of friends who took the matter very seriously, ridiculed the report and its effect on Congress for ten minutes and little more was ever heard of the, now forgotten, Bristow Report. When it had become a habit for members of the House from certain sections to aim sarcasm at items in the River and Harbor Bill for the improvement of small New Jersey streams, Mr. Gardner spoke for ten minutes in defence of the item for Raccoon Creek, in answer to the attack of a southwestern gentleman. The items were not attacked again while Mr. Gardner was in Congress. When the magazines and press generally, were lauding the Canadian Postal system and criticising ours, in comparison, Mr. Gardner spoke for an hour or more on the Canadian Postal service and that system has not since been held up as a model for this country.

Made Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, he came to be recognized as a national authority on labor problems. In 1898 Speaker Reed appointed him a member of the United States Industrial Commission to inquire into the relations between Capital and Labor, and to find a method for the adjustment of their differences. That commission made its report to Congress in twenty volumes of testimony and recommendations, and its work is regarded as of equal value with that of the Royal Commis-

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sion that had previously gone over the same ground for the British House of Parliament.

In Congress Mr. Gardner was always a supporter of the agricultural interests and opposed President Taft's Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. He was a member of the Post Office Committee for twenty years and here his greater work was done. He served for three years on the commission to investigate the postal service. Every postal reform of recent years is based on the report of that commission. He wrote the vital parts of the law creating postal savings banks which stands substantially without an amendment and without criticism of its structure. There was difficulty in framing terms for the rental by the government of postal facilities in the great railroad terminals. Mr. Gardner was called upon to write the statute still in force. He also wrote the national eight-hour and the prison labor laws on lines that have been adopted by all subsequent committees. He has secured post office buildings for Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Millville and Burlington and had others in progress. He secured the improvement of Maurice and Mantua Rivers, Tuckerton and Absecon creeks, the Rancocas and Absecon Inlet—the latter against great opposition from several sources. He and Senator Briggs, secured the improvement of the Delaware from Trenton to Philadelphia, Mr. Gardner having begun this work and had small appropriations made for it while Trenton was in his district. The investigation of the World's Postal Saving Bank systems led him into the matter of Land Banks—they being in some countries related to each other. He was formulating a Land Bank System when he left Congress. When the "Spanish War" broke out Mr. Gardner sought to exchange his seat in Congress for a commission, but the war did not become strenuous enough to require the service of men not in the military organizations.

Congressman Gardner has spent all his life in the county in which he was born; and his acquaintance with its people furnishes him with an exhaustness repertoire of home character sketches that he portrays with quite the same skill orally that Mary Wilkins Freeman exhibits in her pen portrait of her neighbors. He was reared as a water man till he was sixteen years of ago; then, in Sept., 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers and in March, 1865, re-enlisted for one year in the United States Veteran Volunteers. He was an Alderman in Atlantic City in 1867; Mayor there in '68-'69-'70, '73-'74 and '76. His first election to the New Jersey State Senate was achieved in 1878, and in 1883 he was President of the body. He was a commanding figure in all the State Conventions of the Republican party for more than a quarter century and in 1884 was a Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

He has been engaged in the real estate business, but has been a farmer nearly all his mature life in connection with his other activities. He now farms more than 500 acres of land. At one time he was an editorial writer for a newspaper and much quoted.

WALTER P. GARDNER—Jersey City, (122 Gifford Ave.)—Jurist and Banker. Born at Jersey City, May 27, 1869; son of

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Edward Charles and Content (Scobey) Gardner; married in 1896, to Rebecca Horstman.

Children: Arthur, born 1901.

Walter Pennett Gardner is a descendant from old New England Revolutionary stock. He was graduated from the Jersey City High School in 1886 and entered the employ of the First National Bank of New York City, and about the same period be began the study of law with Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City, having registered in the law office of John Linn. Later, however, he discontinued his studies to begin a course of bank accounting and commercial law. At the end of nine years' service with the bank, he became Cashier of the banking house of Groesbeck and Sterling and upon the death of Mr. Sterling, became a partner in the new firm of Groesbeck & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1911 he was elected a Director of The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Jersey City, and in 1913 he retired from the bond business to become Vice President of that Trust Company, which position he now holds.

In 1913 Governor Woodrow Wilson made him a member of the New Jersey Commission for the Panama-Pacific Exposition and he served on the Executive Committee of that body.

On February 8, 1916, Governor James F. Fielder appointed him to the Court of Errors and Appeals and his term expires in 1922.

As one of the specially appointed Judges he also serves on the Court of Pardons.

Judge Gardner was for some years President of the Hudson County Group of Banks and is now (1919-1920) President of the New Jersey State Bankers Association. He was Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for Jersey City.

Judge Gardner is a member of the Carteret Club, the Down Town Club, Rotary, Royal Arcanum and Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M. of Jersey City, the Lotus Club and the Carteret Club of Trenton and the New Jersey Historical Society.

HOWARD R. GARIS—Newark, (12 Myrtle Ave.)—Author and Newspaper man. Born at Binghamton, N. Y., on April 25, 1873; son of Simon H. and Ellen A. (Kimball) Garis; married at Newark, on April 26, 1900, to Lillian C. McNamara, daughter of Roger and Winifred McNamara, of Cleveland, O.

Children: Roger, born Sept. 10, 1901; Cleo, born June 30, 1905.

Howard R. Garis is author of the "Uncle Wiggily" and "Daddy" series and other "Bed Time" stories that have appeared in the "Home Column" of some newspapers. Among his other works are "The King of Unadilla," "The White Crystals," "The Isle of Black Fire," "From Office Boy to Reporter." He is also a prolific writer of stories for juvenile readers.

Mr. Garis was educated in the private and public schools of Syracuse, the Newark High School and the East Syracuse Academy up to 1890. He

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later went to the Stevens Preparatory School. When he left there, he became connected with the "Newark Evening News" as reporter and special writer and is still holding that position.

Mr. Garis is a member of the Roseville Athletic Club and of the Authors League of America.

CHARLES G. GARRISON—Merchantville.—Jurist. Born in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, August 3, 1849; son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison.

Charles G. Garrison has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey since 1888. He was named to succeed Joel Parker who, previously to his service, on the bench, had been New Jersey's war Governor and who subsequently served a second term in that office. Justice Garrison is a brother of Lindley M. Garrison, who was Secretary of War under President Wilson; their father was a professor in a Philadelphia College for many years and a widely known minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Justice Garrison was educated in Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and, entering the University of Pennsylvania with a view to the study of medicine, graduated from there in 1872.

He had practiced that profession at Swedesboro but four years when he resolved to become a lawyer, and entered the office of Samuel H. Grey of Camden, who at the time of his death was Attorney General of the State. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878. Six years later he became Judge Advocate General of New Jersey. Governor Green in 1888 nominated him to the State Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the confirmation came promptly. Governors Werts, Murphy, Fort and Fielder renominated him for successive seven-year terms, in 1895, 1902, 1909, 1916. Since 1882 Justice Garrison has been Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey.

Justice Garrison is a Democrat in politics. His circuit covers Atlantic and Gloucester counties.

ALFRED GASKILL—Princeton.—Forester. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1861; son of Joshua W. and Caroline E. C. (Lippincott) Gaskill; married at Peterboro, N. H., on May 19, 1906, to Marion E. Nickerson, daughter of Theodore and Kate M. Nickerson, of West Newton, Mass.

Children: Margaret N., born August 31, 1907.

Alfred Gaskill comes of Quaker parentage, and his education was acquired partly in public schools and partly in the Friends Central School of the city of his birth. When he was twenty years of age he came to Cumberland County where, at Millville, he rose to be Superintendent of one of the large glass-blowing establishments. After a service of ten years

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there he continued in the glass manufacturing business in Philadelphia. In 1898 he decided to give up that line of work that he might devote himself to the study and practice of Forrestry. The field at that time was a new one; he pursued his studies for three years in North Carolina, at Harvard University, at the University of Munich, and in the organized forests of Europe.

In 1901 he entered the United States Forest Service and remained five years. He devoted his attention chiefly to forest fires and to sylvicultural problems. In February, 1907, he was offered the position of Forester to the Forest Park Reservation Commission of New Jersey, and through that position became State Forester. When the state departments were reorganized under the Economy and Efficiency acts of 1915, and the Forest and allied interests were centered in the Department of Conservation and Development, he was chosen by the Governing Board as its executive Director. He holds that position, along with that of State Forester.

Mr. Gaskill is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Society of American Foresters, member of the Association of Eastern Foresters, of the American Forestry Association, (Director), and of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

NELSON B. GASKILL—Trenton.—Lawyer and Soldier. Born near Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 12th, 1875; son of Joseph H. and Ellie S. (Logan) Gaskill.

Nelson B. Gaskill is descended of Edward Gaskill who came to Boston from England in 1635. Suffering in the persecution of the Friends in Massachusetts, the family moved to Shelter Island, N. Y., and later under the protection of Thomas Sylvester, settled on the Sylvester patent in Monmouth county, N. J. A descendant of Edward Gaskill married Provided Southwick, whose persecution is related in Whittier's ballad of "Cassandra Southwick." Shortly before the Revolution the Gaskill and Southwick families moved to Mount Holly, then Bridgetown.

Mr. Gaskill's education was obtained in the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, N. J., which he attended from 1890-1892, and Princeton University at which institution he studied from 1892 till 1896, being graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. He was also a student at the Harvard Law School for two years, from 1897-1899.

In the same year he left Law School, he was admitted to practice as an attorney, and two years later or in 1901, he became a counselor. As a member of the firm of Gaskill and Gaskill, he practiced his profession until the fall of 1904, when a breakdown in health compelled his absence until June, 1906. During this interval Mr. Gaskill worked on a farm in Canada, was employed as a gardener in California and was assistant manager of a banana plantation in Mexico. In that country he also did considerable travelling.

In September 1906, feeling the call of his profession, and renewed in health, he again took up practice at law in Camden. After a brief lapse of time he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey and

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filled that office until March, 1914. At that date he again opened an office for private law practice, this time at Trenton, N. J., and continued until 1918, when he closed his business to enter the United States Army. He was commissioned as a Major, on May 9th, 1918, and was assigned to duty as Recorder of the War Department Board of Appraisers. Within a very short time he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was assigned to duty as a member of that board which is a part of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, Washington, D. C. and at the time of this writing he is still in the Service. The function of the Board is to determine on behalf of the President, just compensation for all property requisitioned for use of the army ,or ordered compulsorily to be produced.

Prior to his service in the World's War, however, Colonel Gaskill had a long and profitable military experience. On June 29th, 1896, he enlisted as a private in Company F., Seventh Regiment National Guard of New Jersey and 4 years later was promoted to second lieutenant, receiving his commission on June 27th, 1900. Two years afterward he became a Captain and company commander. That was on Feb. 10th, 1902. About two years later, however, he temporarily suspended his connections with the militia, and resigned on April 11, 1904.

His taste for military affairs, however, led him to accept on May 22, 1906, a commission as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant of the Third Infantry, and he held this rank until June 8, 1911. On July 9, 1908, he was assigned as an aide upon the staff of Governor John Franklin Fort. On June 8, 1911, he became Major and Judge Advocate and again on Feb. 6th, 1912, was given further promotion by being made a liteutenant colonel and adjutant-general. This rank he filled until Dec. 30th, 1913, by a re-organization of the service, he became Major and Adjutant-General. From Aug. 9th, 1916, until Dec. 5th, 1916, he served by detail as acting the Adjutant General. During the period including June 25th, 1917, to Aug. 18th, 1917, he was battalion commander and instructor at the New Jersey Summer Military Camp, Princeton, N. J.

During the term of office as Assistant Attorney-General Col. Gaskill was frequently called upon for the preparation of legislative acts, including the revision of the Department of Labor Laws relating to fire protection, the Corrupt Practice Act, the first Civil Service Bill, the Bank Stock Tax, and others of similar character. As a counsel for the Employers Liability Commission he drafted the Workmen's Compensation Act and as counsel for the Economy and Efficiency Commission, prepared the act concentrating the State's purchasing power. Again as legal adviser for the Commission to investigate abuses in the State Prison, he drafted the act for the re-organization of the Penal, Charitable and Reformatory institutions of the state.

Under the instruction of Gov. Wilson (now President of the United States), and acting as Assistant Attorney-General he investigated and presented to the elisor chosen Grand Jury, charges of fraud in elections, and of municipal graft in Atlantic County and he also co-operated with Attorney-General Edmund Wilson in the subsequent trials.

In 1914 Col. Gaskill was appointed a member of the Conservation and Development Commission of New Jersey and served for one term as

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President of that Board. This appointment was resigned when Col. Gaskill gave up his personal business to enter the army.

In 1915 he was assigned by Chancellor Walker to prosecute disbarment proceedings against a number of solicitors who were charged with malpractice and fraud upon clients. Later he was also called upon by the Chancellor to defend, before the Court of Errors and Appeals, the independent authority of the Court of Chancery to disbar a solicitor for misconduct.

Col. Gaskill in 1917 was also assigned by Chief Justice W. S. Gummers as one of two commissioners to investigate financial operations of the Common Council of Newark.

He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Trenton Country Club and the Nassau Club of Princeton.

Col. Gaskill's business address is 2535 Monitions Building, 20th and B. Streets, Washington, D. C., until his discharge from the United States Army.

FREDERICK TAYLOR GATES—Montclair, (66 South Mountain Avenue.)—Benevolent Representative. Born in Maine, Broome County, N. Y., July 2, 1853; son of Granville and Sara J. (Bowers) Gates; married on March 3, 1886, to Emma L. Cahoone, of Racine, Wisconsin.

Frederick T. Gates, whose father was a clergyman and who was for a few years in early life himself a minister of the Gospel, is one of the confidential advisers of John D. Rockefeller in the distribution of his various charities and the establishment of his several foundations.

Dr. Gates graduated from the University of Rochester with the degree of A. B. in 1877, was awarded the A. M. degree in 1899 and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of the University. Entering Rochester Theological Seminary, he graduated from there in 1890; and, ordained to the ministry the same year, became pastor of the Central Church in Minneapolis, Minn. He served in that pulpit till, in 1888, he became executive head of the American Baptist Education Society.

Dr. Gates became business and benevolent representative of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller in 1893, and served in that capacity till 1912. He is Chairman of the General Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) and also President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and member or officer of various other business or philanthropic organizations. He was given the degree of LL. D. by the University of Chicago in 1911.

GEORGE W. F. GAUNT—Mullica Hill.—Farmer. Born in Mantua Township, Gloucester County, September 8, 1865 (Deceased Sept. 24, 1918—see Vol. 1—1917); son of John and Eliza-

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beth C. Gaunt; married at Camden, on December 5, 1888, to Anna G. West, daughter of Alfred R. and Phebe G. West.

Children: J. Webber, born March 4, 1887.

JOHN PALMER GAVIT— Englewood.— Editor and Writer. Born at Albany, N. Y., on July 1, 1868; son of Joseph and Fanny Breese (Palmer) Gavit; married at Rondout, N. Y., on May 8, 1890, to Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Caroline D. (Jayne) Lamont.

Children: Joseph Lamont, born at Chicago, Ill., December 8, 1898.

John P. Gavit's connection with the newspaper profession has been almost continuous since 1883, when he began to devote spare hours to it in the business office of the "Albany Evening Journal." With the exception of an interval of several years of social settlement and industrial welfare work, he has been active in journalism, and is now a director of the New York Evening Post, Inc., and a director and member of the Literary Council of Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Gavit received his education in the Albany public schools, graduating from the Albany high school in 1886, and pursued during some eight years special studies, chiefly sociological, in Hartford and Chicago Theological Seminaries (Congregational). He has been connected with newspapers in Albany and Hartford, Conn., but the larger part of his journalistic career was in the service of The Associated Press, in which he was Albany correspondent, Day Manager at New York, Chief of the Washington Bureau and Superintendent of the Central Division with headquarters at Chicago. For the "Evening Post" he has served as Albany legislative and political correspondent, Washington correspondent and was managing editor from 1913 to 1918. In 1896, while in residence at the Chicago Commons social settlement, he founded and was for five years editor of "The Commons," organ of the international social settlement movement; the magazine which was absorbed in what is now "The Survey."

Mr. Gavit served five years in the Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M., of Albany of the National Institute of Social Sciences, of the Gridiron and National Press clubs of Washington, the Lotos Club of New York, and the Knickerbocker Country Club of Tenafly.

WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT—Clinton.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Croton (Hunterdon County), March 28, 1859; son of G. W. and Jane Cavanagh Gebhardt; married at Frenchtown, on June 24th, 1886, to Evelina E. Reading, daughter of Philip G. and Evelina Evans Reading, of Frenchtown.

Children: Elinor Reading, wife of Herbert Clark Gilson; Clara Allen, Evelina Evans, William Reading, Philip Reading.

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William C. Gebhardt was Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, and in the State Senate where he served for nine years was regarded as a forceful member on the Democratic side.

Senator Gebhardt whose family coat of arms traces its ancestry back to 1330, graduated from the Clinton Institute, read law in the office of Theodore Hoffman and was admitted to the bar at the June term of 1884 as an Attorney and three years later as a counselor. He has since done business in Clinton, and, besides, maintained an office in Jersey City.

His public work began when he was made Corporation Counsel of the town of Clinton. He filled that position for ten years and was also President of the local Board of Education. He had held position as a school principal before he studied law. In 1900 he was elected by a plurality of 1281 to represent Hunterdon County in the State Senate and re-elected in 1906 and 1909. The majority of 2237 by which he won in the third campaign was the largest ever cast for a senatorial candidate in Hunterdon. Senator Gebhardt's senatorial work was featured particularly by his advocacy for the Wilson Progressive policies and of local option; and Governor Wilson after the expiration of Senator Gebhardt's third term appointed him to the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court to succeed Joseph P. Tumulty, who had resigned the place to become President Wilson's Private Secretary. Senator Gebhardt's term expired in 1918.

Senator Gebhardt is President of the First National Bank.

JOHANNES SOPHUS GELERT — South Orange. — Sculptor. Born in Nybel Schlesvig, Denmark (Prussia), December 10, 1852; son of Ludwig Christian Frederick and Constance Andrea (Petersen) Gelert; married in Chicago in 1896, to Georgine B. Sundberg.

Children: Carl Robert, born in 1900; Alfred Christian, born in 1901; Elsie Ingeborg, born in 1903.

Johannes Sophus Gelert attended the village schools in Schiesvig from 1859 to '65, spent a year at the schools in Copenhagen, and from 1870 to '75 studied art at the Royal Academy at Copenhagen. He began his artistic career in 1867 as an apprentice at wood carving. After his graduation from the Royal Academy of Copenhagen he made a tour through Germany and then worked for fifteen months in Paris. In 1878 at the Salon he exhibited a colossal group representing the Norse God, Thor, combating a bull. From 1879 to 1882 he was engaged on large monumental works in Berlin; and in 1882 executed several decorative statues for a theatre in Copenhagen. He afterwards studied at Rome on a scholarship awarded by the Danish government.

Mr. Gelert became a resident of the United States in 1887 and was admitted to citizenship in 1892. He worked at his art in Chicago until 1898 and since then has been established in New York City. He exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 (member International Jury of Award), Paris Exposition 1900 (honorary mention), Nashville Centennial Exposition, 1897 (gold medal), Philadelphia Art Club, (for group "The

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Little Architect" (gold medal), American Art Society, Philadelphia (gold medal) and Buffalo Exposition (honorary mention).

Among Mr. Gelert's important works are: Four statues representing Roman Civilization, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; portrait statue of Col. Stevens, founder of Minneapolis; portrait statue of Furman University of Tennessee, Nashville; statue representing Denmark, for United States Custom House, New York City; colossal group representing the Struggle for Work, at World's Columbian Exposition; statue representing Napoleon the Great, for the Missouri State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; statue representing Gothic Art (for the Fine Arts Building in St. Louis; Haymarket Policeman Statue (Haymarket Square) and Beethoven and Anderson statues (Lincoln Park), Chicago; Grant's statue in Galena, Ill., and nine statues and a frieze in marble for the Bergen County Courthouse at Hackensack, and a life sized portrait statue in bronze of C. W. Post (1917) at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Gelert is a member of the National Sculptors Society and of the Architectural League. His studio is at 11 E. 14th street, New York City.

ALEXANDER GILBERT—Plainfield.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Elizabeth, August 10, 1839; son of Thomas and Phebe (Matthews) Gilbert; married on June 6, 1865, to Louise F. Randolph, daughter of Isaac F. and Isabella F. Randolph, of New Durham, N. J.

Mr. Gilbert early in life chose the banking business for his occupation and from '63-'97 was Cashier of the Market & Fulton National Bank of New York. In 1897 he was elected its President and continued as such until January 1st, 1917, when he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He continued as such until early in 1918, when the Market & Fulton Bank was merged with the Irving Trust Company, with which institution he is still actively connected as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

He was Secretary of the New York Clearing House Association from 1894-95. A member of the Clearing House Committee in 1904 and 1905 and President of the Clearing House in 1908 and 1907, and is the Dean of the New York Clearing House Association.

He was Mayor of Plainfield for six years from 1891-1897. In 1892 he represented the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey in the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, that re-nominated President Harrison.

In 1908 he was one of the Presidential Electors who cast the vote of New Jersey for William H. Taft, for President.

He is connected with the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Pilgrim Society. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New York and of the Plainfield Country Club.

CHARLES P. GILLEN—Mayor of Newark. Born August 6th, 1876, son of Thomas and Mary A. Conry Gillen.

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Charles P. Gillen was educated in public and private schools including Seton Hall College where he finished his course of training in 1892.

In 1894 he organized the firm of Charles P. Gillen & Company, engaged in a general real estate and insurance business, which firm has continued in business since that time.

Since becoming a voter Mr. Gillen has been active in politics always as an anti-machine Democrat.

In 1912 he was elected by the city as a member of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners and while filling this office he differed with party leaders as to certain municipal policies. He opposed the granting of various franchises to street car company interests on the ground that the city was not receiving an equitable consideration in return for the privileges requested. He fought and defeated the proposed trolley loop around Military Park referred to as the "death loop" and as the "Park trolley grab."

In 1915 when Mr. Gillen was refused a renomination on the Board of Works ticket by the Democratic organization, he filed a nominating petition and became an independent candidate. He was successful in the election, defeating both Democratic and Republican organization candidates. He carried every ward in Newark. This is a political record. He also was the first independent candidate to carry the city of Newark.

In 1917 the Commission form of Government was adopted by the city. Mr. Gillen became a candidate for Commissioner and was high man in a field of eighty-one candidates. On November 20th, 1917, he was chosen Mayor.

EDWARD E. GNICHTEL—Newark.—Manufacturer and Banker. Born at Newark, N. J., April 25th, 1869; son of Frederick and Amelia (Lightlove) Gnichtel.

Edward E. Gnichtel's father, Frederick Gnichtel, was a long resident of Newark,N. J., living there from the time of his marriage, 1850 until his death, April 14, 1894.

It was natural then that Mr. Gnichtel as a boy was educated in the Newark public schools which he attended and from which he was graduated in 1882.

Although a manufacturer of Newark since 1894 Mr. Gnichtel has been considerably active and prominent in politics. In 1901-2-3, he represented Essex County in the New Jersey Assembly, and during the period of 1903 to 1906 he was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners in Newark, and in 1907 was elected President of that body.

Three years later, in 1910, he was a candidate for Mayor of Newark of the Republican party, and in 1913 he was appointed the first Commissioner of Jurors for Essex County.

This does not conclude his civic activities, however, for in 1915 he became a member of the Newark Board of Health and Chairman of the Hospital Committee. One year later he also was appointed Treasurer of the Citizens Health Committee on the Problem of Infantile Paralysis, and

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became a member of the Committee of One Hundred as well as being elected Treasurer of the Manufacturers Committee during the same period.

Probably the most noteworthy of Mr. Gnichtel's achievements was his inauguration of the Building and Loan law of 1903 in the State of New Jersey which has since that time governed the building and loan association of the state.

At present Mr. Gnichtel is President of the Springfield Avenue Trust Company, Newark, N. J.

His club memberships are the Newark Board of Trade, Masonic Lodge and the Essex Club.

Mr. Gnichtel's business address is 253 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK W. GNICHTEL—Trenton.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Newark, June 20, 1860, son of Frederick and Amelia (Lightlove) Gnichtel; married August 15, 1888, at Trenton, to Caroline Callis Stevenson, daughter of George Hartman Stevenson.

Children: One daughter.

The ancestors of F. W. Gnichtel came from Weimer, Saxony, Germany, immediately after the collapse of the Revolution in 1848 and 1849; some members of the family had taken an active part in the up-rising there. They settled in Newark, where he was born and lived until 1881. His education was acquired in the public schools of Newark; and he entered the offices of J. Franklin Fort and J. A. Cobb to study law. Meanwhile he studied shorthand, practiced it in New York for a time, went to Trenton in 1881 and has lived there since. Chief Justice Beasley appointed him law reporter and official stenographer of his circuit, and he found the opportunity between times to engage in newspaper work for many years. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, and has practiced law in Trenton ever since.

Mr. Gnichtel is a Republican and in 1901 was elected to the Trenton Common Council, and re-elected in 1903. During his two terms he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and leader of the majority. In 1905 he was elected Mayor of the city; at the end of his term he declined a re-nomination. The acquaintance with municipal problems he had acquired in the two city offices, led Governor Stokes to appoint him a member of the Commission to Investigate the Laws governing Municipalities. His report was an argument in favor of complete Home-Rule for the government of cities, which was afterward so widely urged throughout the state.

In May, 1909, was appointed by Governor Fort ad interim Judge of the Mercer County Common Pleas; in 1910 Fort appointed him for the full term of five years. His term expired on April 1, 1915. The state having a Democratic governor, he failed of re-appointment. In 1910 he was an active member of a committee organized to secure the passage of an act permitting the cities of the state, on a referendum, to discard

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their existing forms of municipal government in favor of Commission Rule. The act the committee framed was passed by the legislature; and, later he took an active part in the movement that culminated in the acceptance of the act by the people of Trenton. Thirty-seven cities have adopted the Commission Rule System. In June, 1916, he was elected President of the New Jersey Bar Association.

CARLTON GODFREY—Atlantic City.—Lawyer. Born at Beesleys Point, Cape May county, January 13, 1865.

Carlton Godfrey represented the county of Atlantic, in the New Jersey House of Assembly for three terms, and in 1915 was Speaker of the House. He had previously, while serving as City Solicitor of Atlantic City, drawn the charter under which the city was operated from 1902 until the form of government was changed to the Commission Rule System. He directed the movement that obtained for Atlantic City almost all of five miles of ocean front for park purposes and secured the necessary legislation. The better roads that have since been provided for the territory in and near the coast resort are largely the product of his energy.

Speaker Godfrey was educated in the public schools, and himself taught school until he entered the office of James B. Nixon, then of Atlantic City, but later of Camden, as a law student. Admitted to the Bar in 1889, he has since practiced the profession in Atlantic City. His first partnership was with Burrows C. Godfrey formed in 1894 and continued until 1914, when Burrows C. died, and Speaker Godfrey associated himself with H. Starr Giddings and Raymond P. Read under the firm name of Godfrey, Giddings & Read.

He took a deep interest in school matters and was a member of the Board of Education in Atlantic City for twelve years. He has the distinction too of being one of the very few in New Jersey who have served as Secretary of a local Building and Loan Association continuously for a period of more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Godfrey has been President of the Guarantee Trust Company of Atlantic City since its organization in 1900, and in the same year became President of the West Jersey Title & Guarantee Company. He is a member of the New Jersey Bankers Association and in 1906-1907 was its President.

RUDOLPH J. GOERKE—Newark, 634 Cinton Avenue.)—Merchant. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 19th, 1867; son of Rudolph J. and Pauline (Heinz) Goerke; married at Brooklyn, January 23rd, 1895, to Ottilie N. Van Velsor, of Flushing, L. I. Children: four girls and two boys.

Rudolph J. Goerke has been for many years a conspicuous figure in the mercantile life of the upper part of New Jersey. His parents were

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born in Germany, and came thence to Brooklyn, where the elder Mr. Goerke made the acquaintance that eventuated in his marriage to Miss Heinz. The father soon afterwards went into business, opening a house furnishing store in that city.

There Mr. Goerke, while completing his studies in the public and high schools of the city, obtained the early business training that fitted him for the greater enterprises of his later years. He had scarcely passed manhood years when he and his brother launched out for themselves with a department store at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Under the firm name of Goerke Bros. they made it a going venture, and continued at that location until changes in the character of the purchasing population compelled the closing of the store, and moved Mr. Goerke to seek other fields for his activities.

He came to Newark twenty years ago; and looking for a site for a new venture, he was quick to see the trade opportunities of the Market street corner of Broad in that city. That corner had already become locally notable for its surging throng of way-farers. It has since risen to the third place among the population centers of the United States. Mr. Goerke foresaw its greater destiny, and picked it as the scene of his new business enterprise. The department store he established there grew in popularity until "Goerke's store" and "The Four Corners" came to mean the same thing in the Newark mind.

So, when the subway tube to New York was projected with a terminal at one end of Military Park and the imposing terminal building of the Public Service Corporation was reared at the other end, Mr. Goerke saw the new drift of the moving throng, and opened his new store on the Cedar street corner of Broad street, across the way from the Park. The new growth the business has experienced there, has more than vindicated his judgement: In collaboration with E. A. Kirch of Newark, Mr. Goerke, in March of 1913, opened the first department store in Elizabeth, which from the very opening of its doors has been a success.

Mr. Goerke has been largely interested in all matters that make for the up-build of Newark as a commercial and business metropolis; and, as a member of the Newark City Committee of 100, contributed towards the success of the City's 250th birthday festivities from May to October of 1916. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Director in the Dime Savings Bank and the Clinton Trust Company, Newark; a large factor in several building and loan associations, and associated with golfing and motoring organizations.

JOHN KINSEY GORE—Orange, (59 High Street.)—Actuary. Born in Newark, Feb. 3, 1864; son of George Witherden and Mary Lewis (Kinsey) Gore; married at Newark, in 1898, to Jeannette Littell, daughter of John Meeker Littell and Amelia Littell, of Newark.

Israel Gore, to whom Mr. Gore's family traces its lineage, came from Margate, England, and settled in Newark in 1826. He was a physician

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and surgeon and acquired a large practice and a wide professional reputation. His son, George Witherden Gore, born in Margate, England, in 1824, came with his father and mother to this country, and in 1848 married Miss Kinsey. Miss Kinsey was of Quaker stock, and of a family that had long been prominent in Burlington county.

Mr. and Mrs. George Witherden Gore lived in Newark at the time of the birth of John Kinsey Gore. Mr. Gore studied in the public schools of Newark; and, when he entered the High School in 1875 he was noted for having qualified for admission at an exceptionally early age. He afterwards went to Columbia University (1879-'83), where he graduated with the A. B. degree. Three years later the College conferred the A. M. degree upon him. While in College, he taught in an evening school and found occasional employment as a bookkeeper; and, after graduation he became a teacher—eventually Vice Principal—in the Woodbridge School in New York City, a scientific preparatory school.

It was not however until he was drawn into insurance activities that he found his life calling. In 1891 he was given a position as a clerk in the Actuarial Department of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, and rose rapidly from one position of responsibility to a higher one. He had been with the company only three years when he was made its Mathematician. A year later he was promoted to the position of Assistant Actuary, and two years later placed at the head of the Actuarial Department. Mr. Gore still holds that position. In 1907 he was elected a member of the Board of Directors and in 1912 became Vice President.

From the first he entered into the spirit of his work; and, among other improvements in business methods, in 1896, invented a system of recording and tabulating statistics that has since been in use by the Company, and has also been utilized by other companies. Meanwhile Mr. Gore has found time to devote to the life of the community around him, and made his influence felt in public and civic affairs. In 1895 he was elected a member of the old Board of Education of Newark, and he is at present a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Orange.

Mr. Gore is the author of several articles on vital statistics and actuarial subjects, including "Should Life Insurance Companies Discriminate against Women," "The Improvement in Longevity in the United States in the Nineteenth Century," and "Is Human Life Lengthening."

Mr. Gore is a member of Columbia University Club, the Essex County Country Club, the American Mathematical Society, the Actuarial Society of America (its President, 1908-'10), the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, Newark Board of Trade, New Jersey Automobile & Motor Club, New England Society of Orange (its President, 1912-'13), and Hope Lodge, F. & A. M. East Orange.

WARREN LEE GOSS—Rutherford.—Author. Born at Brewster, Mass., on Aug. 19, 1835; son of William W. and Hannah

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(Foster) Goss; married in Feb. 1871, to Emily A. Torbush, of Norwich, Conn.

Children: Harry T., born Oct. 20, 1871, a Mechanical Engineer, firm Goss & Brice, New York City.

An enthusiastic veteran of the Civil War, Warren Lee Goss' writings, most of them, have a martial flavor. He started out with the idea of being a lawyer; but, the Rebellion breaking out meanwhile, his patriotic ardor was aroused, and he enlisted as a private in the United States Engineers in 1861. When the term of his enlistment ran out in 1863 he re-enlisted as a sergeant of Co. H of the 2nd Regiment, Mass. Captured, he had a taste of life in a southern military prison at Libby and Andersonville and later at the prison on the Charleston Fair Grounds and at Florence, South Carolina. He served until the close of hostilities, and, when he was discharged in Nov. 1865, sat down and wrote the "Soldier's Story of Captivity at Andersonville," (1866). In 1887 "The Century" in its War Series printed eight chapters of his "Recollections of a Private," and in 1880 these were embodied in a volume with added chapters. "Jed," now in its 28th thousand, was published in 1889; "Tom Clifton," in 1892, "Jack Alden" in 1895, "In the Navy" in 1908, "Boys' and Girls' Life of Grant" in 1911 and "The Boy's Life of General Sheridan" in 1913 are others of his offerings—all books on the Civil War and written to promote patriotism. In his "English Review of the Civil War," published in the "North American Review" in July, 1889, Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the British Army, especially commended Mr. Goss' articles on the "Recollection of a Private" for general study. "For, after all," Lord Wolseley wrote, "questions of strategy and of tactics and of the importance of organization of all kinds, turn upon the effect which is ultimately produced on the spirit and well being and fighting efficiency of the private soldier."

Mr. Goss is descended, on his father's side, from Colonel or General William Goss, who, after or just before the Restoration, together with his father-in-law General Edward Whalley, both of them military officers under Oliver Cromwell, and also members of the Court that tried and convicted Charles I. of high crimes and treason and condemned him therefore to death, fled from England and went into hiding in Western Massachusetts. His mother was descended in the ninth generation from Elder William Brewster pastor of the Mayflower through his daughter Patience who married Governor William Prence. When his son graduated and went into business in New York City, Mr. Goss moved his home from Norwich, Conn., to Rutherford to give his only son a home.

Mr. Goss was educated at the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and took a course in 1860, '61 at the Harvard Law School. Since the close of his service in the Army he has been engaged largely as editor and magazine writer. From 1873 to '76 he was President of the National Union of ex-prisoners of War and in 1890 its historian. He was for five years on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. and for two years officiated as its National Patriotic Instructor.

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Mr. Goss' club and society memberships are with the G. A. R., the Society of American Authors, etc.

GEORGE JAY GOULD—Lakewood.—Capitalist. Born in New York, February 6, 1864; son of Jay and Helen Day (Miller) Gould; married September 14, 1886 to Edith M. Kingdon.

George J. Gould has been making his home in New Jersey for some years. His estate at Lakewood is one of the most imposing in the country. His father was the most potent railroad magnate in the world of his day, and George Jay Gould, as the head of the family the late Jay Gould left, has succeeded to the functions in the railroad and business world that were engaging his father's attention when he died. Mr. Gould's administration of the estate left by Jay Gould has multiplied its value many fold.

Mr. Gould was educated by private tutors and first came into the business life of the country as a clerk in the banking house of W. E. Connor & Co., New York, in which his father was a controlling partner. Mr. Gould succeeded his father in the partnership in December, 1885, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in February of the following year. He entered the railway service in April, 1888, as President of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railway Company, and he was elected the same year as President of the Manhattan Railway Company (N. Y.), serving until 1913. It was in 1888 also that he made his first appearance among the officers of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company of which he is now President. He became its first Vice President in May and reached the Presidency in January of 1893. From May, 1893, to March, 1911, he was President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and since 1911 has been chairman of its Board of Directors. He became President and Director of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company in 1892, continuing in that relation until March of 1911. He was from 1893 to 1911 President of the Union National and Great Northern Railway Company, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wabash Railway Company from 1903 to 1905 and Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company from 1901 to 1910.

Mr. Gould is now also Director D. & R. G. Ry. Co., Rio Grande Southern R. R., Western Md. Ry. Co., W. Va. Central & Pittsburgh Ry. Co., Utah Fuel Co., Davis Coal & Coke Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Globe Express Co., and Manhattan Ry. Co.

Mr. Gould is a member of the State of New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Geographical Society, the S. R. and the Society of Foreign Wars. His club memberships are with the Royal Southampton Yacht, New York Yacht Club, Atlantic Yacht, Spesnita Island Rod and Gun, Automobile of America, Country of Westchester, County of Lakewood, Rumson Country, New York, New York Athletic, and the Lawyers, of New York City.

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Mr. Gould's New York City home is at 857 Fifth Avenue; his office at 165 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM B. GOURLEY—Paterson.—Lawyer. Born in Gilford, County Down, Ireland, on March 2, 1857; son of Henry Gourley and Catherine (Boyle) Gourley.

William B. Gourley has served in the State Legislature, been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, served as a member of the Democratic National Committee and proven his efficiency as a presiding officer and chairman at some of the most turbulent State Conventions in the history of that party. His parents came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Paterson. He was educated in the public schools; and, having studied law in the offices of James Evans, once City Counsel of Paterson and of Albert Comstock, also of Paterson, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880 and as a counselor at the June term of 1883. He was afterwards licensed to practice at the Bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts. Seton Hall College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Gourley in 1917.

Mr. Gourley allied himself with the Democratic party and was an independent candidate for the New Jersey House of Assembly in the old fourth assembly district of Passaic county in 1881. His opponent was Thomas Flynn who was afterwards Speaker of the House. Mr. Gourley was defeated upon that occasion by 26 votes, but four years later commanded the regular nomination of the party. The plurality of 1300 by which he then won at the polls was the largest that had ever been given for a candidate for that office in Passaic up to that time. The legislative session of 1886 in which he participated was full of exciting episodes; and one of his achievements was the making of an all-night speech, of five hours duration, to prevent the passage, in the closing hours of the legislature, of an act to which his constituents were opposed. Before that session was over, Gov. Abbett nominated him to the Senate for Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic County and he served for two terms of five years each.

Apart from his official work for the state and the county, Mr. Gourley has been energetic in party service. He associated himself early with the Passaic County Committee; and for ten years was the Chairman of its sub-Committee on organization. His service as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee covered the nine years from 1898 to 1907. The Democratic National Convention of 1900 designated him as New Jersey member of the Democratic National Committee; and he served until 1908, when ill health forced him to abandon active participation in politics and he resigned his position on both Committees to devote himself to his law practice. He has been a delegate to many State Conventions and was Permanent Chairman of two. That of 1898 was one of the most tumultous that ever sat in the state; and Mr. Gourley was selected to occupy the chair because of his known ability to deal with situations of that kind.

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Since his retirement from politics Mr. Gourley has devoted himself entirely to his practice, which is mainly in the line of corporation work. He is a member of the Reform, Grolier and Bibliophile Clubs.

ROLLIN P. GRANT—Westfield.—Banker. Born at Westfield, on Jan. 6, 1870; son of Anson F. and Elizabeth P. Grant; married at Westfield, on Oct. 16, 1895, to Mary Coger, daughter of John J. Coger—(now deceased).

Children: Winifred Mae.

Rollin P. Grant is President of the Irving National Bank of New York City. The Irving National Bank conducts its operations on a strictly commercial basis. Its resources, since it absorbed the National Nassau Bank, exceed $130,000,000, and it has a capital of $4,000,000 with a surplus in excess of $3,000,000.

Mr. Grant left school when he was eighteen years of age to accept a place with the wholesale shoe house of Morse Rogers. He was soon offered the position of Paying Teller in the New York National Exchange Bank, and three years later, in 1901, he became its Cashier. In 1908, when the consolidation with the New York National Exchange Bank was effected, the title, "Irving National Exchange Bank" was adopted and he was elected Vice President. When, later, it purchased the control of the Mercantile Bank, the title was changed to the Irving National Bank. For a long time the business was conducted at Chamber Street and West Broadway, but upon the completion of the Woolworth Building, it took the more ample accommodations offered there.

Mr. Grant, who was elected President of the Irving National Bank in 1912, is one of the youngest of the executives of the great metropolitan financial institutions. He had assumed a good part of the administrative work, and was therefore in close contact with every branch of the business, before he succeeded to the Presidency, and, ever since he became a force in the management of its affairs, the policy has been one of conservatism as well as a wide-awake enterprise.

Mr. Grant is well known as a lover of outdoor sports, devoting a good part of his leisure time to golf and tennis. He is a familiar figure on the links near Westfield, where he resides.

Mr. Grant is also a Director in the Peoples Bank & Trust Co., of Westfield; and his clubs are the Union League, Hardware, and Bankers, of New York City; Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, (N. Y.), Wyandanch Club, Smithtown, L. I., and the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Milburn.

EDWARD W. GRAY—Newark, (141 Wakeman Avenue.)—Insurance. Born in Jersey City, on Aug. 18, 1870; married in 1898, to Altha R. Hay, of Summit.

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Edward W. Gray is a member of Congress from the Eighth New Jersey District, and in business is President of the Argus Press, publishers of the Bayonne "Review." He attended the public schools of Jersey City; and, beginning as a clerk in a store, entered newspaper work a few years later as a reporter on the "New York Herald." In 1898 he became City Editor of the Newark "Daily Advertiser," and five years later was made President and General Manager of the Company that published it. Leaving the newspaper field he organized the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company.

Mr. Gray was Secretary of the Republican State Committee when he was first elected to a seat in Congress, in 1914. He was a member of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision for eight years, served for three years as Private Secretary to Governor Stokes and for six years as Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

JAMES MONROE GREEN, (Ph. D., LL. D.)—Trenton, (943 Berkeley Avenue)—Educator. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Succassunna, (Morris Co.) on August 29th, 1851; son of William Hampton and Alice (Hopkins) Green; married at Long Branch, on October 8, 1878, to Caroline E. Morris, daughter of Jacob Wolcott and Elizabeth L. (Pearce) Morris, of Long Branch.

Dr. Green obtained his early training in the district schools in the vicinity of his home until January of 1867, when he went to Trenton and entered the State Model School. In the following September he entered the Normal School where he remained a year. For the next twelve months he taught district schools at Mt. Freedom and Ledgewood, in his home county, at the same time continuing his studies. He then returned to the Normal School and completed the course, graduating with the class of 1870.

After graduation from the Normal School, Dr. Green taught at Morris Plains for a year, when he received the appointment to the principalship of School No. 1, at Long Branch, where he remained until 1874, when he entered Dickinson College. During his stay at Dickinson the schools of Long Branch were grouped together and related to a new high school. On leaving Dickinson Dr. Green was assigned to the principalship of this high school and to the superintendency of all of the schools of the city.

In 1889 he was appointed by the State Board of Education to the principalship of the State Normal and Model Schools at Trenton, where he remained until his resignation, June 30, 1917. In 1887 Dickinson College conferred the degree of A. M. upon Dr. Green, and LL. D. in 1905. In 1884 he received the degrees A. M. and Ph. B. from Illinois Wesleyan University, and Ph. D. in 1890.

Dr. Green is a life member of the National Education Association, of which he was President in 1901, the general session of this body holding its meeting that year at Detroit, Michigan. In 1895 he served as President of the Normal Department of the N. E. A. He holds membership in the

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Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland (Pres. 1910-'11), the State Teachers Association (Pres. 1881), the New Jersey Council of Education (Pres. 1896), and the New Jersey Sanitary Association (Pres. 1886). As a member of the State Board of Examiners he is familiar with the history of the system of certificating teachers for the State, and has frequently suggested and drafted the revision of the rules pertaining thereto. He has served too on the advisory boards of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and the New Jersey Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and is actively interested in the success of their work.

Dr. Green has lectured at several of the large Universities, at Harvard, Pennsylvania, etc., and his contributions to educational literature may be found in the Volumes of the National Education Association, the official documents of the New Jersey Council of Education, the "Educational Review," and in various educational periodicals and newspapers of the State and country. As a speaker he has been in demand at the various educational, patriotic civic and social gatherings of the State and nation. He was for years an instructor at the county institutes, in which capacity he has addressed the teachers of every county in New Jersey many times. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Sons of the Revolution, the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Schoolmaster's Club, the Symposium, and the Trenton Country Club.

During Dr. Green's administration of the State Normal and Model Schools the annual enrollment of the Normal department increased from 255 to 682, the Model from 445 to 641, and the staff of instructors from 29 to 66. The course of study in the Normal School was developed to include—in addition to the general course—kindergarten, domestic science, manual training, and commercial courses, of two years in length—and a four year high school teachers course—a teachers college course: and the entrance requirements were raised to graduation for a four year course high school on the "Approved List." In 1889 Dr. Green proposed a system of approving high schools, adopted by the State Board of Education, resulting in an approved list of 135 public and 49 private high schools, from which the Normal School now draws its students.

Student teaching centers, were established throughout the State so that Normal students might secure there a very practical experience in teaching.

Under Dr. Green's principalship, the original school buildings were connected by a center building in which are housed the auditorium, laboratories, class rooms, etc., a separate gymnasium, and a large wing in which are accommodated the domestic science and nature departments, the library, and various class rooms. The boarding halls were also enlarged by two dormitory wings and an isolated infirmary.

JOHN W. GRIGGS—Paterson.—Lawyer. Born in Newton (Sussex Co.) July 10, 1849; son of Daniel and Emeline (Johnson)

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Griggs; married on October 7, 1874 to Carolyn Webster Brandt of Belleville, daughter of William and Eliza (Leavitt) Brandt—2nd on April 15, 1893, to Laura Elizabeth Price, daughter of Warwick and Beulah R. (Farmer) Price.

Children: John Leavitt, born June 10, 1876; Helen, born November 22, 1877; Leila, born November 21, 1879; Daniel, born November 21, 1880; Constance, born November 23, 1882; Elizabeth, born May 31, 1894; Janet, born June 20, 1896.

John W. Griggs from 1901 to 1907 was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, was Governor of New Jersey for 1896-98, and Attorney General of the United States from 1898 to 1901. As the plurality of 27,000 by which he reached the Governorship in 1896, over the candidacy of Chancellor McGill, was three times as large as any by which any previous candidate had been chosen, and, as the first Republican the State had accepted for the office since Civil War times, his election was of direct and immediate import in National politics.

At that time the National campaign of 1896 was in its formative state, and it was generally understood that ex-Gov. McKinley of Ohio, was to be made the Republican nominee for President. The capture of New Jersey by the Republicans by so striking a majority, pointed her out as the state in the East that should name McKinley's running mate, and eventuated in the nomination for the Vice Presidency of Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, whose splendid campaign, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee for Mr. Griggs, had put him in the eye of the people.

Mr. Griggs had previously served in both branches of the State Legislature. The Republicans of Passaic county sent him to the House of Assembly in 1876 and again in 1877. In 1882 he became the Senator from Passaic and, re-elected, served in the Upper House until 1888, being President of the body in 1886. His caustic oratory and force in debate commanded quick attention, and he had scarcely entered the legislative arena before he was among the recognized leaders of the State.

A most important service was that which he rendered while in the Senate in connection with the first act ever passed for the taxation of the railroads. The railroads were once claiming exemption from taxation under irrepealable contracts with the state; and even the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company was then paying into the State Treasury less than $300,000 a year in the form of transit duties. Governor Abbett had made his campaign on the insistment that they should be made amendable to the taxing laws of the state as other property holders were; and soon after the opening of the Session of 1884 he flung into the legislature an act he had drawn to that end. The act was one of the most bitterly contested in the recent history of the State. The Houses were for a time deadlocked over it. The Democratic Assembly insisted upon passing it as Abbett had drawn it; the Republican Senate stood for modifications Senator Griggs had proposed to it. Agreement was not reached through a series of conference committees; but a joint committee in which Senator Griggs was the master-mind, finally got it into the shape in which it was finally passed. The income of the state under the law and others by which it has since been elaborated, now exceeds $4,000,000 a year.

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Senator Griggs' senate work put him among the leading statesmen of the commonwealth; and the Republican State Convention of 1895 placed him in nomination for Governor. Assuming the office early in January of 1896, he resigned in 1898 to become Attorney General of the United States. He resigned that position on April 1st, 1901 and resumed practice of law in its larger field in New York City and Paterson. He is identified with large financial interests in both cities and has appeared in many important litigations for some of the most prominent corporations in the country. He is President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, a Director of the New York Telephone Co., the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the American Locomotive Co.

Governor Griggs graduated from Lafayette College in 1868 and received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton in 1896 and from Yale in 1900. He studied law first in the office of ex-Congressman Robert Hamilton at Newton and afterwards in the office of Socrates Tuttle of Paterson, father of Mrs. Hobart. He was admitted as an attorney in 1871 and as a counselor in 1874. In '78 he was appointed Counsel of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders and in 1879 made City Counsel of Paterson.

He is a member of the Union League of New York City, the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Arcola Country Club.

EDWARD E. GROSSCUP—Wenonah.—Real Estate. Born in Bridgeton, August 2, 1860; son of Charles C. and Anna D. Grosscup.

When James R. Nugent was retired as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in August, 1911, Edward E. Grosscup, who was representing Gloucester County in the Committee, was elected to succeed him, and the conduct of the New Jersey campaign for Governor Wilson's election in the Presidential contest of 1912 fell to Mr. Grosscup's hands. Mr. Grosscup was re-elected in 1913 for the three year term ending in 1916.

Mr. Grosscup had led forelorn hopes as a Democratic candidate in several local contests before he thus came into state view. In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Cumberland County and in 1898 for State Senator. In the latter campaign he was opposed by Edward C. Stokes, afterwards Governor; and, in both, the Republican leanings of the country made his candidacies hopeless ones. In 1899 he removed to Gloucester County and there, in another Republican county, he sought political preferment as a candidate for the House of Assembly. In 1908 he consented in the interest of party autonomy, to stand as a candidate for Congress against Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager.

Governor Wilson appointed Mr. Grosscup a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes in 1911, but he resigned before the expiration of his five-year term to accept the office of State Treasurer, to which the Legislature elected him in 1913. He served there until the spring of 1916. In the fall of that year Governor Fielder appointed him State Purchasing

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Agent under an act just previously passed by the legislature. His term will expire in 1921.

PAUL GUENTHER—Dover, (Rockaway Road)—Manufacturer. Born at Geithain, Saxony, May 13th, 1860; son of Bruno and Theresa (Wuensch) Guenther; married at Paterson, N. J., Sept. 12th, 1895, to Olga Mechel, daughter of Charles and Louise (Homagk) Mechel.

Children: Margaret, born June 18th, 1896.

Paul Guenther comes from old German stock and his early education was received in the private school at Saxony, Germany.

At the age of thirty, in 1890, Mr. Guenther imigrated to America, and began business at Dover, N. J.

Despite the fact that most of his interests have been confined to commercial and business enterprises, he has also found time to connect himself to several fraternal organizations among which are the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, N. J., the Republican Club, of New York and the Automobile Club of America.

He is also the President of the Paul Guenther Silk Hosiery, Inc., vice president of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and a director in both the National Union Bank, of Dover, N. J., and the Emery-Beers Co., Inc. of New York City.

His business address is, King St., Dover, N. J.

WILLIAM STRYKER GUMMERE—Newark.—Jurist. Born in Trenton, on June 24, 1852; son of Barker and Elizabeth (Stryker) Gummere.

William S. Gummere is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. His father was one of the leaders of the State Bar.

Chief Justice Gummere was educated at the Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville school and graduated from Princeton in 1870. Having read law in his father's office he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, who was then Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer County. Later in association with ex-Governor Joel Parker, who was his uncle, he practiced in Newark; when that firm was dissolved he became the senior member of the firm of Gummere & Keon. This partnership was terminated when Mr. Gummere was made Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with offices in Trenton to succeed Edward T. Green, who had been appointed Judge of the United States District Court.

Mr. Gummere's first seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State in February, 1895, was given to him on Governor Wert's appointment, to fill out the unexpired term of ex-Governor Leon Abbett, who had died while serving as a member of the Court. Governor Voorhees in 1901 nominated him to the Senate, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and

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confirmed in February, he took his place as the Chief of the Court in November. He succeeded Chief Justice David A. Depue who had resigned after thirty-five years of service on the Bench. Governor Fort re-appointed him in 1908, and Governor Fielder in 1915 gave him another term of seven years.

HARRY T. HAGAMAN—Lakewood.—Publisher and Assemblyman. Born at Toms River, N. J., June 2, 1869; son of John and Alice M. (Applegate) Hagaman; married at Toms River, N. J., June 26th, 1895, to Maude Walton, daughter of George L. and Elizabeth Walton, of Toms River, N. J.

Children: C. Lyle, born Jan. 1st, 1898.

Harry T. Hagaman comes from an old Dutch family which emigrated to this country and settled in New Jersey.

Most of his early education, or training was received in Toms River high school.

Although his business interest consumed much of Mr. Hagaman's time, he was also able to find time to take part in the Republican politics of New Jersey. For a period of four years, (1906 to 1910) he was Secretary of the Ocean County Tax Board, and in the fall of 1918, he was elected to the Assembly by the largest majority of votes ever received by a candidate in the above-mentioned county.

At the present time Mr. Hagaman is a member of the Lakewood Club, a director of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, director of the Lakewood Trust Company, and is also a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the Salaam Temple of Shriners, at Newark, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and the American Mechanics, as well as being associated in the organization of Daughters of Liberty. He is Vice President of New Jersey Editorial Association and Chairman of the New Jersey Press Club, and is also a stockholder in the Lakewood and Toms River Building and Loans.

Mr. Hagaman's business address is 126 Second street, Lakewood, N. J.

THOMAS G. HAIGHT—Jersey City, (104 Bentley Avenue.)—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Colts Neck (Monmouth Co.) on August 4, 1879; son of John T. and Mary (Drummond) Haight; married at Freehold, in 1905, to Annie M. Crater, daughter of David S. and Annie Woodhull Crater, of Freehold.

Children: Nancy, born June 24, 1908; Catharine, born April 13, 1913; David Crater, born April 5th, 1917.

Thomas G. Haight is a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. His father was, at the time of his death, in 1892, County Clerk of Monmouth County, and had always been prominent

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in the councils of the Democratic party. Mrs. Haight's father was Secretary of State from 1912, until his sudden death in New York in 1914; and Judge Haight's uncle, General Charles Haight, was a brilliant lawyer and orator. Judge Haight's grandfather, for whom he was named, was, in 1847, prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

Judge Haight was educated at the Freehold Military Institute and at Princeton University. He read law in the office of Edmund Wilson, once Attorney General of New Jersey, and meanwhile attended the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. B. He became an attorney in November of 1900 and a counselor in 1904. For a time after his admission he was managing clerk in the office of Queen & Tennant in Jersey City, but upon the dissolution of the firm he formed a partnership with the junior member and practiced under the firm name of Tennant & Haight. That partnership was dissolved on the appointment of Mr. Tennant by Governor Wilson to be Judge of the Hudson County Common Pleas. In 1911 Mayor Wittpenn appointed Mr. Haight City Attorney of Jersey City but he resigned two years later to become the County Counsel of Hudson County. He was holding that position when, in February, 1914, President Wilson named him to the United States Senate for United States District Court Judge. He was appointed April 1, 1919, United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Haight rose rapidly to professional recognition after he had begun the practice of law in Jersey City. He became interested in the politics of the state at the time when Woodrow Wilson was first proposed for Governor. He entered enthusiastically into Governor Wilson's canvass; and was a delegate from the 12th Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention of 1912.

Judge Haight is a member of the Carteret Club and Down Town Club of Jersey City, the Nassau Club of Princeton, the Cannon Club of Princeton University, the Princeton Alumni Association of Hudson County, the Arcola Country Club, Bergen Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., the American Bar Association of New Jersey, State Bar Association and the Hudson County Bar Association.

JOSHUA C. HAINES—Camden.—State Senator. Born at Swedesboro, Gloucester County, N. J., July 1st, 1868; son of Chalkley Haines and Sarah J. Haines; married at Mullica Hill, N. J., on Jan. 7th, 1890, to Maggie A. Sherwin, daughter of James and Rachel C. Sherwin.

Children: Miriana T., born April 1st, 1892; Elizabeth S., born July 5th, 1909.

Joshua C. Haines is of Quaker descent. He received his education at the public schools and Henry J. Russell's Friends' School at Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J.

From Jan. 1907 to Nov. 1914, he was a member of the City Counsel at Camden, and at the end of this time was elected Sheriff of Camden county and held this office until November, 1917. Just as his term expired he was chosen by a remarkable plurality of votes, State Senator on the Republican ticket over Wilfred B. Wolcott.

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Senator Haines is a member of the following organizations: Camden Lodge No. 293, B. P. O. E., Ionic Lodge No. 94, F. & A. M., Excelsior Consistory , 32nd degree, Crescent Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Senatus Lodge, I. O. O. F., Y. M. C. A., Board of Trade, Alpha Club, Sixth Ward Republican Club, Whitman Park Improvement Association. He is also an ex-President of the Camden Rotary Club and a member of the first Presbyterian Church. He is also owner of the Camden Van Company.

His business address is 602 Walnut St., Camden, N. J.

CHARLES HENRY KING HALSEY—Elizabeth, (668 North Broad St.)—Banker. Born in New York City, on July 2, 1850; son of Charles Henry and Elizabeth Gracie (King) Halsey; married at Elizabeth, on Oct. 13th, 1885, to Helen I. Kittle, daughter of Robert G. and Lavinia S. Kittle, of Oyster Bay, New York.

Children: Alfred DeWitt, born on July 5, 1888; Elize Gracie, born Jan. 20th, 1890; Helen Isabel, born March 17, 1891.

Charles H. K. Halsey is President of the Union County Trust Company of Elizabeth. Though he is a factor in the life of the community, he has never held any public office except when from 1880 to 1883 he served as a member of the City Council in Elizabeth. He was, however, from 1904 to 1913, President of the Elizabeth Board of Trade. In this position, he improved all his opportunities to assist in the movements that make for municipal welfare; and during his term he was a prominent figure in many public celebrations.

Mr. Halsey was educated at the parochial school of Christ Episcopal Church in Elizabeth and the Pingry School. In 1873 he entered the National City Bank at 52 Wall street, New York, as a runner and worked up to the position of assistant to the Paying Teller. The National State Bank of Elizabeth offered him in 1882 the position of Paying Teller and he accepted it. He left there in 1901 to go to the First National Bank of Elizabeth as its Vice President and Manager. The Union County Trust Company, organized in that year, purchased the First National Bank and he continued with the consolidated Trust Company as Secretary and Treasurer until 1905 when the Board of Directors elected him President.

During the war he served as Chairman of the local Committee of the Red Cross to take care of soldiers' families and was also a member of the Bankers' Committee raising money for the four United States Liberty Loans.

Mr. Halsey is a member of the Elizabeth Club, Baltusrol Golf, and the Down Town Club of Newark, and the Rotary of Elizabeth.

The father of Mr. Halsey's mother was President of Columbia College, New York.

AUGUSTUS V. HAMBURG—Newark, (324 Clifton Avenue.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in

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St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1858; son of Augustus and Margaret (Bremer) Hamburg; married at Newark, February 23, 1882, to H. Ella Hedden, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Hedden, of Newark.

Children: Mabel J.

The parents of Mr. Hamburg returned to Newark from St. Louis when he was two years of age. He acquired his early education in the public schools of the city and finished with a business course in the New Jersey Business College. His first employment was in the dry goods business in Newark, and after five years with the knowledge he acquired he accepted a position with a firm engaged in the wholesaling of dry goods and notions in New York where he obtained an expert knowledge of handling and selling of buttons. His experience as a salesman combined with the knowledge he obtained of the button industry led to organization of the Hamburg Button Company of Newark, in 1896, of which he became President. This company was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of "Mother of Pearl" buttons and novelties, and under his management and guidance it became one of the leaders in this industry.

As a member of several Committees and Chairman of some, in the Newark Board of Trade—the representative civic organization of the City—Mr. Hamburg was brought into such close touch with the methods and policy of the Board that he was elected as its President, and he has been re-elected for four consecutive terms, an honor which has not been conferred upon any of his predecessors. During his administration many projects aimed to improve civic conditions have been given impetus and direction. He has been called upon to assist in various civic movements during the recent five years, serving the City as a member of the City Plan Commission since 1913, and contributing to the work of developing general plans for the improvement and betterment of the City, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, helping to broaden its field of labors.

As a member of the Citizens' Committee of 100 appointed under Legislative act by the Mayor to formulate and carry out plans for the observance of the 250th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the City, Mr. Hamburg's advice and support were given in various directions and he assumed, as Chairman of the sub-committee on Manufactures and Trades, the responsibility of arranging and carrying out a successful three weeks' exposition of industrial products made in Newark, which brought together a display of exhibits of a highly educational character. On the outbreak of infantile paralysis in 1916, he was selected by Mayor Raymond to serve as Chairman of the Citizen's Health Committee, in co-operation with the health authorities of the city.

Mr. Hamburg is Vice President of the Ironbound Trust Company, trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a Director of the New Jersey Automobile Club. He has just retired from the Presidency of the Associated Automobile clubs of New Jersey. As Director of the Federation of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, he helped to weld together a powerful body of influential citizens representing the various civic organizations in all parts of the State of New Jersey. He is also a

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Trustee in the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences and in various other organizations working for public betterment and civic welfare.

When the problem of road construction and traffic regulations became acute he was selected by Governor Fielder to serve as a member of a State Commission to study and report recommendations to the Legislature. The Commission's work resulted in the preparation of laws and the adoption of traffic regulations which are regarded as comprehensive, workable and an advance over those in effect in other states.

Mr. Hamburg has refused to become active in the political life of Newark having once declined to accept the nomination for the office of Mayor.

His club memberships are with the Essex, the Down Town and the North End Clubs.

OGDEN HAGGERTY HAMMOND—Bernardsville.—Insurance. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Louisville, Ky., October 13, 1869; son of John Henry and Sophia Vernon (Wolfe) Hammond; married at Hoboken, April 8, 1907, to Mary Picton Stevens, daughter of John and Mary (McGuire) Stevens.

Children: Mary Stevens, born May 22, 1908; Millicent Vernon, born Feb. 25th, 1910; Ogden H., Jr., born Sept. 17th, 1912.

Ogden H. Hammond is Vice President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. His wife was of the Stevens family of Castle Point. He has always evinced a warm interest in public affairs. He resided before coming to New Jersey at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin. In Superior he was for two years a member of the Board of Aldermen, chairman of its finance committee; and for three years First Lieutenant of Co. 1, Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard.

Mr. Hammond is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side and of English and French admixture on his mother's. He was educated at Exeter Academy, whence, in 1889, he entered Yale, graduating with the class of 1893.

Upon coming to New Jersey in 1907, he moved to Bernardsville. He was made a member of the Bernardsville Township Committee, serving in 1912-'13-'14. In 1913 the Republicans of Somerset county put his name on their ticket for election to the New Jersey House of Assembly, but he was defeated. In 1914 he was put in nomination again and elected by a plurality of 868 over his Democratic opponent. At the election of 1915 he was nominated for a second term and his plurality rose to 1303, with a popular Democrat in the poll against him. In 1916 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, that nominated Charles E. Hughes against President Wilson.

In the Assembly Mr. Hammond served as a member of the Commission charged with the erection of the new Hospital for the Insane and of the Municipal Finance Commission and Chairman of the Civil Service Investigating Commission. He served on the Appropriations Committee

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and on the Committee on Militia and was Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, Acting Chairman State Board Charities & Corrections, and Treasurer Republican State Committee, New Jersey.

Mr. Hammond's club memberships are with the Union, Yale, Racquet, Riding, St. Anthony, Somerset Hills Country, Somerville Country and Essex Fox Hounds.

AARON WILLIAM HAND—Cape May City, (11 Perry St.)—County Superintendent of Schools. Born at Camden, N. J., Feb. 10th, 1857; son of Noah and Jane A. (Hannah) Hand; married at Cape May, N. J., on March 6th, 1877, to Letitia Byers Reeves, daughter of Abijah D. and Amanda (Deprefontaine) Reeves, of Cape May City, N. J.

Children: Albert R., born March 24th, 1878; Bernard, born Jan. 18, 1880; Rue A., born April 7, 1882; Ellwood S., born Aug. 9th, 1884; Jeannette R. and Anita R., born June 17, 1890.

Aaron William Hand comes from old Colonial stock. Among his ancestors is John Hand, who was born in Stanstede, Eng., and became a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691, later of the New Haven Colony, and still at another date, one of the five original proprietors of the town of East Hampton, or Maidstane, as the place was first called. Another progenitor is John Bancroft, who settled at Lynnfield, Mass., (now Reading) about 1632, and who was a member of the Bancrofts of Warston-on-Trent, Darby, England.

Mr. Hand received most of his education in the public schools of Camden, which he attended from 1862 to 1868, the public schools of Philadelphia, which he attended from 1868 to 1871, and lastly at the United States Military Academy, where he studied for one year, from 1877 to 1878. He has since taken summer school courses at Columbia University.

He was an educator for a period of eleven years in the schools of Cape May County (1878 to 1889) concluding this portion of his career as principal of the Cape May City schools (1887 to 1889).

From 1889 to 1912 Mr. Hand was editor of the "Cape May Daily Star" and the "Star of the Cape and Daily and Weekly Star and Wave." During this time he was also correspondent for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago newspapers.

In 1896 he accepted the position of County Superintendent of Schools for Cape May County and served in that capacity to date, with the exception of three years' absence from 1906-1909. While filling this office, Mr. Hand has made efforts to secure the best possible school conditions in the county of which he has been in charge. At present there remains but one school building in the county which does not conform in all essentials with the requirements of the State's building code. The high schools have been consolidated and the number reduced to six, each with an approved four years' course curriculum.

In 1915, largely through his efforts, a county vocational school in Agriculture and Household arts, of which he is now director, was or-

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ganized, to assist the agricultural development of the county, and this has proven very successful.

Other county school developments, the result of his initiative, in which Mr. Hand takes a great interest are the Annual County School Contests in Agriculture and Household Arts, an annual county school field meet, a county high baseball league, a county grammar school base ball league, an annual county school spelling contest, and an annual county high school English contest.

Mr. Hand is a member of the National Educational Association, New Jersey State Teachers Association, South Jersey Schoolmasters' Association, Cape May County Supervisors' and Principals' Association, Cape Island Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M., Adoniram Chapter R. A. M., Cape May County Elementary Teachers' Association, Cape May County Teachers' Association, Cape May County Association of Boards of Education, and the Cape May County Board of Agriculture.

His business address is Cape May Court House, N. J.

JOHN WARREN HARDENBERGH—Jersey City. — Banker. Born in Jersey City, on August 16th, 1869; son of Augustus A. and Catharine (Van Horne) Hardenbergh; married at New York City, on December 8, 1886, to Lillian Williams Wilson, daughter of Legrand K. and Anna M. (Williams) Wilson, of Cold Spring, N. Y.

Children: Katharine Warren, born October 19th, 1887.

John W. Hardenbergh is President of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, the offices of which are in Jersey City, and of the Registrar & Transfer Company of New York. He has been President of the Trust Company since 1900 and of the New York Company since 1906. He has served as a member of the Board of Finance of Jersey City and was one of the Hudson County Park Commissioners.

Mr. Hardenbergh was brought up in a banking atmosphere. His father, who was also distinguished in the political life of the country, was for many years President of the Hudson County National Bank and a director of several other financial institutions. He was also a member of the Board of Finance of Jersey City, a Presidential elector and for many years a Member of Congress. Augustus A. Hardenbergh was a son of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL. D., of New Brunswick, a lineal descendant of Major Johannes Hardenbergh of Albany, N. Y., born in 1670.

Mr. Hardenbergh was educated at the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, and in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, graduating from there in 1880 with the Ph. B. degree. After leaving college he devoted himself to civil engineering for a time, and served as Assistant Engineer of the West Shore Railroad Company from 1880 to '82. Then he entered his father's bank as clerk, became Assistant Cashier in 1887, Cashier in '99 and served as President from 1912-'16.

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Mr. Hardenbergh is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Hudson County University Club, the Carteret Club, Jersey City, and The Graduates Club, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN R. HARDIN—Newark.—Lawyer. Born in Sussex County, April 24th, 1860; son of Charles Hardin and Abbie M. (Hunt) Hardin; married at Newton, Feb. 1st, 1894, to Jennie Josephine Roe, daughter of Charles Roe, of Newton.

Children: Charles Roe, Elizabeth A. and John R., Jr.

John R. Hardin has long been known in the public and professional life of New Jersey; and he has been sought at various times for high political and judicial honors. But the opportunities of his profession proved to be more tempting. He found time, however, in his early professional days to serve professionally as attorney of the Newark Board of Health and, politically, as a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen, and he was a member of the state legislature in 1891-'92. Although his political activities ceased many years ago, he has since been solicited to allow the use of his name as the candidate of his party (the Democratic) for Governor and once or twice was urged for United States Senator. He has refused all offers of office that might take him away from his rapidly growing practice — even those of a professional character. He declined to accept Governor Murphy's offer of a seat on the Bench as Circuit Judge and Governor Stoke's subsequent offer of an appointment as Justice of the State's Supreme Court; and when Chancellor Magie, also, tendered him a Vice Chancellorship, he again found it unadvisable to accept.

Others, honorary in their character, he has accepted. In 1900 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to be one of the Managers of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, and served on that Board until 1903. He was also a member of the Commission that prepared the judiciary amendments to the state constitution in 1905; and since 1897 has been, by gubernatorial appointment, a member from New Jersey of the National Conference on Uniform Legislation. In 1903 Chief Justice Gummere appointed him to a seat on the Essex County Park Commission, of which he has become treasurer, and he became in 1904 a member of the Newark Sinking Fund Commission; he is still connected with both of these local commissions.

Mr. Hardin was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1904 and again to that of 1908; and was chairman of the State Convention that nominated Charles C. Black for Governor in 1904, and the later one (1910) that put Woodrow Wilson before the people of the state as a gubernatorial aspirant.

Mr. Hardin's earlier education was secured at the Chester Institute, Chester (Morris Co.) He graduated from Princeton in 1880, with the A. B. degree, and was given the A. M. degree in 1883. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, as attorney, at the June term 1884, and became a counselor at the term of 1887. He practiced law alone in Newark until 1902, when he formed a partnership with J. O. H. Pitney under the firm

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name of Pitney & Hardin, to which firm subsequently ex-Judge Alfred F. Skinner was admitted; and the firm is now doing business under the title of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner.

The practice of the firm is in all lines, except the criminal branch. It has a large corporation business, but is not under regular retainer by any. It has been the policy, rather, to keep itself free for a general practice. Mr. Hardin has been associated at times with Attorney Generals McCarter, Wilson and Westcott in important litigations between the state and the railroad companies and has been frequently engaged in municipal litigations.

Of Mr. Hardin's three children, Chas. Roe, is a graduate of Princeton, 1915, and is now in Harvard Law School; John R., Jr., is a graduate of Princeton, 1917, and Elizabeth A. is a graduate of Vassar, class of 1916.

Mr. Hardin is a member of the Essex Club (Newark), Essex County Country Club, University (New York), Baltusrol Golf Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, the Princeton (New York), and is Director of the National Newark & Essex Banking Company, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and American Insurance Company. He is a Mason, connected with St. John Lodge No. 1, Newark.

RUTH GUTHRIE HARDING (Mrs. John W.)—Paterson., (437 Ellison St.)—Poet. Born at Tunkhannock, Pa., Aug. 20th, 1882; daughter of Frank Hamilton and Jennie (Leighton) Thomson; married at Tunkhannock on Oct. 24, 1901, to John Ward Harding, son of William B. and Cynthia (Ward) Harding.

Children: Jean Guthrie, born Jan. 27th, 1903.

Mrs. Ruth Guthrie Harding is of Scotch ancestry. She was educated at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and by private tutors, and studied piano and composition with Dr. Elysee Aviragnet, a noted French musician.

Mrs. Harding began writing for publication in 1906, and of recent years much of her verse has appeared in magazines and has been copied in anthologies and newspapers.

Her most important work, a volume of poems entitled "A Lark Went Singing," was published in 1916 (with an introduction by Dr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota) and has been reviewed extensively by American critics. Both the American and English editions were completely sold within a year.

Mrs. Harding is an active anti-suffragist, and is the author of several articles on the subject of Woman's vote, that appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger and elsewhere in 1915.

She is a member of the Woman's Club, and the College Club, both of Paterson, N. J., as well as the Poetry Society of America, which is affiliated with the National Arts Club of New York.

PHILANDER ABBEY HARRIS—Paterson, (453 Park Avenue) —Gynecologic and Abdominal Surgeon. (Photograph published in

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Vol. 1—1917). Born in a Quaker settlement in Warren County on January 29th, 1852; son of Cummins Q. and Abigail Roberts (Wintermute) Harris; married in Paterson, on November 15th, 1876, to Margaret Rowson, daughter of Thomas Rowson, of Macclesfield, England.

Children: Grace Abbey.

Dr. Harris is one of the foremost specialists in Abdominal Surgery in the state. Beginning his schooling in the district schools of the Quaker settlement in which he was born and of Johnsonburg, he attended the Seminary in Schooley's Mountain and graduated from the University of Michigan. In 1873 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Harris was Health Commissioner of Paterson for several years, has been President of the Passaic County Medical Society, and in 1912 was first vice president of the American Medical Association. He is a Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons and the American Gynecological Society, member of the Society of Surgeons of New Jersey, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, Hon. member of the Morris County Medical Society, Corresponding member of the Gynecological and Obstetric Society of Paris, (France), Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician to the Paterson General Hospital (since 1892), Consulting Gynecologist to the Barnert Memorial Hospital, of Paterson, Consulting Gynecologist to the Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, and to the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park. In the Public Library at Paterson and in the library of the Academy of Medicine, New York City, there can be found thirty or more monographs on gynecological and surgical subjects written by Dr. Harris.

Dr. Harris' lineage is American for several generations back and all have been residents of Northern New Jersey. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Harris and paternal grandmother, Abbie Howell. His grandfather on his mother's side was Charles Wintermute, and grandmother was Anna Shotwell.

Dr. Harris is a member of the Hamilton Club, Paterson.

EDLOW WINGATE HARRISON—Jersey City, (15 Exchange Place.)—Civil and Consulting Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in New York City, May 9, 1851; son of Samuel E. and Sarah Edlow (Williams) Harrison; married 1885, to Martha A. Bumsted, daughter of William H. and Martha Bumsted, of Jersey City, (died October, 1886)—2nd, in 1889, to Harriet Taylor McLaughlin, daughter of Edward Tunis and Elizabeth (Heller) McLaughlin, (died November, 1910.)

It was under Edlow W. Harrison's supervision as engineer that the values of the railroad properties in the state were first fixed, after Governor Abbett had overthrown their "irrepealable contracts" and subjected their properties to the taxing laws of the state.

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Leon Abbett in 1883, made his canvass for the governorship on a pledge to see that the railroads bore something like an equal share of the public burden, and he was elected. He went to the governorship with the belief that the railroads ought to pay at least a million dollars a year. The result was the passage of the tax of 1884. The act was contested in the Courts, and every item in the state's inventory of their taxable assets was disputed. In the end both the act and the valuations were sustained by the courts and the act went into full operation.

As the state's Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison had a new problem to confront in the effort to fix the valuations. There was no precedent as to what constituted the franchise of a railroad, and more doubt as to the method of ascertaining its tax value. It was a question, too, whether the real estate holdings of the companies should be assessed as parts of a great continental system or as part of the surrounding farm and city lands. Mr. Harrison found a safe basis for the assessment of both values; and his inventory included specifically the valuation not only of every railroad structure in the state, but every rail and spike in the road-beds of the railways. The state's railroad receipts the first year of the new tax act ran up to $1,000,000. The basic data theories and methods as determined by Mr. Harrison's investigations and appraisal still remain as the basis of railroad tax value in the state.

Mr. Harrison is of English descent, his father having been born in London and his mother in Kent. His two given names are those of two old Kentish families in his father's line. The Harrison's trace their descent back to the Rev. Thomas Harrison, who was Chaplain and Secretary to Henry Cromwell when Lord Deputy for Ireland under his father, The Protector. His maternal grandfather was of Welsh and West of England stock who were large ship owners and builders in Bristol from the earliest days of the East India trade. His grandparents came to New York about ninety years ago, and engaged in manufacturing in the then suburban neighborhood of Twenty-fourth street and Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of New York, with a supplementary course in mathematics, drawing, etc., at the New York Free Academy from 1862 to 1869. He attended the engineering classes at the Cooper Union from 1869 to 1872, and took courses in mechanical engineering, construction, strains, etc., under tutors at the same time. He commenced work as assistant engineer in the office of Bacot, Post & Camp, of Jersey City in 1869, and assisted Robert C. Bacot, for many years Secretary of the State Riparian Board, in riparian work. He was later employed by Leon Abbett in the celebrated Hoboken street and water front litigation in the United States courts, as expert in the preparation of the engineering data. As assistant engineer of the Water Department of Jersey City, he afterwards engaged in the examination and study of the growing pollution of the Passaic River, with a view to securing a remedy, and took conspicuous part in the change of the City water supply.

As Consulting and Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Water Supply Company, the contractor for the present upland supply of water to Jersey City from the Rockaway Water Shed, 1899-1905, he designed and built the Boonton dam and reservoir and the aqueduct line of some thirty miles to the city, costing $7,500,000. The dam, at the time of completion, ranked

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among the first twenty in the world in dimensions, being about one-half mile long, and over one hundred feet high, the lake formed containing about 10,000 million gallons of water. In building this dam, Mr. Harrison revived a method of masonry construction which had been largely utilized by the ancient Romans in heavy work, but for many centuries abandoned. The enormous development in the manufacture and uses of hydraulic cement in recent years, and the discovery of the advantages of wet concrete which can be poured, as it were, into forms, suggested to Mr. Harrison the substitution of dropping from a scaffold or derrick the rough masses of undressed stone, direct from the quarry, in all shapes and sizes into the deep beds of wet concrete previously dumped, the stones sinking into the concrete matrix and bedding themselves. In the Boonton dam no trowels were used, and there was no skilled mason work except in the dressed granite face and copings. The speed of construction was enormously increased and the cost cut in two, while the whole dam became a monolithic mass. Since its erection, practically all the great dams in the world have been built in this way. Its title "Cyclopean Masonry," has gone into engineering nomenclature. Another revival of Roman practice was adopted on this work by using wet moulded reinforced concrete for some four miles of eight-foot conduit in the Aqueduct instead of the then almost universal practice of using brick or stone. The new method was afterwards adopted for the Catskill Aqueduct for New York, and in the Passaic Valley Sewer from Paterson to Newark.

In 1892 Mr. Harrison was appointed by the Hudson County Court as Chief Engineer to lay out, open and improve the Hudson County Boulevard, extending from the Kill Von Kull at Bergen Point, fourteen miles, to the Bergen County line, with a branch along the top of the Palisades and down into Hoboken a total of twenty miles, one hundred feet wide throughout, paved, curbed, drained and lighted, with sidewalks. For the whole line it was wholly or partially laid out over new lands, moving or taking in whole, several hundred houses. The cost, when completed in 1897, was $2,500,000. The road now forms the first link in the Lincoln Highway to the West, out of New York.

The growing pollution by sewage, of the Passaic River resulted in the enterprise of constructing the Passaic Valley Trunk Sewer, from Paterson to Newark. Mr. Harrison was one of the Consulting Engineers in the inception and designing of this great work, and the expert of the State in the litigation and negotiations with the United States as to sanitary and navigation problems involved, and drew the engineering conditions contained in the final agreement between the State and the United States' authorities, which are now the basis for the rights to use the navigable waters in New York Bay for a disposal field. As Chief Engineer of the Commission, Mr. Harrison located the sewer and prepared the original plans and estimates, resigning in 1911 by reason of not being physically able to assume charge of actual construction. This work is now approaching completion at a cost of about fourteen million dollars. From 1897 to 1910, Mr. Harrison was engaged as expert in fixing the values of all water front properties in Hudson County, and for all the trunk line railroads there, in settling the values of terminal property before the State Tax Board.

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Mr. Harrison, in connection with his partner, the late Frank H. Earle, designed and prepared the specifications for the new draw bridge of the New York and Long Branch Railroad over the Raritan; was consulting engineer on terminals, etc., for the McAdoo tunnel; consulting engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad in fixing the value of the New York tunnel to that Company; consulting engineer of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company as to piers and properties in Hoboken, their valuation, cost, etc. From 1888 to date, he has been Director, Engineer, and Vice President of the Raritan River Railroad; has been employed all of his professional life in hydraulic and railroad engineering, as a valuation expert and in construction work for numerous clients in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan and other states.

Mr. Harrison has studied sewage and road problems in Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland.

He served in the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., for fifteen years, from private to commissioned officer. He is connected with St. John's Episcopal Church, on Jersey City Heights, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1885, of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, of the Sanitary Association of New Jersey, the State Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey, Hudson County Historical Society, the Railroad Club of New York, Carteret Club of Jersey City, and the Yanticaw Country Club of Passaic.

Mr. Harrison devoted a large part of his time during the world struggle to war work activities.

ARCHIBALD CHAPMAN HART—Hackensack, (173 Main St.) —Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Lenoxville, Canada, P. Q. on February 27th, 1873; son of R. M. and Isabel Caroline (Antrobus) Hart; married at East Orange, on June 4, 1901, to Lily L. Fenwick, daughter of Arnold A. G. and Georgy Louise Fenwick, of East Orange.

Children: Arnold, 14 years of age; Bruce, 13 years of age; Cecil, 11 years of age, and Douglas, 9 years of age.

Archibald C. Hart represented the sixth Congressional District (old and new) in the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Congresses of the United States. He declined renomination to the 65th Congress. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver, in 1908, and is now a member of the New Jersey State Committee, representing Bergen County. In the 62nd and 63rd Congresses he was a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia and Chairman of its Labor sub-Committee, and had much to do with child labor legislation. He was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, the most important Committee of the House in the 64th Congress.

Congressman Hart's family on both father's and mother's side was distinguished for years in the Legislatures of Canada and England. His father, Seigneur of the Manors Becancour and Gaspe, died in February, 1918. He came to Brooklyn in 1881, residing there until he moved to

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Hackensack in 1894. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey in 1896, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1910.

Congressman Hart is a Free and Accepted Mason, Past Exalted Ruler of Hackensack Lodge, B. P. O. E., Past Noble Grand of Bergen County Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of the Foresters of America. He is a Director of the Lodi Trust Company and interested in home-making, is an active Director of several Building and Loan Associations, Vice President of the Fenwick-Reddaway Manufacturing Co. and the Emperial Dyewood Co. He is a Director of the "Democrat" Publishing Company, William Campbell Wall Paper Company, the Imperial Color Works of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Plattsburg Wall Paper Company and the Underwood Paper Mills of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Higrade Belting & Weaving Company of Newark, and the Imperial Dyewood Company. He is a large holder of real estate in Bergen County, being President of the Maywood Company, the Hart Realty Company and the Hart Teaneck Company.

Mr. Hart is a member of the important Hackensack Clubs and connected also with the Canadian Club of New York, the Walkill Valley Hunt Club, and the Wawonaissa Hunting and Fishing Club of the Adirondacks. He is a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and of the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Spanish-American War.

GEORGE (BRINTON McCLELLAN) HARVEY—Deal.—Editor. and Publisher. Born at Peacham, Vt., on February 16th, 1864; son of Duncan and Margaret S. (Varnum) Harvey; married on October 13th, 1887, to Alma A. Parker.

George Harvey's name is one that is widely known in the public and newspaper and literary life of the United States. His newspaper work, even in his early days, was of such note that Governor Abbett gave him the position of Colonel on his personal staff and induced the Legislature to create the office of State Insurance Commissioner, just that he might name Colonel Harvey to fill it.

At that time Colonel Harvey was in editorial charge of the New Jersey edition of the "New York World," and his work there gave the paper great prestige in state affairs. Later he became Managing Editor of "The World," and his high newspaper station brought him, unavoidably into contact with the leading men of the city—of the country, indeed. His acquaintance with William C. Whitney, who was equally a force in the finances and politics of the nation, were very close, and it was not long before the Colonel himself was a rising power in the financial district.

He was made Receiver of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, when that company failed, and became President of the company upon its re-organization. He purchased, and is the editor of the "Northern American Review," and there made the first prediction of Woodrow Wilson's eventual rise to the Presidency of the nation. It was in Col. Harvey's office, then on Franklin Square (N. Y.), that the meeting at which Dr. Wilson was prevailed upon to consent to the use of his name in connection

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with the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey, was held and the campaign that made Governor Wilson President of the United States planned.

Col. Harvey was educated at the Peacham Academy, and the University of Nevada, the University of Vermont and Middlebury and Erskine Colleges have since conferred the LL. D. degree upon him. Entering upon newspaper work he was first employed as a reporter on the "Springfield, (Mass.) Republican," and afterwards served in the same capacity on the "Chicago News" and the "New York World." He was Managing Editor of the "New York World" from 1891 to 1893. Since 1899 he has been owner and editor of the "Northern American Review," and President of the Northern American Review Publishing Company. His Presidency of Harper & Brothers covered the years between 1900 and 1915. Besides having had the title of Colonel bestowed upon him by Governor Abbett, he was Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on Governor Green's staff and was honorary Colonel and Aide on the staffs of Governors Howard and Ansel of South Carolina.

Colonel Harvey is a Director of the Audit Company of New York, a Trustee of Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, and honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa of William and Mary College and of the College Club of Princeton. His other club memberships are with the Metropolitan, the Lotos, the Requet, the Lawyers', the Turf and Field, all of New York; the Devonshire and the Savage, of London, and the Travelers, of Paris.

PETER HAUCK, Jr. — East Orange.—Brewer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Harrison, 1872; son of Peter and Mary (Kurz) Hauck; married at Newark, November 24th, 1896, to Elizabeth C. Smith, daughter of James Smith, Jr., of Newark.

Children: Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, 3rd, Katharine, James, Josephine, and Anna Cecile.

Peter Hauck, Jr., is the head of the brewery established in Harrison by his father, Peter Hauck, who died February 21st, 1917. The elder Mr. Hauck, who was a native of Klin Munster in Germany, had been active in the political and social life of Newark, as well as in the business life of the community. He came to New York in 1844, with his father, who first established a brewery in New York City, but moved the business to Harrison in 1869. He became a Democratic member of the Town Council, later a member of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, and was one of the State Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 and a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1904. Governor Murphy appointed him to serve on the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission and he was still holding that position at the time of his death.

Peter Hauck, Jr., was educated at the Newark Academy and at St. Benedict's College and at the Scientific School of Chemistry in New York. Upon leaving school, he was associated with his father in the

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Harrison brewery, and upon the elder Mr. Hauck's death, succeeded to the Presidency of the company that conducts it. He was elected President of the Essex County Brewing Company and in 1898 President of the Home Brewing Company, both of which are in Newark. His wife is a daughter of ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., and one of his sisters is the widow of ex-State Senator Michael T. Barrett.

Mr. Hauck is a director in the Federal Trust Company, of Newark, and the West Hudson County Trust Company of Harrison, and a member of the Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, Rumson Country Club, Blooming Grove Hunting & Fishing Club and the Whippany River Club.

JULIE WARD HEALY—Newark, (70 Brunswick St.)—Club Woman. Born at Newark, N. J., Oct. 6th, 1867; daughter of George and Ellen Adeline (Wheeler) Healy.

On the paternal side, Miss Healy is of English descent. The family is related to the Scotch Grahams and Alexanders, which lived for generations in the vicinity of Carlisle, England. Her mother's ancestors also came from England, and were among the Puritan founders of Gloucester and Salem, Mass. Stories of Indian fighting, sea voyages and official positions held by members of the family are related in the annals of that section of Massachusetts down to the last generation. The family genealogy includes the names of Gardner, Stephens, Millett and Parker of Colonial and Revolutionary prominence.

Miss Healy was educated in schools of Newark, graduating from the Newark high (1885) and normal schools (1886).

She began her club life as the recording secretary of the Irving Club and later became a charter member of the Contemporary Club, the largest of its kind in the state and one of the largest in the country.

She was a member of the Board of Trustees of Contemporary for five years (1911-'15), serving as corresponding secretary and also as treasurer, and now for two years as auditor (1917-19).

Miss Healy is now representing the Contemporary on the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Federation, as treasurer. She was also one of the state delegates who attended the bi-ennial of the General Federation of Women's clubs, an organization of two million women at San Francisco in 1912.

Miss Healy was the first treasurer of The New Jersey Bulletin, the official monthly of the State Federation, and held that position for two years (1916-1918).

In January, 1919, Miss Healy received the nomination for President of the Contemporary, which honor she was obliged to decline.

At the present time she holds the position of treasurer of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, and was the delegate to the D. A. R. Congress in Washington, D. C., from that chapter in 1916. In the same year also she was a delegate from the state society to the Congress of the United Daughters of 1812, held in Washington, D. C., and is now a member of the board.

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Always deeply interested in church work and its progress, she was first treasurer of Deaconess Guild of the Presbytery of Newark and is President of Ladies Aid Society of South Park Presbyterian Church. Miss Healy is also member of Women's Branch of New Jersey Historical Society and New York City Colony of New England Women and Colonial Dames of Vermont.

She was financial secretary to the Newark Young Women's Christian Association (1915).

Miss Healy, as a business woman, began her carreer during the long illness of her father and since his death has managed the business which he had established in Newark over forty years ago. Her own connection with the business now covers a period of more than seven years. Miss Healy has assisted in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Food Conservation, and War Community Service drives during the present World War.

Her business address is Estate of George Healy, 11 Alling street, Newark, N. J.

CLARENCE HAMILTON HEDDEN—East Orange, (228 So. Seventh St.)—Manufacturer and Religious Worker. Born at Newark, N. J., July 1st, 1885; son of Clarence Myers and Nellie Frances (Hamilton) Hedden; married at Newark, N. J., October 1, 1917, to Leonora Lutts, daughter of George Bellis and Anna (Adams) Lutts of Newark, N. J.

Clarence Hamilton Hedden is a descendant of a mixture of Scotch, Irish and English stock. His father's ancestors came from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, while his mother's forbears came from Scotland and the north of Ireland.

Mr. Hedden obtained his early education in the South Eighth Street School, and later attended the Barringer High School at Newark from 1900 to 1904, being graduated from that institution at the latter date.

Immediately after graduation from high school Mr. Hedden became interested in business. At the present time he is President and Treasurer of the C. M. Hedden Company, hat manufacturers, Newark.

Besides his commercial interests, he has been active in religious work and social reform movements. At present he is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Newark, in which he has served as a deacon from 1906 to 1910, as a trustee from 1907 to date, and also as an elder since 1910, and clerk of the Session since 1913. In connection with his religious interests, he has also been a member of the Men's Evangelistic Committee of Newark since its foundation in 1913.

He is a member of the Religious Work Committee of the Newark Y. M. C. A., and the Committee of the Presbyterian Church Extension in the Presbytery. He is also associated with the Evangelistic Committee of the Newark Presbytery. Since 1913 he has served on the executive committee of the Presbytery Union. At this writing, Mr. Hedden is a director in the Stony Brook Assembly, Incorporated, of Long Island.

Relative to his activities in social reform movement, in 1912, he was elected to the state board of trustees, and also to the headquarters com-

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mittee of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, and since June, 1914, has been the organization's secretary.

Mr. Hedden is a member of the St. Cecile Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J.

His business address is 232-242 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

ALEXANDER JULIAN HEMPHILL—Spring Lake, (Howell Avenue)—Financier. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1856; son of William Kerr and Sarah Jane (McCune) Hemphill; married on April 29th, 1880, to Jeannette Cadmus, daughter of Frederick and Sarah Thomas Cadmus, of Philadelphia.

Having graduated in 1875 with the sixty-fifth class of the Central High School, Philadelphia, Mr. Hemphill became a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and rose to be Secretary of the Norfolk and Western Company. In 1905 he became Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, its President in 1909, and in 1915 was made Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hemphill is also Vice President of the Friendly Aid Society of New York City and Trustee of the Society for the Relief of Poor Women. He is associated with the New York City Chamber of Commerce, with the Pennsylvania Society, and the Japan Society, and is a member of the American Bankers Association, and of several clubs.

Mr. Hemphill's business connections are, as director, with the American Ry. Express Co., the American Surety Company, the Audit Company of New York, the California Railway & Power Company, the Electric Bond & Share Company, Fidelity & Casualty Company, the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, the Hastings Square Hotel Company, the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Italian Discount and Trust Co., Lehigh Power Securities Corp., Missouri Pacific Ry Co., the New York Dock Company, the Richmond Light & Railroad Company, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, the Securities Corporation General, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, the Southfield Beach Railroad Company, Texas Pacific Ry., the United Gas and Electric Corporation, the United Railways Investment Company, the United States Safe Deposit Company, the Utah Securities Corporation, the Valier, Montana Land & Water Company, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company and in New Jersey of the Mechanics Trust Company.

Mr. Hemphill is President of the Automobile Club of America, and a member of the Century Association, the Down Town Association, the Economic, the Bankers, the Metropolitan, the Recess, the Rittenhouse clubs, and the Union League, all of New York; the Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, the Rocky Mountain Club and of the Rumson Country Club.

CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY—Hackensack, (211 Passaic St.)—Writer and Savings Society Manager. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Waterford, Ireland, on September 11, 1860; son of John Collins and Annie (Cunningham)

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Hennessy; married on December 26, 1882, to Emma Louise Hancock, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Atwell) Hancock, of Troy N. Y.

Children: Frank Hancock.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy is an earnest believer in the philosophy of Henry George and enjoyed the friendship of that distinguished man as well as that of Thomas G. Sherman, William Lloyd Garrison 2nd, Tom L. Johnson, Father McGlynn and other noted Single Taxers. He also represented the "New York World" in London in its effort in 1893 to secure the release of Dr. Gallagher and other Irish-American political prisoners serving life sentences in Portland Prison. His public exposure of the brutality with which these prisoners were treated led to a Parliamentary inquiry and the subsequent release of some of them. But he is best known in New Jersey through his five years of service in the Legislature—two years in the Assembly and three years in the Senate—where he made an unusual record for independence and devotion to progressive legislation.

Mr. Hennessy comes of Irish Revolutionary stock. His father, who came to New York in 1870, had to leave Ireland on account of political activities. An uncle died as a result of confinement in an English prison for alleged complicity in a conspiracy against British rule in Ireland. Mr. Hennessy takes his middle name from the mother's side of his family, she being of the O'Connors of Kerry. Like his father and his two brothers, Joseph P. and John A., Mr. Hennessy was trained as a New York newspaper man, after education in the Brooklyn public schools. He served as City Editor of the "Daily News" for ten years and was for a time New York correspondent of the "Boston Globe." Between times, and since, he has done much magazine writing. He eventually became interested in other directions, and has been for years President of the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, the largest co-operative savings institution in New York City. Having come to Bergen County to live about 1898, he is held chiefly responsible for the growth of Haworth, the interesting residential town on the West Shore Railroad where he makes his home.

At Trenton Mr. Hennessy quickly won the confidence of Governor Wilson and was the chief exponent in the House of Assembly of the so-called "Wilson policies." He introduced and secured the passage of a constitutional convention bill, the bill for the direct election of United States Senators, a bill to ratify the Federal income tax and a bill to throw open the public schools of the state to all sorts of meetings and social gatherings. In the Senate he was noted for his devotion to home rule for municipalities, and especially home rule in taxation, and fought for reform in the highway laws and for a more equitable system of taxation assessments. He twice introduced and passed in the Senate a Torrens Land Title Registration Act and was the author of the act abolishing primaries and instituting the preferential system of voting in commission-governed municipalities. The establishment of the so-called requisition system, which put an end to waste and extravagance in the expenditure of state appropriations, was brought about through an act introduced by him while he was chairman of the Committee on Joint Appropriations. He was an advocate of equal political rights for all citizens, which he considered a

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fundamental Democratic reform. In 1916, Mr. Henessy's friends made him a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but a period of illness extending over several months necessitated his withdrawal from the contest.

Mr. Hennessy is a life member of the Haworth Country Club which he founded. He was for years an officer of the New York Press Club. He is a member of the Hardware Club and the Manhattan Single Tax Club, of New York.

ERNEST J. HEPPENHEIMER—Tenafly, (Tenafly Road.)—Insurance. Born in Jersey City on Feb. 24th, 1869.

Ernest J. Heppenheimer is President of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, the head office of which is in Jersey City and a Judge of the State Court of Errors and Appeals. But he has been active in other business directions and was, for years before he went on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a figure in the public affairs of Hudson County. He was one of the Democratic Presidential Electors in 1912; and it was upon Governor Wilson's appointment in 1913 that he secured his judicial office. He was President of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen and ex-officio, a member of the City Finance Board from 1910 to June, 1913, when the Commission Rule form of government came into existence. In 1912 and 1913 he was President of the New Jersey Harbor Commission.

Judge Heppenheimer attended public school No. 8 in Jersey City until he was ten years of age and then spent three years at school in Germany. When he returned to America he was for three years in the Peekskill Academy and finished at Philips Academy in Andover, Mass. Upon leaving the Academy he became interested in the firm of F. Heppenheimer Sons, lithographers, in New York, which his father had founded, and continued the partnership until the business was taken over by the American Lithographic Company. Retiring, he went to Texas and conducted an extensive cattle ranch there until he returned to Jersey City in 1897. He assisted to found the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, was made its Secretary, promoted to Second Vice President in 1902 and succeeded to the Presidency in 1906.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN HEPPENHEIMER—Jersey City, (291 Montgomery St.)—Banker and Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in New York City, on March 27, 1860; son of Frederick and Christine (Hofer) Heppenheimer; married in New York City, on April 30, 1890, to Blanche Miller, daughter of Charles W. and Johanna Miller, of San Francisco.

Children: Gladys, born May 8, 1891; William C., Jr., born December 9, 1896.

William C. Heppenheimer is President of the Trust Company of New Jersey with offices at Hoboken. For many years he has been a figure among the public men of the State. He came into political view

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when Governor Leon Abbett was a candidate for United States Senator in 1887. Mr. Heppenheimer was then a member of the first House of Assembly in which he served. It was part of the Democratic joint meeting charged with the election of a Senator to succeed William J. Sewell, Republican. Governor Abbett was given the caucus nomination of the Democratic majority; but some of the Democratic Assemblymen declined to be bound by the party edict. The rupture culminated in one of the most turbulent legislative sessions in the history of New Jersey. The bolting Democrats formed a coalition with the Republican minority; and, with votes enough to accomplish it, captured the organization of the House, defeated the caucus nominee and sent Rufus Blodgett, then Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, to the United States Senate, in Governor Abbett's stead. Mr. Heppenheimer was a friend, both politically and socially of Governor Abbett, and made strenuous attempts to defeat the combination formed for Abbett's defeat. Governor Abbett had made him a member of his official military staff; later he became Inspector General of New Jersey by appointment of Governor Green.

General Heppenheimer was re-elected to the House of '88, '89 and '90, and was chosen speaker at the session of 1890. Governor Abbett came to the governorship a second time in that year; and in '91, through his influence with the Democratic joint caucus in behalf of General Heppenheimer's election as Comptroller of the State. General Heppenheimer won the caucus nomination and served in that office for three years, closing in 1894.

General Heppenheimer came from New York to Jersey City when he was about four years of age and attended the Hoboken Academy until 1872. Crossing the seas, he studied at Weinheim, near Heidelberg, in Germany, until '76. Upon his return to this country he took a course from '78 to '80 at Columbia College Law School and from '80 to '82 at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1881 and became a practicing attorney in New Jersey in 1885. He maintained a law office in Hoboken until 1905.

Of late years, however, his attention has been devoted exclusively to banking affairs. He was the founder of the Trust Company of New Jersey in Hoboken and has been its President from the commencement. This Company has four branches, all located in Hudson county.

He is a member of the Banks' Club of America and a former President of the New Jersey Bankers' Association and has made frequent addresses on financial topics that have attracted wide attention. He was President of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce in 1914 and 1915 and is a member of the following clubs: New York Athletic, Carteret, and Union League of Jersey City, Arcola Country, Deal Golf, Bloomingrove Hunting and Fishing and the Bankers of New York.

JOHN WARNE HERBERT—Helmetta.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Wickatunk, Marlboro Township, August 3, 1853; son of John W. and Agnes Day Runyon (Wright) Herbert of Piscataway Township; married at Jersey

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City, November 10, 1885, to Olivia Antoinette Helme, daughter of George W. and Margaret (Appleby) Helme.

Children: John Oliver, born December 26, 1886, (died October 12, 1898); Gertrude A., born November 22, 1892, (Mrs. Edward D. Dunn); John Warne, Jr., born January 23, 1899.

John W. Herbert is Chairman of the State Highway Commission appointed by Governor Edge for road construction in New Jersey, under an act providing for an outlay of $30,000,000. Prior to this appointment he had been well known in the professional and business life of the state and a factor in its politics.

Mr. Herbert is a descendant of Philip Herbert, the Fourth Earl of Pembroke, and Sir Thomas Warne, one of the Proprietors of East Jersey. Francis Herbert, the first representative of that name in New Jersey and a grandson of Philip Herbert, came from Long Island in 1677 with thirty associates, and settled in Middletown, Monmouth Co. He married Hannah, daughter of the celebrated Quaker, John Bowne, who located on Long Island in 1659. Obadiah, one of their sons, in 1729, married Hannah daughter of William Lawrence, Jr., grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence, President of Cromwell's Council. Obadiah 2nd, one of their nine children, in 1765 married Elizabeth Warne, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Warne, and settled in Middlesex county. One of their three sons, William, was father of John Warne Herbert, Sr., born in 1771, who in 1801 married Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Conover, of Monmouth county. They had seven children, Obadiah, Conover, William W., John W., Abbey E., Hannah and Eleanor. Their son, John W. Herbert, father of John Warne Herbert, was one of the leading citizens of his native state. Educated a civil engineer, he was successively township Assessor, county Freeholder, County Superintendent of Public Schools and Associate Judge of the County Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Monmouth for ten years and for sixteen years its treasurer; a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872 and 1884; tendered the nomination for Congress in 1872, and in 1875 received the nomination for State Senator. He died April 10, 1899.

John Warne, his son, attended school at Old Brick Church School House, near Marlboro, where Vice President Garret A. Hobart was his perceptor for two terms. Later it was Mr. Herbert's privilege and pleasure, as delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1896, to take an active and potential part in the nomination of his teacher and warm personal friend for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Herbert attended school for four years at Glenwood Institute, Matawan. He entered the scientific department of Rutgers College in 1869, and at New Brunswick in November of that year, he participated in the first intercollegiate game of football ever played in this country — between Rutgers and Princeton. He was graduated a B. S. and Civil Engineer, in 1872, and received the degree of M. S. in 1875. In 1902 he was elected an alumni Trustee of the College, and in 1907 a life Trustee.

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His profession of civil engineer not congenial, he began the study of law in the office of Capt. Albert S. Cloke, at Jersey City. In 1874 he entered the Columbia Law School and for two years was under the tuition of Theodore W. Dwight. In 1876 he received his degree as an LL. B., was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law of New York in May, 1876, in the following June as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor, of New Jersey.

Beginning the practice of law at Jersey City in 1876, he soon had a lucrative practice. He was appointed a Master in Chancery in 1879, Special Master in Chancery in 1886. Though an ardent Republican, Mr. Herbert has persistently refused to be a candidate for any public office, with the exception of Mayor of Helmetta, to which office he was elected in 1890 and in which he served continuously to 1902.

Mr. Herbert abandoned the active practice of law in the Fall of 1889 to engage in the manufacturing business at Helmetta, where he remained until 1900. Major Gen. George W. Helme, his father-in-law, had established there one of the largest tobacco manufacturing plants in the country, and had founded the town that grew up around it. Mr. Herbert had meanwhile become largely interested in trolley properties, and having acquired controlling interest in the old Niagara Central R. R., a steam railroad, running from Niagara Falls to St. Catharine, Ont., converted it into an electric railroad. He bought the Niagara Falls, Wesley Park & Clifton Tramway Company, the Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines & Thorold Electric Railway Co. and the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Co., and consolidating all into the Niagara St. Catharine and Toronto Railway Co., was elected its President. In 1902 he was elected the first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Hudson Valley Railway Company. This electric railroad, covering 125 miles of main line, is one of the longest trolley systems in the United States.

He is also President of the Peoples Realty Company, Director of the Union Dye & Chemical Corporation, the Freehold & Jamesburg Agricultural R. R. Co., the American Snuff Co., the Columbia Gas & Electric Co., the American LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co., the Colonial Life Insurance Co., and many other corporations.

In 1916 he was appointed by Governor Fielder a member of the Commission on "Good Roads" Legislation and was made Chairman of the Commission. In 1917 Gov. Edge made him a member of the State Highway Commission.

Mr. Herbert is a warden of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Helmetta, and of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York. He is a member of the Lawyer's Club and the Union League of New York, (now Vice President), the Sleepy Hollow Country, the Oakland Golf Club, and Freehold Golf and Country Club.

His New York home is at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and his office at 31 Nassau Street, New York.

RICHARD W. HERBERT—Wickatunk.—Farmer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Wickatunk, in 1859; son of John W. and Agnes D. (Wright) Herbert.

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Richard W. Herbert was Governor Murphy's appointee as one of the Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. In 1907 Gov. Stokes selected him to serve on the Commission to the Jamestown Exposition. In 1908 Gov. Fort named him to attend the International Tax Conference held in Milwaukee, and he has since attended the succeeding Conferences each year, by appointments of Governors Wilson and Fielder. He acted as President and Manager and Treasurer of the Freehold & Keyport Plank Road Company, and of the Manalapanville and Pattens Corner Turnpike and was the first person to advocate the sale of turnpikes to the County Board of Freeholders in Monmouth.

Mr. Herbert's father was active in Monmouth county politics, and Mr. Herbert has lived in Wickatunk all of his life. He was educated at the Glenwood Institute, Matawan; and afterwards took the classical course at Rutgers College, in the class of 1878. Since leaving college he has been engaged in scientific farming on a large scale, finding time, however, to devote to public affairs. In 1908 he accepted Gov. Fort's appointment as a member of the County Board of Taxation. Governors Wilson and Fielder respectively reappointed him in 1911 and in 1914. He also held the office of Monmouth County Collector for a year. Besides the other state distinctions conferred upon him, he was made by Gov. Fort a member of the commission to ascertain the cost of land needed to build the inland waterways, and was chosen its Chairman.

Mr. Herbert is also a Director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Matawan and Director of several corporations. He is a member of the Freehold Golf and Country Club and a life member of the Union League of Jersey City.

RUDOLPH HERING—Montclair, (40 Lloyd Road.)—Hydraulic Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 26, 1847; son of Constantine and Therese (Buchheim) Hering; married in Philadelphia, on January 2, 1873, to Fannie Field Gregory, daughter of I. N. Gregory, of Philadelphia; — 2nd, in Zittau, Germany, on March 27, 1894, to Hermine Buchheim, daughter of Prof. Rudolph Buchheim, of Giessen, Germany.

Children: Oswald Constantine, born January 12, 1874; Ardo, born March 7, 1880; Dorothea P., born August 25, 1895; Paul E., born July 26, 1898; Margarete, born May 22, 1902.

Rudolph Hering is engaged in private practice as Consulting Engineer. Incidental to this practice, he has acted as Chief Engineer of the Water Supply and Drainage Commission of Chicago; as Consulting Engineer for the improved sewage works, proposing and recommending the new water supply surveys for Philadelphia, and, as Consulting Engineer for New York City, proposing and recommending the Catskill water supply improvements, sewage system, street cleaning and refuse disposal.

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He has acted also, either as designing or advising of consulting engineer, for water supply, sewerage and refuse disposal works in, besides cities of less account, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, Toronto, Montreal, Mexico City, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery, Trenton, Albany, Minneapolis, Duluth, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Honolulu, Tacoma, Victoria, Winnipeg, Ottawa, St. Johns, (N. F.), and Santos, Brazil. He has also written much in the way of reports, pamphlets, etc., upon the problems to which he has given his attention. With Mr. Trautwine, he translated Kutter's work on "The Flow of Water in Open Channels" and was largely instrumental in introducing the use of the "Kutter formula" in the United States. He made frequent trips to Europe to study new designs and practice in his profession, and brought to the attention of United States engineers, the Imhoff tank for sewerage treatment, improved refuse incinerators and other novelties.

Mr. Hering's family went from Moravia to Germany in the 16th century, bearing the name Herynk. His father, born in Germany in 1800, was sent to South America by the Saxon Government in 1826 for zoological and botanical research. He settled in the United States in 1830 and founded at Allentown, Pa., the first college of homeopathic medicine in America.

Mr. Hering was educated at the private schools in Philadelphia to 1860, and thence until 1867 studied in preparatory schools and college at Dresden, Germany. Upon his return to this country he took a course in a business college. The University of Pennsylvania in 1907 conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Immediately after leaving the business college, he became rodman in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and a year later he was made Assistant Engineer at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. In 1872 he was engaged in topographical work in Yellowstone Park for the United States Geological Survey. Returning to Philadelphia in 1873 he was engineer in charge of building the Girard Avenue bridge crossing the Schuylkill river, and later until 1880, was Assistant City Engineer of the Pennsylvania metropolis. In 1881 he was engaged by the National Board of Health to prepare a report on European sewerage systems. He was a member of the firm of Hering & Fuller from 1901 to 1911, and of the firm Hering & Gregory until April, 1917.

Mr. Hering is a member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Society Civil Engineers (Vice President), Institute of Civil Engineers of England, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Canadian Society Civil Engineers, New England Water Works Association (Honorary Member), Western Society of Engineers, Engineers Clubs of Philadelphia (President) and of Trenton, New Jersey Sanitary Association (President), the American Public Health Association (President), Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Arts and Sciences and member of the Century Club of New York City, and Chairman Sanitary Committee of Civic Association, Montclair.

HENRY BURDETT HERR—Flemington—(North Main Street) Lawyer. Born at Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1849; son of Martin

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and Mary Elvira (Burdett) Herr; married at Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 24th, 1876, to Virginia B. Large, daughter of John K. and Eliza A. (Hall) Large, 2nd, at Jersey City, Feb. 1898 to Cora J. Hummer, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Johnson) Ramsey.

Children: Henry Burdett, born July, 1877, John Knowles, born Oct. 1, 1878; Frederick, born April, 1888; Florence Virginia, born Feb., 1890; Charles Ryman, born May, 1892; Wilmen E., born Feb., 1894; Marian, born May 6, 1895.

Henry Burdett Herr is a lineal descendant of Hans Herr, the first leader of the menonites, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1700. His father was R. V. Martin Herr, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and who was stationed at many places in northern New Jersey, Newton, Washington, Hackensack, and others.

Mr. Herr was educated in the public schools and also studied at the Dover Institute and the Pennington Seminary. He was graduated from the latter in 1866.

Six years after completing his academic training, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and in 1875, he became a counsellor. Was delegate to Presidential Convention of 1888.

Mr. Herr in the early part of his career, practised his profession in Somerville, N. J., for three years (1873 to 1876) and after this period at White House Station, N. J., until 1888. Following this he opened his office in Flemington, N. J. Since his admittance to the bar, he has been law judge of Hunterdon County for a full term, from 1898 and also prosecutor for a full term. In 1902, Mr. Herr was a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New Jersey.

During the World War, he received a severe blow when his son, Lieut. Wilmer E. Herr, of the Ninth United States Infantry, was killed in action in France on April 8th, 1918. Another son, Lieut. Charles R. Herr, who is now adjudant of the 319th Infantry, was wounded three times. Col. John K. Herr, Chief of Staff of 30th Division, and Major Frederick Herr, who are West Point graduates, are also children of Mr. Herr.

His business address is Main Street, Flemington, N. J.

ALFRED M. HESTON.—Atlantic City.—Municipal Financier and Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born on April 30, 1854; son of I. Morris and Anna (Patton) Heston; married at Camden, on December 30, 1875, to Abbie Mitchell.

Children: Helen (Mrs. George B. Gensemer); Jessie; Florence (Mrs. Hobart J. Cavanaugh.)

Alfred M. Heston's literary work has given him a reputation in this and adjoining states as an annalist and local historian, while his work in the financial department of Atlantic City has won recognition for him as an expert in municipal finances. He published in 1883 a history of his

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own family, to which he made extensive additions in 1916. In this he traces his line back to 1277. Though of Quaker descent, he is an Episcopalian. One of his forbears, a Quaker, persecuted and driven out of Massachusetts about 1684, moved to New Jersey and married Dorothy Hutchinson, of Trenton.

Mr. Heston spent his boyhood in Philadelphia, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. With a preference for newspaper work, he became interested editorially and financially in South Jersey newspapers. He was city editor of the "West Jersey Press," Camden, at the age of twenty, afterwards editor of the "Salem Standard," and for five years the editor and proprietor of the "Bridgeton Chronicle." In 1884, in connection with John G. Shreve, he purchased the "Atlantic City Review," and remained a resident of that city after disposing of his newspaper interests about 1890. He has since done a variety of writing, and is the author of a number of historical papers, but his local historical books and pamphlets are the most notable of his literary productions. "Heston's Hand Book," published annually from 1887 to 1907, "Outing by the Sea," "Queen of the Coast," "Slavery and Servitude in New Jersey," "Defense of Fort Mercer," "Three Hundred Years of New Jersey History," and "Absegami: Annals of Eyren Haven and Atlantic City." His latest work is entitled, "The Usurper: Reflections on the Life of Joseph Bonaparte, Gentleman," pronounced by the late Richard Watson Gilder as a finished and entertaining life-story of the exiled king of Spain.

Mr. Heston's public career began when he served as a clerk in the National House of Representatives during the memorable Fifty-first Congress, when Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was Speaker. In December, 1895, he was made the first Comptroller of Atlantic City and served until 1912, a period of over sixteen years. He was also Commissioner of Sinking Fund from 1896 to 1916, and in those twenty years created and maintained the excellent financial standing of Atlantic City.

In November, 1914, he was elected City Treasurer by a vote that represented nearly 95 per cent. of all the voters in the city—the largest vote that was ever cast for a candidate in the history of Atlantic City. When doubt was expressed as to the right of the people to elect a City Treasurer, Mr. Heston was appointed by resolution of the Board of Commissioners. He served until January, 1916, when he resigned. While serving as the city's fiscal officer, he introduced many economic reforms. When the form of city government was changed under the Walsh act, in 1912, Mr. Heston became a candidate for election as one of the five ruling commissioners and stood seventh in a poll in which fifty-four aspirants participated.

Mr. Heston is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Atlantic County Historical Society, an honorary member of the Monmouth County Historical Association, a member of the governing board of the Atlantic City Hospital, of which he was the original promoter, and has been secretary of the board for twenty-two years. He was identified with the Atlantic City Public Library at its beginning. He organized the present library corporation and served as a trustee for thirteen years. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, the Masonic fraternity and is

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senior warden of one of the Episcopal churches in Atlantic City. He is also a director of the Organized Charities, secretary of the Public Welfare League and of the Union Republican League of Atlantic County.

CLARENCE EUGENE FRANCIS HETRICK—Asbury Park—Mayor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio, August 1st, 1873, son of Joel Warren and Almira Frances (Evers) Hetrick and married at Asbury Park, N. J., on January 4, 1906 to Ida Louise Wyckoff, daughter of Charles Fountain and Anna (Brown) Wyckoff.

Mayor Hetrick received his education in the Van Wert Public Schools until 1887, and he received his diploma from the Asbury Park High School in June, 1891. Then, as a member of the class of 1895, he entered the Rutger's College, at New Brunswick, N. J., after receiving a free scholarship in competitive examination.

Soon after completing his education, he became interested in civic and public affairs, and affiliated himself early with the Republican party. He was for six years chairman of the Monmouth County Republican Committee; a member of the New Jersey State Republican Committee. When Col. Roosevelt disagreed at the Republican Convention of 1912 and formed the Progressive party, Mayor Hetrick upheld his views, and became chairman of the Monmouth Progressive Committee, and also a member of the State Progressive Committee, and at present is again a member of the Monmouth County Republican Committee.

During his political life, he has held many public offices. In 1916-19 he was a member of the Executive Committee of New Jersey League of Municipalities, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, representing the Third Congressional District of New Jersey. In 1904 he was elected receiver of taxes for Neptune Township, Monmouth County, N. J., and a short time later, in 1906, elected treasurer of Asbury Park, N. J. At the present time, he is Mayor and Director of the Department of Public Affairs of the city, which is under the commission form of government.

During the World War, Mayor Hetrick was an enthusiastic worker for patriotic movements, being vice-president of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Council of Defense, Chairman of the Asbury Park Council of Defense, Chairman Asbury Park Home Defense League, Major of the uniformed military branch Home Defense League, Vice President of the Asbury Park Branch National Security League, and member of the American Red Cross. He was also chairman of the Asbury Park District of the American Red Cross Christmas membership drive of 1917-18, Chairman of the First Liberty Loan Drive of Asbury Park, N. J., member Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loan Drive Committee, Red Cross Drive Committee, the Salvation Army Drive Committee and Jewish Welfare Relief as well as the "Four Minute Men," of New Jersey, and an instructor of the

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Draft Boards for the Third Congressional District of New Jersey, under appointment of Governor Edge.

Not alone have politics, however, engaged a considerable part of Mayor Hetrick's time. He has also been interested in business matters. He has been president of various realty development propositions.

Mayor Hetrick has also found time to affiliated himself with many fraternal organizations. Among them are the Asbury Park Lodge of Masons, Standard Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Long Branch, N. J., Asbury Park Lodge of Knights of Templar, Asbury Park Lodge of Elks, Asbury Park Lodge of Odd Fellows, Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce, Rutgers Alumni Association, and the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity.

PETER COOPER HEWITT—Ringwood Manor.—Scientist, Inventor. Born in New York; son of Abram Stevens Hewitt; married to Maryon J. Andrews.

Peter Cooper Hewitt bears a family name that has been famous in the business, public and philanthropic life of the country for three generations. His grandfather was the famous Peter Cooper who founded and endowed the Cooper Institute in New York City and who was as widely known for his other benevolences. His father was one of the most aggressive Mayors New York City ever had and also made a notable record as a member of the National Congress. Peter Cooper Hewitt is himself noted for his scholarly attainments and is the patentee of a number of inventions. He received the degree of honorary Doctor of Science from Columbia University in 1903 and from Rutger's College in 1916.

Mr. Hewitt is a director of the Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., New York & Greenwood Lake Railway, Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Midvale Water Co., Hexagon Realty Co., Ringwood Co., Hewitt Realty Co., Lehigh & Oxford Mining Co., Trustee Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art, Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, Member American Institute Electric Engineers, New York Electricians' Society, General Society of Mechanics, Academy of Political Science, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Physical Society, New York Zoological Society, Tradesmen, American Geographical Society, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Illuminating Engineering Society, Union Society of the Civil War, Institute of Radio Engineers, Inventors' Guild, National Institute Social Sciences, France-American Committee, and Museum of French Art.

Mr. Hewitt's club memberships are with the Players, Lambs, Engineers, Knickerbocker, University, Union, Tuxedo, Century, Racquet, Manhattan, Automobile of America, Aero of America, Aero of New York, and the National Golf Links of America.

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN—Princeton.—University President. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Peoria, Ill., April 19, 1861; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben;

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married at Elizabeth, November 8, 1887, to Jenny Davidson, daughter of John and Adalia S. Davidson.

Children: Elizabeth Grier, born August 11, 1888, (married Professor Robert M. Scoon, of the Princeton faculty, November 17, 1915.) Grandson, John Hibben Scoon, born Oct. 13, 1916.

John Grier Hibben, who has been for years in Princeton University, became its head in 1912. The great office had been made vacant by the resignation in October, 1910, of President Woodrow Wilson to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

Dr. Hibben grew up in a church atmosphere, his father having been a clergyman. He graduated from Princeton with the A. B. degree in 1882, and the College conferred the A. M. degree in 1885 and the Ph. D. degree in 1893. He was a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary from '86 and at the University of Berlin. Ordained to the ministry in 1887, he assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg, Pa.

Four years later Dr. Hibben became instructor of logic in Princeton University and was made instructor in logic and psychology in 1892. He became an Assistant Professor in logic in '94 and took the Professor's chair in logic in 1907. He held that chair till his election to the Presidency of the University in 1912.

Dr. Hibben holds the L.L.D. degree from Lafayette College, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Rutgers, Brown, Pittsburgh and Harvard, and the L.H.D. degree from Columbia.

He is the author of "Inductive Logic," (1896), "The Problems of Philosophy" (1898), "Hegel's Logic" (1902), "Deductive Logic" (1905)' "The Philosophy of the Enlightenment" (1909), "A Defence of Prejudice and Other Essays" (1911), and "The Higher Patriotism" (1915); and he is the editor of "Epochs of Philosophy" (12 vols.) by authors in United States and Great Britain (1905).

Dr. Hibben's club memberships are with the Nassau Club of Princeton, Princeton Club of New York, Princeton Club of Philadelphia, and the Century, Authors and University Clubs of New York.

THOMAS J. HILLERY—Boonton, (195 North Main Street)—Lawyer. Born at Hibernia, Morris County, on Nov. 18, 1871.

Thomas J. Hillery, whose name was for some years familiar in the public places of New Jersey because of his political activities, is President of the American Trust Company at Morristown, and at one time, during the absence of Governor Fort, was acting Governor of New Jersey.

Senator Hillery attended the public schools at Hibernia up to the age of twelve years, and the following two years at the Rockaway public school, graduating from the latter place. He then entered the mercantile establishment of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, where he spent four years. In 1890 he entered the office of Lewis Van Duyne, civil engineer, and engaged in engineering work for the next eight years. During a portion of this time he studied law in the office of N. S. Kitchell, later attended the New

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York University Law School, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1901, and as counsellor in 1904.

In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly, and returned again in 1903. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate of Jersey, and became leader of the Republican majority, which position he held for two years, when he was made President of the Senate. It was while in the Senate Presidency that he officiated, for a short time as Acting Governor.

He was appointed a member of the Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey in 1909 and served until May 1st, 1915.

EDWIN W. HINE—Newark.—Corporation Manager. (Photograph published in vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 17th, 1854; son of David and Harriet Amelia (Bridges) Hine; married March 23rd, 1874, to Nellie, daughter of David and Margaret (Rockafeller) Sturtevant.

Children: Helen Blanche, born February 15th, 1876, died in infancy; Walter Robbins, born December 1st, 1877, married Annabel Bagley; child, Walter Robbins, Jr., born May 6th, 1908; Marguerite, born September 20th, 1879, died March 17th, 1885; James Sayers, born July 14th, 1882.

General Edwin W. Hine, acting in the capacity of Assistant to the President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and a leading factor in the varied interests of Newark, his adopted city, is a representative of a family of Scotch-Irish descent, long seated in this country, he being a member of the seventh generation. His father was for a number of years Principal of Mahonning Academy, Canfield, Ohio, later holding a position in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasurer in Washington, D. C., which post he filled acceptably until his death, January 12th, 1872. General Hine was taken by his parents to the State of Ohio during his infancy, and he resided there until thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Washington, D. C. He obtained his education in the public schools of both places, and after completing his studies accepted a position in a stationery store in Washington, his next employment being as entry clerk in the firm of George A. Olney & Company., of New York, stationers, with whom he remained until their failure. In 1872 he removed to Orange, entering the employ of Thomas P. Bayes, dealer in books and stationery, and two years later engaged in business on his own account, establishing a flour and feed business in the old Academy building on Main Street.

In 1877 he purchased the stock and good will of W. B. Tichenor & Company, who were in the same line of business, and continued conducting the same until 1890, when he became interested in and a Director of the Harvey Steel Company, and associated with Mr. H. A. Harvey, who was the inventor of the Harveyized armor plate. This company developed and promoted the Harveyized armor plate, finding among its first customers the United States Navy Department, and afterwards substantially all of the naval powers of the world. In May, 1890, in partnership with Mr. Harvey,

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he organized The American Washer and Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected and remained for many years the President, then disposing of his former business. In 1903 he became associated with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey as Assistant to the President, which office he is filling at the present time.

General Hine has always evinced a keen interest in politics and has been active and prominent in the service of his party, the Republican. In 1878 he was elected for a term of three years to represent the First Ward of Orange in the Common Council, and being the only Republican in that body at that time, was given the sobriquet of the "Lone Star." In the following year he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, continuing his membership until 1887, when he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Essex county, from which he retired in 1890. From 1883 to 1886 he was Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, for three years was Chairman of the Orange Republican Committee, and for twelve years its Treasurer. From 1884 to 1887 he was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county.

General Hine began his military career in 1882, as the organizer of the Orange Rifles, of which he was elected First Lieutenant. On January 11th, 1886, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey by Governor Leon Abbett, which position he held for five years, until the reorganization of the First Brigade, which resulted in the consolidation of the First, Second and Third Battalions, forming the Second Regiment. On June 25th, 1892, Lieutenant Hine was commissioned as Captain and Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment, under Colonel J. Vreeland Moore. On April 25th, 1893, Colonel Moore was retired on his own application; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel V. S. Muzzy was promoted to the office, and Captain Hine was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel to fill that vacancy. On November 8, 1897, Colonel Muzzy retired as Brevet Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hine was elected to take his place, his commission bearing date of December 7, 1897, and served as Colonel of the regiment, the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain, assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, under command of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. On May 2nd, 1899, the Second Regiment was disbanded, and Colonel Hine was retired; but on September 19th, 1902, he was unanimously elected to the command of the Fifth Regiment, which he held until March 15th, 1911, being then elected Brigadier General to command the First Brigade. In June, 1917, he forwarded to Gov. Edge a letter resigning his commission as Brigadier-General.

General Hine commanded the New Jersey troops, consisting of a provisional brigade of 4,500 officers and men, made up of the several branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, signal corps and infantry—during the Mexican difficulties in 1916, being stationed at Douglas, Ariz., from June to October of that year.

CHESTER ROBINSON HOAG—Newark.— (373 Mt. Prospect Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born at Wellsboro, Pa., on November 28th,

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1860; son of Philip Cook and Antarotha (Webb) Hoag; married at Newark, N. J., on October 28th, 1896, to Clara L. Osborne, daughter of Henry Franklin and Emma J. (Coe) Osborne of Newark, N. J.

Children: Chester Robinson, Jr., born July 22, 1897 (deceased July 12, 1903); Philip, born January 29th, 1899; Walter Heath, born October 21st, 1902; Carolyn Davis, born June 1st, 1905; Robert, born December 11th, 1907.

Chester Robinson Hoag comes from English stock. Most of his education was obtained in the common ordinary schools of Cohocton, N. Y. Altogether, he has resided in New Jersey for the period of thirty-six years, and previously lived in Wellsboro, Pa., his native town, until five years of age, after which his family moved to Cohocton, N. Y., where Mr. Hoag dwelt until 1882 on a farm. He then moved to Newark, where he became interested in the paper and twine business (firm of Harrison and Hoag). In 1892 he joined with Mr. Whitehead in founding the business of the Whitehead & Hoag Company, of which he is now Vice President.

GARRETT AUGUSTUS HOBART—Paterson.—Broker. Born in Paterson, on August 31st, 1884; son of Garrett Augustus and Jennie (Tuttle) Hobart; married on June 6th, 1906, to Caroline Frye Briggs, daughter of Frank H. Briggs, of Auburn, Me.

Children: Garrett A. III., born August 24, 1907; Katherine Grey, born March 30th, 1912; Elizabeth Frye, born May 31st, 1913.

Garrett A. Hobart's father was the twenty-fourth Vice President of the United States. Vice President Hobart had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the business of politics of the nation for many years before he went to Washington. A graduate of Rutger's College and ambitious to become a lawyer, he taught at a school in Marlboro for a time while equipping himself. Socratas Tuttle, a noted Paterson lawyer, had been a close friend of Mr. Hobart's father; and it was to his office that he afterwards went to read law. He specialized in commercial law, was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and in 1869 made a counselor, became City Attorney of Paterson and County Counsel of Passaic County and, so, started on his career of public service. In the campaign that made Mr. Tuttle Mayor of Paterson, Mr. Hobart was one of his most efficient campaign aids.

Mr. Hobart had an interesting legislative career, was Speaker of the House when only thirty years of age, and later became President of the Senate. During his service in the Assembly, the excitements attending the passage of the General Railroad Law occurred. The Pennsylvania Railroad at that time claimed a monopoly of the right to run trains from one end of the state to the other and the effort to charter an opposing parallel line started one of the most bitter railway warfares the State has ever seen. It culminated in the passage of the General Railroad Law permitting the free building of roads under specified restrictions; and Mr. Hobart was

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one of the forces that aided its enactment. The act providing for the summary investigation of official accounts under the auspices of the Courts upon the application of twenty-five complaining freeholders, and those concerning the control of the water sheds were of his inspiration, and all the important legislation of the sessions reflected his influence. He was once put in nomination for United States Senator, declined Congressional nominations five times and twice resisted the pressure of his party to place him in nomination for Governor. But he served as delegate to all of the National Republican Conventions between '76 and '96 both inclusive and was vice Chairman of the National Executive Committee from '84 to '87.

The Democrats had been in entrenched control of the state since Civil War times when, as the campaign of 1895 was dawning, Mr. Hobart saw an opportunity for Republican success and aided John W. Griggs to get the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Hobart was Chairman of the State Committee through the campaign and surprised the country by carrying the State for Griggs by the largest majority it had ever cast for a gubernatorial candidate. The shining Republican triumph in a state that had been steadfastly Democratic came on the edge of the opening of the campaign in 1896 for the Presidency of the United States; and pointed out Mr. Hobart as one of the most efficient campaigners in the East. The trend of sentiment throughout the country at the time forecast the nomination of Gov. McKinley of Ohio for President and the geography of politics called for a man from the East to go on the ticket with him. There was none of the prominence into which the election of Gov. Griggs had elevated Mr. Hobart; and the National Convention of 1896 at St. Louis, having put Mr. McKinley in nomination for Presidency, named Mr. Hobart for Vice President. His popularity in the state was attested by his capture of its electorial vote by close on to 100,000 majority.

In the Vice Presidency he was regarded as an equal factor in the management of national affairs with the President. It was after consultation with him that President McKinley became convinced in 1898 that the time had arrived for the war with Spain; and most all of the Executive functions of the nation, in crisis times, were taken as the result of the joint consideration of himself and the President. Mr. Hobart had served only two years and a half of his term when he was stricken with his fatal illness.

Garrett Augustus Hobart, the Vice President's only son, was educated at the local schools and assists Mrs. Hobart, his mother, who is a daughter of Socratas Tuttle, in conducting the large business and financial interests left in their hands by the Vice President at his death and in the distribution of the family's generous benevolences.

Mr. Hobart is a member of the Union League Club of New York City, Arcola Country Club, Hamilton Club of Paterson, Automobile Club of America and the New York City Bankers Club of New York City.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN—East Orange. (Photograph published in vol. 1, 1917.) Third Vice President and Statistician of

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the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Born at Varel, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 2, 1865, son of Augustus Franciscus and Antoinette (von Laar) Hoffman(n); married Ella G. Hay, of Americus, Ga., in Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1891.

Children: (surviving) Ella Antoinette (Mrs. H. C. Ward), Frances Armstrong, Virginia, Gilbert, Barbara and Victoria.

Mr. Hoffman was educated in the common and private schools of Germany and came to the United States in 1884. After a short mercantile career he attached himself, in 1887, to the industrial field service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. He subsequently became connected with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, and resigned as Superintendent of the Newport News and Hampton district in 1894, at the suggestion of Mr. John B. Lunger, the then actuary of the company, to accept a position as statistical assistant in the Actuarial Department of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Six years later he was made statistician of the Company and in 1902 elected an officer, in which position he continues to the present time. He was elected Third Vice President and Statistician of the Company in May, 1918.

Mr. Hoffman is widely known throughout the United States and abroad as a statistician and expert in insurance, mortality and public health problems. He has lectured before Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, University of Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Leland Stanford University, etc., etc. During 1915 he delivered a course of lectures on mortality problems before the students of Yale University and he was included in the faculty of that institution for the year 1916-17.

As early as 1892 he contributed an article on the "Vital Statistics of the Negro," to the "Arena," of Boston, which in 1893 was followed by an article on "Suicide in Relation to Modern Civilization." Following the publication of an interesting and important statistical investigation into the sanitary conditions of the Trinity tenaments, made at the request of the Corporation of Trinity Church in 1895, he published in 1896 a comprehensive scientific work on the "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," which has become a standard source of reference regarding the physical, moral and economic condition of the negro population as far as ascertainable for the period covered by the investigation. In the same year he published a small treatise on "Tornadoes and Wind Storm Insurance." During the next four years he completed his "History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America," contributed to the social economy exhibit of the Paris International Exposition of 1900. Subsequently he contributed a number of papers on insurance and mortality problems, chiefly to "The Spectator," a New York insurance periodical, and the "Engineering and Mining Journal." In 1908 he completed the results of two extensive investigations into the "Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Dusty Trades," published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and two years later the same government office issued a comprehensive analysis by Mr. Hoffman on "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining," as a first contribution towards the scientific study of American mining fatalities.

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During 1911 he completed a treatise on "Insurance Science and Economics" based upon an address delivered in 1904 on "Insurance as a Science," on the occasion of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The work includes a separate consideration of insurance as an element of early commerce, the origin and growth of law and legislation on insurance, life insurance supervision and government control in Germany, the taxation of life insurance institutions, etc., etc. During the same year he contributed a chapter on the "Practice of Industrial Insurance" to "Dunham's Business of Insurance," a standard work of reference; and an analysis of "Fifty Years of American Life Insurance Experience" to the "Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association." In the year following, through the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, he published a treatise on the "Treatment and Care of Tuberculous Wage-Earners in Germany," and in 1913, through the John Hopkins Hospital, a critical analysis of the medical statistics of that institution for the preceeding twenty years. On the invitation of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine Mr. Hoffman in 1913 read an address on the "Menace of Cancer," which was subsequently enlarged and published by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in 1916, under the title "The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World."

Among the many minor contributions mention requires to be made of an address on "Industrial Accidents and Trade Diseases," contributed to the proceedings of the 15th International Congress on "Hygiene and Demography," (1912); an address on the "Decline in the Tuberculosis Death Rate, 1871-1912," contributed to the 9th annual meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; an address on the "Chances of Death and the Ministry of Health," delivered before the Yale Divinity School, New Haven, 1914; an address on the "Significance of a Declining Death Rate," delivered before the National Conference on Race Betterment, Battle Creek, 1914; an address on "Practical Statistics of Public Health Nursing and Community Sickness Experience," delivered before the National Association for Public Health Nursing, St. Louis, 1914; an address on the "Economic Progress of the United States during the last Seventy-five Years," delivered on the occasion of the 75th anniversary meeting of the American Statistical Association, Boston, 1914. During 1915-16 he contributed monographs on the "Mortality of the Western Hemisphere," "American Public Health Problems" and the "Documentary History of Insurance" to the exhibit of The Prudential Insurance Company on the occasion of the Panama Pacific International Exposition; also a monograph on "Industrial Accident Statistics," published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1915; a paper on "Leprosy," read on the occasion of the 40th annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, and subsequently amplified into a presentation of evidence submitted to the United States Senate Committee on the "Care and Treatment of Persons Afflicted with Leprosy," Washington, 1916; a preliminary report on the "Statistics of Crime and Criminals," as Chairman of the Committee on Statistics to the American Prison Association, San Francisco, 1915; an address on the "Mortality from Cancer in the Western Hemisphere," delivered on the occasion of the Second Pan Ameri-

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can Scientific Congress, Washington, 1916; a monograph on "Miners' Nystagmus," published by the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, 1916; and, finally, a "Plea for a National Committee on the Eradication of Malaria," delivered before the County Medical Association, Birmingham, Ala., and the American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1916.

In 1904 he contributed an article on "Insurance Economics" to the Encyclopedia Americana and in 1908 an article on "Accidents in Industry" to the new Encyclopedio of Social Reform, and in 1914 an article on "Demography" to the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, and subsequently to the same work an article on "Suicide." Among more recent contributions are an extended discussion on "Facts and Fallaces of Compulsory Health Insurance," originally read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Civic Federation; and "A Plea and a Plan for the Eradication of Malaria Throughout the Western Hemisphere," originally read before the Southern Medical Association.

Mr. Hoffman is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and an ex-President thereof; a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London and a charter member and Fellow of the Casualty and Statistical Society of America; a member of the German Society for Insurance Science; an Associate Fellow of the American Medical Association; an Associate Member of the American Academy of Medicine and an Honorary Member of the Essex County Anatomical and Pathological Society. He is also a member of the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science in the City of New York, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Sociological Society, the Southern Sociological Congress, the National Conference on Charities and Corrections and the American Association for the advancement of Science. He is a charter member and Vice President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute and of the American Public Health Association; a charter member and trustee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and charter member and third Vice President of the National Safety Council and a member and trustee of the American Institute of Safety.

Mr. Hoffman was a member and speaker at the British Congress on Tuberculosis, London, 1901. He was also a member and speaker at the International Actuarial Congress held in New York, 1903; in Berlin, 1906; in Vienna, 1909; and in Amsterdam, 1912. During the same year he was a member and speaker at the first International Congress on Eugenics, held in London, and the International Congress on Industrial Accidents held in Dusseldorf. In 1909 he officially represented the United States government on the occasion of the International Actuarial Congress held in Vienna that year and at the International Statistical Institute held in Paris in the same year. In 1908 he was appointed by the Secretary of State a member of the Committee on Organization of the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Washington. He was also appointed to the same position on the Committee on Organization of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held in Washington in 1912. In 1915 he was a member and speaker at the World's Insurance Congress held in San Francisco, and in 1915-1916 he was a member and speaker at the Second Pan American Scientific Congress held in Washington.

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Among his more recent publications are "The Malaria Problem in Peace and War," a consolidation of papers read at the Annual Meeting of the National Committee on Malaria, 1917, and the Annual Convention of the New Jersey Mosquito Eradication Commission, 1918; "Army Anthropometry and Medical Rejection Statistics," a consolidation of papers read before the National Academy of Science, 1917, and the American Statistical Association, 1917; "Failure of German Compulsory Health Insurance—A War Revelation," address delivered at Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 1916; "Autocracy and Paternalism vs. Democracy and Liberty," address at Annual Meeting of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, 1918; and "A Plan for a More Effective Federal and State Health Reorganization," read before the American Public Health Association, 1918.

In 1911 Tulane University of Louisiana conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Following the declaration of war, Mr. Hoffman was appointed Chairman of the National Committee on Statistics and Information, of the Advisory Commission on Labor and Welfare, of the Council of National Defence and a member of the Committee on Anthropology of the National Research Council.

HORACE HOLDEN—Madison.—Educator; Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Madison, on May 24, 1880; son of Horace and Abigail (Rankin) Holden.

Horace Holden is an Educator and writer of short stories and of articles on educational topics for the magazines. He is still a resident of the New Jersey borough in which he was born, although business obligations and travel have permitted little time at home during recent years. He lived as a boy in East Orange, attending first the "Dearborn-Morgan School," and later the East Orange High School. Upon moving to New York in 1897, he entered Hamilton Institute, graduating with highest honors in 1899 and then entering the Engineering School at Columbia University. He had scarcely entered Columbia when an opportunity for practical work presented itself, in draughting and constructing for the Tripler Liquid Air Company. While connected with this concern, Mr. Holden designed their large exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Mr. Holden spent the winter of 1908-1909 at Harvard University, featuring graduate work in the Division of Education and in English. This was followed by a period at New College, Oxford, after which he became connected with one of our New Jersey schools. At present Mr. Holden is a Master at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, but he hopes that before long conditions will permit him to establish a school of his own for young boys, preferably in New Jersey.

In 1902 Mr. Holden was elected to membership in the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, continuing this membership until the close of 1916, though since 1906 his interests have centered in educational and literary work. As an author his short stories are based upon experiences in Wall Street and in the Canadian woods, and have appeared in various

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periodicals. He is also a contributor of articles on educational topics and the author of a book entitled "Young Boys and Boarding School."

Mr. Holden is a member of the American Universities Club of London, the Harvard Club of New York City and the Western Nova Scotia Yacht Club; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and connected in New Jersey with the Harvard Club, Order of Founders and Patriots, Colonial Governors, Colonial Wars, American Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Of the last named society he is State President, and he was the President of the Morris County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution during 1916.

Mr. Holden, when not abroad, spends his summer at his country place, "Aldercliff" Weymouth, Nova Scotia, where fourteen boys are received to enjoy the life of the woods and sea together with himself and his assistants.

ALFRED T. HOLLEY—Hackensack, (320 Union St.)—Merchant and Banker. Born at Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 15th, 1872; son of the Rev. Dr. William Welles and Katherine Ann (Wyse) Holley; married at Hackensack, N. J., April 22, 1914, to Alice Beatrice Herbert, daughter of George H. and Liza (Upton) Herbert.

Col. Holley, on his father's side, is descended from the Holleys who came to this country and landed at Saybrook, Conn., in 1634, and of an old Connecticut family of Revolutionary times—the Welleses. On his mother's side from the Summers of Massachusetts, and the Morgans of Vermont.

Col. Holley received his education in the public schools of Hackensack and the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City. After leaving school he studied law for two years in the New York Law School. About this time (February 24, 1903), he received an opportunity to go into a business with the Frank S. De Ronde Co., 46 Cliff St., New York, which necessitated his traveling into the Far East, China and Japan. In returning home he arranged his journey so that he circumnavigated the world.

For eighteen years (1891-1909), he was senior partner of Holley & Smith, coal, hay and grain merchants of Hackensack, and in 1909, upon that business's incorporation as a stock company was elected President.

Commerce, however, has only been one phase of Col. Holley's life. In 1889 he enlisted as a private in the National Guard, and after nineteen years' service, including the Spanish-American War, he retired in 1908, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For a period of eighteen years he was also active in the political life of New Jersey and for five years he was the President of the Hackensack Democracy. In 1902 he declined the nomination to Congress which was later tendered to William Hughes, of Paterson, who was elected. In 1912 Col. Holley was appointed by Gov. Woodrow Wilson (now President) for a five-year term a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, which expired in April 3, 1917.

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Col. Holley was President of the Board of Health, in Hackensack, and is now president of Holley & Smith Inc., of Hackensack, N. J., of the United Building and Loan Association, Hackensack, the Holley Securities Corporation, N. Y.. He is also a director in the Peoples Trust and Guaranty Company, of Hackensack and the First National Bank, of Ridgefield Park, N. J.

His memberships of fraternal organizations are: Oritani Field Club, Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack Lodge No. 658, B. P. O. Elks, Pioneers Lodge, F. & A. M., Junior Order of U. A. M., Sons of the American Revolution, and is scheduled to become a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Major John Eagle Camp No. 5, U. S. W. V.

EDWIN HOLMES—Englewood—Physician. Born at Hudson, N. Y., May 6th, 1869; son of John McC. and Frances (Van Vranken) Holmes; married at Berlin, Germany, Feb. 14th, 1899, to Frieda Boise, daughter of Otis Bardwell and Annie (Stockley) Boise, of New York City.

Children—John McClellan, Dec. 16th, 1899, Edwin, Jr., Jan. 23, 1901, Robert, Dec. 3, 1904.

Edwin Holmes descended from George Holmes who came from Nazedy, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1694, and from ancestors who were mostly clergymen and physicians.

Dr. Holmes' education was obtained in Rutger's College grammar school, at New Brunswick, N. J., which he attended until eighteen years old when he entered Williams College. From this institution he was graduated in 1891 with a degree of A. B. He also attended the John Hopkins university, and the P. & S. (N. Y.), where in 1895 he received the degree of M. D.

Following his training of about one year and a half in the New York hospital, he studied for a year in Berlin, Germany and then began practice in New York City where he continued until 1903 when he moved to Englewood where he has remained to the present date.

Dr. Holmes is at present a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medicine Association, and the Alumni of the New York Hospital. He is also associated with the New York County and Bergen County Medical Society.

In 1913 he was elected president of the Bergen County Medical Society, and in 1913-14 was also President of the Medical Band of Englewood Hopital. At the present date, he is still the attending physician at the Englewood Hospital.

Dr. Holmes's club memberships are the Englewood Club, and the Knickerbocker County Club.

GEORGE HOLMES—Jersey City, (71 Crescent Ave.)—Lawyer. Born at Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, Oct. 21, 1857; son of William and Catharine (Nowotny) Holmes; married at Jersey City,

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N. J., Nov. 4th, 1882, to Henrietta L. McLaughlin, daughter of Edward T. and Elizabeth D. McLaughlin of Jersey City, N. J.

Children—Harold E., born Nov. 24th, 1883, George, born June 10 (Deceased 1886), Elizabeth D. Lockwood, born Sept. 16, 1891.

George Holmes is a product of the American melting pot. His father was born in Reading, Conn., his grandfather at Birmingham, England. His grandfather, Eunice Gray, was born at Reading, Conn., and was a direct descendant of the original settlers of that place. Mr. Holmes's mother was the daughter of Ignatues Nowotny, who was born near Prague, Bohemia, a descendant from a long line of Gypsy musicians, and who was for many years musical conductor of the old Bowery Theatre in New York. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of William Haskett, born in Tipperary, Ireland, who was a descendant of a long line of the original kings of that country, and also child of Elizabeth Belden, who was born at Norwalk, Conn., and was a direct descendant from original settlers of the place.

Mr. Holmes obtained his education at the Glenwood Institute, Matawan, N. J., which he attended from 1872 to 1877. Upon graduation he studied for two years in the law offices of Dayton & Taylor, at Matawan, and later with Henry S. White at Jersey City, for another period of two years; and still at a later time in the office of DeForest & Weeks, New York City for one year.

In 1881, Mr. Holmes was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney and solicitor, and three years afterward, as a counselor. About the same time he was admitted to the New York Bar as an attorney and counselor. Since that time, he has practiced continuously before the courts of both states and also of the United States.

In 1909 he became the official General Attorney of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

He is a member of St. John's P. E. Church, of the Jersey City and Carteret Clubs, the Railroad Club of New York and the Greenwich Car Club, also a life member of the American Red Cross, contributing member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and the National Geographic Society.

In connection with his profession, he is also a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, American Bar Association, Hudson County and the New York Bar Associations. He holds directorships in both the New York and Long Island Railroad, and the Raritan River Railroad.

ALISON TURNBULL HOPKINS (Mrs. J. A. H.)—Morristown —Womans Suffrage. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Morristown, May 20, 1880; daughter of Frank and Marion Louise (Bates) Turnbull; married at Morristown, October 8, 1901, to John Appleton Haven Hopkins (Q.V.) son of John Milton and Augusta Haven Hopkins, of New York City.

Children—John Milton, born March 9, 1903; Marion Louise, born November 20, 1904; Douglas Turnbull, born July 31, 1908.

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Alison Turnbull Hopkins is one of the leading figures in the movement for the amendment of the United States Constitution so as to permit Woman Suffrage throughout the nation; but she finds time, besides, for notable civic activities. She is State Chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party and a member of the National Executive Committee of the National Women's Party. In her civic work she is President of the Morristown "Summer Shelter," a member of the executive committee of the Morris County Branch of the State Charities Aid Society, member of the board of managers of the Speedwell Society, Chairman of the Ladies House Committee of the Morristown Field Club, member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Town Improvement Committee and, too of the Morris County Corn Growing and Industrial Contests.

Mrs. Hopkins' father was an officer in the United States Navy. Most of his family were either in the Federal Army or Navy. Her grandfather, William Turnbull, a Topographical Engineer, U. S. A., was the rank of Colonel, built the Potomac aqueduct of Washington D. C. On her mother's side she is descended from Governor Bradford of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hopkins has spent all of her life in Morristown except the period between 1901 and 1908, when she lived in New York City, where she now spends her winters. She was educated by private tutors having never attended any school.

Mrs. Hopkins cannot remember the time when she did not believe in rights of women. Her experience in civic and sociological work taught her that only through political power could women secure the reforms they wished for in our government and in our labor laws. During the suffrage referendums, she took an active part in the New York and New Jersey campaigns, as an officer of the Women's Political Union. When these failed, she became convinced that the only way to secure the enfranchisement of women was through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. When, in the fall of 1915, the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage organized a branch in New Jersey, she became its chairman. Later, she took part in the campaign carried on in the West by the National Women's Party, the political outgrowth of the Congressional Union. In the spring of 1917, it was decided to merge with the National Women's Party and take its name. The object remains the same however—to secure a federal amendment enfranchising women.

Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the Morristown Field Club, the York Club (New York), Morris County Golf, the Wippany River, and the Morristown Garden Clubs, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Drama League of America and of the Contemporary Club of Newark and Women's City Club of New York.

JOHN APPLETON HAVEN HOPKINS—Morristown.—Insurance (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in New York City, on May 17, 1872; son of John Milton and Augusta Deblois (Haven) Hopkins; married to Hilda Elizabeth Stone, November

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14th, 1895 (died March 5, 1899); 2nd—at Morristown, on October 8th, 1901, to Alison Low Turnbull, daughter of Frank and Marion Louise (Bates) Turnbull.

Children—(first marriage)—J. A. H., born Feb. 19, 1898; (second marriage)—John Milton, born March 9 1903; Marion Louise, born November 20, 1904; Douglas Turnbull, born July 31, 1908.

John A. H. Hopkins has been devoting all of his spare time, ever since he was old enough to realize the necessity for it, to an effort to destroy bi-partisan rule in governmental affairs, to establish a real democracy, and to give the working men and all who have their own way to make a fair chance to do so at a remunerative wage. For this reason he joined the Progressive Party when this was formed in 1912. He also took a leading part in the formation of the Citizens Union of New Jersey and has been an earnest advocate of Woman's Suffrage, finally identifying himself with the National Woman's Party in their efforts to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment. In the latter relation as well as in the others, he has been an active worker and speaker for a long time. He was State Chairman of the Progressive Party of New Jersey and National Treasurer of the National Progressive party, and Chairman also of the Citizens Union Executive Committee, which let the fight for fundamental Prison Reform in N. J. with marked success.

Mr. Hopkins was educated at Columbia Institute, a military school in New York City. After his graduation he went into business (in 1888) with Johnson & Higgins, a house of average adjusters and insurance brokers established in 1845, and has been there ever since. He spent some time in organizing the firm's offices in Boston and Chicago and has gone through all the departments of its work. He is now one of its directors and its Vice President.

Mr. Hopkins ran for State Senator on the Progressive ticket in New Jersey in 1913, being defeated by Senator Charles H. Rathbun with whom he has since been closely cooperating. He was also a delegate to the progressive Presidential Convention in June, 1916, having been the Chairman of the New Jersey delegation; and when Col. Roosevelt endorsed Mr. Charles E. Hughes after the Republican National Convention has named him for the presidency, Mr. Hopkins was requested by the delegation to interview Mr. Roosevelt to ascertain whether he could satisfactorily explain his part in the "betrayal." As a result of this interview Mr. Hopkins personally supported Woodrow Wilson for President, retaining, however his membership in the Progressive Party and was one of the delegates in the Indianapolis conference prior to the election and in the New York conference of December 15th, 1916, which culminated in the Progressive National Convention held in St. Louis on April 12th, 13th and 14th, 1917, at which the entire Party was reorganized. Mr. Hopkins was a firm advocate of combining the various parties and groups who had the same objects in view; and following this convention the National Party was formed in October, 1917. Mr. Hopkins is now their vice chairman.

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Mr. Hopkins has also been very much interested in school reforms and was the Chairman of the Committee of the Mossistown Civic Association which started the battle for reconstruction of their school system which subsequently was carried through. He is now President of the Buckley School Corporation of New York State, and a Director of Johnson & Higgins, No. 49 Wall Street.

He belongs to the Down Town Association, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown Field Club and Wippany River Club.

EDWARD LEAVITT HOWE—Princeton.—Banker. Born at Princeton, April 6th, 1870; son of Edward and Hannah (Butler) Howe.

Children.—Edward L. Jr. (Serving in Italy as Y. M. C. A. manager).

Edward L. Howe is of English and Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side and Holland-Dutch on his mother's. He was educated in Princeton at the public school, the Princeton Preparatory School, and then at the University. Devoting himself to the banking business since 1888 in Princeton, he is now Vice-President of the Princeton Bank and Trust Co. He has been actively identified with the New Jersey Bankers' Association since its organization, is a member of the Executive Committee, has served as Chairman on several important committees, and was President of that association in 1910-11, and is now an Honorary Vice President.

For three years Mr. Howe served on the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association and is a member of the Currency Commission of that association which was appointed to confer with Congress in regard to the preparation of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.

Mr. Howe is a Director of the Princeton Water Company and the Town Club, member of the American Whig Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a Deacon. His clubs are Nassau, Town and Triangle (Princeton) Bankers and City (New York), Republican (Trenton) and the Tourrilli Fish and Game Club of Canada.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL—New Brunswick, (32 Union Street)—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Cumberland County, Jan. 27th, 1844; son of Edmund and Hannah (Nixon) Howell; married as South Amboy on January 27, 1869, to Amelia Furman.

Mr. Howell has two children.

Benjamin Howell sat in eight Congresses at Washington as the Representative of the Third Congressional district. He began with the 54th Congress in 1895 and served until the close of the 61st Congress in 1911. For ten years prior to 1892 he had served as Surrogate. He was for two

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years in the county Board of Freeholders, Director of the Board in the second year of his service, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention that in 1892 nominated Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States. In 1894 the republicans of the Third District made him their candidate for Congress against Congressman Jacob A. Geissenheimer, democrat, who sought re-election, and whom he defeated. Seven times re-nominated he was as often re-elected, serving continuously until 1911.

Mr. Howell was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in other engagements. It was after the close of the Civil War that he served in the Board of Freeholders. His first election to the Surrogacy came in 1882 and he was re-nominated in 1887. In the House of Representatives, he was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for fourteen years, and a member of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, (its Chairman), introduced the bill to prevent fraudulent citizenship papers which is the present law, and was appointed by Congress one of the Commissioners to investigate the immigration question and make a report upon it.

Congressman Howell was elected President of the People's National Bank at New Brunswick in December, 1890, and holds that position still. He was elected one of the managers of the New Brunswick Savings Institution, in 1891, and is now its vice-president. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, and of St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M.

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH—Jersey City, (75 Montgomery Street)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Cobourg, Ontario, on October 27th, 1857; son of Thomas A. Hudspeth and Mary Hudspeth; married on March 7th, 1885, to Jessie E. Beggs, widow of Robert Beggs, formerly of Jersey City and daughter of John and Mary Calverley, of Jersey City.

Mr. Hudspeth came to the United States when a child of ten years of age, with his widowed mother, who was a Vermont woman. Mr. Hudspeth and his mother took up their residence in the Greenville section of Jersey City in 1875 and he has lived there ever since. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Thomas Carey, in the City of New York, and on his twenty-first birthday, was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and became Mr. Carey's partner. He practiced his profession in New York for some years, in the meantime being admitted to the bar of New Jersey—as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in 1892—and thereafter practiced in both States.

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In 1886, 1887 and 1889 Mr .Hudspeth was elected on the democratic ticket as a member of the House of Assembly from the Sixth District of Hudson County and was the party leader in the House during the first two years of his legislative career. In his first campaign the democrats of the district had nominated a candidate who at the eleventh hour was found to be ineligible, and on the Saturday preceding the next Tuesday election day, Mr. Hudspeth was persuaded to make the run. The district had in the previous year, elected John W. Heck, republican, by a large plurality, and Mr. Heck was re-nominated by his party in 1886, as Mr. Hudspeth's opponent. Though Mr. Hudspeth had only two days—one of them a Sunday—for his campaign, he carried the district, defeating Mr. Heck by a plurality of 76 votes. In Mr. Hudspeth's second term, 1887, he was nominated by the democratic House caucus for the Speakership, but was defeated by a combination of three bolting democrats with the Republican minority. This combination secured the election of Dr. William M. Baird, hitherto a democrat, as Speaker and accomplished the defeat of Leon Abbett as United States Senator. In 1889, however, Mr. Hudspeth was elected Speaker of the House. He was first elected to the State Senate from Hudson county, in 1892, to fill out the unexpired term of Edward F. McDonald, who had been elected to Congress, and was elected again for the full term of 1901-1904.

Upon his election to the Assembly in 1886, Mr. Hudspeth discontinued the practice of law in New York, confining his attention to his profession in New Jersey. He served as City Attorney of Jersey City during Mayor Cleveland's administration, resigning that office in February 1893, to accept appointment by Governor Werts, as Presiding Judge of the Hudson county courts, where he sat for the full term, 1893-1898. In 1912 Governor Wilson appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county for the term which he is still filling. Mr. Hudspeth was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1907, and had charge of the campaign of Frank T. Katzenbach for Governor. Ex-Judge Franklin Fort was Mr. Katzenbach's republican opponent. The republican plurality for Governor of 51,644, secured by Stokes in 1904, was reduced to 8,013 for Fort in 1907.

Since 1906 Mr. Hudspeth has been a national figure in politics. In 1908 he was chosen by the democratic organization in the State as a member of the Democratic National Committee and is still serving in that position. In the Bryan campaign in 1908, he was the Eastern Manager for the National Committee and was in control of the Eastern Headquarters in New York City. One of his Associates at Headquarters was Josephus Daniels, now Secretary of the Navy of the United States. In the campaigns of 1912 and 1916, he was a member of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. With William F. McCombs, later Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he had charge of the campaign of Governor Wilson for the nomination for President of the United States, and upon his nomination took a very active part in securing Gov. Wilson's election. In the campaign of 1912, William G. McAdoo, now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was a colleague of Mr. Hudspeth at Headquarters.

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Mr. Hudspeth is a Director of the Union Trust Company of New Jersey, and is a member of the Cartaret and the Jersey City Clubs of Jersey City and of the Baltusrol Golf Club.

WILLIAM HUGHES—Paterson.—Lawyer. Born in Ireland, April 3, 1872 (Deceased January 30, 1918.—See Vol. 1, 1917.); son of Thomas P. and Ellen Hughes; married Margaret Hughes, July 16, 1898.

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS—Hoboken. (Castle Point)—College President. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 30, 1851; son of Edward R. Humphreys (M. D., LL. D., scholar and educator of Irish birth but English extraction) and Margaret McNutt, of Prince Edward Island; married on April 30, 1872, to Eva, daughter of Dr. Emile Guillaudeu, of New York City.

Children: Harold, Crombie, and Eva. (Harold, who was the first son of a Stevens' alumnus to graduate from the College, was drowned, with his brother, Crombie, in the Nile in 1901; and in commemoration, Dr. Humpreys, in 1902, endowed the Harold Humphreys Scholarship, and in 1904, the Crombie Humphreys Scholarship, in the Stevens Institute.)

Alexander C. Humphreys is the President of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. In 1859, the family crossed to Boston, where Alexander C. continued his education in his father's school. At fourteen, he passed the preliminary examinations for admission to the United States Academy at Annapolis; but, being too young for admission, he accepted a position in an insurance office in Boston. In 1866 he entered the office of the Guaranty and Indemnity Co., in New York City; by 1872 had become receiving teller and assistant general bookkeeper. Meanwhile, he acted as Secretary to the building committee of the Bayonne & Greenville Gas Light Co., became Secretary and Treasurer in 1872, and was Superintendent thereafter. His experience in the Gas Company work aroused him to the advantage of an engineering education and he prepared to secure it. Dr. Morton, then President of the Stevens Institute, advised him that, as he could devote only two days a week to lectures and recitations, it would take him six years to complete the four-years course in Engineering. Though out of the ordinary study habit Mr. Humphreys undertook to complete the course in four years, accomplished it and was voted a formal resolution of congratulations by the Institute Faculty. Meanwhile he was a vestryman and the Treasurer of Trinity P. E. Church in Bayonne, Superintendent of the Sunday School, a member of the Bayonne Board of Education and a foreman in the fire department.

After graduation Dr. Humphreys was Chief Engineer of the Pintsch Lighting Co., of New York, the first company to apply compressed illum-

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inating gases to the lighting of public vehicles. In January, 1885, he was made Superintendent of Construction of the United Gas Improvement Co., in Philadelphia, and soon afterwards became General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, in charge of the contracting and purchasing department and of the Company's gas and electric properties—while, too, supervising a contracting business carried on by the Company in developing the Lowe type of apparatus for water gas manufacture. In the late 80's he installed the first storage battery ever operated in connection with a central station electric plant.

In 1892 Dr. Humphreys, entering into partnership with Arthur G. Glasgow (Stevens '85) opened the house of Humphreys & Glasgow in London to carry on the business of erecting water-gas plants and furnishing apparatus. The success of the business in London induced Mr. Humphreys in 1894 to leave the United Gas Improvement Co. and to open a firm office in New York, where, first engaging in general contracting work, he confined himself eventually entirely to consulting work. Humphreys & Glasgow plant installations have been installed in Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Cuba, China, Holland, Germany, Africa, West Australia, Asia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Japan and Switzerland. The business of the partnership was incorporated in 1909 under the name of Humphreys & Glasgow, Inc. In 1911 Dr. Humphreys retired from the London firm, and with Alten S. Miller (Stevens '88), established the New York company of Humphreys & Miller, Inc.

In 1902, Dr. Morton having died, Dr. Humphreys was invited to the Presidency of Stevens Institute where he has brought the academic atmosphere Dr. Morton had imparted to Institute work, down to the hard-pan practical conditions that confront students after graduation. So as to blend the practical with the scholastic, even the teaching force are encouraged to do, outside of the Institute, work that brings them in touch with current business and every day professional problems. The loss of the St. George Cricket Grounds, which had been used by the students for many years for athletic exercises, moved Dr. Humphreys to purchase the grounds adjoining the Institute for the athletic use. Later the Institute purchased the Stevens Castle and the surrounding grounds. These purchases are regarded as particularly valuable and advantageous because they provide room for the expansion of college facilities.

Dr. Humphreys is a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, past President of the Stevens Alumni Association, and of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and member of the Public Education Association, New Jersey Teachers' Association, British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science, American Museum of Natural History, New York Botanical Gardens, American Forestry Association, etc. He was President of the Society of Art, Collector and Vice-President of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. Dr. Humphreys received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903, and of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1903, New York University in 1906, Princeton in 1907, and from Rutgers and Brown in 1914, and in 1918 received the Degree of Doctor of Engineering from Rensselair Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Humphreys is past Presi-

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dent of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, of the American Society Mechanical Engineers, the United Engineering Society, the American Gas Light Association, and the American Gas Institution; a Fellow of the American Institution of Electrical Engineers, member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain), the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Gas Institute, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Commercial Gas Association, the Society of Gas Lighting, the Pacific Coast Gas Association, the Natural Gas Association of America, the New England Association of Gas Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Director and member of the Finance Committee of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, and the Hoboken Board of Trade. He is President of the St. Andrew's Society of New York, and member of the University, Lotos, Century, Engineers', Lawyers', Union League and Church clubs of New York City; the University Club of Hudson County, and Parmachenee (Maine) Fishing Club.

He is the author of many papers and lectures on engineering education, the accountancy of depreciation, photometry, appraisals, methods and economics of gas engineering, etc., and of a work on "Business Features of Engineering Practice."

JOSEPH FRANCIS HURLEY—Jersey City, (234 Bergen Ave.) Buyer and Assemblyman. Born at New York, N. Y., Sept. 4th, 1891; son of Joseph Francis and Margaret (Murray) Hurley.

Joseph Francis Hurley comes of parents who were born in Ireland and who emigrated to this country about 1880, his mother's parents settling at East Orange and his father's people settled in Jersey City.

Mr. Hurley was educated in the public schools Nos. 14 and 24, in Jersey City. He left the latter institution, however, six months prior to his scheduled graduation, on account of financial difficulties in the family, as the father died when Mr. Hurley was but one year old, and left four children for his widow to support and educate.

Since the time he was a very young man, Mr. Hurley has been interested in politics. At twenty-one, he was a candidate for member of the Board of Aldermen in Jersey City, and although he was defeated, he received the second largest number of votes with four candidates in the field. In the following year, 1913, he was elected County Committeeman and re-elected for four successive terms. In 1917 Mr. Hurley was elected from Hudson County to the House of Assembly and was re-elected in 1918. During the session of the latter term, he fathered and passed against powerful opposition in both Houses, the New Jersey boxing law, permitting legalized eight rounds professional boxing.

Although as a member of the Legislature he was exempted from military service, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force as a petty officer. Released from active service March 1st, 1919.

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Mr. Hurley's club memberships are: Past Chief Ranger, Court Jersey City, No. 3 Foresters of America; Jersey City Lodge of Elks, B. P. O. E., 211; Tioga Democratic Club, St. Patricks Holy Name Society, the Dramatic Club, Hudson County Democratic Club and Honorary member of the William Hill Association of Jersey City.

His business address prior to enlisting was Saks & Company, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

BARTON BELLANGEE HUTCHINSON—Trenton, (489 West State Street) —Lawyer. Born at Allentown, June 10, 1860; son of Charles R. Hutchinson and Mary (Coward) Hutchinson; married on October 1st, 1885, at New Egypt, to Sarah Meirs Hulme, daughter of John L. and Anna Maria (Meirs) Hulme.

Children: Charles Percy, born October 17, 1887; Laurence Willis, born May 14, 1892; Anna Hulme, born November 20, 1893; Alice Paxton, born June 29, 1896.

Barton B. Hutchinson twice represented Mercer county in the State Senate of New Jersey. He is of mixed descent, his line being English and Scotch-Irish and Dutch. Jonathan Forman, who made a record at the battle of Monmouth, was one of his forebears.

Mr. Hutchinson's education was acquired at the country district school and rounded off at the Allentown High School. Picking the law for his life calling, he entered the office of Holt & Brother, in Trenton in 1877, and was admitted as an attorney June 10, 1881, and as counselor at the June term three years later. Opening an office in Trenton, he practiced alone until, in 1912, his son, Charles Percy Hutchinson, qualified as a lawyer, and the two have since done business under the firm name of Hutchinson & Hutchinson. In the earlier days of his practice Mr. Hutchinson was the Solicitor for the borough of Wilbur, adjacent to Trenton. Governor Voorhees appointed him a Commissioner to revise the National Guard Law. Ex-Gov. Leon Abbett, when, later, a Justice of the State Supreme Court, named him to serve as a Commissioner for the Adjustment of Taxes under the Martin act, for Trenton, and he served there nearly four years.

Taking an early interest in politics, he became a member of the Trenton Republican City Committee and was made its Secretary. He has been Vice President, President, and member of the Board of Governors, of the "City Invincible," a local republican political organization. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1891 and served in '92 and '93. In '93 the republican minority on the floor of the chamber named him as its leader. His first election to the State Senate was in 1904, when he served one term. He was elected a second time in 1913 and served another term that expired in January, 1917. Apart from his professional and political activities Senator Hutchinson was made a Master Mason in Trenton Lodge No. 5 in September, 1881, Worshipful Master in 1885 and District Deputy Grand Master in 1886.

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Senator Hutchinson is a Presbyterian. He was Deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and subsequently became an Elder of that church. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J. Gun Detachment, and Judge Advocate of the Second Regiment. He was also Vice President of the Trenton Board of Trade in 1889 and its President in 1890.

Senator Hutchinson is a member of the Mercer County Bar Association, and was one of the Charter members and organizers of New Jersey Bar Association.

ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON —Hamilton Township, (Mercer Co.) —Merchant, Miller. Born in Windsor, (Mercer Co.), August 7th, 1855; son of Spofford W. and Mary (Cubberly) Hutchinson; married on Nov. 22nd, 1876, to Ella D. Stults, daughter of Garret S. Stults, of Cranbury.

Children: Harvey S., born March 5th 1878; Raymont, born Oct. 9th, 1884; Spafford, born June 15, 1888; Stanley, born Feb. 23rd, 1897.

Elijah C. Hutchinson, besides being a Representative of the Fourth Congressional district in the National Congress at Washington, is of diversified business activities—interested in the pottery industry, a banker and a merchant miller.

Mr. Hutchinson in 1889 assisted in the organization of the Trenton Bone and Fertilizer Company, was made its Treasurer at the time, and three yearse later became its Manager. His closer business connection is, however, with the flour mill and grain elevator which he established in Hamilton Township. Incidental to this business, he is also President of the New Jersey China Pottery Company, Treasurer of Cochran Drugan & Company, and a director of the Broad Street Bank and of the Mercer Trust Company. He was the first Treasurer of the Interstate Fair Association serving three years, and as one of its directors.

Mr. Hutchinson's political career began with his election to the House of Assembly in 1895-'96. His plurality of 3,273 in '95 was more than doubled in '96. His Assembly work pointed him out as a logical candidate for a seat in the State Senate. Nominated by the republicans of the county, he was elected in 1889 over his democratic opponent, Bayard Stockton; and in the canvass for re-election, in 1901, he defeated ex-Judge Robert S. Woodruff.

During his second term in the Senate he was its President, and discharged the functions of that office with an even hand that won for him a resolution of thanks from his colleagues even of the Democratic minority. Soon after the expiration of his second term in the Senate, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed State Road Commissioner by Governor Stokes. His management of the State Road Department was marked by many changes and reforms.

Mr. Hutchinson's first election to Congress was achieved in 1914, when he defeated Allan B. Walsh, the Democrat, who had preceded him at

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Washington and who sought re-election, by plurality of 3,312. In 1916 Congressman Hutchinson was renominated and re-elected, and also re-elected in 1918 by increased majority.

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON, E. E., Ph. D.—West Orange, (Llewellyn Park)—Inventor, Engineer, Financier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Montrose, Baldwin County, Ala., August 6th, 1876; son of William Peter and Tracie Elizabeth (Magruder) Hutchison; married in New York City on May 31st, 1901, to Martha Jackman Pomeroy, daughter of John W. and Anna S. Pomeroy of "Woodside," Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Children: Miller Reese, Jr., born 1902; Harold Pomeroy, born 1904; Juan Ceballos, born 1906; and Robley Pomeroy, born 1908.

Miller Reese Hutchison, late Engineering Advisor to Thomas A. Edison, is a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, President, Treasurer and Director of Miller Reese Hutchinson, Incorporated, of 51st floor, Woolworth Building, New York. Vice President and Director of Hutchison Office Specialties Company, of New York, etc., etc.

Dr. Hutchison was educated in the private schools of Mobile, Ala., from 1883-1889, and at Marion Military Institute, Marion, Ala., (1889-'91), Spring Hill (Ala.) College, 1891-'92), the University Military Institute (Mobile) (1892-'95), finally completing his collegiate studies at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., (1895-'97) where he devoted himself exclusively to electrical and mechanical engineering. Subsequently, in his researches in apparatus to ameliorate deafness, he attended the Alabama Medical College in special aural investigation and study.

At the age of ten years he commenced to devote practically all his spare time to manual training in pattern shops, foundries, machine shops, electrical repair shops, power houses, etc., etc., and kept it up until he finished college in 1897, thus learning his profession both practically and theoretically. He took out his first patent—a lightning arrester for telegraph and telephone lines—at the age of sixteen. This was followed in 1895, by the Akouphone, an electrical device to enable the deaf to hear.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Dr. Hutchison volunteered his services and was appointed Electrical Engineer of the 7th and 8th Lighthouse Districts, under Major A. N. Damrell, U. S. A., and was engaged in laying submarine cables and mines, protecting the harbors from Key West to Galveston. When the war ended he returned to researches in which he was engaged when it broke out. His efforts were productive of the Acousticon, to this day the standard instrument for the alleviation of deafness and of which there are several hundred thousand in daily use. The Acousticon was quickly followed by various electrical and mechanical devices, in commercial service.

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In 1899 and again in 1902 he was requested to go to Europe to apply his Acousticon to several of the nobility and to one of the reigning monarchs and, as a result of his efforts, he was, on August 21st, 1902, presented with a gold medal by the Queen of England "as a reward of merit for Scientific Investigation and Invention." During his stay there he was present, in Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

Upon his return to America, he re-established his Laboratory and in due time produced, among other noteworthy inventions, the "Klaxon Horn," used universally throughout the entire world, the "Hutchison Electrical Tachometer," the "Hutchison Spool-O-Wire Fastener," etc., etc Altogether he has been granted several hundred patents and for a number of years has officiated as Consulting Engineer to several large financial institutions in New York City. His inventions were awarded gold and silver medals at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. He was a Commissioner of the Department of Electricity at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Member of the International Electrical Congress in 1904, and of the International Engineering Congress in 1915.

Dr. Hutchison is a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the U. S. A., American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Radio Engineers, National Institute of Social Sciences, National Geographic Society, Kappa Alpha, Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Museum of Natural History, Engineers Club, A. A. A., N. Y. Athletic Club, University Club of Washington, D. C., and American Defense Society; member and Director of the American Radio Relay League, life member of the New York Electrical Society, and the Navy League of the United States, and Associate Member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, and the U. S. Naval Institute.

In 1911 he became associated with Mr. Edison in the development of the Edison Storage Battery for Submarines. In 1912 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Edison Laboratory, Edison Storage Battery Co., and Thomas A. Edison (Inc.) and Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Mr. Edison. In 1916 he was made Engineering Advisor to Mr. Edison. On January 1st, 1917, Miller Reese Hutchison, Inc., was organized by Dr. Hutchison and took over the exclusive sales-right of the Edison Storage Battery for all military and naval purposes of practically all nations.

The degree of Electrical Engineer (E. E.) was conferred by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in June, 1913, and that of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) was conferred by Spring Hill College in June, 1914, for conspicuous achievements in the realms of science and philosophy.

Dr. Hutchison has delivered many lectures on "Edison and some of his Inventions," and other subjects before scientific and engineering societies, clubs, the inmates of penitentiaries, reformatories, etc. He is a strong advocate of social reform and uplift in prisons and reformatories.

His principal pastime is work, but he has been from childhood a devotee of wrestling, boxing, fencing, bicycle riding and other forms of violent physical exercise, and he yet finds time for his favorite sport of horseback riding on his jumper, "Big Ben." His West Orange residence is "Colonia," Llewellyn Park, a short distance from the Edison Labora-

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tory. His country seat is "Woodside," Lake Minnetonka, Minn., at which the members of his family spend their summers and which he visits occasionally when his activities permit.

EDWARD J. ILL—Newark, (1002 Broad Street.)—Physician—Born in Newark, May 23rd, 1854; son of Fridolin and Julia (Rehmann) Ill; married in Newark, January 10th, 1878, to Clothilda Dieffenbach, daughter of Henry Dieffenbach, of Newark. Children: Mrs. George A. Scheller, Dr. Edgar A., of Newark; Mrs. Charles A. O'Malley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur C. Hensler, of Newark.

Dr. Edward J. Ill has spent all his life in Newark where he has built up a large practice and achieved a wide reputation as a physician. His early education was acquired in the Newark schools. After his graduation from the High School in 1872, he took a course at Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1875. Crossing the waters he attended lectures at Strassburg, Vienna and Freiburg. Upon the completion of his studies, he settled down to practice in Newark.

Dr. Ill has found it possible, in spite of the demands made upon his time and energies by his practice, to take part in the civic and sometimes in the political affairs of Newark. In 1879-'80 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and from 1880 to '95 he served as Trustee of the Newark City Home. He is also a director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, representing the policy holders and appointed by the Chancellor. And in 1904 the Governor appointed him to serve as a consultant to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

Dr. Ill was Vice President for New Jersey of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; President, in 1899, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; in 1912-'13 he was President of the Academy of Medicine, Northern New Jersey, and in 1907, of the New Jersey Medical Society. He is a Fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also Gynecologist and Medical Director at St. Michael's Hospital; Gynecologist and supervising Obstetrician, Hospital of St. Barnabas; Consulting Gynecologist of the Newark Beth Israel and St. James Hospitals; Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Elizabeth; Somerset Hospital, Somerville; Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield; Perth Amboy City Hospital, Perth Amboy; Stump Memorial Hospital, Kearny; All Soul's and Morristown Memorial Hospitals, Morristown and the State Hospital at Morris Plains.

Dr. Ill was also a Director of the Ocean County Trust Company. He has found opportunities, between times, for literary work, and has prepared sixty or more papers for the professional periodicals on special medical topics.

JOHN ILLINGWORTH—Newark, (58 Park Place.—Manufacturer. Born at Yorkshire, England, son of Robert and Mary Illing-

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worth; married at Newark, on October, 1870, to Madeline Williams (died January, 1914, age 68.)

Children: Clarence, born 1874; William H., born 1876, and Ida May, (Mrs. Dalrymple) born 1879.

The story of John Illingworth's life is practically a history of the steel industry of the United tSates. His father was a collier in an English mine with a family of nine children and small means for their support. As a consequence they had to get out early and provide for themselves. One of his sons, John's brother, Benjamin, found employment in the great steel works in Sheffield, England, and became an expert. The production of steel in this country was first undertaken by the Adirondack Steel Co. in Jersey City; and, needing proficient men, the company sent to England for them. Benjamin was among the first to respond to the call. He rose to be Manager of a department in the Adirondack Works, and later achieved recognition as an authority in the manufacture of steel. When he became settled in his new occupation he found an opportunity for John, and invited him across the seas to take the benefit of it.

John learned the trade under his brother and himself later came to be recognized as one of the best informed men in the steel industry in the United States. Several machines of his invention—one a device for casting skate steel; another for rolling and polishing steel that, with the improvements later made in it, came to be of universal utility — facilitated the manufacture of the metal and opened avenues for Mr. Illingworth's advancement. In 1864 he was taken as a partner into the firm of Prentice, Atha & Co., which controlled the first steel plant in Newark. In 1891 Mr. Illingworth became allied with the firm of Benjamin Atha & Co., and under the firm name of Atha & Illingworth they were known as among the largest steel manufacturers in the country. Later in 1888 Mr. Illingworth started the John Illingworth Steel Company in Harrison, on the site where the Crucible Steel Company of America is now located. In 1905 he, with his two sons and Charles P. Soden, started the John Illingworth Steel Company at Frankfort, Pa., of which he is still President.

Mr. Illingworth incidentally became interested in fire matters; and under appointment of Mayor Seymour, served as Fire Commissioner of Newark for ten years.

Mr. Illingworth is a member of the North End Club, Newark.

CHARLES H. INGERSOLL—South Orange.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1915). Born at Delta, Eaton County, Mich., October 29th, 1865; son of Orville Boudinot and Mary Elizabeth Ingersoll; married on July 5th, 1898, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Eleanor Ramsey Bond, daughter of Thomas A. Bond.

Children: Jane Bond, aged 17; Mary Elizabeth, aged 16; Elinore, 15; Anna Louise, 12.

While the name of Charles H. Ingersoll is most associated in the public mind with the "Dollar Watch" that has reduced a luxury of the rich to a

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common commodity, his activities in other directions reveal a man of marked versatility. A glance over the list, further on, of organizations with which he is identified reveals the almost endless variety of topics that interest him. Typical among these organizations are the American Fair Trade League and the United States of Europe Association of New York of each of which he is President, the Society for the Elimination of the Economic Causes of War, the Anti-Capital Punishment Committee of the National Prison Association, the National Popular Government League of Washington, D. C., the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service, the Municipal Ownership League, the Society for Lower Rents, (N. Y.) and several associations devoted to the single tax propaganda.

Other connections disclose his wide interest, as well, in state and neighborhood civic affairs. He was active on the New Jersey Constitutional Convention Committee, and by Gov. Wilson's appointment served on the Morris Canal Investigating Committee. At home he has identified himself with the Progressives in local affairs, is President of the Civic Association of South Orange, Treasurer of the Civics Club of the Oranges, is member of the New England Society of Orange and connected with the South Orange Field Club and the Essex County Country Club. Of the home organizations outside his town, he is Treasurer of the National Voters League, member of the Committee on Taxation of the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey and identified with the Woodrow Wilson Democratic League of Essex County, the Equal Franchise Society of New Jersey, the Manufacturers and Merchants' Taxation League of New Jersey and several automobile associations.

The "Dollar Watch" is the product of the combined genius of his brother, Robert H. Ingersoll and himself; and, though it is only twenty-five years since it was first offered to the public, over 50,000,000 of the timepieces have been turned out for the markets of the world from the Ingersoll factories. The history of the establishment dates back to 1879, when Robert H., at 19, started out on a cattle train from the family farm in Delta, Michigan, and worked his way, amid many hardships, into New York. There, with a cash capital of $175, which he had managed to save, he opened a little shop, 6x15 feet in size, at No. 92 Fulton Street, for the sale of rubber stamps, made by a process of his own. Business prospered, and only a year later, in 1880, he called his brother, Charles H., to his assistance. Under their combined efforts trade grew even faster, and a whole Fulton Street floor was required to serve it. They combined, with the rubber stamp enterprise, a few novelties Robert invented; and, advertising extensively along novel lines, they built up a mail order business of $50,000 a year.

Happening to drop into a small watch-making establishment one day, Robert H. Ingersoll noticed, on a shelf, a battered and rusty alarm clock, somewhat under the average size. A casual glance suggested to him the possibility of a similar time piece, reduced to watch size, that could be sold at a low figure. The idea so impressed the brothers that they began the series of calculations and experiments out of which came the first "Ingersoll Watch." It was a large, cumbersome affair popularly regarded as a joke. But the idea was novel, and even its small sales spurred the Ingersolls to further efforts. They so reduced its size and improved its

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mechanism that its sale immediately doubled. Then, realizing its possibilities, they set about developing it systematically. By applying the same general methods that had made their other articles so successful and by liberal advertising, they succeeded in rapidly increasing the demand, and the profits which resulted were devoted to improving the watch. Thus the evolution continued, the watch becoming smaller as the sales became greater.

When it was possible to offer the watch for $1, the demand became so great that it eclipsed all their other interests and one by one these were discontinued. The firm now has many distributing centres—in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, London, Beunos Aires, China, India, etc. At its plant, the watches are produced at the rate of forty-two per minute, 20,000 per day or 6,000,000 per year. Sixty thousand dealers in the United States are selling them; and, in the summer of 1901, the firm gave watch-making Europe a surprise by closing with the Symonds of London a contract for a million of its time pieces. Charles H. entered full partnership with his brother in 1887. He acquired his education in the schools at Delta, Mich., and upon coming to New York plunged into its life and into that of his home in South Orange with characteristic energy.

The list of his clubs and associations embraces, besides those already referred to, the Manufacturers Association of N. Y.; N. J. State Chamber of Commerce; Sphinx Club (Advertising), N. Y.; Trenton Chamber of Commerce, (N. J.); Waterbury Chamber of Commerce, (Conn.); The Fairhope League, (Organic Education), V. P. (Greenwich, Conn.); N. J. Automobile & Motor Club, (Newark); Automobile Club of America; Automobile & Motor Club; Michigan Society of N. Y.; Newark Museum Association; Maiden Lane Historical Ass'n. (N. Y.); American Academy of Political & Social Science, (Phila.); American Association for Labor Legislation, (N. Y.); American Civic Association, (Wash.); American Forestry Association, (Wash.); American Free Trade League, (Boston); American Proportional Representation League; American Sociological Society, (Chicago); Business Men's Association to Untax Industry, (N. Y.); City Club of N. Y.; Congestion Committee of N. Y.; Joseph Fels Fund Commission, (Cincinnati); Henry George Lecture Association, (Chicago); Manhattan Single Tax Club, (N. Y.); Merchants Legislative League; Municipal Government League; National Americanization Committee, (N. Y.); National Conservation Association, (Wash.); National Geographic Society; National Municipal League, (Phila.); National Voters League, (Wash.); Treasurer N. J. State Federation; Treasurer N. Y. State I. & R. League; Treasurer N. Y. State Single Tax League, People's Institute, (N. Y.); Postal Progress League, (N. Y.); Reform Club, (N. Y.); Sunrise Club, (N. Y.); Twilight Club, (N. Y.); Voters Legislative League; Woodrow Wilson Advertisers League, (N. Y.) President; Wilson Business Men's National League, (N. Y.) Member Exec. Com.

This unique club list may not appeal to censors of social standing, but speaks volumes for Mr. Ingersoll's disposition to lend a helping hand to movements, no matter how obscure, if their aim is to secure co-operation in beneficial progressive action in varied fields. He is responsible

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for the operation of the Self Masters Colony at Union, this State, which takes care of nearly one hundred 'down and outs."

Notwithstanding the variety of social, economic and political interests indicated, Mr. Ingersoll represents himself as being first and foremost a Single Taxer, believing it to be fundamental to all other reforms; his donations to this cause are considerable, and his national prominence in this movement is indicated by his affiliations as a member of the Joseph Fells Fund Commission, Manhattan Single Tax Club, (Vice President), and other similar propaganda organizations.

MARY A. JACOBSON (Mrs. Frederick C.)—Newark, (1074 Broad Street)—Social Worker. Born at New York City, on September 25th, 1869; daughter of William T. and Mary (Shaw) Atkinson; married at Newark, on November 16th, 1904, to Frederick Church Jacobson, son of William E. and Rebecca Jacobson.

Mary A. Jacobson's activities, outside of those of her home, are devoted particularly to the improvement of conditions in child life and to prison reforms. She had been Secretary for several years of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction when in 1909 she was elected President for the year. She is President of the Newark Public Bath Improvement Association, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardian, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Essex County Parental School, a Director of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, a Director in the New Jersey Housing Association, and Chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Newark Chapter American Red Cross.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Children's Guardian all the work not requiring the full vote of the Board demands her attention; and this relates not only to the dependent children's branch of the work but to the widows pension work as well. The Board of Children's Guardian first came conspicuously into view when, some years ago, it was discovered that the Hudson county authorities were herding an enormous colony of little children with adult paupers, male and female, of the most depraved character, in the county Alms House; and a general excursion through the almshouses of the state resulted in the discovery that like conditions prevailed, only in less degree, in almost all the counties.

The State Charities Aid Society through the late Mrs. Emily Williamson and the now Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, interested itself in the matter; and the State Board of Children's Guardian was established with a special view, at the time, to the finding of proper homes for the little dependents. Its functions have since been enlarged very much; and of late it has also undertaken the administration of the Widows Pension Fund. The function of the Public Bath Improvement Association is to see that sanitary and health laws and precautions against contagion are observed at the public baths; and the Association has also brought about the

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building in Newark of one of the most sanitary public bath houses in the United States. It is fitted with showers only, which the Association considers safest and most successful. Besides being President of this Association, Mrs. Jacobson is a Director in the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths.

The Parental School of which Mrs. Jacobson is one of the Trustees was established by an act of the legislature of 1912 to provide and maintain an institution for the detention of delinquents under eighteen and for the detention of those of tender years held as witnesses in the juvenile courts. The Court of Common Pleas appointed as Trustees, besides Mrs. Jacobson, Lathrop Anderson, ex-Senator J. Henry Bacheller, Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate and Winfred A. Manchee. The New Jersey Conference of Charities and Corrections was created to bring together, for effective co-operative work, the men and women who are dealing at first hand with the problems of human affliction and distress. The object of the New Jersey Housing Commission is to improve housing conditions and to act as a clearing house of information for local Housing Committees.

Mrs. Jacobson is of English and Irish lineage, although her parents as well as their parents were born in this country. Her father and mother died when she was sixteen years of age and she was the oldest of nine children whom they left parentless. It developed upon her consequently to become the mother of the household until she married.

Mrs. Jacobson was one of the three women named by Mayor Haussling to serve on the Newark City quarter-millenial Celebration Committee of 100; and to her was entrusted the organization and charge of the Pageant House in which 400 volunteer women made about 1,000 costumes worn in the Masque that was a feature of the celebration. The design and decoration of a few have been copied by organizations needing costumes of that type. Mrs. Jacobson organized the wardrobe work and saw that all the women who participated were dressed and ready to fit into their places in the Pageant show at Weequahic Lake without delay or confusion.

Perhaps the work of which Mrs. Jacobson is justly most proud, is the organization and direction of the Home Service Section (formerly Civilian Relief) of the American Red Cross, Newark Chapter.

Mrs. Jacobson has personally directed this work since the beginning of the War, having under her jurisdiction over 100 volunteers and trained social workers who have been of assistance to and cared for over 5,000 families in Newark of soldiers and sailors who went away in the service of their country.

The work is still going on and will only be discontinued when the men are again returned to their families and in a position to support them as formerly.

Mrs. Jacobson is also a member of The Contemporary of Newark.

JACOB J. JANEWAY—New Brunswick, (192 Livingston Ave.) —Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Middlesex county, March 15, 1840; son of Dr. George J. and

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Matilda (Smith) Janeway; married at New Brunswick, on November 29, 1871, to Eliza A. Harrington, daughter of Henry L. and Sarah P. (Blakeslee) Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children: Henry H., born March 19, 1873; George J., born October 29, 1874; Emily Porter, born September 7, 1877; Lucius Porter, born June 18, 1881.

Jacob J. Janeway is President of Janeway & Carpenter, Inc., manufacturers of wall paper, at New Brunswick. During the War of the Rebellion he served for nearly three years in the Union ranks. Having enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, he was appointed and commissioned to be Captain of Company K by Governor Olden of the State on August 23, 1862, and was shortly mustered into service. On September 19, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major and was again advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, December 13th of the same year. On April 2nd, 1865, he was made Colonel by Brevet of the United States Volunteers "For Gallant and Meritious Services before Petersburg, Va." He was mustered out of service June 18, 1865. He had thus been an active participant in the battles for the preservation of the nation for two years and nine months. With the Regiment he took part in the following engagements:

Manassas Gap, Va., July 17, '13; Wapping Heights, Va., July 24, '63; Culpepper, Va., Oct. 12, '63; Bristow Station, Va., Oct. 14, '63; Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, '63; Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 8, '63; Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, '63; Wilderness, Va., May 4 to 7, '64; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, '64; Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12 to 14, '64; Po River, Va., May 15, '64; North Anna River, Va., May 23 to 24, '64; Hanover, C. H., Va., May 30 and 31, '64; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 10, '64; Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 14, '64; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, '64; Monocacy, Md., July 9, '64; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, '64; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, '64; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, '64. In the battle at Opequan, Va., Major Peter Vredenburgh, commanding the Regiment, was killed and Captain Janeway took command retaining it until the close of the war. Under his command the Regiment took part in the following additional battles: Flint Hill, Va., Sept. 21, '64; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, '64; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, '64; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, '65; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, '65; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, '65; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, '65; Farmville, Va., April 7, '65; Lee's Surrender (Appomattox, Va.) April 9, '65.

Colonel Janeway's family is of English descent. William Janeway born in London, the first of the line of whom there is any record in this country, came to New York City in 1694. He was an officer in the English Navy. He brought with him the Charter of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York—the greatest Episcopal parish in the United States. He bought of William Merrett, Mayor of the City of New York, May 10, 1698, farm within the City, from near the City Hall to East River. Further in this ancestral line are Jacob Janeway, born 1707, who married Sarah Hoagland, June 26, 1738; George Janeway, born October 9, 1741, who married Effie Ten Eyck, December 13, 1767; and Rev. Jacob J. Jane-

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way, D. D., born December, 1774, and married to Martha Gray Leiper, April 17, 1804. George J. Janeway, son of Rev. J. J. Janeway, and father of Colonel Janeway, born October 14, 1806, was a physician practicing in New Brunswick.

Colonel Janeway was educated at the schools in New Brunswick, and became a student in Rutgers College in the class that graduated in 1859. After leaving College he was a clerk in Schieffelin Brothers, Wholesale Drug Business, New York City. He entered the Army August 23, 1862, and remained to the close of the war. Then was with Janeway & Company in the wall paper business until 1872, when he formed a co-partnership with Charles J. Carpender and started manufacturing in a building which now is part of those occupied by Johnson & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists. As the business grew the buildings were found to be too small and ground was purchased adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad on Paterson, Schuyler and Church streets. In 1884 a five story and basement building was built and fully equipped and Janeway & Carpender became the largest manufacturers of wall paper in the country. In 1889 Colonel Janeway bought out the interest of Charles J. Carpenter and continued the business alone. In 1892 he sold out to the National Wall Paper Co., an organization which dissolved after eight years. Colonel Janeway then bought back the business and in 1900 incorporated under the corporate name of Janeway & Carpender, and became President. In 1904 he took in his son, Lucius Porter Janeway, just graduated from Princeton College, who later became Vice President; also in 1907 Rev. Charles J. Scudder, a graduate of Rutgers College and Seminary, who married his daughter, Emily Porter Janeway, and who became Secretary soon after his connection with the company.

In March, 1907, the factory buildings were totally destroyed by fire. Colonel Janeway rebuilt on the present site across the river on land that would give ample room, about 600 feet square. The new buildings were started a short time after the fire and were built and the factory was running before the fire went out. The reason of this was that the fire smouldered for almost a year while, in four months from the time of starting to build, the plant was running; by working two forces night and day the Company was able to get out samples and do almost the normal business that year. The buildings they now occupy constitute the largest individual wall paper factory in the country, and also afford plenty of room for growth. With the addition of branch houses at 520-526 Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., and 23 North 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., they can carry sufficient stock to supply promptly all the wants of their customers scattered throughout the country.

Colonel Janeway's oldest son, Henry H. Janeway, is a Surgeon practicing in New York City and is an Attending Surgeon of the Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park, West, New York City, specializing on the use of radium. His son George J. Janeway graduated from Princeton Seminary but on account of ill health has no charge. Both these sons are graduates of Rutgers College.

Colonel Janeway's club and society memberships are with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United tSates Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and the New Brunswick Country Club. He is Treasurer

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and Trustee of the Francis E. Parker Memorial Home, Treasurer for the Corporation for the Relief of Poor Children, and Director of the Children's Home in New Brunswick.

JAMES N. JARVIE—Montclair. (150 Upper Montclair Avenue.)—Coffee Merchant. Born in Manchester, England, on December 13th, 1853; son of William and Isabella (Newbegin) Jarvie; married at Bloomfield, on August 28, 1909, to Helen Vanderveer Newton, daughter of John and Emma (Westervelt) Newton of Bloomfield.

James N. Jarvie, for many years a world leader among sugar refiners and coffee importers, came, when less than two years old, to this country with his parents and has lived in Montclair since 1904. His father was born in Perth, Scotland; his mother in Bellford, Northumberlandshire, England. He retired in 1906 from the firm of Arbuckle Bros., who are engaged in the sugar refining and coffee importing business and along other mercantile lines, and with which he had been associated. He has been connected at different times with The Mutual Life Insurance Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Central Trust Company, National Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, New York Mutual Gas Light Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, and is a Trustee of The London Assurance Corporation.

Mr. Jarvie is a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and has been connected with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield since its inception. As a memorial to his father and mother, he gave, under the management of its Trustees, a Public Library for the town of Bloomfield in 1901. It has something like over twenty thousand books on its shelves, and a circulation of between forty and fifty thousand per annum. In 1917 he offered to the Church's Board of Trustees to purchase the property of the late William H. White adjoining the church grounds on Franklin Street and to erect upon it a parsonage to be known as "Helen's Manse," in memory of his wife. He had previously given the church a Sunday school and a library building, known at Jarvie Memorial Hall, as a tribute to his parents. And he has just given $100,000 toward the new School of Dentistry connected with Columbia University as a memorial to his brother, Dr. William Jarvie.

Mr. Jarvie is a member of the Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Down Town Association, Jekyl Island Club, Robins Island Club, Montclair Club, Montclair Art Association, Glen Ridge Golf Club, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and various other associations.

UPTON SAGER JEFFERYS—Camden.—Editor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born at Trenton, April 14, 1864; son of the Rev. William H. and Beulah Clayton (Turner) Jefferys;

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married at Crestmont, Pa., December 16, 1914, to Mary Francis Pieper.

Upton S. Jefferys is a South Jersey publicist. His father was a member of the New Jersey M. E. Conference and served as pastor of its leading churches. His ancestry runs back to the New Jersey Colonial period. One of his forbears on his father's side was among the earliest settlers of Connecticut Farms, then a part of Essex county, but now of Union. His maternal ancestors were early land owners in Gloucester county. He was educated in the public schools of Camden and Gloucester county and in a private school in Camden.

Mr. Jefferys has been engaged in newspaper work all of his life. Having learned the printer's trade, he became a reporter for Camden and Philadelphia dailies, published a daily and subsequently a weekly newspaper in Camden, was New Jersey editor of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" for nine years, and since 1900 has been editor of the "Camden Post-Telegram," the leading daily Republican newspaper in the south part of the state.

Interested, and a factor, in Republican politics, he was, when the late Senator William J. Bradley of Camden was Speaker of the House, his Secretary for two terms. He subsequently became Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly, serving several terms, and was elected Clerk of the House in 1912 and again in 1915-1916-1917-1918. In 1913 and 1914, during the legislative sessions, he conducted the Republican State Committee's publicity work, and he assisted in Governor Walter E. Edge's publicity campaign in 1916. He was Secretary to United States Senator David Baird, 1918-1919.

Mr. Jefferys was for sixteen years connected with the National Guard of the state. He has taken an active part in public movements, especially social welfare work. Largely through his efforts the playground movement was established on a permanent basis in Camden and he was the first President of the Board of Playground Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor. He assisted in preparing a revision of the playground laws of the State.

When a state of war with Germany was declared, Mr. Jefferys was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety of Camden, was made Chairman of the Publicity Committee and served in the Executive Council.

Mr. Jefferys is a member and ex-President of the New Jersey Legislative Correspondents Club and a member of the New Jersey Press Association, the Young Men's Republican Club of the Second Ward, Camden and of Camden Lodge No. 293, B. P. O. E., Camden Y. M. C. A. and the Pen and Pencil Club, Philadelphia.

FRANK B. JESS—Haddon Heights.—Counselor-at-Law. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 3, 1870; son of Levi B. and Emma (Watson) Jess; married at Camden, N. J., on April 4, 1893, to

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Louise Ketcham Belding, daughter of Theodore E. and Mary (Mumford) Belding, of Camden, N. J.

Children: William H., born Dec. 28, 1893; Frank Nelson, born Feb. 12, 1896, Everett Mumford, born Jan. 23, 1912.

Frank B. Jess obtained his education in the public schools of Camden.

Mr. Jess began his work in the world as a reporter in 1887, at seventeen years of age, and after several years' experience in Camden, he went to Philadelphia and accepted a position as news editor of "The Call" (since suspended) and successively became news editor, Washington correspondent and financial editor of "The Bulletin" of Philadelphia.

During this period he also employed part of his time studying law under the supervision of his brother, the late William H. Jess, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1897. He was a member of the Council of the Borough of Haddon Heights from its incorporation in 1904, to January 1, 1906, and also for several years a member of the Board of Education of the borough. At present Mr. Jess is solicitor of the Borough of Haddon Heights.

For two years, (1907-1908) he served as an assemblyman from Camden county, and in the latter year, he was elected Speaker. On May 8, 1908, he was appointed Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Committee and served in that capacity until April 16, 1909. At that date, he was confirmed as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and was appointed President of that body in 1910 for a term of five years.

In 1915 he was re-appointed and upon the consolidation of the Board of Equalization and the State Board of Assessors into the Board of Taxes and Assessment, he was chosen a member of the new board. In 1917 he was re-appointed by Governor Edge, and in 1918 was made the President of the board.

In 1912 Mr. Jess attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago as a Delegate-at-Large from New Jersey and later in the same year was a Delegate to the Progressive Convention at Chicago when Col. Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency. He subsequently was elected chairman of the New Jersey State Progressive Committee.

The sons of Mr. Jess, William and Frank Nelson, volunteered when war was declared on Germany, and saw service in France.

Mr. Jess' business address is 531 Federal street, Camden, N. J., and the State House, Trenton, N. J.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON—Hackensack, (Main Street)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1—1917). Born in Newton, (Sussex Co.) December 2nd, 1847; son of Whitfield S. Johnson and Ellen Green; married on December 22, 1872, to Maria E. White, daughter of William and Hannah (Haines) White.

Children: George W., born July 25, 1877; William Kempton, born February, 1883.

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William M. Johnson was First Assistant Post Master General under President McKinley. For years previously he had been a leading member of the New Jersey State Senate.

The Johnson family name has appeared conspicuously in the records of the past. Senator Johnson's great grandfather, Capt. Henry Johnson, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His father, Whitfield S. Johnson, a prominent lawyer of Newton, was Secretary of State of New Jersey from 1861 to 1866. The functions of that office demanded Secretary Johnson's presence at the State Capitol, and he made his home there after his appointment. William M. graduated from Princeton in 1867; and, admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1870, practiced in Trenton till 1875, when he removed to Hackensack where he became a busy and successful lawyer.

Mr. Johnson was soon active in politics; and in 1884 was designated as the Bergen county member of the Republican State Convention. The State Conventions of 1888 and 1904 named him as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of those years. His election to the State Senate in 1895 is memorable in Bergen county annals because he was the first Republican that county had ever sent the Upper House of the State Legislature. Re-elected in 1898 he became leader of the party, and in 1900 was chosen President of the Senate. When, in the summer of 1900, Gov. Voorhees made a trip across the sea, President Johnson became Acting Governor, by virtue of his office. All of the legislative work of the sessions, when Senator Johnson was in the Senate, bears the impress of his suggestion and judgment. He was particularly active in guarding the State Treasury against improvident raids; and he first suggested legislation for the elimination of the grade crossings of the railroads. One act offered by him and the discussions it aroused drew public attention to the subject, and opened the door to the remedial legislation that has since been perfected.

In 1900 President McKinley invited him to accept the post of First Assistant Post Master General of the United States, and Senator Johnson undertook the labors of the office. One of his achievements was the building of the Rural Free Delivery Service, then in its infancy, into a robust branch of the Post Office Department. Ill health compelled him to resign the office in 1902. The nomination for Governor, which was drifting to him in 1907 without opposition, would have been equivalent to his election, if Mr. Johnson's health had permitted its acceptance. His not over-robust constitution accounts, too, for his refusal of judicial honors afterwards tendered to him.

He was appointed by the Chancellor in 1913 as one of the appraisers to ascertain the value of the stock of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. This important work involving millions of dollars in value was carried to a successful completion and the mutualization of the Company became effective on the basis of the valuation as fixed by the appraisers.

Senator Johnson has taken a deep interest in the life of the town in which he makes his home, and directed some of his energies to its development. In 1901 he erected, and gave to Hackensack, a handsome public library building, fully equipped, which was designated by the town authorities as the "Johnson Public Library;" and in 1915 he had erected an extensive addition to the building, making it complete and well adapted to

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the uses of the town. He is Vice President of the Hackensack Hospital, and another of his public benefactions is the Home for Nurses of the Hackensack Hospital, a handsome and commodious building of fire-proof construction, erected in 1916. To the Second Reformed Church of which he has been an officer for many years, he donated a handsome organ. In June of 1916 the citizens of Hackensack tendered him a public dinner in recognition of the many helpful things he had done for the town.

Senator Johnson is President of the Hackensack Trust Company and Director of the Hackensack National Bank and of other local corporations. He has for a number of years been a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark; is a Director of the General Chemical Co., the Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Company, and the Hackensack Water Company, and a member of the Washington Association, the New Jersey Historical Society of which he is a Trustee; the Bergen County Historical Society, and the New Jersey Bar Association of which he was President in 1912.

Some of Senator Johnson's clubs are the Lawyers (N. Y.), The Hackensack Golf, The Arcola Country and The Oritani Field.

JAMES T. JORDAN—Paterson, (34—18th Ave.)—Piano Merchant and Musical Director. Born at Wednesbury, England, October 28th, 1864; son of James and Sarah (Allen) Jordan; married at Paterson, N. J., May 17th, 1893, to Alice Bradbury, daughter of James and Alice (Bowker) Bradbury, of Paterson, N. J.

Children: Florence B., born Jan. 22nd, 1895; Dorothy, born June 2nd, 1902.

James T. Jordan's parents emigrated from England to this country in 1871, and settled at Montreal, Canada. Later, when he was ten years old, the family moved to Paterson, N. J., and Mr. Jordan attended the public schools there until he was fourteen, and then was forced to go to work.

He entered the piano business in 1895, and has since been connected with it. In 1904 the Jordan Piano Company of Paterson was incorporated, and he was elected its President and General Manager.

Although most of his attention is required in his business, Mr. Jordan has also found time to engage himself in civic and musical affairs of his home town. He has organized and been at the head of musical affairs and has been prominent in all music events of the city.

Chiefly through Mr. Jordan's efforts and liberal donation, the Park Avenue Baptist Church of Paterson of which he is a member was rebuilt and eventually finished.

He has done considerable traveling abroad, visiting Europe every two or three years since 1887, and was in Belgium at the beginning of the World War in 1914. In his own country, he has journeyed to a great degree, having toured the North, South and West, as far as California.

Mr. Jordan served two years as President of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, (1917-18) is a member of Joppa Lodge F. & A. M., a

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Knights Templar, a 32nd Degree Mason and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Paterson Rotary Club, and until June, 1918, was a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson.

His business address is 131 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

MICHAEL F. JUDGE—Newark, (426 Summer Ave.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Newark, N. J., July 3rd, 1885; son of Michael and Mary (Sheridan) Judge.

Michael Judge is of Irish-American stock.

He has lived in the city of Newark all his life. In his early days he attended the public schools of Newark, graduating in 1899. He then entered the Newark High School, graduating in 1902, whereupon he completed a course in stenography and typewriting at Coleman's Business College, Newark, N. J.

In 1909 he entered the New Jersey Law School at Newark to prepare for his chosen profession, and during both years of his stay in that institution he was high man in his class, graduating at the head of the class in 1910.

He has now been engaged in the practice of law for the past six years, since being admitted to the bar in November, 1912. He passed his counselor examination in 1915. The office of Assemblyman which he now holds is the first office he has held, for although a candidate for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1917, he lost out by a very narrow margin.

He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Newark, the Joel Parker Association and the Lawyers' Democratic Club.

His business address is the Ordway Building, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

OTTO HERMANN KAHN—Morristown.—Banker. Born at Mannheim, Germany, on February 21, 1867; son of Bernhard and Emma (Eberstadt) Kahn; married in 1896 to Addie Wolff, daughter of Abraham Wolff of New York.

Otto H. Kahn is of the New York City banking firm of Kuhn Loeb & Co. A citizen at different periods of his life of three nations, he is well informed on international topics and relations. And he has been as conspicuous in the art life of two worlds.

Mr. Kahn brings his artistic temperment from his home in Germany. He was one of the eight children of a prosperous banker whose house was a center for artists, musicians, singers, sculptors and writers. Young Otto's earliest ambition was to be a musician, and even before graduation

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he had learned to play several instruments. His father allowed one of the boys to become Professor of Music at the Royal Academy in Berlin, but had other plans for Otto; and when the boy was seventeen years old he was placed in a bank at Karlsruhe. His next step was to enter the London Agency of the Deutsche Bank, and there he displayed talents that promoted him to second in command. His admiration of the English mode of life, political and social, led him to renounce his German citizenship, and he was naturalized as an English subject in 1893. His energies attracted the notice of the Speyers of London and they offered him a position in their New York house.

Mr. Kahn came to the United States in 1893 with the intention of remaining here only temporarily, but his task and the people here so interested him that, though he was offered a seat in the British Parliament, he concluded to make his permanent home in this country. In March of 1917, Mr. Kahn applied to the courts of Morristown for papers of naturalization as an American citizen. "In view of recent developments," he explained, "I feel it my duty now formally to assume the obligations and duties of citizenship in this country, in which I have worked and lived these many years and expect to live permanently, in which my children were born and expect to live, and to which I have become deeply attached."

Miss Wolff, his wife, was the daughter of one of the upbuilders of Kuhn Loeb & Co.; and soon after his marriage to her he was admitted to the partnership. He became the intimate of E. H. Harriman and was his right hand man in the task of reorganizing the Union Pacific, which work in its earlier stages had been handled by Jacob H. Schiff, the head of the firm. Other systems which have been treated by him are the Union Pacific, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Texas Pacific. His rescue from collapse of the famous Pearson & Farquhar Syndicate, which had over-extended itself in a daring attempt to weld together a transcontinental system out of a combination of existing lines controlled by powerful interests, and the admission to the Parish Bourse of $50,000,000 Pennsylvania railroad bonds—the first official listing of an American security in Paris—were other notable exploits of his.

The most shining of Mr. Kahn's artistic enterprises was the reorganization of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He overhauled it from top to bottom, purging it of dead wood, introducing valuable reforms, infusing new life into it and setting up artistic achievement as its goal in place of mere monetary success, and has besides provided opera of the highest quality for other leading American cities. In addition to being Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company, he was Chairman of the Century Opera Company, a popular price enterprise, Treasurer of the New Theatre, designed to supply wholesome plays at moderate prices, Vice President and the principal founder of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, Director of the Boston Opera Company, and one of the founders of the French Theatre. He is also Honorary Director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden London, and equally known in French operatic circles.

Mr. Kahn is devoted to riding, autoing, golfing, sailing and a master of the 'cello. He came to Morristown in 1900 and has an estate in the Normandie Park section. He is a Director in the Equitable Trust Co., the

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Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., and the Morristown Trust Co.

Mr. Kahn's New York home is at 1100 Fifth Avenue.

SAMUEL KALISCH—Newark, (738 Broad Street.)—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1851; son of Isidor Kalisch and Charlotte Bandman Kalisch; married at Newark, April 26, 1877, to Caroline E. Baldwin, daughter of Joseph and Louise Baldwin, of Newark.

Samuel Kalisch is now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New Jersey. His father and grandfather were noted Rabbis of the Duchy of Posen, in Prussia. His father, who was born in Krotoschin, in 1816, was remarkable for his Talmudical and Hebrew learning even in his ninth year, and became widely known as a scholar, philologist and author. One of his popular songs, dedicated to the Prince of Prussia, was accepted by the Prince, afterwards the Great Emperor William I, in a note to Dr. Kalisch, signed by "Prinz von Preussen." Later, he was conspicuous in the reform movement, designed to root out useless ceremonies, customs and rites of the Jewish service, which that element regarded as the idolatry of the orthodox service. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the first Conference of the Rabbis held in Cleveland, 1855, and, to promote the propaganda, he preached all over the country with great effectiveness.

The family had settled in Cleveland when Samuel Kalisch was born. The future jurist, inbued with the scholastic atmosphere of his father's home, was proficient at twelve in Greek and Latin. He attended the public schools at Lawrence, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., and pursued his law studies in the Columbia Law School. Graduating from there with the L. L. B. degree, he entered the office of the late William B. Guild, Jr., and studied there until his admission to the bar at the February term, 1871; three years later he was made counselor.

Opening an office in Newark, he rose rapidly to recognition and was retained to act as counsel for the defendant in a number of sensational cases heard in the criminal courts of Essex county. He was the first lawyer in New Jersey to obtain the release of a convict from a state prison upon a habeas corpus writ; and his success in winning acquittals, and reducing murder charges to manslaughter and assault and battery verdicts gave him state-wide reputation as a criminal lawyer.

Subsequently he devoted himself almost exclusively to civil practice, and gained quite as wide a celebrity in that field. He was made City Attorney of Newark in 1875; and in 1877-'79 served as counsel for the American Protective Association. Refusing retainers from the corporations, he preferred to act as the advocate of the labor organizations, and appeared for them in several important litigations.

His station pointed him out to the political workers as one who might be of public service; and in 1879 he was named on the democratic ticket for the House of Assembly. The district was a republican one, but his

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defeat was only by a narrow margin. In 1899 and 1902 he was again called by his party to serve as its candidate for the state Senate; but the county being republican at the time he could do nothing more for the party than reduce the majority against it.

In 1911 Associate Justice Alfred Reed's term on the Supreme Court Bench expired, and Governor Woodrow Wilson nominated Mr. Kalisch to the Senate as Reed's successor. The conference of the Justices as to the assignments the new appointment made advisable, resulted in Justice Kalisch's going to the Judicial Circuit embracing the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem. He was re-appointed in 1918 by Gov. Edge for a term of seven years.

For years the state had been rife with stories of corruption in Atlantic county. It was reported, and widely believed, that a coterie of local republican politicians had leagued themselves to strip the people there of their substance, and that the grand juries, selected by the Sheriffs whom the coterie was said to have named, refused to indict the malefactors. When Justice Kalisch appeared upon the Bench of the Atlantic courts to open the June term, he was faced by a Grand Jury selected by the then Sheriff. An examination of the Grand Jury list convinced him that the jurors had been "hand picked"; and it was generally understood that charges of official corruption in the county would get slight attention at the hands of the inquest. Examining the returns, Justice Kalisch discovered indications that the function of drawing the panel had not been in accordance with the law. He peremptorily disqualified the Sheriff, and named two Elisors to draw another panel. The state had never heard of an Elisor before. Justice Kalisch had always had a predilection or ancient lore; and he had come across Elisors in one of the hundred-year-old statutes that had fallen under his eye.

The Sheriff and the influences behind him protested against his deposition by this antiquated legislation, but without avail. The Elisor inquest indicted a large number of Atlantic City and county officials. Many of those who stood trial were convicted of fraud of one kind or another against the public; others, however, mitigated the penalties by pleading guilty on arraignment.

Justice Kalisch has written a number of poems, essays, sketches of travel and other miscellanies, and is the author of a Memorial of Dr. Kalisch's father. Some articles of his on "Legal Abuses" are said to have been partly instrumental in establishing the district court system. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and New Jersey State Bar Association, of which latter he was President in 1909, and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York, of the Grolier Club, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the New York Press Club, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

FRANK S. KATZENBACH, Jr.—Trenton.—Lawyer. Born at Trenton, on November 5, 1868; son of Frank S. and Augusta M.

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(Mushbach) Katzenbach; married at Wyncote, Pa., on November 10th, 1904, to Natalie McNeal Grubb, daughter of Andrew H. McNeal.

Children: Floy McNeal, born September 22, 1905; Frank S, III, born June 5, 1907.

Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., was at one time the democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and for a day after the election was believed to have won. Belated returns from Hudson that reached the newspapers on the night of the day following the election showed however that Supreme Court Justice Fort of Newark had captured the office by a very much reduced majority. At the Convention which in 1910 nominated Woodrow Wilson for Governor, Mr. Katzenbach made an imposing demonstration as his rival for a second nomination. Mr. Katzenbach had been active politically in Trenton for some time before, and his strength as a democrat in a county so uniformly republican had given him the prominence that put him to the front for the important State office.

In his professional field Mr. Katzenbach acted as Counsel for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company in litigations instituted against that company through the instrumentality of the Buckeye Powder Company in 1914, for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The trial of the case consumed more than five months of the time of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, and resulted in favor of the du Pont Company.

Mr. Katzenbach's genealogy is written into the records in the Sons of the Revolution. His grandfather was for many years proprietor of the Trenton House and the personal friend of every public man of whatever party in the state. He was a descendant of Peter Katzenbach who came from Germany. Mark Thompson, a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, was one of his mother's forebears.

Mr. Katzenbach has spent his entire life in Trenton. He entered the Model School in that city at the age of six, and, graduating at the age of sixteen, entered Princeton University. He graduated from there in 1889 and prepared for the Bar at Columbia University. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1892 and given his counselor papers three years later. He was elected Alderman-at-large of the city of Trenton in April, 1898. Three years later he was elected Mayor; and, re-elected in 1903, served until 1905. It was the Democratic State Convention of 1907 that gave him its nomination for Governor. In the campaign before, the Republicans had elected Stokes by over 50,000 majority; Mr. Katzenbach was defeated by only a trifle over 8,000.

Mr. Katzenbach is a Trustee of the School of Industrial Arts at Trenton, a Director of the Trenton Banking Company and a member of the Trenton Country Club and Princeton Club of Trenton.

HAMILTON F. KEAN—Elizabeth.—Banker. Born at Ursino, the ancestral estate near Elizabeth, on February 27th, 1862; son of John and Lucy (Halsted) Kean; married on June 12, 1888, to

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Katherine Taylor Winthrop, daughter of Robert W. and Kate Wilson (Taylor) Winthrop.

The Kean family has been for generations one of the noted in the country. The late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President U. S. Grant, is of the same stock; and the family has inter-wedded with that of which ex-President Theodore Roosevelt is a member.

The first John Kean was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress; and Ursino, the Kean homestead, just outside of Elizabeth, was a storm-centre during the Revolution. Its experiences in those times that troubled men's souls, have furnished material for many a spectacular war story. It was the scene, when Freedom had been won, of the marriage of John Jay, famous in the annals of national jurisprudence; and Alex Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who fell at Burr's hands on Weehawken Heights, lived there with Gov. Livingston and went to school in Elizabeth.

John Kean, father of Hamilton F., was a large figure in the railroad life of the country. He was an original stockholder in the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the first railroad built in the state, now part of the Pennsylvania system; and he was one of the builders of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Later on, he became the President of the Jersey Central Company. One of his daughters married George L. Rives, known widely in the literary world; and another was wedded to W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. John Kean, who represented New Jersey in the United States Senate for the twelve years between 1899 and 1911, was one of his sons.

Hamilton F. was educated at St. Paul's school in Concord and went into business as a banker. He is of the firm of Kean, Taylor & Co., 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Mr. Kean was for some years Chairman of the Union County Republican Committee; was a frequent delegate to the Republican state conventions for the nomination of candidates for Governor and served as delegate to several Republican National Conventions for the selection of Presidential nominees.

Mr. Kean is a director of the Bank of Perth Amboy, Hackensack Water Co., National State Bank of Elizabeth, North American Exploration Co., Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., the Rahway Gas Light Co., and the West Hudson County Trust Co., (Harrison).

His club memberships are with the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Midday, St. Anthony and Down Town Clubs in New York, and with the Athletic, Riding and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington, D. C.

BRUCE SMITH KEATOR—Asbury Park.—Physician and Surgeon. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Roxbury, N. Y., June 26, 1854; son of Abram J. and Ruth (Frisbee) Keator; married at Asbury Park, on October 23, 1895, to Harriet Scudder, daughter of the Rev. Ezekiel Scudder, a noted Missionary in India, and Ruth (Tracy) Scudder.

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Children: Dr. and Mrs. Keator have one daughter, Ruth Scudder Frisbee Keator, born December 15th, 1896.

Bruce S. Keator has qualified by examination or otherwise, and has been certified, to practice medicine and surgery in the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Oregon and California. He graduated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1875, where he took the first and second prizes in oratory, and was a member of Delphi Society. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University in the class of 1879. He was captain of his class crew, rowed in the Yale-Harvard 'Varsity crew in 1878 and was elected to Psi Usilon Fraternity, and to the Scroll and Key Senior Society. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1881, and graduated the same year as valedictorian of his class at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He located in Asbury Park, and began the practice of medicine and surgery.

He served various terms as member of Common Council of Asbury Park, Councilman-at-Large, President of the Public Grounds Commission, President of the Common Council and as Mayor of the City. He was elected and for eight consecutive years served as President of the Board of Trade of Asbury Park. He was appointed by Gov. Murphy in 1903 Commissioner of the New Jersey State Reformatory and was reappointed at the expiration of the term. He later resigned this position in May, 1908, to accept appointment by Gov. Fort, as Executive Secretary and head of the State Board of Health. On July 13, 1912, he was appointed by Gov. Wilson as a member of the New Jersey Convict Labor Commission. Gov. Wilson also appointed Dr. Keator as a delegate to the meeting of the American Prison Association held in Baltimore, Md., November 9-14, 1912.

Dr. Keator is a member of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and of the National Association of Medical Milk Commission, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, etc.

FREDERICK WALLACE KELSEY—Orange.—Merchant. Born in Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., on April 25th, 1850; son of Henry and Olive Cornelia (Trowbridge) Kelsey; married in 1874 to Ella A. Butts, daughter of Henry S. and S. Adelia (Kiff) Butts, of Waverly, N. Y. (died July 4, 1913.)

Children: Frederick Trowbridge, of the law firm of Lewis & Kelsey, New York City; Ronald Butts, Vice President, New York.

The parents of Frederick W. Kelsey were New Englanders and among the pioneers of Monroe county. His grandfather, Windsor Trowbridge, was the first sheriff of that county. In 1881, Mr. Kelsey, having established a successful business as a merchant nurseryman in New York City, came to Orange, where he has since resided. His education in the public schools and at Chili Academy, has been broadened by extensive travels abroad and to a considerable extent in this country. He prepared the original Shade Tree

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Commission law of 1895; and, as Chairman of a local Orange Committee, recommended the bill to the Legislature. The fifty-eight municipal Shade Tree Commissions in New Jersey have all been created under this law as he framed it and as it has been since amended; and its principal features have been enacted in a number of other states. Passaic was the first city to adopt it. Newark appropriates from $40,000 to $50,000 annually for decoration under it, and in a few years, next to Washington, D. C., should have one of the most complete systems of street tree planting to be found anywhere.

Perhaps the most important civic work of Mr. Kelsey was in the inception and early development of the Essex county park system. In an address at a local banquet in Orange, January 3rd, 1894, he brought forward the suggestion of a system of county beautification with a park in Newark as the base, and two connecting parkways carrying it to the Orange Mountain reservations as the superstructure. The plan met with ready response; Mr. Kelsey and A. O. Keasbey were named by the Newark Board of Trade as a Committee to draft an Act, which the Legislature af 1894 adopted. As Vice-President and member of the Commission, he took an active part in the selection of the parks and parkways.

He was one of the three members of the first Essex County Park Commission to be reappointed for acquiring the lands and parkways and developing the park system as provided in the Park Commission charter passed in January, 1895. This law, prepared by the first Commission, provided for an appropriation of $2,500,000 of County funds and for its submission to the electorate at the following election. The law was approved by a popular majority in the county of 8,321. A chain of splendid parks, upon which a total of about $6,000,000 has been expended, has been laid out, but the parkway plans for which Mr. Kelsey so strenuously contended have not yet been carried out. Hudson county has taken the act for a model of the law under which she, too, is laying out a group of county parks. Mr. Kelsey became much interested in park problems, and his book "The First County Park System," presents an interesting historic account of the inception and development of the system in Essex.

As Chairman of the Committee on the tariff, Mr. Kelsey secured the enactment of a clause affecting the duty on nursery products, seedlings for reforesting, etc., that was in force until the Underwood tariff law was passed containing similar provisions for this material. He was also Chairman of the Committee which framed the first New Jersey limited franchise law in 1905. The introduction and advocacy of this bill placed Everett Colby in the limelight as a Progressive, deposed Carl Lentz as the Essex Republican County Committee Chairman, and, with the Record-Fagan contention for fairer tax methods, became the corner stone of the "New Idea" campaign for "limited franchises and equal taxation." As Chairman of a special committee of the New England Society, Mr. Kelsey later conducted a thorough investigation of the industrial corporation laws of New Jersey, and the Committee made amendmentory recommendations to the Legislature, for changing those "wide open" laws. He disfavored the enactment of the "Seven Sisters" laws.

In political matters Mr. Kelsey is independent; and, prior to the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, was opposed to war

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without just cause, favored international peace for the future and holds that brute force for the settling of international differences should be relegated to the Dark Ages.

He is a life member of the American Civic Association and New Jersey Historical Society; and a member of the New England Society of Orange—its President in 1902-03; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Forestry Association; and the Railroad Club of New York.

CALVIN NOYLES KENDALL—Princeton. (321 Nassau Street.) —Educator. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Augusta, New York, Feb. 9, 1858; son of Leonard J. and Sarah M. Kendall; married on June 30, 1891, at Jackson, Mich., to Alla P. Field (deceased Dec. 15, 1918), daughter of Leonard H. and Alla R. Field.

Children: David W., born February 11, 1903.

Calvin N. Kendall was graduated from Hamilton College with the degree of A. B. in 1882, and has since received the degrees of A. M. from Yale, in 1900, and from the University of Michigan, in 1909; and of Lit. D. from Hamilton College in 1911, and from Rutgers College in 1912; and L. L. D. from New York University in 1913.

Mr. Kendall taught in the public schools of New York State for two years and in 1885 and 1886 was principal of the Jackson High School, Jackson, Mich. He became Superintendent of Schools in Jackson in 1886 and continued there until 1890; he was Superintendent of Schools of New Haven, Conn., from 1895 to 1900, and Superintendent of Schools in Indianapolis and a member of the State Board of Education of Indiana, from 1900 to July, 1911. Incidentally he has lectured at the summer schools in the Universities of Chicago, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, California and at Columbia.

He has been President of the Connecticut Council of Education, of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association and of the Southern Indiana State Teachers' Association; and when, in 1911, the United States Commissioner of Education appointed three investigators to report upon the Baltimore schools, Mr. Kendall was named to serve upon the commission.

Dr. Kendall was Superintendent of Schools in Indianapolis when Governor Wilson invited him, in 1911, to assume charge of the schools of New Jersey, under a law greatly enlarging the functions of the State School Superintendent and re-creating the office with the title of State Commissioner of Education. Dr. Kendall had already declined an offer of the Superintendency of Schools in Washington, D. C., Louisville, Rochester and in Springfield, Mass.; but the functions of the New Jersey Commissionership attracted him and he accepted. The salary of the office, which had been $6,000 a year, was increased to $10,000 a year with the purpose of inviting the best educational talent of the country.

Under Commissioner Kendall's administration the school system, which had been theretofore largely local, has been welded into a solid state sys-

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tem. The central idea of the new method of administering the schools is that they are a distinctly state institution. The several communities are required to meet the demands of the State authorities for financial support; and the standard of school buildings everywhere is set by the State Board of Education.

Commissioner Kendall is a member of the Nassau Club, Princeton.

JAMES KERNEY—Trenton.—Journalist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917) Born at Trenton, on April 29, 1873; son of Thomas F. and Mary C. (Farrell) Kerney; married at Trenton, on October 4, 1897, to Sarah Mullen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mullen.

Children: Mary, born December 24, 1899; Thomas Lincoln, February 12, 1902; Katherine, March 19, 1905; James, Jr., December 17, 1911; John Edward, March 11, 1913; Margaret Moon, April 29, 1914.

His work as editor of the "Evening Times" in Trenton has made James Kerney one of the influential factors in the public life of the middle and Southern sections of New Jersey. He is of Irish parentage, but his parents came to these shores in their childhood; and he has spent all of his life in Trenton. He was educated in the parochial schools of the city and while learning a trade in a carriage shop, he attended the Trenton Evening High School, where he studied stenography and typewriting. It was through the latter studies that he was enabled to enter the newspaper business, working for several years as a reporter on Trenton dailies and eventually becoming the New Jersey political reporter for the "New York Herald" and "Philadelphia Press," as well as the Trenton correspondent for the "Newark Evening News" and other important state journals.

In February, 1903, Mr. Kerney acquired an ownership interest in the "Trenton Evening Times," becoming the editor of that newspaper. In 1912, "The Times" purchased the Trenton "Sunday Advertiser," which had long been established as an independent Sunday newspaper, and it was consolidated with "The Times" property. Subsequently "The Times" purchased the "Daily True American," which had been issued as a morning newspaper at the capital for a century and which in 1912 was changed over to the evening field. The "True American" was merged into the "Evening Times," which now issues a seven day newspaper (evening and Sunday editions). "The Times" led the fight for Commission Government in Trenton and has been an aggressive force in all civic campaigns in its community, noteworthy among them being the successful contests for lower gas and trolley fares.

Mr. Kerney was a member of the first New Jersey Civil Service Commission, serving from 1909 to 1911 and declining a reappointment at the hands of Governor Wilson. Early in February, 1918, he went to France, at the suggestion of President Wilson, where he established a Bureau of American Information, dealing with the facts and purposes of the United States in the war, and gathering and distributing throughout European

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countries, the accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces. This work kept him abroad for nine months and has been warmly commended by General John J. Pershing, General Tasker H. Bliss, Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Ambassador William T. Sharp—the chiefs of the U. S. military, naval and diplomatic service in France.

His club memberships are with the Inter-Allied, Paris, Lotos, Trenton Country, Knights of Columbus, Trenton Rotary (President 1916-'17) and Spring Lake Golf.

EUGENE F. KINKEAD—Jersey City.—Advertising. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland, on March 27th, 1876; son of Thomas C. and Nora Barrett Kinkead; married at Jersey City, on September 29th, 1909, to Anna O'Neill, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kerwin O'Neill, of New York.

Children: Eileen, born November 5th, 1914; Jean, born October 29th, 1917.

Eugene F. Kinkead was for three terms a member of the National House of Representatives in Washington and is now the Sheriff of Hudson county. He was educated in St. Peters College in Jersey City and Seton Hall College, South Orange, graduating from the latter institution in 1895, with the degree of A. B.

In 1898 he was elected Alderman from the Tenth Ward of Jersey City, and was elected President of the Board of Aldermen in 1907. While serving on the Board, he started the playground movement by establishing outdoor gymnasiums and playgrounds for the youth of Jersey City. He was elected to Congress from the Ninth District of New Jersey in 1908; served two terms as Representative of this district and in 1912 was elected as the Representative in Congress of the Eighth District of New Jersey, comprising the seventh ward of Jersey City, Bayonne, East Newark, Harrison and Kearny in Hudson county; the eighth, eleventh and fifteenth wards of Newark, and the towns of Belleville, Bloomfield and Nutley in Essex county. He was elected Sheriff of Hudson county in 1914; and in July, 1915, settled the strike at the plant of the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne, as a result of which this company, for the first time in its history, conceded an eight hour day to its employees.

Mr. Kinkead has been in the street car advertising business since 1901, and at the present time is President of the Jersey Railways Advertising Company, which controls the advertising in the street cars of New Jersey.

In 1918 he was commissioned Major, attached to the General Staff, U. S. A., and assigned to the Executive Branch of the Military Intelligence Division.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY—Newark.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917) Born in Newark, April 30th,

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1871; son of Thomas T. and Estelle (Condit) Kinney; married at Newark, on June 8th, 1901, to Helen M. Murphy, daughter of Franklin Murphy.

Children: Janet, born April 8th, 1902; Mai, born September 10th, 1903; Constance, born July 6th, 1905; Margaret Condit, born Aug. 23rd, 1909.

William B. Kinney's line is traceable back to the twelfth century in Fifeshire near Dundee, Scotland. The first immigrant ancestor arrived in this country about the middle of the eighteenth century and two of his sons were baptized in 1760 in the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown. William Burnet Kinney, Mr. Kinney's grandfather and for whom Mr. Kinney was named, was one of the original Abolitionists of the country and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. President Fillmore appointed him Minister to Sardinia in 1851. He was one of the oldest stockholders in the Morris and Essex Railroad, a Trustee of Princeton College and established the "Newark Daily Advertiser," the first daily newspaper published in New Jersey.

Mr. Kinney's father, while in Princeton College was an assistant during his senior year to Professor Henry, who made the discoveries that eventuated in the electro-magnet. He studied law in the office of Joseph P. Bradley, who was afterwards an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He never practiced however, but followed William Burnet Kinney into the newspaper field in connection with the "Newark Daily Advertiser," and built it up into the most powerful single newspaper influence the state has ever known.

William B. Kinney was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton University, class of 1894. He read law in the office of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter in Newark, and took a course at the New York Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in June of 1896.

Among the more important Newark institutions with which Mr. Kinney is identified are the National State Bank, The Howard Savings Institution, the Firemens Insurance Company and the Kinney Realty Company. He is an hereditary member of the Cincinnati Society and a member of the Essex Club, the Rumsen Country, all of New Jersey, and the Union League Club of New York.

Mrs. Kinney is a daughter of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy.

EDGAR ALBERT KNAPP—Elizabeth, (760 Broad Street.)—Insurance. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Elizabeth, on January 3, 1877; son of Arthur Winslow and Christine (Byron) Knapp; married at Elizabeth, on June 12, 1909, to Elizabeth Dimock, daughter of George Edward and Elizabeth (Jordan) Dimock.

Children: Christine, born November 6th, 1912; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1913; and Honora Marie, born October 25, 1914.

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Edgar A. Knapp was one of the first ten men to sign a pledge for the support of the Progressive Party and is Chairman of the Elizabeth branch of the National Security League; Secretary of the Committee of Public Safety in Elizabeth; Chairman of the Home Guard Committee, and has supervision over a uniformed and armed force of 300 men; and is a Veteran of the Spanish American War.

The militant spirit has always prevailed in the Knapp family. Mr. Knapp's grandfather, Ora H. Knapp, was Major General in command of the Ohio National Guard in 1837; and his father, a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh.

Soon after his graduation from the Pingry schools in 1894, Mr. Knapp enlisted in the First United States Volunteer Calvary (Roosevelt Rough Riders) for service in the Spanish American War. He took part in the battles of Las Guasimas, July 24th, 1898, and of San Juan Hill, July 1, 2, 3, 1898, and the siege of Santiago de Cuba resulting in the surrender of the city on July 17, 1898.

Mr. Knapp came back from the war full of Roosevelt enthusiasm; and when the ex-President became the leader of the Progressive element in the Republican party, he fell into the ranks as his political lieutenant. A delegate from the Fifth Congressional district to the historical Republican National Convention of 1912, that was the scene of the struggle between Col. Roosevelt and President Taft for the Presidential nomination, he was an ardent supporter of Mr. Roosevelt's claims; and when the convention gave a renomination to President Taft, he was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention, held in Chicago a month or two later, that put Mr. Roosevelt afield against him. During the campaign Mr. Knapp induced ex-President Roosevelt to visit him in Elizabeth and make speeches there. Mr. Knapp still represents Union county in the Progressive State Committee and is Vice Chairman of the Committee; he was again a delegate to the National Progressive Convention in Chicago in June, 1916, but cooperated later with the Republican State Committee during the campaign and supported the republican candidates.

Mr. Knapp is a member of Squadron A and of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba and of the Baltusrol Golf and the Elizabeth Town and Country Clubs.

Mr. Knapp does a general insurance business with offices at 73 Maiden Lane, New York City.

HENRY BARNARD KUMMEL—Trenton.—Geologist. Born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 25th, 1867; son of Julius M. F. and Annie (Barnard) Kummel; married June 20th, 1899, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Lucy Proctor Coe, of Painesville, Ohio.

Children: Charlotte, born January, 1903; Lucy, born March, 1907.

Mr. Kummel was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduated from Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1889, and took post-graduate courses at Harvard and the University of Chicago. He won the A. B.

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degree at Beloit College with validictorian honors. Three years later the A. M. degree was conferred by both Beloit and Harvard; and in 1895, the University of Chicago conferred the Ph. D. degree. He taught for two years in Beloit College and was for a time Professor of Physiography in Lewis Institute, Chicago.

In 1891 Dr. Kummel was engaged on the U. S. Geological Survey in Connecticut. In 1892 he was connected with the Geological Survey of New Jersey and for several seasons made surveys for this department chiefly in Warren, Hunterdon and Sussex counties. In 1898 he spent the part of one season in travel abroad and studied the geology of Scotland. When he returned he was made Assistant State Geologist of New Jersey; and, when Dr. John C. Smock resigned in 1901, Dr. Kummel went to the head of the Department. During Governor Stokes' administration Dr. Kummel was active in advocating constructive legislation for the protection and conservation of the forests and water supply of the State; and on its organization became executive officer of the State Forest Commission in addition to being State Geologist. With the organization of the Department of Conservation and Development, Dr. Kummel was continued as State Geologist and became Chief of the Division of Geology and waters, and acting Director of the Department in the absence of the Director.

For several years Dr. Kummel was President of the American Association of State Geologists—its first President. In 1907 he went to the City of Mexico as a member of the International Geological Congress, and was a delegate again to that in Toronto, Canada. He was one of the five citizens chosen by Governor Fort to attend the famous Conservation Meeting summoned by President Roosevelt to convene at the White House, and later he was a member of several subsequent conservation congresses.

Dr. Kummel is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Geological Society of America. He has contributed many papers to geological journals and reports, relating chiefly to the geological and natural resources of New Jersey.

CLARA SCHLEE LADDEY (Mrs. Victor H. G.)—Newark, (493 Summer Ave.) Lecturer and Woman Suffragist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany; daughter of Adolf T. and Pauline H. B. (Steimie) Schlee; married at Stuttgart, Germany, on May 8th, 1875, to Victor H. G. Laddey.

Children: John V., Erich C., Paula.

Besides being of note as a lecturer on the German Poets, Clara Schlee Laddey is an ardent advocate of suffrage for women. Even before she came from Stuttgart, and when she was only seventeen years of age, she had attended a meeting for the organization of the first women's club ever established there. When she came to this country in 1888, she became as deeply interested in the "new woman" movement here. She was elected President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in 1908, and, serving till 1912, was made honorary President and has ever since cam-

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paigned for the cause. She is a life member of the Association and also of the National Association. In 1911 she was a member of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage organization in the state and of the National Woman Suffrage Executive Council from 1912 until 1914, marched at the head of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage delegation in the first suffrage parade in New York City and was an American delegate to the International Woman Suffrage Congress held at Budapest, Hungary, in 1913. In her home town too, she is active in spreading the propaganda; and was chairman of a joint committee of all the women organizations in Arlington in a campaign to promote the election of a woman as a member of the local school board.

Mrs. Laddey's father was a descendant of Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, the founder of phrenology; on her mother's side she is a descendant of the Rev. C. Blumhart, who was a famous Lutheran preacher. Her husband is a merchant (retired). She was educated in the schools at Stuttgart, taking a classical lecture course, and was instructed in vocal and instrumental music, visiting the Finishing School in Fribourg, in French Switzerland.

Mrs. Laddey was for a time soprano in the Hoboken synagogue and the leader of a Glee Club connected with the Women's Club of Arlington. She is first Vice Chairman of the New Jersey division of the National Womans Peace Party. She was the first President, from 1905-1909, of the Civic Club of Arlington, is a member also of the Women's Club; the Study Club; the Ladies Circle (Church of the Redeemer); Women's Alliance (Universalist Church); and the Chapin House Auxiliary, all of Arlington; and of the W. C. T. U. and of the Contempary Club of Newark.

Mrs. Laddey's son, John V. (LL. M.), and her daughter, Paula (LL. B) are lawyers; and her son Erich C. is a private secretary.

THOMAS WILLIAM LAMONT—Englewood.—Banker. Born at Claverack, N. Y., September 30, 1870; son of Thomas and Caroline Deuel (Jayne) Lamont; married at Englewood, October 31, 1895, to Florence Haskell Corliss, daughter of Wilbur F. and Julia P. Corliss.

Children: Thomas S., born January 30, 1899; Corliss, born March 28, 1902; Austin, born February 25, 1905; Eleanor Allen, born April 15, 1910.

Thomas W. Lamont is a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York City. After graduation from Harvard College in 1892 he entered the editorial department of the "New York Tribune," and for a time was Assistant City Editor. The business and financial life of New York held stronger attractions for him however. After several years' experience in the exporting and importing business, he was in 1903 elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City; in 1908 became Vice President of the First National Bank of New York, and in 1910 formed his connection with J. P. Morgan and Company. He has contributed frequently to press and magazines on financial and educational topics.

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Mr. Lamont is of Scotch-Irish extraction on his father's side and English on his mother's. His first paternal ancestor in this country was Robert Lamont who came from Scotland in 1750. The first here of his mother's line was William Jayne, who had been a chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Lamont's father was a clergyman, and the son spent his earlier life in the Hudson River towns. He prepared for College at Phillip's Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H.

Mr. Lamont is a member of the Board of Harvard Overseers, a Trustee of Smith College and Vice President and Trustee of the Academy of Political Science. Some of his clubs are the Century Association, the Harvard, University, Metropolitan, Players, Sleepy Hollow Country and the Englewood Country. He is a Director of many important corporations.

MERRIT LANE—Jersey City, (75 Montgomery St.)—Jurist (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Jersey City, on January 2, 1881; son of Joseph M. and Emma (Cokelet) Lane.

Merriet Lane is a Vice Chancellor of the State Court of Chancery. He graduated from the High School in Jersey City, and attended the New York Law School before his admission to the Bar at the February term of the Supreme Court in 1902. He is also a member of the New York Bar and of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Lane's rise to recognition in the profession was very rapid. He devoted himself particularly to the equity practice and to problems in municipal law and taxation, and has been retained by almost every local government in Hudson county to act as special counsel in important cases in which they had become involved. At the time when the Prudential Insurance Company underwent its change from a stock company to a mutual concern, Mr. Lane was associated with John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, as counsel for the policy holders. In October of 1916 Vice Chancellor Howell died, and in November of that year, Chancellor Walker named Mr. Lane to succeed him on the Bench.

Vice Chancellor Lane's ancestors on both sides have been in this country since long before the Revolution.

Vice Chancellor Lane retains membership only in the Lawyers Club of New York and the Essex Club of Newark. He has never held a political office.

ADOLPH LANKERING—Hoboken, (1229 Park Avenue)—Postmaster. Born at Verden, Germany, January 9, 1851; son of Heinrich and Mathilde (Germann) Lankering; married at Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1882, to Louise Fisteat, daughter of William and Louise Fisteat of Milwaukee, Wis.

Children: Fred, born January 6, 1891; George, born March 6, 1894 (died August 8, 1897).

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Adolph Lankering is a grandson of a cavalry officer, Heinrich Germann, who served under General Wellington at Waterloo, and received a gold medal and life pension for exceptional bravery in action. His father, Heinrich Lankering, held an administrative position under the Hannoverian government until 1866, when the Kingdom of Hannover became a Prussian Province, and later, disgruntled over the treatment of the new rulers, he emigrated with his family to America.

Mr. Lankering received his education chiefly in the public schools and gymnasium of Luechow, Germany, which he attended up to 1867.

At the age of twenty-four, in 1875, he took up residence in Chicago, and engaged himself in the leaf tobacco business, and five years later became the partner in the firm of Sandhagen & Co. During this period, Mr. Lankering traveled extensively throughout the Middle West and West, and eventually severed his business connections in Chicago. He was still interested in the tobacco business, however, and established at Hoboken and Paterson, with his brothers, George and Fred, the Lankering Cigar Company.

He also took an active part in civic and political affairs as a Democrat. In 1899 he was appointed Police Commissioner of Hoboken by Mayor Fagan. Two years later he became a candidate for the mayoralty himself, and defeated his apponent, and former Mayor Fagan. Two years later, in 1903, he was re-elected by a large majority.

In 1909 he became an enthusiastic supporter of Woodrow Wilson while he was Governor, and is still a firm believer in his principles and doctrines. In 1915 he was Wilson's personal choice as postmaster of Hoboken and fills that office at the present writing.

Mr. Lankering is a member of the Hudson Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M., Scottish Rite Mason of the Valley of Jersey City, 32nd degree, Hoboken Lodge No. 74, B. P. O. E.; he is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Hoboken.

His business address is: Post Office, Hoboken, N. J.

GEORGE HALL LARGE—Flemington.—Lawyer. Born at White House, (Hunterdon county), December 1, 1850; son of John Knowles and Elizabeth (Rockafellow) Large; married at Flemington, November 15, 1877, to Josephine Ramsey, daughter of John and Catherine Brokaw Ramsey, of Flemington.

Children: George Knowles, born February 3, 1879; Edwin Kirk, born August 14, 1880; Helen Brokaw, born August 12, 1889.

George H. Large was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New Jersey from 1877 to 1885, and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New Jersey from 1888 to 1893. Though he was an ardent republican, he was elected in the fall of 1885 to represent the democratic county of Hunterdon in the New Jersey State Senate and served in the Legislatures of 1886-'87-'88. In 1888 he was President of the Senate. Since 1893 he has devoted himself to his private practice in Flemington.

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Senator Large's father was a son of Ebenezer Large of the Society of Friends of Bucks county, Penn. The Senator has lived all of his life in Hunterdon county; and after being tutored in the private schools there entered Rutgers College, graduating with the class of 1872. While in Rutgers he was Associate Editor of "The Targum."

ARTHUR BURTIS LEACH—South Orange.—Investment dealer. Born in Detroit, Mich., September 30, 1863; son of Frederich E. and Matilda I. (Shaw) Leach; married in Detroit, Mich., February 3, 1887, to Maud Campbell.

Children: Helen C., Maude C., Ferry W., Margaret D.

Arthur B. Leach's banking activities are in the investment line. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, and, after periods spent there and at Devils Lake in North Dakota, came to New Jersey thirty years ago, to make his home.

Mr. Leach is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the Michigan Society and of the Union League of New York and Chicago and connected with the Automobile Club of America, the Bankers, the Lotos, the Recess and the Railroad Clubs of New York, the Algonquin of Boston, the Art of Philadelphia, the Essex County Country Club and the National Golf Links.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH—Newark, (Kinney Building)—Lawyer. Born at New York, N. Y., January 31, 1876; son of Paul Frederick and Anna Marie (Jungmann) Lehlbach; married at Newark, N. J., June 10, 1908, to Frances E. Martin, daughter of William and Harriet (Axford) Martin, of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Lehlbach's parents moved from New York City when he was eight years old to Newark, N. J. At that place, he attended the Newark High School, from which he was graduated in 1893. In 1897 he received his degree of B. A. at Yale College, and from 1897 to 1898 he attended the New York School.

In 1900-1902, Mr. Lehlbach was a member of the Newark Board of Education, and from 1903 to 1905 of the House of Assembly, New Jersey Legislature.

1908 he became Assistant Prosecutor of Pleas in Essex county and held that position for a period of five years, at the end of which time he was elected to Congress in 1914, and has been elected to that same office in 1916, and 1918, on the Republican ticket.

His business address is House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PEARL ARCHIBALD LEWIS (Mrs. Burdette Gibson)—Princeton, (121 Broadmead)—Y. W. C. A. Worker. Born at St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1884; daughter of James Allen and Willetta (Merriam) Archibald; married at Lead City, South Dakota, August 9,

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1910, to Burdette G. Lewis, son of Ransom Stella and Rosaline (Braden) Lewis of Jamestown, Pa.

Children: Burdette Gibson, Jr., born June 4, 1912; Archibald Ross, born August 25, 1914; and Jane Alleyne, born December 12, 1916.

Pearl Archibald Lewis (Mrs. Burdette Gibson Lewis) on her maternal side is a descendant of William Merriam, founder of the White Star Packet steamship line which plied between Nova Scotia and European ports during his life.

She attended the Grammar school of Lead City, South Dakota, and was graduated in 1897. She then entered the Lincoln (Nebraska) High School, and upon her graduation from this institution took up studies at the University of Nebraska, where she received her diploma in 1906. During the year 1906 she was President of the University of Nebraska Y. W. C. A. and was prominent in all athletic activities for women. Mrs. Lewis is Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., and also of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. She is Vice Chairman of the Northeastern Field Committee of the Y. W. C. A., and was also Industrial Secretary of the National Board during the period 1906-1910. In 1910 she resigned and married. During the time she was Industrial Secretary she organized industrial clubs and associations in New York, New Jersey, and in the New England States for the Y. W. C. A.

Her work in the East began in 1906, when she accepted a position as assistant secretary of the Jersey City Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Phi Beta Phi fraternity, Women's City Club, New York, American Association for Labor Legislation, the National Board Y. W. C. A., and National War Work Council, Y. W. C. A.

BURDETTE G. LEWIS — Princeton, (121 Broadmead) — State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies. Born at Jamestown, Pa., January, 1882; son of Ransom Stella and Rosaline (Braden) Lewis; married at Lead City, South Dakota, August 9, 1910, to Pearl Merriam Archibald, daughter of James A. and Willetta (Merriam) Archibald, of Lead City, S. D.

Children: Burdette Gibson, Jr., born June 4, 1912; Archibald Ross, born August 25, 1914; and Jane Alleyne, born December 12, 1916.

Burdette G. Lewis is a descendant on his mother's side of one of the original abolitionists, Robert Braden, in the Western Reserve District of Ohio. His maternal uncle was Clark Braden, an anti-infidel lecturer, and a friend of James A. Garfield. His father's forebears were early settlers of New York City, who came from Holland and later moved to Dryden, N. Y., when that was a frontier town and in 1853 to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lewis received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, which he attended in 1888-1896, and the Omaha (Nebraska) High School, which he entered in 1898, where he received his diploma three and one-

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half years later. He then took up studies at the University of Nebraska in 1901 and was graduated three years later. In 1904-1905, he was appointed Johnson Special Scholar in Economics, at the University of Wisconsin, and was also for two years (1905-1907) appointed to the Andrew D. White Fellowship in Political Science, at Cornell University.

His education was not obtained easily or under favorable circumstances. Occosionally it was interrupted and discontinued because of financial reasons. In 1896 and 1897 Mr. Lewis worked on a farm in Pennsylvania, earning a large part of his expenses in High Schools.

In 1902 he worked as a day laborer in the Homestake Gold Mine, and while in that employment learned much of labor and industrial conditions which have served as an aid in his study of sociology and in his public administration.

While in High School and Colleges Mr. Lewis took a great interest in public speaking and in military training. He was the leading member of the Nebraska University debating teams, which won the championship of the West for three successive years.

In 1904 he won the Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews prize for excellence in public speaking and debating. He was a captain in the University military battalion during his senior year at College.

The New Jersey State Legislature, acting upon the recommendations of the Prison Inquiry Commission and a Special Commission to investigate State and County charitable institutions, both appointed by Governor Edge, pursuant to a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, recognized that the success of the new and enlarged Department of Charities and Corrections of the State of New Jersey depended for the most part upon the type of man chosen as Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State.

In pursuance of this recognition provided in Section 108 that the Commissioner should hold office at the will of the State Board, that he might receive a salary equal to that of the Governor of the State and that in the selection of a Commissioner the State Board should not be restricted to the residents of the State of New Jersey, the State Board appointed a sub-committee of the members whose Chairman was Mr. E. P. Earle, of Montclair, which made an investigation and canvassed the eligible men of the country and finally recommended unanimously that the State Board appoint Burdette G. Lewis, of New York, who was then serving as executive assistant to the first Vice President and General Manager of the Air Nitrates Corporation.

Mr. Lewis had been Commissioner of the Department of Correction of the City of New York during Mayor Mitchel's administration, and prior to that time served the City of New York, the State of New York, the State of Wisconsin, and the United States as an expert in different capacities.

The sub-committee report recommended to the State Board the appointment of Mr. Lewis because of his reputation as a man who has had wider experience and training of the kinds required than any other man in the country. The State Board accepted the report of this sub-committee and at its meeting on May 7, 1918, selected Mr. Lewis unanimously

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as Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, for an indefinite period, and during the pleasure of the State Board, at a salary of $10,000 per year.

The selection of Mr. Lewis was based upon the following considerations, according to a brief submitted to the district draft board by Hon. Ogden H. Hammond, acting chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and by Hon. E. P. Earle, chairman of the Executive Committee of the same board.

"His professional education and political and civic training.

"His work in the field of taxation and public finance for the State of Wisconsin.

"His work as expert for the Inter-State Commerce Commission in analyzing the inter-corporate finances and relationships of the railways of the United States.

"His services for the State of New York as statistician of the Public Service Commission of the First District for three and one-half years, in which time he wrote the financial history of the Lighting and Power companies of Greater New York, made a report upon the probable earning power of the Street Railway Systems then in process of reorganization and upon the financial operation of the subway system of the city.

"His services for the City of New York as assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen for three and one-half years, in which time he served as a member of the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate which determined the City's budgetary appropriations, as general director of the investigation of the Public Schools undertaken by a Committee of the Board of Estimate, as director of Investigation to determine the amount, value and use of the vacant lands owned by the City of New York, and as expert advisor of the Board of Estimate in determining the form of contract, the routes and the probable earning power and capacity of the old subways then in operation and of the new subways then being planned, respectively.

"His services as Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York for a period of four years, in which time he carried through the re-organization of the Department, secured appropriations and planned for the complete reconstruction of the old institutions of the Department and the construction of three new modern institutions, drafted and secured from the Legislature the enactment of a parole and indeterminate sentence law extending to all the large institutions of the Department, helped promote the reorganization of the various Courts and Probation Departments of the City and thus inaugurated an entirely new system of correction for the City of New York.

"And his services as executive assistant to the First Vice President and General Manager of the Air Nitrates Corporation, where he drafted and developed an employment program, instituted a form of government for an entirely new industrial city of ten thousand inhabitants, a system of health and compensation insurance affecting twenty thousand employees gathered from various parts of the North and South for the purpose of constructing at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, the largest nitrate plant in the United States."

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Nassau Club, the City Club, of New York, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, the Na-

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tional Conference of Social Work, the American Social Hygiene Association, the American Prison Association, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

His business address is State House, Trenton, N. J.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS—Paterson.—Jurist. Born at Paterson, on June 8, 1869, son of Isaac Arriston and Hannah (Davies) Lewis.

Vivian M. Lewis is one of the Vice Chancellors of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, and enjoys, besides, the distinction of having been the Republican candidate for Governor in the campaign in which Woodrow Wilson, now President of hte United States, was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Lewis had been an active factor in Republican circles for some time prior to his nomination for the Governorship and upon the resignation of Edward C. Stokes from the office of Clerk in Chancery, he was named by Governor Murphy to fill the vacancy. He was renominated for the following term, in 1905, by Governor Stokes, and, confirmed by the Senate, served until 1909. Then by Governor Fort's appointment, he became the State Commission of Banking and Insurance. In 1912 he resigned from that office to accept the offer of a Vice Chancellorship from Chancellor Walker. His term as Vice Chancellor will expire in 1919.

Vice Chancellor Lewis was educated in the local schools and by private tutors, and admitted to the bar in 1892. While studying for his profession, he wrote for the New York newspapers. His newspaper work gave him large opportunities for the study of public questions and for acquaintance with public men; and in 1897 the Republicans of Passaic county nominated him for the New Jersey House of Assembly. Elected then, and re-elected to the Legislatures of 1899 and 1900, he was the leader of the Republican majority on the floor of the House during his last term. Meanwhile he served for many years as one of the counsel of the State Board of Health, and in 1904 was elected City Counsel of Paterson. He resigned the City position when Governor Murphy named him as Clerk in Chancery.

Before entering upon his public career, the Vice Chancellor had connected himself with the old second Regiment of the National Guard; and in July, 1896, was appointed Judge Advocate of the Regiment. When the Regiment was reorganized in 1899, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain.

MARY ELIZABETH (GREEN) LIBBEY—Club Woman.—Princeton. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Princeton, October 30th, 1859; daughter of William Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Green; married at Princeton, December 7th, 1880, to William Libbey, q. v.), son of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) Libbey.

Children: Elizabeth Marsh, born December 10, 1883; Amy Morse, born April 26, 1893; George Kennedy, born April 26, 1893; (died April 27, 1894.)

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Mary Elizabeth (Green) Libbey is the wife of Professor William Libbey, (q. v.) of Princeton University, and since 1914, has been President of the Colonial Dames of New Jersey. She is active also with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was State Regent from 1909 to 1911 and Vice President of the General Society of the D. A. R. from 1912 to 1914. Her interest in church work led to her election in 1911 to the position of President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Libbey is a lineal descendant from Jonathan Dickinson, once President of Princeton College. Chancellor Henry W. Green, a distinguished New Jersey jurist, was her granduncle. William Henry Green, her father, a widely known theologian, was Chairman of the American Old Testament Revision Committee, and for many years Senior Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Libbey is a member of the Order of the Crown through her descent from Obadiah Bruen, one of the first settlers of Newark.

Besides the organization memberships already referred to, Mrs. Libbey is an ex-President of the Present Day Club of Princeton.

WILLIAM LIBBEY—Princeton.—University Professor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Jersey City, March 27, 1855; son of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) Libbey; married at Princeton, December 7th, 1880, to Mary Elizabeth Green, (q. v.), of Princeton.

Children: Elizabeth Marsh Libbey, born December 10, 1883; Amy Morse Libbey, born April 26, 1893; George Kennedy Libbey, born April 26, 1893, (died April 27, 1894.)

William Libbey is a direct descendant of Lion Gardiner, of East Hampton, L. I., one of the celebrities of colonial times. Jedediah Morse, author of the first American geography, and S. F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame, were first cousins of the family, and the same is true of Abram Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Dayton's, father and son, of the Revolutionary forces of New Jersey. The family dates back to 1630 in this country, when six of the name were among the original settlers of south western Maine in the region of Portland. Over eighty members of the family were active participants in the Revolution. His father was for many years engaged in the dry goods business of New York as the partner of A. T. Stewart, and was also a Director in several banks and railroads, as well as a Trustee of Princeton University, and the Theological Seminary.

Dr. Libbey has been Professor of Physical Geography and Director of the E. M.Museum of Geology and Archeology since 1883 in Princeton University. He is a graduate of the University, where he took the B.A. degree in 1877, and was given the A. M. and Sc. D. degrees two years later. He became Assistant Professor of Physical Geography in 1880, and of Histology in 1883, but resigned from the latter in 1902. His scientific work has consisted largely in exploration, in connection with which investigations have been

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carried on in every State in the Union, Alaska, Mexico, Hawaii, Cuba, Greenland and Syria. For four years he had charge of the physical work of the U. S. Fish Commission, in the study of the Gulf Stream, and demonstrated its relations to the Labrador current; incidentally as a result of this work the tile fish was rediscovered, and its mysterious disappearance accounted for. In recognition of this work Sir John Murray named one of the deeper areas of the Atlantic, "Libbey Deep," in his honor, and he was made Vice President of the International Geographical Congress in 1896 in London. His study of the volcano of Kilauea, resulted in the discovery of the presence of hydrogen and other elements as gases accompanying the eruptions in Halemaumau. In recognition of an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science upon the subject of the distribution of earthquakes Prof. John Milne gave the name of "Libbey Zone" to the belt of earthquake activity which surrounds the globe.

Dr. Libbey has taken a deep interest in the National Guard of the State; and from 1900 to 1906 was Captain of Company "L" of the Second Regiment. In the latter year he was made assistant inspector General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was promoted to Colonel in 1917. Since 1915 he has been President of the National Rifle Association. He is also Vice President of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and has been adjutant of two International teams—one of the Olympic Team in 1912, which won the world's championship at Stockholm; the other the United States Team, which won the Pan American championship. In 1916 he was Captain of the National Guard Team which won the championship of the United States in the United Service match. He was honored by both Governor Wilson and Fielder, by an appointment upon the military staff of each.

Dr. Libbey is Officier de l'Academie, France, and a member of the Societe de Geographie and the Societe de Geologie, of Paris; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Geological Society of London; corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Geneva, Honorary Member of the Geographical Society, Liverpool, England. He is also Vice President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, Fellow and Foreign Secretary of the American Geographical Society, Corresponding Member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, New York Academy of Sciences, Boston Society of Natural History; a member of the New York Historical Society and the Historical Society of New Jersey, the New England Society of New York, the A. A. A. S. and the Geological Society of America; member and Vice President of the Society of American Naturalists, of the National Geographic Society, General Secretary of the S. R., President of the New Jersey Society of S. R., Governor of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars and Governor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots.

Among the products of his pen are the books entitled "Jordan Valley and Petra," in collaboration with Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins, and the Smithsonian Physical and Meteorological Tables, besides many scientific articles in journals and newspapers.

In 1910 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party of the Fourth Congressional District, and came within 200 votes of being

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elected in a strongly republican district. He has been active in promoting the interests of the town in which he lives, having started and managed the Water works for many years—and also having been a manager of the Gas Company for several years until its dissolution. At present he is Vice President of both the First National Bank and the Princeton Savings Bank. He is also Vice President of the McKinley Memorial Hospital of Trenton.

Professor Libbey entered the U. S. service on Feb. 20, 1918, as a Major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, and was ordered to the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio, on May 14th, as Assistant Chief Instructor. He was promoted to Lt.-Col. on Sept. 9th, 1918, and ordered to Washington, D. C., on Oct. 8th, as Chief Rifle Demonstrator in the Ordnance Department, and at present is in charge of the rifle demonstrators in all the demobilization camps, who are charged with the inspection and preservation of the rifles which are turned in by the troops upon their return to this country.

RICHARD VLIET LINDABURY—Bernardsville.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Peapack, October 13, 1850; son of Jacob H. and Mary Ann (Vliet) Lindabury; married July 8, 1892, to Lillie V. S. Dinger, daughter of Albert Van Saun.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindabury have one son and two daughters surviving.

Richard V. Lindabury's father was a farmer in Somerset county; and Mr. Lindabury spent his early years between the farm and the district school. He seems to have been rather disposed to the ministry in his youth; and the Rev. Henry P. Thompson, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church which his family attended undertook to tutor him for the calling. A college preparation was in contemplation. But after three years had been devoted to the study to fit him for admission, a serious sickness intervened to change his plans; and the tender of a clerk-ship in the office of ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark pointed his ambitions towards the legal profession.

Admitted to the bar at the February term of 1874, he opened an office in Bound Brook, but the field was small and he changed his locality to Elizabeth and afterwards to Newark. There in 1896, he established the law firm of Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, which is still practicing with offices in the Prudential Building. As counsel for certain stockholders he successfully opposed the merger of the Prudential Insurance Company with the Fidelity Trust Company in 1902. In 1905 he was employed to represent both the Prudential and Metropolitan Insurance Companies before the Armstrong investigating committee in New York, and in 1906 was elected General Counsel for the Prudential, a position which he has held ever since.

Mr. Lindabury's skill as a corporation lawyer has commanded attention outside New Jersey as well as in it; and he has appeared in many of the

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most noted of recent year cases. When the Singer Sewing Machine Company charged the state of New Jersey with having taxed it in violation of its charter contract with the state, he was in court as the Company's counsel and won a decision in its favor. As counsel of the American Tobacco Company, he also resisted the State's attempt to dissolve it as a monopoly in restraint of trade. The sensational litigation that grew out of the controversy over the attempt of what was known as the "Rump" Senate to bar out newly elected members in 1892, brought him again to the front as counsel and adviser. The democratic holdovers in the Senate of that year, claimed that a certificate of election did not constitute a title to a seat in the Senate, but that, under the constitutional provision which makes the Senate the judge of the election and returns of its members, a member elect could not be seated until the hold-over Senators had passed upon and accepted his credentials. The hold-over Senators were democrats, those claiming seats were republicans; and the refusal of the "holdovers" to admit the others to the chamber provoked an almost riotous demonstration at the State House. Mr. Lindabury and Frederic W. Stevens, now Vice Chancellor, were retained by the State and they succeeded in compelling the rival senates to submit their respective claims to the Supreme Court, which seated the republicans.

That was the second great state tumult in which Mr. Lindabury had been a leading figure. While he was still practicing law in Elizabeth, the race track issue became an absorbing one all over the common wealth. The jockeys, who had already opened all-the-year-around courses at Guttenberg at one end of the State and at Gloucester at the other end, also opened at Clifton in Passaic and at Linden in Union, other tracks that drew hordes of undesirable sports. They felt themselves in such absolute control of the State that they put a Gloucester tract "starter" in the Speakers chair in the House of Assembly, and, when protests against their seizure of the government poured into the Houses of the Legislature, refused even to permit them to be read.

The people of Union felt particularly outraged by the invasion of their county, and great mass meetings were held to arrange a demonstration at Trenton that would force the attention of the jockey legislators. The white-haired Parson Kempshall was second only to Mr. Lindabury in firing these monster gatherings to the burning point. The movement became infectious; and an army of indignant citizens stormed the State Capital and took possession of the jockey Speaker's chair. The excitement did not abate until it had culminated in a movement for an amendment to the state constitution that would forever rob the racing resorts of their chief attraction. The proposed new clause of the State's charter forbade gambling in any of its forms.

It was the issue in the campaign of the succeeding fall. Mr. Lindabury in Union was first among those who took the platform in advocacy of the amendment; and the people, at a special referendum, ordered it into the state constitution. The jockeys were hurled from power, and the democratic party, whose chiefs in the State had countenanced them, lost control of the State for many years afterwards. The race track people attacked the amendment on legal grounds; and Mr. Lindabury was of the counsel who pleaded successfully in the courts for its retention.

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It is in the courts outside the State however that Mr. Lindabury has been most largely in the eye of the nation. He was the chief counsel of the United States Steel Corporation in the suit set on foot by the United States Government to dissolve it as in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The trial was before Judges Buffington, Hunt, McPherson and Woolley. Associated with Mr. Lindabury were Joseph H. Choate of New York, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, C. A. Severance of St. Paul, and David A. Reed in the litigation Mr. Lindabury became, by the retirement of Francis L. Stetson, the General Counsel of the Steel Corporation.

Quite as conspicuous were his parts in the New Haven Railroad controversies and in the Pujo Congressional Committee's investigation of the "Money Trust." He was the personal counsel of the late John P. Morgan in the "Money Trust" investigation and represented both Mr. Morgan and William Rockefeller in the New Haven litigation.

Mr. Lindabury was honored with degree of L. L. D. by Rutger's College in 1904, and by Princeton University in 1915. He has a farm at Bernardsville, covering several hundred acres which is noted for its fine herd of Guernsey cattle.

He is President of the New Jersey Interstate Park Commission and a member of several leading clubs in New York and New Jersey.

GUSTAV LINDENTHAL—Metuchen.—Civil Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Brunn, Austria, May 21, 1850; son of Dominik and Franciska (Schmutz) Lindenthal; married at New York, on July 10, 1902, to Gertrude, daughter of Leopold and Matilda Weil (Mrs. Lindenthal died October 21, 1905):—2nd married at Durham, N. C., on February 19, 1910, to Carrie, daughter of Charles M. Herndon.

Children—Franciska, born November 24, 1913.

Gustav Lindenthal had made his name particularly well known among New Jersey people by his advocacy of the construction of a bridge across the North River from the Jersey Heights to New York, as early as 1887. The bridge was planned under the Pennsylvania Railroad auspices by the North River bridge Company, and $100,000,000 was its contemplated cost. In the fall of 1901, however, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company decided to enter New York through tunnels under the river and the proposed bridge was postponed to a more propitious time. Mr. Lindenthal was one of the Board of Engineers who designed and directed all of the tunnel work under the North and East Rivers in connection with the large Pennsylvania Railroad station in Manhattan.

Mayor Seth Low, in 1902, named him Commissioner of Bridges for New York City. In that relation he established the practice of architectural designing of the city's bridge structures, and made plans for the Blackwells Island (now Queensboro Bridge), over the East River, and the Manhattan Bridge and for the reconstruction of the old Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; also the first design for a gigantic combined Bridge Terminal and Municipal Building.

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The Hell Gate Bridge over the East River, designed and built by Mr. Lindenthal, is the largest steel arch bridge in the world. It carries four railroad tracks over a span of 1017 feet between towers. Crossing from Long Island to Wards Island, it forms part of a masonry and steel viaduct three miles long including a long bridge over Little Hell Gate and a Life Bridge over Bronx Kill. The Bridge work contains 90,000 tons of steel and cost about $25,000,000.

Mr. Lindenthal obtained his college education in Brunn and Vienna. He began his professional career as an assistant in the engineering department of the Austrian Empress Elizabeth Railroad in 1870. He was assistant engineer of the Union Construction Co. (Union Baugesellschaft) in Vienna, engaged in building an inclined plane and railroad (1872-'73), and was division engineer of the Swiss National Railroad, in charge of location and construction during 1873-'74. In 1874 he emigrated to America and has achieved a foremost place among the leading engineers of the United States. He was first engaged as assistant engineer in the erection of the Centennial Exhibition permanent buildings in Philadelphia during 1874-1877; then with the Keystone Bridge Co. until 1879, engaged on bridge construction in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and during 1879-'81 was bridge engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad of the Erie System. Thereafter Mr. Lindenthal established himself as an independent engineer with his main office in Pittsburgh, where he had a large professional practice. It included the building of many important bridge structures, too numerous to mention, the surveys and construction of railroads, trolley lines, wharves, tunnels and difficult foundations. In 1892 Mr. Lindenthal transferred his office from Pittsburgh to New York, but his practice as advisory and consulting engineer on bridge, tunnel and railroad construction extends to all parts of the continent and also abroad.

Mr. Lindenthal is the author of numerous professional papers and received the Rowland prize from the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1883. He received from the Polytechnical School in Dresden the degree of Doctor of Engineering honoris causa, the only American Engineer so honored by a German University. Mr. Lindenthal also received the gold medal at the International Technical Art Exhibition in Leipzig in 1913 for his plans of the Hell Gate arch bridge. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Corresponding Member of the Ingenieur and Architekten-Verein in Vienna, member of the Verein Deutscher Maschinen Ingenieure and of other professional societies, member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and of the State of New Jersey, and of the Merchants Association of New York, and of several social clubs in New York. His country estate near Metuchen is known as "The Lindens."

EDWIN STEVENS LINES—Newark.—Bishop of Newark. Born at Naugatuck, Conn., November 23, 1845; son of Henry W. and

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Harriet (Bunnell) Lines; married Mary L. Morehouse of West Haven, Conn., May 4, 1880.

Children—Surviving are Edwin M., born 1881; Harold S., born 1889.

Bishop Lines is at the head of the Diocese of Newark of the Episcopal Church, and is the author of several historical papers. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, and graduated from Yale with the A. B. degree in 1872 and from the Berkeley Divinity School two years later. Yale conferred the D. D. degree in 1897, Berkeley in 1904, Princeton University in 1911, and Rutgers in 1917.

Dr. Lines was made Deacon and Priest of the Episcopal Church in 1874; and, became at once the rector of Christ Church in West Haven. In 1879 he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., and continued there until 1903. The Diocesan Convention of Newark 1903 elected him Bishop of Newark to succeed the late Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D.

While in New Haven, Bishop Lines was for years President of the New Haven Colony. Historical Society and of the Trustees of the Public Library and active in the Board of Organized Charities. He was a delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church for several sessions, from the Diocese of Connecticut and held various Diocesan offices. He was Chaplain of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Since coming to Newark he has been a member of the General Board of Missions and of the Board of Religious Education and of the Commission on Social Service of the Episcopal Church, and the President of the Synod of New York and New Jersey. In the celebration of the founding of the city of Newark he was one of the Committe of One Hundred and he was on the Newark Committee on the raising of the Liberty Loans. He is a trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society and Chaplain of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Bishop Lines is a member of the General Missionary Board and of various commissions of the Episcopal Church.

JACOB GOODALE LIPMAN—New Brunswick.—Soil chemist and Bacteriologist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Friedrichstadt, Russia, on November 18th, 1874; son of Michael and Ida (Birkhahn) Lipman; married at New York City, November 26th, 1902, to Cecelia Rosenthal, daughter of Herman and Hannah Rosenthal.

Children—Leonard Herzl, born 1904; Edward Voorhees and Daniel Hilgard, born 1911.

Jacob G. Lipman is Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Dean of Agriculture in Rutger's College and of the State University of New Jersey.

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His early schooling was obtained under private tutors in Moscow and in the classical gymnasium in Orenburg. After coming to the United States in 1888, he was for a time employed in a law office in New York City. In 1891 he removed with his parents to Woodbine (Cape May Co.) and became one of the pioneer farmers in that locality. Having become interested in agriculture he decided to take up the study of the agriculture sciences, and, accordingly, after a period of preparation at the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, entered Rutger's College in the fall of 1894. He took the degree of B. Sc. at Rutgers in 1898, and by Cornell was given the degree of A. M. in 1900 and Ph. D. in 1903.

Dr. Lipman was made Assistant Chemist at the Agricultureal Experiment Station in 1898, and in 1901, Soil Chemist and Bacteriologist. From 1902 to 1906 he was instructor in Agricultural Chemistry, and then for a year was assistant Professor of Agriculture in Rutger's College. In 1906 he became associate Professor and in 1907 Professor of Soil Chemistry and Bacteriology. He was made Professor of Agriculture in 1913 and Dean of Agriculture in 1915. Incidental to his work at the Experiment Station and in the College, he was lecturer at the University of Illinois and Cornell University in 1906, at the University of Tennessee in '09, '10, at the Iowa Agricultural College in 1910 and at the University of Nebraska in 1911.

Dr. Lipman is a Fellow of the A. A. A. S., member of the National Research council, the American Public Health Association, the American Chemical Society, Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the Washington Academy of Science, the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, the New Brunswick Scientific Society, the New Jersey Science Teachers' Association, the Sigma XI, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta.

Dr. Lipman has written much upon the subject of which he has made a special study. He is the author of "Bacteria in Relation to Country Life," (1908); "Labratory Guide of Soil Bacteriology. (1912); one of the authors of Marshall's Microbiology and numerous technical papers on soils, soil bacteriology and agronomy. He is editor-in-chief of "Soil Science," a technical monthly devoted to problems in soil fertility. He is also assistant editor of the "Journal" of the American Society of Agronomy, member of the editorial board of the Journal of Agricultural Research, member of the National Research Council, member of the New Jersey Co-operative Industrial Commission and of the Rutgers Faculty Club.

FRANK T. LLOYD—Camden.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Middletown, Del., on October 29, 1859; son of Horatio Gates and Caroline Elizabeth (Newell) Lloyd; married at Camden, on February 22, 1887, to Mary E. Pelouze, daughter of John A. and Anna B. Pelouze, of Philadelphia.

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Children: Ethel Lea, born December 22, 1887; Frank T. Jr., born June 25, 1895; Mary P., born July 30, 1899.

Frank T. Lloyd had already become interested in public affairs when New Jersey was torn by the excitements attending the excesses of the "Jockey Legislature" of 1893. The race track men had captured control of both houses; and Thomas Flynn, Speaker of the Assembly, was the starter at Thompsons track in Gloucester City. Gloucester City is in the immediate vicinity of Camden and the people there were particularly agitated. The demonstrations against them, begun in Elizabeth, found ready echo at the other end of the State; and Mr. Lloyd was a large factor in organizing the sentiment for action, and crystalizing it into a law and order body which finally brought the gamblers to book in prosecutions under the laws passed in 1895-'96.

In later years when Mr. Lloyd was in the legislature the "marrying business" of parsons of Camden and other parts of the State had risen into a scandal of scarcely less magnitude. He was elected to the Assembly for the two terms at '96 and '97, being in the latter of these years Chairman of the house Judiciary Committee. The states of New York and Pennsylvania had, then, just both passed laws requiring marriage license; and couples who, for one reason or another, did not care to comply with the regulations, swarmed across the ferries from Philadelphia and New York to avail themselves of the easier marrying system prevalent here. Some ministers at the two ends of the state found a bonanza in the wedding fees. Their rivalries for wedding fees in the end made an unwholesome scandal that in time forced the Legislature to drastic suppressive measures.

The fore-shadow of these conditions came during Judge Lloyd's term in the Assembly; and he planned and drew and secured the passage of new laws regulating the marriage ceremony. The act, requiring among other things the license that had already been enacted in New York and Pennsylvania, has since been known as the "Lloyd Marriage Law." The more scandalous conditions that arose later required the enactment of even more drastic legislation for their suppression.

Judge Lloyd's line runs back into Colonial history The Lloyds and Newells are familar names in its history. He was educated at the Middletown Academy; and, going to Camden, in 1875, with a view of becoming a lawyer, took up the work of a printer for the means of livelihood meanwhile. While he was "at the case," he entered his name in the law office of James Otterson in Philadelphia and was admitted in 1882 as a member of the bar of the State of Pennsylvania. Fifteen years later he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and became a counselor in February, 1900. In 1889 the Prosecutor of Camden County died; and the court designated Mr. Lloyd to serve ad interim. Gov. Voorhees in 1900 named him to the Senate for Prosecutor for the full term, and Gov. Stokes in 1905, reappointed him. A year later Gov. Stokes promoted him to the Bench of the Circuit Court, and his reappointment by Gov. Fielder in 1914, is noted as the first instance in which a Governor has given reappointment in that court to a member of the opposite party. The bar of Judge Lloyd's Circuit was unanimous in requesting it.

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Judge Lloyd was also a member of the Franchise Commission whose recommendations were subsequently enacted into law. His memberships are with the American Institute for Scientific Research, the English Society for Physical Research, the American Geographical Society, and the American Defense Associations. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM ADGATE LORD—Orange. (246 Park Ave.)—Lawyer and soldier. Born at Jersey City, N. J., Oct., 1870; son of Charles Douglas and Lucy Ann (Fay) Lord; married at Englewood, N. J., April 16, 1903, to Sarah Horner Roberts, daughter of William Henry Harrison and Martha (Fyfe) Roberts.

Children—William Adgate Jr., born Feb. 15, 1904, Mary Roberts, born Aug. 5, 1905, Genevieve Fay, Sept. 20, 1906, Sarah, Feb. 15, 1908.

William Adgate Lord is a great grandson of Major Joseph Lord and a descendant of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lord of Connecticut. He also traces his ancestry back to William the Conqueror, and Kings Henry I, Henry II, Henry III, John I, and Edward I, of England.

Major Lord received his education in the public schools of Orange, N. J., and was graduated from the Orange High School in 1889. He was a reporter on Orange Journal, Newark Daily Advertiser, Newark Evening News, New York Sun and New York Times at different times. In 1895 he was appointed clerk at the Orange District Court, and during the four years he held this office he prepared himself for law. 1899 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and three years later as a counselor. He was appointed a special master in Chancery in 1912 by Chancellor Walker and later in 1915 was made a Supreme Court Commissioner. From 1901-'03 he represented Essex County as a member of the House of Assembly; and for nine years, (1904-'13) he was City Counsel for Orange.

At the Republican Conventions at Chicago, in 1912, and 1916, he was a delegate from the 9th Congressional District.

His military experience began in 1895, when he enlisted as a private in Gatling Gun Company A, New Jersey National Guard. Three years later he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in Company H, Second New Jersey Infantry and held that rank for one year during which time he served in the war with Spain in the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Again in 1902, he was elected first lieutenant of Company H, Fifth New Jersey Infantry and captain in 1903 in which year he resigned but was recommissioned captain of the same company in 1909. From 1912-'17 he was a Major in the Fifty Infantry.

In 1916, he served as Major of the last mentioned organization on the Mexican border. When the Fifth was called in the regular service on March 25, 1917, at the beginning of the war with Germany, he retained his rank but was transferred and placed in command of the Motor Section, First Corps Artillery Park, in Feb., 1918. This Park sailed for France on May 22, 1918, and participated in the second battle of the

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Marne, in July of the same year and in the battle of the Orcque River. Major Lord was transferred to the Twenty-Eighth Division shortly after this, in August, and served as adjutant of the Fifty-fifth Brigade in the battle of Fisme and the Vesle River. During the battle of the Argonne Forest, which began on Sept. 26, 1918, he was at the head of the First Battalion, 109th Infantry. He was not wounded but some days after the battle started was sent to the base hospital at Neufchateau for an operation and then transferred to Brest where he sailed for home, arriving in New York on Dec. 24, 1918, and was finally honorably discharged from the service on Jan. 8, 1918, at Camp Dix.

He is a past New Jersey Department Commander and a member of the United Spanish War Veterans. He is also a member of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish American War, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as belonging to the Lawyer's Club of Essex County, the New England Society of Orange, Corinthean Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., Jersey Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Laurel Chapter, No. 30, Order of the Eastern Star, Orange Y. M. C. A., Orange Lodge No. 135, B. P. O. E., Orange Court, No. 112, Foresters of America, and the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges.

His business address is 248 Main st., Orange, N. J.

JAMES M. LUDLOW—East Orange, (119 North Arlington Avenue)—Clergyman and Author. Born at Elizabethtown, March 15th, 1841; son of Ezra and Deborah (Crane) Ludlow; married on July 5th, 1865 at Albany, N. Y., to Emma, daughter of David and Julia (Pierson) Orr, of Albany.

Children: Julia Orr, wife of Theron Rockwell; David O. (died); William O.; Eleanor, wife of William J. Hiss; Edith, wife of Spencer S. Marsh; Grace; Frederick Orr.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow has filled some of the choicest pulpits in this part of the country and his name as an author is known to large circles of readers. His family is descended on the father's side from one of the founders of the Southampton Colony on Long Island, and on the mother's side from one of the founders of the Elizabethtown Colony.

Dr. Ludlow entered Princeton College in 1858, graduating in 1861, and studied divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1864. For several months he was assistant pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth. From 1865 to 1869 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., and from 1869 to 1877, a minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York City. From 1877 to 1885 he was in charge of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; and from 1886 to 1910 pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Munn Avenue, East Orange. On resigning this charge he was elected Pastor Emeritus of the Church.

Dr. Ludlow has been given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Williams College, and also that of Doctor of Literature, by Princeton Uni-

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versity. He has contributed largely to editorial and magazine literature. Among his published books are, "A Man for A' That," "Concentric Chart of History," "The Captain of the Janizaries," (a story of Albania and Constantinople in the Fifteenth Century), "A King of Tyre," (a tale of old Phoenican days), "That Angelic Woman," "The Baritone's Parish," "Incentives for Life," "Discovery of Self," "Deborah," (a story of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus), "Judge West's Opinion," (essays in optimism), "Sir Raoul," (a tale of Venice and Constantinople in the Thirteenth Century), and "Avanti!" (the redemption of Sicily in 1860).

Mrs. Ludlow died in 1909. Theron Rockwell, husband of his daughter, Julia Orr, is of East Orange. Dr. Ludlow's son, William Orr, is an architect of the firm of Ludlow & Peabody, New York City; William J. Hiss, husband of his daughter, Eleanor, is a Director-General of the Red Cross, located in Washington D. C. Spencer S. Marsh, husband of his daughter, Edith, is cashier of the Newark and Essex Bank, Newark, and his son, Frederick Orr, is a captain in the Signal Corps in France.

Since his retirement from active ministry, Dr. Ludlow has spent much time in Italy. He is a Director of Union Theological Seminary, a member of the Authors Club, and a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the National Historical Society, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and connected with various similar Associations.

Dr. Ludlow has a summer home in Norfolk, Conn.

DAVIS WILLIAM LUSK—Newark, (310 Ridge street.)—Clergyman. Born in Washington County, Pa.; son of Jonathan and Jane N. (Davis) Lusk; married at Newark, October 23, 1883, to Martha Louise Winans, daughter of William H. and Sarah M. (Dickerson) Winans, of Newark.

Children: Mary Edith; Davis Winans, died Oct. 21, '18; Mildred Dickerson, (now Mrs. Fred P. Lang).

Davis William Lusk is Presbyterial Superintendent of the Presbytery of Newark, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, President of the Job Haines Home for Aged People, President of the Presbyterian Hospital in Newark, Secretary of the New Jersey Temperance Society, and since 1887 has been either Secretary, Treasurer or Chairman of the Committee of Presbyterial Church Extension in the Presbytery of Newark. Dr. Lusk's work as Presbyterial Superintendent has to do with the advance work of the Presbytery, especially among the foreign speaking people, and includes Newark, Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Verona, Arlington, Kearney and Irvington. He entered upon this particular service in 1910 and one year later he relinquished the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Newark, where he had served for twenty-six years.

Frank C. Haines gave the initial money for the founding of the Job Haines Home for Aged People, named in memory of his father, who was an elder in Dr. Lusk's Church. This was done at the suggestion of Dr. Lusk, who, elected Vice President, served in that capacity until in 1910

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he was elected President to succeed Dr. Frazer. He was one of the principal founders of the Presbyterian Hospital, and became President of its Board of Trustees October 5, 1910. The hospital has grown into one of the important institutions of the city.

Dr. Lusk is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent, the family coming originally from Ayershire, Scotland; but his father was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and his mother in Washington County, Pa. Washington County was celebrated for three things—fine wool sheep, winter wheat and Presbyterian preachers—and is said to have produced more Presbyterian preachers than any other similar territory in the world. As a boy he attended a district school. Following this he went for a short time to a private teacher, and then was a student in Canonsburg Academy,—which occupied the buildings of the former Jefferson College before removal and union with Washington College. In 1873 he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. He was Junior orator in 1876. In 1877 he was graduated and in the fall of that year entered Union Theological Seminary, (New York) from which he was graduated in 1880. In 1905 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Westminster College.

Dr. Lusk was ordained on March 26, 1881 in the United Presbyterian Church, known as the Scotch Church, the site of which, in Clinton Street, Newark, is now occupied by a commercial building. He served this Church until in the summer of 1883, he was called to the Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he served until the Spring of 1885. On April 1, that year, he accepted a call to the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Newark. During his pastorate in the Sixth Church, a new church edifice with institutional appointments was erected in a new location, and the beginning made for a permanent endowment. Its motto at the entrance—"This Church is conducted in the interest of the people outside of it"—has made it known across the country. During Dr. Lusk's pastorate more than eleven hundred members were received into the Church, mostly on confession of faith.

Dr. Lusk was one of the principal founders of the Presbyterian Union and served for nineteen years as its Executive Director. In 1908 he was Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey. Previously he had served as Moderator of the Presbytery of Newark. He has served as Commissioner to the sessions of the General Assembly of the Church held at Saratoga, Los Angeles and Atlanta, and is recognized as an authority on Church matters, specially relating to his own city and community. On December 3rd, 1918, he was elected Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Newark, succeeding Dr. J. H. Wolff, (deceased), who had held the office for 27 years.

Dr. Lusk served on the Grand Jury, of which Frederick Frelinghuysen was foreman, during the administration of Sheriff Frank Sommer, and afterwards on the petit jury. He is a member of the Governing Board of the Bloomfield Theological Seminary, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, represents the Newark Presbytery on the Committee of Synodical Home Missions, is a member of the Committee on the Examination of Theological Students in the Presbytery, of the Men's Evangelistic Committee of Newark, of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey and of the Society of Social Service Workers of Essex County; an Honorary member of the Forest Hill Golf Club; the oldest member of Kappa

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Chi, the oldest literary club among ministers in Newark; and connected with Eureka Lodge F. & A. M.

Of his children, Mary Edith is his secretary. Davis Winans died Oct. 21, 1918, at Fort Hancock, N. J., in the service of the U. S., and was buried with military honors at Newark Oct. 23, 1918; and Mrs. Fred P. Lang has her home at 310 Ridge Street.

ADRIAN LYON—Perth Amboy, (84 Gordon Street.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Village Pluckemin, Somerset Co., on July 25, 1869; son of William L. and Ursula (Sebring) Lyon; married at Athenia, on May 8, 1895, to Cornelia Post, daughter of John C. and Catherine E. Post, of Athenia.

Children: Howard S., born 1896.

Adrian Lyon has been closely identified with the Progressive movement of recent years in the National Republican party, and is also conspicuous in Y. M. C. A. circles. He is President of the State Y. M. C. A. and was largely instrumental, besides, in the founding, and became the first President of the Perth Amboy Y. M. C. A. The political controversies of the day made him a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago that renominated President Taft, and to the National Progressive Convention held two months later, in Chicago also, that put Theodore Roosevelt in nomination against him. Retaining his alliance with the Progressive party, he was a delegate also to the National Progressive Convention of 1916.

The name of Henry Lyon, one of his direct forebears was the eighth on the agreement of the New Milford settlers of June 16, 1667, on which Robert Treat was the first, and he was the first Treasurer of the Town of Newark. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, admitted because his great-great-grandfather on his father's mother's side, Captain James Hill, was of the Sussex county militia in that struggle. He was educated in the public schools and qualified for the practice of law at the New York Law School, graduating from there in 1894 with the L. L. B. degree. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1892, made a counselor in 1895 and opened an office in Perth Amboy.

Mr. Lyon's public activities are almost co-incident with his professional work. He was Superintendent of the schools in Perth Amboy in '94, 95, and in '95 became City Attorney. He served in the New Jersey House of Assembly, sessions of 1900-'01. In the latter year Gov. Voorhees appointed him Judge of the local District Court, and, serving there till 1909, he was appointed by Gov. Fort, Law Judge of Middlesex county to fill the unexpired term of Theodore B. Booraem. Since January, 1913, he has been Referee in Bankruptcy for the district of Middlesex county.

Judge Lyon has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Perth Amboy for nearly twenty years. Since 1899 he has been President of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution; since 1893 Registrar, and a mem-

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ber of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors, and was President of the New Jersey Banker's Association in 1910. He is a member of the Masonic lodges, including Chapter, Commandery and Salaam Temple of Mystic Shrine, of the Royal Arcanum and of the East Jersey Club of Perth Amboy.

CHARLES STEDMAN MACFARLAND—Mountain Lakes—Clergyman; Publicist. Born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1866, son of Daniel and Sarah Abigail (Crafts) Macfarland; Married at Andover, Mass., March 9, 1904, to Mary Perley Merrill, daughter of Rev. James G. and Louisa (Boutwell) Merrill, of Nashville, Tenn.

Children: Charles Stedman, Jr., born Feb. 7, 1905, Lucia, born Jan. 1, 1908; James, born Oct. 8, 1909.

Charles Stedman Macfarland's father, Daniel Macfarland, came from Hernosand, Sweden, in his boyhood and settled at Boston, Mass. His mother, Sarah Macfarland, was a descendant of Americans, among whom is Col. Eleazer Crafts who fought in the Revolution. Her mother was a cousin of Daniel Webster.

Dr. Macfarland attended the public schools of Boston from 1871 to 1887. He entered Yale University in 1894, and graduated from that institution in 1897. To further finish his education, he also studied abroad at various periods, mainly in 1898.

Soon after leaving the public schools and before entering college, however, he became an employee of T. O. Gardner & Co., Boston and New York. When he severed connections with this concern in 1892, he had become a member of the firm. At the end of this time until 1893 he was general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. at Melrose, Mass., for one year, when he became assistant pastor of the Maverick Congregational church, at Boston, and then in 1894, decided to take up studies in college.

After a year as instructor at Yale, in 1900, he accepted the pulpit of the Maplewood Congregational Church, at Malden, Mass., and filled it for six years. At the expiration at that time, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at South Norwalk, Conn., where he served five years. In 1911, he resigned, and became general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and still holds that position.

Among other offices of responsibility which he has held are: examiner, for West Point and Annapolis (1901-1902); lecturer at Yale (1907-'08-'09); chairman of the School Board of Norwalk, Conn. (1908-'11); and trustee of the Carnegie Peace Endowment Fund (1913-'19). He has served as college preacher at several colleges. As president of the Travel Club of Boston and London, he did considerable traveling and teaching in Europe from 1900 to 1911 and also visited Central America in 1916. He has made recently (1914-'16-'18) three trips to the other side on

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special missions representing the American Churches, visiting the several belligerent countries in 1916.

In 1918 he was appointed commissioner to France with messages to the French nation, was the guest of the French and Belgian Governments and armies, and during his stay in that country received the first honorary degree ever given in France, the degree of D. D., from the Divinity Faculty of Paris, in June 1918. He served as voluntary chaplain in the French and Belgian Armies and was also attached to the American Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Macfarland is chairman of the Committee on Relief in France and Belgium and also Field Scout Commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America. In 1911-'15 he served as fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor.

Although having been so actively engaged in the aforementioned affairs, he has also found time to do considerable literary work. He is the author of seven volumes: The Progress of Church Federation, Spiritual Culture and Social Service, Christian Service and the Modern World, The Spirit Christ-like, The Infinite Affection, Jesus and the Prophets, The Great Physician and His Healing Ministry, and was the editor and part author of the "Library of Christian Co-operation", which also comprised six volumes. In the compilation of six other volumes he collaborated in authorship and acted as editor.

Dr. Macfarland is a member of the Yale Club, N. Y., Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Aldine Club, N. Y., Civic Club, N. Y., National Arts Club, N. Y., Authors League of America, N. Y., American Academy Political and Social Science, Academy of Political and Social Science of N. Y., American Sociological Society, American Economic Association, American Society of Church History and numerous other national and international bodies. He is a member of the International Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship and director of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Washington, D. C.

He has received the degree of D. D. from Ursinus College, and Ph. D. from Yale University as well as the degree from Paris. He has recently received from the French Government, the order of Knighthood with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, for services rendered France in 1918.

His professional addresses are 105 East 22nd St., New York City, and 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

EBENEZER MACKEY — Trenton — City Superintendent of Schools. Born at Butler, Pa., on Aug. 14, 1857.

Children: Higbee E., Jan. 11, 1895; Eric E., Jan 20, 1897, Sarah, April 5, 1899; Emily Anne, July 3, 1907.

Ebenezer Mackey attended the public schools of Butler, Pa., in 1862-'68, and later in Witherspoor Institute, Butler, Pa., and Preparatory School Mercerburg. Upon graduation in 1874 he entered the Mercersburg, Pa., College, and received a degree of A. B. at this institution in 1878, and degree of Ph. D. at Franklin and Marshall College, Pa.

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After completing his education he became teacher in St. Paul's Orphan Home, in Butler, Pa., and remained as such until 1881, when he became the principal, and first superintendent of schools in the same city. From 1869 to 1902, he was superintendent of schools of Reading, Pa., and at the end of that time he became superintendent of schools at Trenton, N. J., and still holds that office.

Mr. Mackey was president of the meeting of State Teachers Association at Gettysburg, president of City Superintendents Association, Penna. and the State Teachers Association of New Jersey in 1909 and of the New Jersey Council of Education in 1912-'13.

During the war with Germany, his oldest son, First Lieut. Higbee E. Mackey although only twenty-three years of age was in Machine Gun Company, 111 Battalion, which served in France.

Mr. Mackey's business address is Administration Building, Stockton Street, Trenton, N. J.

VICTOR MAPES—Short Hills.—Playwright and Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in New York City, March 10, 1870; son of Charles Victor and Martha (Halsted) Mapes; married in 1900, to Anna Louise Hoeke, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Hoeke, of Washington, D. C.,
Children: James Jay, born October 3, 1902.

Victor Mapes is a grandson on his father's side of Prof. James Jay Mapes, an eminent scientist and agriculturist. Major General Jonas Mapes, in chief command of the New York State forces in the war of 1812, is also of the father's line. His grandfather on his mother's side was Oliver Spencer Halsted, a widely known New Jersey lawyer, an intimate friend and adviser of Abraham Lincoln and himself a son of Oliver S. Halsted, once Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. He is a nephew of Mary Mapes Dodge, the founder and editor of the "St. Nicholas Magazine," and the author of much juvenile classic literature.

Victor Mapes has lived in Short Hills, since 1907. Previous to that he lived in New York, with the exception of five years (1892-1896) which he spent in Paris, France. He prepared for college at Morse's School in New York City, entered Columbia University (New York) in 1887, and was graduated in 1891 at the head of his class. From 1892-1896 he studied dramatic literature and the art of play writing at the Sorbonne University, in Paris.

Mr. Mapes began his literary career in 1891, when he became a reporter on the "New York Sun" under Charles A. Dana. From 1892 to 1896, he acted as special correspondent of "The Sun" in Paris. Meanwhile, in 1895, he had written a three-act play in French entitled, "La Comtesse de Lisne," which was produced at the Theatre Mondain in Paris, where it was favorably criticised and had a successful run—this being the first time a play written in French by an Anglo-Saxon was ever performed at a regular French theatre.

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In 1897 Mr. Mapes became Stage Manager for the Lyceum Theatre Company in New York under Daniel Frohman and later went to Daly's theatre as general Stage Director for Daniel Frohman's enterprises. From 1900 to 1902 he was the "New York World's" dramatic critic under the nom-de-plume, "Sidney Sharp." In 1906 and 1907 he was induced to go to Chicago to become the first Director of the New (endowed) Theatre of Chicago. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to the writing of plays and books.

Mr. Mapes' best known play is "The Boomerang" (written in collaboration with Winchell Smith.) This play, produced at the Belacso Theatre, New York, on August 10, 1915, had a consecutive run at that theatre of fifteen months. Other well known plays of his are "Don Ceasar's Return" (in which James K. Hackett was the star): "Captain Barrington" (with Charles Richman); "The Curious Conduct of Judge Lagarde" (with Wilton Lackaye); "The Detective" (with Douglas Fairbanks); "The Under Current" (with Lena Ashwell); "The New Henrietta" (in collaboration with Winchell Smith); "Gallops" (in collaboration with David Gray; "The Lassoo" (with Shelley Hull) and "The Long Dash" (with Robert Edeson).

Mr. Mapes is also the author of two novels, "Partners Three" and "The Gilded Way"; a book of criticism, "Duse and the French" and a number of magazine stories and articles.

Mr. Mapes is a member of the University, Columbia and Lambs Clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa and the American Dramatists Society, all of New York, the Maidstone Club of Long Island and the Baltusrol Golf Club.

MAHLON REED MARGERUM—Trenton, (119 E. State St.)—Executive Secretary and Soldier. Born at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 28th, 1856, son of John and Almira H. (Woolley) Margerum, married at Trenton, N. J., on July 15, 1876 to Johanna Redfern, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ann Redfern.

Children: John Frederic, born Sept. 16th, 1877; Frances Gore Redfern, born Feb. 12th, 1879.

Mahlon Reed Margerum attended the public school of Trenton, N. J., in 1866 and further added to his education by taking up a course in Business College at Rider Moore and Stewart, at Trenton.

As a very young man he entered the employ of Hiram Rice, grocer at Trenton and at the age of twenty-one established a pork-packing business at Trenton which he conducted for seven years.

Later in 1892 he became receiver of taxes in the City of Trenton, and in 1894 was appointed County Collector of Mercer County. Since 1900 he has been secretary and general manager of the Inter-State Fair Association. On Dec. 4, 1917 he was made a major in the United States Army, by President Wilson and was assigned for duty with Governor Edge of New Jersey in connection with the Selective Draft. He is now disbursing officer and agent of the United States in this State.

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Major Margerum is president of the Trenton House Company and the Peoples Brewing Company, and treasurer in the Windsor Hotel Company, and director in the Trenton Theatre Building Company.

His club memberships are, the Lotus Club, of Trenton and the Carteret Club, Trenton.

TYNAN SIDNEY MARSHALL—Hackensack, (453 Main St.)—Wall Paper Manufacturer. Born at Drayton, Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1878, son of Stephen and Anne (Tynan) Marshall, married at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 21, 1917, to Irene Mason, daughter of William Mott and Isabella (Alexander) Mason of New York City.

Tynan Sidney Marshall is a member of a family which is living and has lived for many generations in Ontario, Canada. His ancestors were originally Hugenots in France who spelled their name "Marcial", and ultimately coming to the New World. Mr. Marshall's great, great grandfather was a noted Methodist minister in Canada and his two brothers, one recently deceased, occupied important pulpits of the same denomination in Canada.

Mr. Marshall's boyhood was spent in St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada. He attended the public schools of that place and in June, 1896, graduated from the Collegiate Institute in St. Catherines. Upon leaving school he selected banking as his vocation and continued in that until he left Canada.

In November, 1902, he moved to Ithaca, N. Y., identifying himself with the Ithaca Wall Paper Mills. In September, 1903, he moved to Glens Falls, N. Y., taking a position with the Imperial Wall Paper Co., of that place, and has every since been connected with that company and its affiliated corporations. During February, 1909, he was transferred to the William Campbell Wall Paper Co., Hackensack, N. J., where he has made his headquarters ever since.

On March 17, 1908, he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Marshall is Vice President of the following organizations: Lodi Trust Co., Lodi, N. J.; Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co., Hackensack, N. J.; Imperial Wall Paper Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., and Hobbs Wall Paper Co., Hackensack, N. J. He is also Director of the Plattsburgh Wall Paper Co., Inc., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Imperial Dyewood Co., Inc., Hackensack, N. J.; Underwood Paper Mills, Inc., Plattsburgh, N. Y., and for two years during 1915-'16 he was a Director of the Hudson Navigation Co., New York City.

Mr. Marshall is now the Treasurer and serving on the Executive Committee of the Wall Paper Manufacturer's Association of the U. S., and is a Director of the Manufacturer's Council of the State of New Jersey. He has served two years (1916-'17) as President of the Community Council of Hackensack, N. J., which served as a Board of Trade in that city. He has also taken an active interest in fraternal organizations, being

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a member of many branches of the Masonic order, and also the Hackensack Club, Union League Club of Bergen Co., Hackensack Golf Club, Oritani Field Club, and Canadian Club of New York.

During the War Mr. Marshall served as a member of the District Board, representing Bergen County, for Division No. 1, for the State of New Jersey in connection with the Selective Draft.

WILLIAM PARMENTIER MARTIN—Newark, (314 Sixth Ave.)—Jurist—Born in Virginia City, Nev., October 8, 1871.

William P. Martin was head and front of the Progressive movement in the republican party of New Jersey and an active worker for the cause until he went on the Bench as Presiding Judge of the Essex County Court.

Mr. Martin's first political position was as a member of the Common Council of Newark. For many years he was one of the most energetic influences in the chamber and for six years was President of the Board. He made himself a recognized force in the republican politics of the State, when what is known as the "New Idea" movement started in the party. The movement had its inspiration in the effort to overthrow Major Carl Lentz, Chairman of the local County Committee. It was alleged that Major Lentz had assumed and acquired autocratic power in the matter of making nominations in Essex county and also in directing the policy of the local party and so not only dominating in county affairs but also exerting an influence in state affairs. It was chiefly through Mr. Martin's efforts that the Colby revolt that eventually overthrew Major Lentz was organized for its successful campaign work.

The opponents of Major Lentz in the fall of 1906 put an entire local ticket in the field with Mr. Colby as a candidate for the State Senate and Mr. Martin among the candidates for seats in the Assembly. Mr. Martin organized the anti-Lentz canvass and threw himself with fiery energies in the effort to make it successful. Its triumph first in the nominating primaries and afterwards at the polls marked an epoch in the republican politics of the State. Having thus identified himself with the Progressive wing of the party, Mr. Martin was its consistent supporter to the end; and in the historical struggle between President Taft and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, for the republican nomination for the Presidency in 1912, he was the warm advocate of President Roosevelt's candidacy. It was in recognition of his progressiveness that Gov. Wilson named him to the Senate for County Judge of Essex.

Judge Martin is of an old New England family that came years ago to Union and Middlesex counties to settle. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and took a course at Columbia University Law School. In 1882 he entered the offices of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, in New York City; and after his admission to the New York Bar he opened an office for practice in the Equitable Building. When he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1893 he opened a branch office in Newark.

Judge Martin is a member of Lawyer's Club of Essex County, Lincoln Club of Roseville, Roseville Athletic Association, Bar Association of

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the City of New York, California Society of New York, University Club, Essex County Country Club, Newark Board of Trade, Republican and Lawyers Clubs of New York, and of several bodies in the Masonic Fraternity.

JAMES EDGAR MARTINE—Plainfield.—Farmer (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in New York City, August 25, 1850; son of Daniel W. and Anna Maria (Neher) Martine; married at Plainfield, in October, 1905, to Julia Edgar Rodman, daughter of Scott and Bessie Bayard (Lorillard) Rodman, of New York City.

James E. Martine was the first man in the East to reach the United States Senate, as the result of a popular referendum. He achieved his seat in the Senate under the Preferential Senatorial Law that antedated the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the popular election of United States Senators in all the states, and it was the crowning honor of a life devoted to the public service. Another of his distinctions—somewhat local—is that a large part of the city of Plainfield rests upon the farm his father owned and in the old homestead of which, known as Cedar Brook House and erected in 1717, Senator Martine still lives.

Senator Martine who is of French and German origin, was only thirteen years old when his father died, and the cares of his estate devolved upon the young man's shoulders. For thirty years he was engaged in practical farming on the property; but a large part of its area was eventually set off into city lots, and its sale brought him actively into the real estate field.

He found time, however, from his other occupations, to engage in public affairs, and, a forceful orator, was frequently called to the platform in the interest of the democratic party, with which he has always been associated. Even in the first Bryan campaign, when the democrats of the East revolted against the so-called "silver heresy" of the democratic National platform, Mr. Martine stood by the party colors, and was not only the warm advocate of Mr. Bryan's election but Mr. Bryan's close personal friend as well.

Mr. Martine's popularity made his name desirable for party uses, and he was frequently drafted from the ranks to run for political position. His party friends made him its candidate for various city offices. He was candidate for Congress four times and for county offices and upon one or two occasions for the gubernatorial nomination. But his independence made him not entirely acceptable to the ruling powers in the party, and the United States Senatorship is the only one of all for which he was named that he succeeded in achieving.

In the State Campaign of 1910 Mr. Martine's friends petitioned him to become a candidate, in the primary to be held under the Preferential Law, for the United States Senate and he entered the list. Some republicans were also candidates on the other side. Mr. Martine had an overwhelming lead on the democratic side; and, when the legislature of 1911 got together to ballot for a Senator to succeed John Kean, republican, Mr. Martine's

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claims were pressed upon the attention of the democratic majority. Before the preferential primary was resorted to, the understanding had been that, if the legislature were democratic, the seat in the Senate was to be given to ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark. Mr. Smith had not however gone into the primary, and Gov. Woodrow Wilson demanded that the democratic legislature pay respect to the expressed preference of the party voters and name Martine instead. After a bitter struggle, in which Gov. Wilson participated warmly, Mr. Martine was made the caucus nominee; and, at the joint meeting of the two Houses, elected to represent the State in the United States Senate for the six year term beginning March 4, 1911.

In the Senate, Mr. Martine served on eight prominent Committees, and the records show that only one other senator answered to as many roll-calls. He went to West Virginia as one of the Coal Miners Strike Commission and was active and influential in restoring peace and order among the rioting miners. He was generally a supporter of the Administration, but he refused to follow the President's lead in the movement for the repeal of the Panama tolls law, and on other occasions stood in opposition to some presidential appointments which he felt were more in the interest of the Trusts than of the people.

Senator Martine explained to the Senate as to the tolls' bill repealer, that in the previous session he had voted for the toll bill, that the platform of the Convention at Baltimore that had put Gov. Wilson in nomination for the Presidency had endorsed the bill, that the President himself had declared for it, in numerous speeches, and he regarded the repeal of it as against the best interests of the nation.

In the Fall of 1916 Senator Martine filed his petition, as a democratic candidate in the state primaries for re-election. Attorney General, John W. Wescott, filed a petition for senatorial support in the same primary. Mr. Wescott's candidacy had the tacit approval of the Federal Administration and of the democratic state organization, and the State press also largely supported Mr. Wescott. Senator Martine carried the primary by 30,000. On election day the democratic ticket, national and state, was overwhelmed by the republicans, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, (rep.) was elected to replace him.

Ex-Senator Martine is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

ADOLPH F. MARQUIER—Newark, (1041 S. Orange Ave.)—Pharmacist, Teacher. Born in 1878, in Easton, Pa.; son of Frank and Katherine (Waldmann) Marquier; married in Newark, on June 1, 1911, to Anna M. Hall.

Children: Frank A., born August 7, 1914

Adolph F. Marquier is the President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. He had spent three years in Baden-Baden, Germany, and lived in Easton for two years before he came, thirty-five years ago, to New Jersey to live. He was educated in the public schools of Newark and in

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the Newark Technical School, in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, and, in chemistry, by private tutors.

For ten years Mr. Marquier was Quiz Master of Chemistry, and for five years has been a teacher of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, in the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. He is President of the Alumni Association of the College.

Mr. Marquier has been prominent in the work of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and at its annual meeting in Lake Hopatcong, June, 1917, he was elected President of the Association.

JAMES GILBERT MASON, D. D.—Metuchen.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Jonesboro, Tenn., on October 31, 1841; son of Archibald G. and Lucinda Ryhand Mason; married March 6, 1872, to Sue Tyler, of Virginia, who died in 1875; 2nd, April 4, 1881, at Metuchen, to Anita G., daughter of Henry B. Hanschild and Irene Nichols Hanschild.

Children: Irene; James Gilbert, Jr. The former is a graduate of Wellesley College and now the wife of Rev. Arthur E. Harper, Missionary at Sharakpur, India; the latter, who married Irene Jaycox, of Marengo, Ill., is now in business in New York City.

The Rev. Dr. James Gilbert Mason is a prominent man in his church. Six times he has been a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and at one time was mentioned for Moderator of that body. He graduated from Williams College in 1863, with the degree of A. B., and in 1866 was given the degree of A. M., and three years later from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, with the B. D. degree. He was ordained, July 4, 1866, by the Third Presbytery of New York City. By the Presbytery of Nassau, he was installed as Pastor of the Woodhaven Presbyterian Church, now of Brooklyn, N. Y. Here he preached Sunday afternoons. At the same time he preached in the morning hour in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., as its first minister. He organized the Woodhaven Church. In 1867 he was called to the church at Jonesboro, his native town. Three years later he was recalled to Woodhaven. This call he was compelled to decline because of the need at Jonesboro. Here he preached for five years. He took part in the reconstruction period in Tenn. In 1872, he was called to the North Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C. After four years, and the death of his wife, he resigned the Pastorate and made an extensive tour of the Orient. Upon his return to America he was called to a church at Baltimore, and to Sedalia, Mo., and to Metuchen, this state. The latter call he accepted, and has been pastor there now for more than forty years, and is still vigorously active in pastoral work, holding an influence in the community.

Dr. Mason has been active in educational and civic affairs. During his seminary course, he was Principal, for a time, of the High School at Warren, Pa. He was called from this to close up the business of the

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United States Sanitary Commission in Tennessee. In 1864, he went with Sherman's army to Atlanta in the service of the same Commission. He was a republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln and Johnson, but joined the National Prohibition Party in 1912, and has been one of the most active workers for the Prohibition cause. He is a member of the National Prohibition Party Committee, also a member of New Jersey Prohibition State Committee. He was named on the Prohibition ticket for State Senator from Middlesex county in 1912, and made a stirring campaign. The following year (1913) he was nominated for Governor and his notable state-wide campaign gained a respectable increase for the Prohibition vote in the state.

In the National Convention of 1916 at St. Paul, Minn., his name was presented by New Jersey as her first choice as the nominee for the Presidency of the United States.

Dr. Mason was a candidate for Congress from the Third District, nominated by the National Prohibition Party, and endorsed by the National Party. He kept before the voters the Prohibition issue, going on to final victory now acclaimed through the land.

THOMAS L. MASSON—Glen Ridge.—Editor, Author. Born in Essex, Conn., on July 21, 1806; son of Thomas L. and Malvina N. Masson; married on October 24, 1883, to Fannie Zulette Goodrich, daughter of William Henry Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn. Children: He has two daughters and two sons.

Thomas L. Masson (Tom Masson) has been since 1883 the Literary and Managing Editor of "Life," New York City. He edited, besides, in 1904, a selection of "Humorous Masterpieces of American Literature," in 1905 issued a book of original verses entitled "In Merry Measure.' In 1906 came a collection of verse under the title "Humor of Love in Verse and Prose." He has also written a number of humorous novels. Among these are "Yankee Navy," (1899); "A Corner in Women," (1905); "The Von Blumers," (1906); "A Bachelor's Baby," and "Some Grown-ups," (1907), and "The Best Stories in the World," (1913), and "Best Short Stories," (1918).

Mr. Masson is a member of the Montclair Golf Club. For years he was President of the Board of Education of Glen Ridge, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Public Safety.

PAUL MATTHEWS—Trenton.—Bishop. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Glendale, Ohio, December 25, 1866; son of Stanley and Mary Ann (Black) Matthews; married to Elsie Proctor, at Glendale, Ohio, May 11, 1897; daughter of William Alexander and Elizabeth Proctor.

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Paul Matthews is the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, with jurisdiction extending over the lower end of the State, including Hunterdon, Somerset, and Union counties, and all the state to the South.

Bishop Matthews was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. (1880-1883). He graduated from Princeton University in 1887, the valedictorian of his class. He studied for a year at Princeton Theological Seminary in preparation for the Presbyterian ministry, but was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in 1888, and entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1890.

Dr. Matthews was made a Deacon in 1890 and ordained as a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church a year later. While he was still a Deacon, he officiated as Assistant at the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. After his ordination as a priest, he entered the Associate Mission in Omaha in charge of St. Paul's and St. John's Churches. In 1896, he became rector of St. Luke's Church, Cincinnati, and, in 1904, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in that city.

The Rev. Dr. Matthews was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Milwaukee in September, 1905; but he declined it and continued his ministry at St. Paul's Cathedral until he accepted a like ministry at the Cathedral at Faribault, Minn. While in that ministry, he acted also as a professor in the Seabury Divinity School. He was still in that relation when he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, at a Diocesan Convention held in October, 1914, and accepted. His consecration as Bishop took place January 25, 1915.

The Diocese of New Jersey was organized in 1785, but the first Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Croes, was not consecrated until 1815. The Diocese was divided in 1874—the present Diocese of Newark being separated as a new Diocese.

In 1890, Bishop Matthews received the B. D. degree from the General Theological Seminary, the D. D. degree from Seabury Divinity School in 1914, and from Princeton University in 1916, and the S. T. D. degree from the General Theological Seminary in 1915.

HUDSON MAXIM — Landing P. O. — Inventor (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Orneville, Piscataquis Co., Me., 1853; son of Isaac and Harriett Boston (Stevens) Maxim; married on March 26th, 1896, at London, England, to Lilian Durban, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Durban, (M. A.) and Mary Ann Durban, of London.

Isaac and Harriett Maxim had eight children—six sons and two daughters. Hudson was the fourth son and the sixth child. His parents were very poor, and he had no early educational advantages—not even an opportunity of learning his letters until he was nearly nine years old. He was scantily clothed and scantily fed and had no books and no schooling until he was able to pay for all such things himself with his meager earnings, working on farms, in stone quarries, and with pick and

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shovel, in brickyards. But, having an indomitable thirst for knowledge, he early determined to have a good education. He was able to learn almost anything with wonderful ease, and seldom forgot anything which he thought might be useful for him to remember.

He was soon able to teach town school, and then he got on much more rapidly. Finally, he attended school at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, where he paid particular attention to the sciences, especially chemistry. Even before he left school he was a facile writer. While yet a student at Kent's Hill, at the age of twenty-two, he formulated the hypothesis of the compound nature of the so-called atoms,—that all matter is one in the ultimate, and that all manifestations of force in nature depend upon the relative positions and massing and motions of ultimate atoms. His theory was published in the Scientific American Supplement in 1889, and has been proven true in its main essentials since the discovery of radiant matter.

Immediately after leaving school he engaged in the publishing business in Pittsfield, Mass. One of his publications, a book on penmanship and pen drawing, of which he was the author, was very popular. He sold by subscription nearly half a million copies. And thus, he had already done notable work in the fields of science, philosophy, art, and letters, before he became a world-famed inventor of weapons of war.

Notwithstanding his strenuously busy life during the past thirty years in the field of mechanics and invention, he has been a voluminous writer for newspapers and magazines on a wide range of subjects. He is the author of several important books, the most notable of which is the " Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language," published by Funk & Wagnalls in 1910. This book was the first to place poetry on a scientific basis and to give rules for its analysis and understanding and also for writing it. It was the first book to give a scientific definition of poetry. The book introduced seven new words into the language, three of which are in the New Standard Dictionary. Furthermore, the treatise is the first to show the specific use in language of the four properties of signs—loudness, duration, pitch and tone-color,—and that the forty so-called elementary sounds of the language are different tone-color blends; that we express thought by non-emotional sounds used arbitrarily as the signs of ideas, while we impress thought, manifest our emotion and stimulate and qualify the mind of the hearer for perception—that is to say, that we energize the hearer—by superimposing emotional tone blends on the arbitrary blends of meaning. This is one of the most important discoveries ever made in language, even if it be not the most important.

His two books, "Defenseless America," and "Leading Opinions, Both For and Against National Defense," published since the outbreak of the European War, are among the important books to which the war gave birth. The noted motion picture play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," was written upon his "Defenseless America." He sent out, free with his compliments, to leaders of thought throughout the country, to help the cause of national defense, more than a hundred thousand sets of these books.

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His book, "Dynamite Stories," contains some very vivid tales of experiences and adventures with all kinds of explosive materials.

Among Mr. Maxim's most noted naval and military inventions may be mentioned, process and apparatus for the manufacture of the multiperforated smokeless cannon powder, the first to be adopted by the United States Government and still in use; and Maximite, the first high explosive safely to be thrown from heavy guns at high velocity through heavy armorplate and exploded behind the plate by a delay action fuse. This explosive was adopted by the Government in 1901, after exhaustive tests at Sandy Hook. His safety delay action fuse, after still more exhaustive tests by the Navy Department, was adopted in 1908.

He spent more than $50,000 in conducting experiments with a new system of driving torpedoes by means of a new combustive material consisting of seventy per cent. nitroglycerin and thirty per cent. guncotton, called Motorite. The material is a dense, rubbery substance made into bars, seven inches in diameter, which are forced into and sealed in steel tubes, and these tubes are screwed into a combustion chamber, and ignited at one end. As the combustion is confined to the exposed end, the material burns at a perfectly steady rate, according to the pressure, which may be controlled to a nicety. Water is pumped into the combustion chamber, where it is instantly evaporated by being driven through a series of baffle plates by the flame blast. By means of this system more than twice as much energy can be placed in a self-propelled torpedo of the Whitehead type as can be developed by means of compressed air, even when heated as it escapes, and the heat of the gases used to evaporate water, according to the latest method. The expense of putting the system to practical use being too great for an ordinary private purse, and finding difficulty in getting the Government to appropriate the necessary money for the practical utilization of the system, Mr. Maxim sold it to the United States Navy for the sum of one dollar.

His inventions in smokeless powders, high explosives, fuses, etc., with the exception of Maximite, were sold to the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company, and the Government bought from that company. Mr. Maxim has been associated with the duPonts in an advisory capacity since 1898. In 1905 he sold them his invention, Stabillite, a smokeless powder which requires no drying, there being no volatile solvent employed in its manufacture. It has remarkable value as an emergency powder in time of war, for the reason that it may be fired as soon as made. Mr. Maxim also invented a process of manufacturing calcium carbide, now in general use, which he sold to the Union Carbide Company.

His invention, the "Game of War," is one of which he is very proud. This game is greatly liked and highly praised by Frank J. Marshall, the American chess champion, who teaches it at his chess divan in New York. It resembles chess, but typifies actual warfare more than does chess.

Mr. Maxim has experimented extensively in the production of new kinds of foods with a view to producing a better army ration than has heretofore been produced, and he thinks that he has accomplished this result in a food, which he calls Maximfeast. It is also equally well adapted to general household uses. He has recently constructed several

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laboratories at his place at Maxim Park on Lake Hopatcong, where he is conducting his food experiments.

In 1913, Mr. Maxim received the D. Sc. degree from Heidelberg University, Ohio, and the LL. D. degree from St. Peters College, New Jersey, in 1918.

CHARLES W. McALPIN—Morristown.—Capitalist. Born in New York City; son of David H. McAlpin.

Charles W. McAlpin is one of the heirs of David H. McAlpin who was one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in the United States and a liberal patron of the arts, and has succeeded to the care and management of many of the business enterprises in which his father was engaged when he died in 1901.

The elder Mr. McAlpin started a retail cigar business in Catherine Street, New York City, in 1836, and was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco on Avenue D. and Sixth Street. From these beginnings, the business grew to a magnitude that commanded the markets of the civilized world. David H. McAlpin was a director of the Union Theological Seminary from 1872 to 1901 and munificent endowments for the Seminary were among his other beneficences. A notable contribution to the Seminary is a collection of British History and Theology, embracing 10,000 titles, some bearing date before 1700. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a Fellow in Perpetuity, and in this state a Director of the First National Bank of Morristown. His estate, "Brooklawn," on the old Walker farm at Littleton, acquired in 1866, and his later estate, "Glen Alpin," at Hoyts Corner, four miles from Morristown, have long been among the garden places of that exclusive region.

JAMES JOSEPH McATEER—Kearny, (315 Kearny Ave.)—Publisher, Printer, Assemblyman. Born at Lisborn, Ireland, Nov. 6, 1873; son of John and Catherine (McNally) McAteer; married at Kearny, N. J., April 16th, 1900, to Agnes M. Burke, daughter of James and Maria (Griffin) Burke, of Kearny, N. J.

Children: Mary, born Feb. 10th, 1901; John B., born Nov. 6th, 1902; James, born Aug. 29th, 1904; Agnes, born July 10th, 1906; Regina, born Sept. 30th, 1908; Eugene, born July 25th, 1910; Kathleen, born June 18th, 1912.

When Mr. McAteer was one year old his parents moved from Lisborn, Ireland, to Johnston, Scotland, where they resided for one year and then came to America and settled at Paterson, N. J. Here, at the age of nine, Mr. McAteer attended St. John's Parochial School. In 1886, his family again changed its residence, however; this time to Kearny, N. J., and at that town, he attended night school for two years (1887-1889) during which time he also worked in a flax mill. Following this his studies

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in the public schools, he attended Coleman's Business College, evenings, for five years, and also availed himself of private teachers.

In 1908, he was elected councilman of Kearney for six years, and later accepted a position as secretary to Speaker Edward Kenny, of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1911, and to Speaker Leon A. Taylor in 1913. In 1918 he was elected to the Assembly and in 1919 was re-elected.

Mr. McAteer's club memberships are, Knights of Columbus, Elks, A. O. H., F. O. E., and the Printers Pressman Union.

His business address is 315 Kearney Ave., Kearney, N. J.

C. CURTICE McCAIN—Maplewood.—Transportation Association Chairman. Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on September 18, 1856; son of John Curtice and Sarah Ann Dailey (Bond) McCain; married at Newburg, N. Y., April 8, 1886, to Maria Bradley Shaw, daughter of Charles B. and Henrietta (Rodermond) Shaw.

Children: Curtice Shaw, born February 18, 1887; Harold Berrian, born July 18, 1891.

C. Curtice McCain is Chairman of the Trunk Line Association and an expert and author of recognized authority on transportation problems. He is of Scotch lineage and owes his education to the public schools and personal study and research. He entered the office of the Trunk Line Association in New York as a clerk in July, 1877. The Association was then in charge of Albert Fink. Later he became Chief Clerk and was associated with Judge Thomas M. Cooley, who acted as arbitrator in many traffic questions between the railroads.

When Judge Cooley was selected Chairman of the first Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887, he appointed Mr. McCain to the important position of Auditor of the Commission. He held that position until April 1, 1895 when he was selected by the vessel interests on the Great Lakes to organize their traffic association, and he held the office of Commissioner of the Association of Lake Lines, with an office at Buffalo, N. Y., until October 1907 when he was asked by the large Eastern railroads to return to New York to become Chairman of the Trunk Line Association with which he had begun his business career as a clerk in 1877.

Mr. McCain is widely known throughout the railroad world as an expert in matters relating to transportation rates and allied questions. His experience as an officer of the Interstate Commerce Commission and his close relations with the affairs of transportation companies have especially qualified him to meet the increasing activities imposed upon transportation men by reason of the many new and exacting laws and regulations governing the railroads. He has been associated with many of the large traffic and rate adjustment questions before the regulating bodies, and has written extensively on various phases of the railroad problem.

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Among Mr. McCain's publications are: "Compendium of Transportation Theories," "The Diminished Purchasing Power of Railway Earnings," "A Neglected Aspect of the Freight Rate Problem," "The Necessary Adjustment of Railway Rates," and numerous monographs, pamphlets and contributions to the press, magazine, etc.

Chairman McCain is a republican in politics and an Episcopalian in faith.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER—Rumson.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Newton, on April 28th, 1859; son of Thomas N. and Mary Louisa (Haggerty) McCarter; married at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Oct. 12, 1886, to Mary B. Peterson, daughter of Robert E. and Ellen (Deacon) Peterson, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children: George W.; Eleanor J.

Robert H. McCarter was the Attorney General of the State from May 15, 1903 to the Fall of 1908. In that position he succeeded his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, (q. v.), who had resigned to become President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. Appointed by Gov. Murphy to serve out Thomas N.'s unexpired term he was re-appointed upon its expiration by Gov. Fort. He is senior member of the firm of McCarter & English, with offices in the Prudential Building, Newark, and had been before he became Attorney General, as he has since he withdrew from the office, prominent in a large number of important litigations.

A Republican, Mr. McCarter has been active in the civic life of the State. His brother, Uzal H. McCarter, (q. v.)), is President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark; and the family is one that has long been noted in political and professional and financial affairs.

Mr. McCarter, who is of Scotch-Irish origin began his educational training in Newark. Attending afterwards the Pingry School in Elizabeth and going thence to Princeton University, he graduated from the University with the class of 1879; and the University, in 1904 conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. He took a course subsequently at Columbia College Law School, was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1882 and as counselor in 1885. When ready for business, he opened an office at Newark and entered upon the practice of his profession. The only official position he has ever held is that of Attorney General.

Mr. McCarter is a member of the University and of Princeton Clubs of New York City, the Essex Club of Newark, the Rumson Country Club of Rumson, the Nassau Club of Princeton, and the Automobile Club of America, (N. Y.).

THOMAS NESBIT McCARTER—Rumson.—Corporation Manager. Born in Newark, Oct., 1867; son of Thomas N. and Mary

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Louise (Haggerty) McCarter; married February 9th, 1897, to Madeleine G. Barker, daughter of George and Ellen Barker, of Baltimore, Md.

Children: Ellen George, born 1898; Thomas N. Jr., born 1899; Uzal Haggerty, born 1901; Madeleine Barker, born 1904.

The first forebear of the McCarter family of whom there is mention landed in Philadelphia in 1774, attested as a "single person, Protestant parents, County of Donegal, Ireland." He became a Commissary in the Revolutionary struggle and served under Wayne, Lamb and Hazen. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, till he was obliged to go elsewhere for health. Settling in Mendham he bought the iron works that had been established there. The works were swept away two or three times by freshets, and, finally forced into bankruptcy he was glad to be made the Clerk of Morris County.

Robert H. McCarter, his son, born 1793, was also County Clerk of Morris and afterwards in business in Newton. He became Judge of the Common pleas, sat on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and, in 1828, was elected one of the Presidential Electors whose votes made Andrew Jackson President of the United States. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Nesbitt, who came hither from the North of Ireland. Thomas N. Carter, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was a noted member of the New Jersey Bar, with a corporation practice so lucrative that, when Governors Olden and Ward successively offered him a seat on the Bench of the New Jersey Supreme Court, he declined it.

It was in his father's office that the present Thomas N. McCarter began the study of law. In 1891 he was of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter. He subsequently practiced alone. In 1896 Gov. Griggs appointed him Judge of the First District Court of Newark, but in 1899 he resigned. In the fall of the same year he was nominated as Republican candidate for the State Senate and was elected. His term in the State Senate expired in 1903. In 1901 he was made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee; and, first having a large hand in bringing about the nomination of Franklin Murphy for Governor conducted the campaign that resulted in Mr. Murphy's election. Gov. Murphy had scarcely been inaugurated before the Legislature entered upon the choice of a United States Senator to succeed the late Gen. Sewell; and Mr. McCarter was a prime factor in the campaign made in behalf of the selection of John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, for the distinction.

Gov. Murphy in 1902 appointed Mr. McCarter Attorney General of the State. In the following year, the trolley service was undergoing expansion. Mr. McCarter became interested in the enterprise; and through his energy succeeded in bringing nearly all the railway, gas and electric properties of the State under the control of one company. The success of his labors in that direction singled him out for the management of the consolidated corporations; and in 1903 he resigned the office of Attorney General to become President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The service has been extended under his management so that it takes in practically all the State, for electric power, lighting and transportation

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purposes. The annual report of the Corporation made in 1917 discloses gross operating revenues of the subsidiary companies of more than $47,000,000; 220 municipalities are served by the several companies..

Mr. McCarter is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Union National Bank of Newark and the Red Bank Trust Company of Red Bank. He was chairman of the War Board of the American Electric Railway Association and is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, University, Racquet and Tennis Club, and Princeton Clubs of New York, Carteret of Jersey City, Union League of Hackensack, Nassau of Princeton and the Rumson Country Club.

President McCarter is a brother of Uzal H. McCarter (q. v.) and of Robert H. McCarter, (q. v.).

UZAL HAGGERTY McCARTER—Rumson.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Newton, July 5th, 1861; son of Thomas Nesbit and Mary L. (Haggerty) McCarter; married at Newark, on Jan. 30th, 1889, to Jane Meeker Lewis, daughter of William G. Lewis, of Newark.

Children: Isabelle Young, born January 11th, 1891.

Thomas N. McCarter, father of Uzal H. McCarter had made the McCarter name a noted one in the professional history of New Jersey before the achievements of his three sons won new lustre for it. (vide Thomas N. McCarter and Robert H. McCarter). The elder Mr. McCarter was the contemporary, at the New Jersey Bar, of John P. Stockton, Frederick T. Frelinghysen, Robert Gilchrist, David A. Depue, Jacob Vanatta and Benjamin Williamson, and till he died, was a recognized leader among them.

The elder McCarter, who had practiced in Newton, moved to Newark in 1865, when Mr. McCarter was four or five years old, and opened an office there. Mr. McCarter's earlier education was acquired in the Pingry School and at the Newark Academy; and he graduated from Princeton, of the class of 1882. Soon after graduation he entered the New York banking house of Kidder Peabody & Co., one of the most important financial firms of the day in the country; and continued in that connection for five years. In 1887 he went with the Lombard Investment Co., a New York corporation particularly interested in Western farm mortgages.

In 1889 he formed, with the Fidelity Trust Company, the connection that has contributed so largely to its rise to first place among the financial institutions of the State. He had not been there long before he was made its Executive Manager, and he advanced through the offices of Secretary and of Treasurer till he became its Trust Officer. He was elected President of the company in 1904.

The Fidelity Trust Company has financed many of the larger industrial and commercial and business enterprises of the State for the past twenty years. One of its notable energies was to assist in the establishment of the Public Service Corporation, which controls the gas and electric

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light and power plants, and the trolley service, all over the State. Since Mr. McCarter's election as President the resources of the Trust company have amounted to $31,000,000. The sale of its Prudential stock at the time of the mutualization of that company contributed $7,500,000 to its resources.

Amid his labors in the Fidelity Presidency, Mr. McCarter has found time for active participation in the life of the community. He was a dominating force in the Newark City Committee of 100 that arranged the City's recent celebration and its 250th birthday; and in most of the large functions in which the city and the people of Newark have been engaged Mr. McCarter has been called upon to take leading parts.

Mr. McCarter is a member of the University, Princeton and Bankers Clubs (all of New York), the Essex of Newark, Rumson Country Club, Essex Country Club and Nassau of Princeton.

SAMUEL McCOLLOM—Paterson., (618 East 26th St.)—Silk manufacturer. Born at Paterson, N. J., May 11th, 1857, son of Samuel and Letitia (Morrison) McCollom; married at Paterson, N. J., on September 6th, 1883, to Margaret M. Stewart, daughter of Thomas A. and Margaret (Orr) Stewart, 2nd. of Paterson, N. J., on April 18th, 1901 to Margaret M. Doremus, daughter of Aaron B. and Mary E. (Allee) Doremus.

Children: Mrs. B. L. Wharton, born July 13th, 1884; Vivian C., born March 22nd, 1902.

Samuel McCollom is a descendant of the Scotch-Irish stock.

Most of his education was obtained through personal persistance and struggle. He attended the old Plank Road School (now School No. 3) of Paterson, N. J., from 1862-'68, but was forced to leave at the age of eleven on account of death of his father, and begin employment in the silk industry. Not discouraged, however, he later attended evening school, during the winter of '69-'70-'71 at Col. Berry's private school.

He began his industrial career as a boy of all work and learned the silk trade step by step until he mastered the complete branches of the silk industry.

In many silk strikes and labor disputes of Paterson, Mr. McCollom was chosen as a representative of the manufacturers to present their case, notably in the great I. W. W. strike of 1913.

He has also been active as a leader in the church life of Paterson, and especially in that of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church. At present he is President of the board of trustees, and superintendent of the Bible School of the aforementioned church as well as being chairman of the Layman Missionary Movement of Paterson and vicinity.

He is also president of the Y. M. C. A. of that city, member of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America, Vice-President of the Broad Silk Manufacturers Association of Paterson, N. J., chairman of the Community Labor Board, and also a member of the Chamber of

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Commerce. He is head of the McCollom and Post Silk Company with Mills at Paterson, N. J., Nazareth, Pa., and at Allentown, Pa.

Mr. McCollom's business address is 28 Paterson street, Paterson, N. J.

WALTER IRVING McCOY—East Orange.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Troy, N. Y., on December 8, 1859; son of James and Cornelia (Beach) McCoy; married on October 17, 1888, to Kate Philbrick Baldwin, daughter of Daniel H. and Kate Philbrick Baldwin, of New York City.

Children: Percy Beach 2nd, George Baldwin, Philbrick, Catherine Baldwin, Eleanor Holman.

Walter I. McCoy is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (Washington) by appointment of President Wilson. He had previously been a part of the political life of the State and of his locality. He was a member and Vice President of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1904-1908, and represented the Eighth New Jersey District in the 62nd Congress of the United States (1911-1913) and the Ninth District in the 63rd Congress (1913-1915.)

Justice McCoy's father was born in Sussex county and his mother in Morris county, where their respective families had lived for several generations. Justice McCoy attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Princeton University for two years. He graduated from Harvard in 1882, receiving the A. B. degree, and from the Harvard Law School with the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. He was admitted in 1886 to practice at the Bar of the State of New York and followed his profession in the City of New York until his appointment to the Bench of the District of Columbia Court.

Besides his congressional and judicial activities Justice McCoy has acted as a delegate to many state and county conventions; and, while he lived in South Orange, was one of the Village Trustees. He has been Director of the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities and of the South Orange Free Library. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New Jersey and was its President in 1910 and 1911. He is also a member of the Harvary Club of New York and the Bar Association of New York, and the Cosmos and Washington Golf and Country Clubs of Washington.

While Justice McCoy's New Jersey legal residence is in East Orange, his official duties make it necessary for him to live in Washington.

THOMAS FRANCIS McCRAN—Paterson, (305 East 37th Street).—Lawyer, Banker (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Newark, November 2, 1857; son of Thomas McCran; married at Passaic, June, 1916, to Frances C. Martin.

Children: Frances Abby, born Dec. 15, 1918.

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Thomas F. McCran has been Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of the State Senate from Passaic county. His father served in the Passaic County Board of Freeholders for several years, was County Inspector of Roads, in 1900 member of the House of Assembly and is at present Superintendent of Weights and Measures in Paterson. Senator McCran therefore came to the life of the Community with an inbred aptitude for public affairs.

Mr. McCran began his education in the public schools of Paterson and completed it at Seton Hall College, South Orange, where he graduated in June of 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and was given the degree of L. L. D. on June 13, 1917, by the same college. He read law in the office of ex-Senator William B. Gourley in Paterson and was admitted as an attorney at the November term of 1899, becoming a counselor at the February term in 1911. He spent eleven years in Senator Gourley's office; but, just before he was elected City Attorney of Paterson in November, 1907, he opened an office of his own. He held the city office until 1912 when he resigned.

The republicans of Passaic county in the campaign of 1909 named Mr. McCran as one of their candidates for the House of Assembly, and he was elected, and again in 1911 and 1912. In 1911 the republican minority of the House named him for floor leader; and in 1912, when his party was in control of the House, he was made Speaker, the democrats naming no candidate against him. As Speaker he made many important changes in House procedure, that made for its efficiency and which have since been followed. Before the expiration of his term, the republicans of the county put him in nomination for the State Senate. The Progressives split the republican vote of the county by putting in the field a candidate who took 7,000 republican votes away from him, and he was defeated by Peter J. McGinnis, the democratic candidate, by 167 votes. In 1915 he accepted a nomination again against Senator McGinnis and defeated him by a plurality exceeding 8,000. The republican majority in the Senate of 1917 made him leader on the floor. He was President of the Senate in 1918, and acted as Governor of the State at various periods during that year. He was appointed Attorney General of New Jersey by Gov. Edge, on Jan. 14, 1919, for a full term of five years.

Attorney General McCran is President of the Franklin Trust Company of Paterson, and is connected with several clubs.

THOMAS McEWAN—West Hoboken, (1127 Summit Avenue.)—Lawyer; Banker. Born in Paterson, on February 26th, 1854; son of Thomas and Hannah (Ledget) McEwan.

Thomas McEwan is President of the Highland Trust Company in West Hoboken. For a long time he was Secretary of the Hudson County Republican Committee, served in 1887-'88 as a tax assessor of Jersey City and as City Comptroller in 1905; was appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the district of New Jersey in 1892, and subsequently served as a member of the New Jersey State Assembly—being leader of the Republican ma-

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jority, in the State Assembly, a rare distinction for a member serving his first term—and for two terms as a Member of the United States Congress. He served also as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1892 and 1896.

Isaac W. Scudder, Lewis T. Bringham and Mr. McEwan are the only three Republicans who have represented the democratic county of Hudson, in all of its history, in the House of Representatives in Washington. Mr. McEwan's political triumphs were the more notable because, while the county is presumed to be liberal on the liquor question, he has always been known as a steadfast temperance advocate. The nomination for a third term in Congress was at his disposal, but he declined it. William D. Daly, the democrat who succeeded him, carried the county by 12,000 majority, which disclosed a difference of 18,000 between the republican vote when Mr. McEwan ran and when Mr. McEwan did not run.

Mr. McEwan was educated in the public schools in Jersey City and was a civil engineer for a few years, then graduated from the law department of Columbia University with the L. L. B. degree, class of 1881. He practiced at the New York and New Jersey bars and at the bar of the United State Supreme Court, with offices both in the metropolis and in Jersey City, until he went into the banking business. In his professional work Mr. McEwan has been executor, guardian and trustee of many estates; and is President of the Hoboken Heights Land Co., and Treasurer of the Vienna Fancy Case Company and of the Weeman Company.

He is a member of the Union League (Hudson Co.), the New Jersey State Bar Association, New York City Bar Association, Hudson County Bar Association, Advisory Committee Young Women's Christian Association. President of the Hudson County Branch of State Charities Aid Society and a member of the Executive Committee Equal Franchise Society; also of the Scottish Rite Masons, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen, and the National Arts (New York).

PETER JAMES McGINNIS—Paterson.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Paterson, September 2, 1875; son of Lawrence and Mary E. McGinnis; married at Paterson, in 1909, to Gertrude C. Nolan, daughter of Michael and Caroline, Nolan of Paterson.

Children: Lawrence and John.

Woodrow Wilson, when Governor, went into Passaic county the night before the election of 1912, and made two speeches urging the people of the county to send Peter J. McGinnis, whom the democrats had put in nomination, to the State Senate of New Jersey. Mr. McGinnis defeated Thomas F. McCran, then Speaker of the House of Assembly, whom the republicans of the county had put up against him, and shares, with John Hopper, John Mallon, Christian Braun and John Hinchliffe, the distinction of being one of the few democrats who have carried that republican county in a campaign for a seat in the State Senate. In 1916 when he ran for re-election, Speaker McCran defeated him.

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At the sessions of 1913 and 1914 Senator McGinnis was majority leader on the Senate floor; and in 1915 was given the complimentary minority vote for President of the Senate. In 1914 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, on Municipal Corporations and Corporations and of the Joint Committee that arranged for the inauguration of James F. Fielder as Governor. He was active in promoting all of the Progressive legislation Governor Wilson and later Governor Fielder put before the Houses; and had charge, while they were pending in the Senate, of the movement for the passage of three of the "Seven Sisters" bills, regulating the corporations of the State. He was instrumental in promoting labor measures and conspicuous in his opposition to Local Option. In 1914 Governor Fielder appointed him a member of the Special Economy and Efficiency Commission, under acts by which the administrative State departments were reorganized in 1915. In 1916 he was appointed by Governor Fielder, a member of the Commission to revise and modify the election laws and was, by the Commission, elected its President.

Senator McGinnis asquired his education in private schools in Paterson and New York; and, while attending the New York Law School, made himself acquainted with the practice as a student in the office of Z. M. Ward of Paterson. He graduated from the Law School in 1898 with the LL. B. degree, and was admitted as an attorney in 1898 and as a counselor in 1901. Three years later he associated himself with John M. Ward; and under the name of Ward & McGinnnis they are still engaged in the practice of their profession in Paterson. In 1914, he was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner, by the Supreme Court.

WOOD McKEE—Paterson. (Fifteenth Avenue.)—Lawyer. Born in Paterson, November 10, 1866; son of James W. McKee.

Wood McKee, active in republican circles in Passaic county, has been a member of both Houses of the Legislature. His father, a Paterson business man, had been Sheriff of the county.

Senator McKee was educated in the public schools of Paterson and in Professor McManus's private school. He read law in the office of Judge Francis Scott of Paterson and was admitted to the Bar in 1888. He makes a specialty of real estate and Chancery practice.

Senator McKee began his political life in the Republican clubs of the county, in 1897 was elected to the House of Assembly and was re-elected in 1898. During the session of 1899, the republican majority of the House made him floor leader. Before the close of his second term in the Assembly—in 1900—the republicans put him in nomination for the State Senate, and he was re-elected in 1903, his services covering the legislative sessions between 1901-1906 both inclusive. On March 12, 1918, he was appointed a member of the North Jersey Water Survey Commission. Term expires March 1, 1921.

Mr. McKee is a member of the Hamilton Club, North Jersey Country Club, of Fabiola Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, F & A. M., Paterson Lodge of Elks, Silk City Conclave, No. 232, A.

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O. H. and of Garret Rock Council, No. 785, National Union. Falls City I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM McNULTY—Paterson.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, in January of 1829; son of Owen and Catherine McNulty.

A conspicuous figure in the religious, moral and civic development of Paterson for more than a half century the Very Rev. William McNulty, M. R., V. F., LL. D., holds the affection and esteem of citizens of the city, irrespective of denominational affiliations. He pursued his education in Donegal schools; and at the age of twenty-one, imbued with the desire to labor for souls in "The States," he came hither and was matriculated in St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., now known as Fordham University. Coming from a family distinguished for generations in the arts and sciences, he was graduated with high honors in 1853, pursued theology at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmetsburg, Md., and was ordained to the Priesthood on August 6, 1857, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

Father McNulty was assigned immediately to the new Seton Hall College at Madison, occupying the post of Vice President, Professor and Prefect of Discipline. Two years later, when Seton Hall College was transferred to South Orange, the buildings were used as a novitiate for the Sisters of Charity and the Academy of St. Elizabeth, and Father McNulty remained as chaplain. There he sowed the seeds of his future reputation of "Church Builder," in the erection of churches at Baskingridge and Mendham.

It was on October 23, 1863 that he was sent to Paterson as rector of St. John's Church, to labor in the only parish for English speaking people there. And there is scarcely any field of spiritual or humane endeavor that has not profited by his zealous efforts. At the time of his coming, there were but two Catholic edifices, St. John's and St. Boniface's, the latter for the Germans; to-day there are eight churches for English speaking people; seven for those of other nationalities, and, in the vicinity of Paterson, fifteen churches or chapels that owe their origin to the local parishes. In several instances, the churches were built by Dean McNulty himself.

Besides these, he founded a hospital, an orphanage, the Home for the Aged, a Home for Working Girls, club houses for men and women, and the Catholic population has grown from 6,500 to 43,000.

During the excitement that culminated in the popular demonstration at Trenton in 1893 against the excesses of what is known as the "Jockey Legislature" and which eventuated in the Anti-Gambling amendment to the State Constitution, Dean McNulty was a commanding and interesting figure. His address on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, after the populace had taken possession of it, was the feature of the oratory of the hour. He has attained national fame for his consistent fight against intemperance; he has been feared more than the entire police force by violators of excise

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laws. Until recently, when his advancing years demanded that he cease his activity, he was identified with every movement calculated to advance the moral and civic welfare of the community.

WILLIAM RALPH MEAKLE—Paterson. (36 Eighteenth Ave.) —Banker. Born in Paterson, 1868; son of George and Sarah A. Meakle; married at Paterson, on June 5, 1892.

Children: Cadance, born February 5th, 1896; Roderic, born January 2, 1902.

William R. Meakle is M. W. Grand master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons in New Jersey. He went into Haledon Lodge in 1899, served as Master of the lodge in 1907 and was elected to the position of Grand Master of Masons in New Jersey in 1916.

Mr. Meakle began his business career with the Paterson Savings Institution when he was eighteen years of age and is now its Secretary. He was one of the first promoters of the establishment of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce and has been its Treasurer since its inception. He is also President of the Paterson Orphan Asylum Association.

Mr. Meakle's daughter Cadance is a musician whose work has been much praised by the "Musical Leader."

CLARENCE GARDINER MEEKS—Woodcliff, (3 32nd St.)— Merchant. Born at Town of Union, N. J., July 14th, 1880, son of Hamilton V. and Euretta E. (Gardner) Meeks, married Oct. 5, 1902, to Lillie Bennett, daughter of William R. Bennett of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Clarence Gardner, Jr., Jan. 1st, 1908, Elizabeth Evelyn, Dec., 23, 1905, Hamilton, July 10, 1902.

Clarence Gardner Meeks is a descendant of Joseph Meeks who was a prominent citizen of New York City prior to the American Revolution, his name appearing on the poll list of the electors in 1761. This ancestor's three sons, John, Joseph and Edward all fought in the Revolution. The first mentioned held the rank of Captain and married Susana Helena Maria de Molinars, of an old French Huguenot family, owning only a country place at Morristown, N. J., adjoining Washington's headquarters, his wife acted as interpreter for Washington and Lafayette during their stay there. As a reward for his services, Captain Meeks was granted land near Syracuse, N. Y., which his descendants have never claimed.

Joseph Meeks, Jr., the second son, at the age of twelve assisted in tearing down the British flag from the top of a greased pole erected in Battery Park, New York City. Subsequently he was a soldier in the War of 1812. Later he was one of the founders of the original Tammany Society, from which Tammany Hall has sprung. He married a

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daughter of Colonel Van Dyke, an officer of the Revolution and a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families in New York.

Mr. Meeks attended the Union Hill Public School from 1888 to 1891 and at the end of that time entered Mrs. McFarlane's School in Hoboken, He later in 1894 took studies in Columbia Institute, New York City, and upon leaving this institution in 1896 entered Dwight School at New York City, from where he graduated in 1898 when he became a student at Columbia University in the class of 1902.

During his early career, Mr. Meeks served as a member of several Grand Juries, both county and federal. He was a candidate for the Assembly of 1908 and Vice Chairman of the Republican County Committee for several years.

At present Mr. Meeks is vice-president of the Gardner & Meeks Company of Union Hill, N. J., treasurer of the Woodcliff Land Improvement Company, North Bergen, N. J., as well as being a director in both these concerns, and also in the Hudson Trust Company and the Union Automobile Company. He is also connected as a member of the Board of Managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Lumberman Association, the Hudson County Park Commission, and formerly from 1910 to 1915 was a member of the State Board of Geological Survey of the State of New Jersey.

During his life he has always taken great interest in public and patriotic enterprises. While this country was at war with Germany he served as Federal Food Administrator of North Hudson, was chairman of the North Bergen Committee in the third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loan Campaigns, and also took an active part in the Red Cross, United War Work, and other drives of this kind.

Mr. Meek's memberships in organizations of a business order include, the Labor Committee of the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Hudson County Building Material Dealers Association, of which he served at different times as President and Treasurer; the Building Material Exchange of New York, and the Hudson County Retail Lumberman's Association, of which he was formerly president. He is also a member of the Council of Christ Hospital of Jersey City.

His club memberships are New York Club, N. Y. City; Columbia University Club, N. Y.: Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J.; Down Town Club, Jersey City, N. J.; Carteret Club, Jersey City, N. J.; Sons of the Revolution, N. Y.; member and vice-president of the Lumber Trade Golf Association, Lincoln Association, Jersey City, N. J.; Mystic Tie, and Lodge No. 123, F. & A. M. He is also a 32nd degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonary Valley of Jersey City, N. J., and of the Salaam Temple, Newark, N. J.

His business address is 212 Union Street, Weehawken, P. O., N. J.

SPENCER MILLER South Orange.—Engineer; Inventor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Waukegen, Ill., on April 25, 1859; son of Samuel Fisher and Charlotte (Howe)

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Miller; married on January 1, 1884, to Hattie M. Ruggles, daughter of Willard G. Ruggles.

Children: Mrs. Marguerite Miller Grannis; Spencer, Jr.; Helen; Emerson.

Of Spencer Miller's mechanical inventions, that for which he is most widely known, is of a marine cable way that makes it possible to transport coal from ship to ship under headway at sea. The invention was born of the difficulty the Federal Government experienced in coaling its ships during the Spanish-American War. Originally a machine with a capacity of fifteen tons an hour, it has been improved until its capacity is eighty tons an hour. It is in use in the navies of the United States, Russia, Britain, Japan and Italy. Another device of Mr. Miller's has increased the facilities for the broad-side coaling of ships in harbor from twenty-five tons per hour to one hundred tons per hour.

A second of Mr. Miller's important inventions is the Breeches Buoy cableway, an apparatus which has been adopted by the United States revenue cutter service. The buoy cableway apparatus is equipped with an automatic steam reel which takes in and "pays out" the suspended hawser as the ships approach or separate; and by its use a ship can rescue passengers from any other ship in the heaviest sea. He is now a member of the Federal Naval Consulting Board, being Chairman of its Committee in Life Saving.

Mr. Miller's technical education was acquired at the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1879. After acting as a special tutor in mathematics in Amherst College for a time he became a draftsman for the Link-Belt Machinery Company; and there his mind turned towards the mechanical problems that have since interested him. Before long he had designed a number of rope drives as well as a novel arrangement for handling merchandise by continuous systems of conveying; and he soon afterwards found a means of equalizing the grip upon pulleys of different diameters by varying the angles of the grooves. Connecting himself, a little over thirty years ago, with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., of New York, he developed a new overhead cable carrier system that is now used in various parts of the world in constructing United States fortifications, dams, filtration beds, sewers, etc. Thomas A. Edison was the first patron of this device; it was installed for use at Panama in the construction of the Gatun locks. A long-skidding cable way he devised for the taking of cypress logs out of the swamps of Louisiana, is now employed in the forests of not only the South but of those as well, in the states of the North and in Canada.

At his home town Mr. Miller is greatly interested in civic work such as establishing public libraries, parks, playgrounds, parkways, etc. He is a member of the Essex Co. Mosquito Extermination Commission and widely known as the "Father" of the Anti-Mosquito Movement in New Jersey; and his public spirit has led to his call of local public positions.

Mr. Miller is Vice President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and member of council of Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He is a member of the Engineers'

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Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., University Club, Washington, and of numerous smaller organizations.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS—Morristown.—Lawyer. Born at Morristown, July 22, 1858; son of Alfred and Katherine Elmer (Coe) Mills. Never married.

Alfred Elmer Mills received his early education at private schools in Morristown and at Trinity School, a military school, at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, New York, and graduated with honors from Princeton University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1882 and of A. M. in 1885. He read law in the office of his father, Alfred Mills, and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1886 and as a counselor in 1889, becoming associated with his father in the practice at Morristown. He is counsel for the Town of Morristown from 1892 to 1894, and Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county from 1898 to 1903, when he was made Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county, serving until 1913. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Morristown.

Judge Mills is a member of the Board of Managers of the Morris County Savings Bank, a Director of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, President of The Washington Association of New Jersey and by Governor Fort's appointment was a member of The Washington Crossing Commission in 1910.

Judge Mills is a member of the Board of Managers of the Morristown Library, one of the Trustees holding the title to the Morristown Green, a Vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Morristown and for many years Treasurer of its Building Committee. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and the Bar Association of Morris County, at one time its President.

Among his clubs are the Morristown, the Morris County Golf, the Morristown Field, the Princeton Club of the Oranges and the Princeton Club of New York.

During the war with Germany Mr. Mills has been very active as Government Appeal Agent for District Number 1 for Morris County as well as serving on Various Liberty Loan and Red Cross Campaign Committees. He was chairman of the Morristown Committee of the Associate Members of the Legal Advisory Board during the War and was also one of the Four Minute Speakers, for a short time, before becoming Government Appeal Agent.

BLOOMFIELD HOLMES MINCH—Bridgeton.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Bridgeton, on October 10, 1864; son of Francis B. and Elizabeth H. (Tice) Minch; married on December 30th, 1886, to Nellie Rabeau, daughter of An-

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drew and Mary Rabeau, of Camden, (died January 5, 1896); 2nd, on December 15, 1906, to Marion Kenney, daughter of Michael Kenney, of Somerville.

Children: Robert F., born September 16, 1888; Oeleta E., born September 26th, 1891.

Bloomfield H. Minch has served Cumberland county in both the Houses of Assembly and State Senate, and in 1907 was President of the Senate. For five years later, he was a member of the State Board of the Equalization of Taxes. He is now devoting his attention entirely to his business engagements.

Senator Minch was educated at the South Jersey Institute which he attended from 1879 to 1883. His first nomination to the Assembly was given to him by the Republicans of Cumberland county in 1893, and, re-elected three times afterwards, he served in the Houses of '94-'95-'96-'97. In 1901 he accepted the republican nomination for the State Senate; and, re-elected in 1904 and 1907, was one of the efficient men of the Senates that sat in Trenton between 1902 and 1910. His appointment as a member of the State Board for Equalization of Taxes came from Gov. Fort in 1910. Mr. Minch's connection with the Senates of previous years assured the confirmation of his nomination as soon as Gov. Fort submitted his name, and he served until 1915.

Interested in the great work of conservation of the natural resources of the State, Senator Minch was the pioneer in championing and presenting legislation in 1902 which laid the foundation for the legislation that has followed, creating the various conservation boards that have since taken up the work of conserving the timber lands and the water sheds of the State. He is also author of the legislation which provided the fire lines for the protection of the timber lands along all railroad tracks, and which has had been effect of preventing the vast waste that had previously been created by the fires caused by locomotive sparks. He also shaped much of the Present corporation legislation, being for years Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and also provided the unique charter acts for second class cities with populations of under 20,000, which were the foundation for the Commission form of government that came with the Walsh Act., State Control of the oyster industry of the State is also the pioneer work of Mr. Minch. In politics, he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated William McKinley at Philadelphia in 1900, and was also an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1908 and 1916.

Senator Minch is President of the Bridgeton Gas Light Company, of the Parker Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, of the North Bridgeton Land Company, and of the Cumberland Building and Loan Association and Vice President of the Bridgeton National Bank. He is connected with the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Cohansie Country Club of Bridgeton and Welcome Council Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a member of Elks Lodge 733, of Brearley Lodge of Masons and of Cohanzie Lodge I. O. O. F.

JAMES F. MINTURN—Hoboken, (630 Hudson Street.)—Jurist, (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Hoboken, on

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July 16, 1860; son of John and Anna Minturn; married at Hoboken, on November 15, 1890, to Annie C. Foley, (died January 10, 1893);—2nd, Minnie T. Foley, both daughters of Timothy T. and Margaret A. Foley, of Hoboken.

Children: Franklin and Geraldine.

James F. Minturn has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1907, and has been previously a Circuit Court Judge. He had represented Hudson county in the State Senate, was one of the organizers of the State Charities' Aid Association, the Hudson County Bar Association, the Free Public Library of Hoboken and of the Red Cross Society, of which he is President; also assisted in the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and was its counsel for several years.

Justice Minturn was educated in the public schools of Hoboken and at the Martha Institute. While at college, his health failed, and he completed his studies under the tuition of Professor Louis Barton, of Rutgers College. He graduated from Columbia College Law School with the degree of LL. B., and read law in the offices of Ogden & Niven, in Hoboken. He was admitted to the New York Bar as an attorney and counsel and also to the New Jersey Bar and the Bar of the United States Supreme Court.

From 1884 until his appointment on the Circuit Court Bench, Justice Minturn was Corporation Counsel of Hoboken. Among the important litigations in which he represented the city was that over the ownership of the river front, in the United States Supreme Court, to which the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co., the German steamship companies and the Lackawanna and Pennsylvania railroad companies were parties. In his private practice, among other prominent cases, he appeared as counsel for the late Henry George in the contest for the bequest in John Hutchin's will to promote the circulation of Mr. George's work. That case went to the Court of Errors and Appears before Mr. George's claim was finally sustained.

Justice Minturn's appointment to the Circuit Court in 1907, came from Gov. Stokes; and it was upon Gov. Fort's appointment that he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon the expiration of his term in 1914, Gov. Fielder re-appointed him. His new term will expire in 1921.

When the proposed judiciary amendments to the State Constitution were pending, Justice Minturn contributed an article to the "New Jersey Law Journal" designed to enforce his contention that they were not sufficient for the relief of the courts. He also contributed an article on "The Iniquities of the Tariff" to Belford Magazine; and he has contributed political articles to magazines and newspapers. In recognition of his scholarship, Seton Hall College in June of 1908, conferred the LL. D. degree upon him. Justice Minturn was, from 1884 until its amalgamation with the Fourth, Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment of the National Guard; and, honorary member of the De Long Guards of Hoboken, has always taken an active interest in military affairs, qualified as an expert marksman and won several medals on the Sea Girt ranges. He has been President of

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the First National Bank of Guttenburg and Vice President of the Ocean County Trust Company.

JAMES FRANCIS MOONEY—South Orange.—College President. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 19, 1864; son of Bernard and Anna Mooney.

James Francis Mooney is President of Seton Hall College; and under his administration the College has attained a success unprecedented in its history. The number of students has been doubled; many endowments have been received; and new dormitories, of the value of two hundred thousand dollars, have been added to the buildings.

Dr. Mooney studied at St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, until 1881, entered the Sophomore class of Seton Hall College in the latter year and was graduated from Seton Hall with the class of 1884. He took a course of Theology at Genoa, Italy, and was ordained to the Priesthood in that city in 1889. There also he received from the College of St. Thomas Aquinas the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Occupied with parish work from 1889 to 1901, he became a Professor at Seton Hall College in the latter year, and was appointed its President in 1907. In 1908, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Mary's College, Emmetsburgh, Md., and again in 1914, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Dr. Mooney enjoys a reputation for scholarship of a high order. His writings include addresses, articles on ecclesiastical jurisprudence, and a commentary on the pontifical decree, "Ne Temera."

DANIEL McFARLAN MOORE—East Orange, (510 Park Ave.)—Electrical Engineer and Inventor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Northumberland, Pa., on February 27, 1869; son of the Rev. Alexander Davis and Maria Louisa (Douglas) Moore; married on June 5, 1895, to Mary Alice Elliott, of New York City.

Children: Dorothy Mae, born 1900; Elliott MacFarlan, born 1902; Beatrice Jean, born 1912.

D. McFarlan Moore's earliest paternal ancestors settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, before the Revolutionary War. His Grandfather was a "powder monkey" at the storming of Fort McHenry, where the Star Spangled Banner was written, and his great-grandfather was captain of one of the guns. Every male member of the family was enlisted in the army. "The powder monkey" became editor of the old "National Intelligencer," of Washington, D. C., and was closely associated with the early history of the United States. He was Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows. His son, the Rev. Alexander D. Moore, the inventor's father, was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and an uncle, Col. William G. Moore, was the Pri-

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vate Secretary of President Andrew Johnson. Among his maternal ancestors were Sir Arthur Johns and the Earl of Gray. His great great grandfather was Col. Archibald Orme, a member of Gen. Washington's staff.

Mr. Moore was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, the Moravian Parochial School, Ulrich's Preparatory School and Lehigh University. He entered immediately into the employ of the United Edison Manufacturing Company, and for four years was in close touch with many of the largest early electric light installations on both land and sea. He also had charge of the installation and trial cruise of the first war vessel to be steered by electricity. He told of his experiences in an article published in Frank Leslie's Magazine in 1893. In 1894 he organized the Moore Electrical Company and later the Moore Light Company, and was Vice President and General Manager of both companies for eighteen years, at the end of which time the Moore Light interests were absorbed by the General Electric Company.

Mr. Moore early developed an absorbing interest in inventions. His first patent was granted to him in 1893, and since that time more than 100 additional inventions have been patented in the United States as well as in most all other civilized countries. For over 25 years he has been continuously active in a variety of ways that have been interesting to the public. A large number of his technical articles have been published, and he has presented to various scientific societies and colleges, many papers which have been translated into foreign languages. For many years he has been interested in the production of electric light by the flow of electricity through various gases, not through solid wires as in the case with the ordinary incandescent electric lamp.

Mr. Moore is widely known because of his having exhibited the Moore Light in its various stages of development at many electrical shows, and of his numerous scientific lectures in various parts of the country before such bodies as the Brooklyn Institue of Arts & Sciences, National Electric Light Association, American Electro-Chemical Society, Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University, etc. Moore Light Companies were organized in France, Switzerland and Russia.

In 1893, Mr. Moore contributed to the transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a paper on "A New Method for the Control of Electric Energy," and in 1894, "Cassier's Magazine" published his article entitled: "The Light of the Future," which was the first attempt to treat this subject in a concrete manner, and attracted wide attention. His paper in 1896, before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on "Recent Developments in Vacuum Tube Lighting," excited much comment, so that a few months later, the "Moore Light" became the object of principal interest to thousands at New York's first Great Electrical Show at the Grand Central Palace. During the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden, in 1898, the "Moore Chapel," lighted with vacuum tubes, aroused interest, as did somewhat similar exhibitions in Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Later the long glass tubes of the Moore Light came into general commercial use.

Among the modified forms of the Moore Light exhibited at the Electrical Show in New York in 1916, were a unit provided with Neon gas, and

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another using carbon dioxide gas, the color of the light of which is exactly the same as that of the best quality of daylight and it is therefore used as the standard of color values throughout the world, and is particularly valuable to the great textile industry. In 1910, he was awarded by the City of Philadelphia, through the Franklin Institute, the John Scott medal and premium, and in 1912, Sir William Ramsay, the world's greatest chemist, presented Mr. Moore, in recognition of his work, with a very valuable bottle of Neon gas, the element which he has discovered.

Mr. Moore is a member of a score of organizations and is a public spirited citizen. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member and past Chairman of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the New York Electrical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812 and is Vice President of Orange Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a republican and a Presbyterian elder and is interested in all local movements from the schools, local option, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, etc., to the Home Guard, and was New Jersey State Secretary of the 2nd Red Cross Industrial Drive during May, 1918.

Mr. Moore's office is at the General Electric Company, Harrison, N. J.

EMMA McD. MOORE (Mrs. W. G.)—Haddonfield, (257 Kings Highway West) Homemaker. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 5th, 1873; daughter of William J. and Anna (Mercer) McDevitt, married at Westmont, N. J., June 6th, 1901, to William Garrett Moore, son of Henry Dyer and Mary J. (Smith) Moore, of Haddonfield, N. J.

Children: Katharine, born July 9, 1902; Elizabeth, born June 20, 1904; step children—Helen, born June 3, 1897, and John Doughty, born May 14, 1898.

Emma McD. Moore (Mrs. W. G.), on her maternal side is a descendant from the same forebears as General Hugh Mercer, her great grandfather, David Mercer, of Blackburn, England, being a first cousin of General Hugh Mercer of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Moore spent her very early life in Philadelphia, where she was educated in the public schools. When, in 1884, her parents removed to Westmont, N. J., she continued her studies in the schools of that place and Philadelphia.

Despite the fact that she is the mother of four children and was kept busy rearing them, she also found time to take active interest in church and club work. From 1907-1917 she was secretary of the Woman's club, "Haddon Fortnightly," and is now vice-president of the same organ. She has been president of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield since 1910 and has also been chairman of the War Relief Committee of the same church since 1915. During 1917-1919, she was recording secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. At present she is also vice-president of the Haddonfield branch of the Needlework Guild. She is also a member of and a director

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of the West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, and a member of the New Century Club of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Moore's son, John Doughty Moore, although not nineteen years old, when the United States entered the World War, enlisted from the University of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1917, in the Ambulance service, training at Allentown, Pa. He is a member of Ambulance Corps Section 554, arriving in France January 12, 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the battle of Somne Pye Oct. 29, 1918.

DWIGHT WHITNEY MORROW—Englewood.—Lawyer and Banker. Born at Huntington, West Va., January 11, 1873; son of James E. and Clara (Johnson) Morrow; married on July 16, 1903, to Elizabeth Reeve Cutter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Children: Elizabeth, born 1904; Anne, born 1906; Dwight,Jr., born 1908; Constance, born 1913.

Dwight W. Morrow is a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, Wall Street, New York. He graduated from Amherst College in 1895, with the A. B. degree and from Columbia College in 1899, with the LL. B. degree. Entering the law office of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett in New York immediately after his graduation from Columbia, he was admitted as a member in 1905 and continued in that relation until 1914, when he retired to become a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co

Mr. Morrow is chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Charities and Corrections, and was Director of the War Savings Campaign for the State of New Jersey until July 11, 1918, when he resigned to go abroad on the American Shipping Mission. Mr. Morrow remained in Europe during the year 1918, serving part of the time as a civilian member of General Pershing's staff. For his services abroad in connection with the war, General Pershing, in the name of the President, awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service.

He is a Trustee of Amherst College, a Director of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, President of the Englewood Free Public Library and President of the Civic Association of Englewood. His club connections are with the University, Century, City, Metropolitan of New York and the Englewood Country.

JAMES H. MULHERON—Trenton—Keeper of State Prison. Born at New York City, 1854.

James H. Mulheron is descended of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of six, Mr. Mulheron removed with his parents to Jersey City, where he received his education in the public schools from which he graduated, and where he later obtained his training in the art of pottery.

At the age of twenty-four he changed his residence to Trenton where he became connected with the Cook Pottery firm as secretary and manager. After twenty-two years' service with this concern he retired in 1910, holding the position of manager.

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In 1886, Mr. Mulheron was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, and served three years in that body. While a member he is credited with having helped to re-organize the police department and inaugurate the patrol system, and also to have aided in establishing the fire department, park system, and electric lighting for the city.

In 1891, he occupied a seat in the Legislature, representing the former Second District of Mercer county. For five years he served as Tax Commissioner, and for a period of seven years, acted as chairman of the Republican county committee. He resigned from the latter office in Feb., 1917, when he was appointed, and accepted the position as principal keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, by Governor Edge, for a term of five years.

Mr. Mulheron's memberships in fraternal organizations are the Republican Club of Trenton, Carteret Club, Knights of Pythias, Brotherhood of the Union, Elks, and Fraternal Lodge of Masons and a member of Crescent Temple.

His office address is New Jersey State Prison.

FRANKLIN MURPHY—Newark, (1027 Broad Street.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Jersey City, on January 3, 1846; son of William Hayes and Abby Elizabeth (Hagar) Murphy; married at Newark, in 1868, to Janet Colwell, daughter of Israel D. and Catherine Gale (Hoagland) Colwell, of Newark. (Mrs. Murphy died in 1904.)

Children: Franklin, Jr.; Helen M., wife of William B. Kinney.

Franklin Murphy is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Murphy Varnish Company, one of the imposing manufacturing establishments of the country; has been Governor of New Jersey, and, at the Republican National Convention of 1908, received 158 votes for Vice President of the United States; has been a member for seventeen years of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, a delegate to five Republican National Conventions, and upon three occasions, pressed by his friends for a seat in the United States Senate; and is a veteran of the Civil War.

Governor Murphy's father was a distinguished layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first of his New Jersey ancestors came from Connecticut to Bergen county in 1766, and participated in the Revolutionary War. Gov .Murphy was educated at the Newark Academy but left school when only sixteen years of age to enlist as a private in Co. "A," Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The Regiment was engaged in nineteen battles—first with the Army of the Potomac and later with Sherman to Atlanta and the sea. Mustered out as First Lieutenant, after three years of service, at the close of the War, he entered the varnish business, and the Murphy Varnish Company is the sequel.

With a taste for public affairs, Mr. Murphy entered politics, and from 1883 to 1886 was a member of the Newark Common Council, President of

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the body in the latter year. In the Council he was chiefly instrumental in improving the lighting and paving conditions in the city. While he was still serving there he was elected to the House of Assembly, in 1885. From 1886 to 1889 he was a Trustee of the Reform School for Boys at Jamesburg. In 1901 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention for Governor and was elected over Seymour, Democrat, by 17,133 plurality.

Among the products of Governor Murphy's three year administration were the first primary law, the first child labor law, and the first law regulating ventilation in work shops, the tenement house commission act, an act establishing the Glen Garden Sanitarium for Tuberculosis patients, an act making the first appropriation for the erection of the Bordentown Industrial School for colored children, acts for the abolition of the fee system in state and county offices, one establishing a complete audit system of state expenditures and one compelling banks to pay interest on state deposits, from the last of which up to 1915 the state had realized $1,139,935.

The primary reform law was a particularly notable feature of Gov. Murphy's administration. The party organizations had been left free to pick their candidates as they saw fit: Interference with the machinery they set up to carry out their plans had the aspect of an interference with family affairs; and the legislature had yielded to the theory that the men of the parties had a right to go about the selection of their nominees in their own way. Governor Murphy's insistence, however, that their organizations had become an integral part of the state's election machinery and should be taken under state supervision resulted in the law, requiring that the primaries proceed with the election officers of the state in charge of the voting booths, which is the foundation stone upon which all the primary reforms made in later years in the nominating systems, rest.

Governor Murphy was made a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee in 1900. President McKinley had, two or three years previously, tendered him the Ambassadorship to Russia, but he declined it, though he later was appointed to represent the United States as Special Commissioner at the Universal Exposition at Paris. He has been as conspicuous in the civic life of the community as in its political life. A member of the Essex County Park Commission since 1885, the great system of county parks has been established at an expense of several millions of dollars, all over the county, during his service; and, when the Citizens' Committee of 100, appointed by Mayor Haussling for the preparation of a becoming six months' festive observance of Newark's 250th birthday, organized in 1915, he was made its Chairman and devoted much of his time to its successful labors.

Governor Murphy has been a Trustee of the Drew (Methodist) Theological Seminary at Madison, a member and at one time President of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, Chairman of the Republican State Committee for twenty years, and was the first President of the Newark Y. M. C. A. He is a member and was at one time President General of the Sons of American Revolution and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Cincinnati, and a Mason connected with Kane Lodge No.

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55, and Damascus Commandery No. 5. He is an LL. D. of Lafayette and Princeton.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, Jr.—Newark.—Manufacturer. Born at Newark, on November 29th, 1873; son of Franklin and Janet Colwell) Murphy; married at Chicago, Ill., on October 17th, 1908, to Harriet Alexander Long, daughter of Eugene C. and Harriet (Alexander) Long.

Franklin Mruphy, Jr., is President of the Murphy, Varnish Company, in Newark, which his father, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy (q. v.) founded and established. During his father's administration as Governor he was personal aide on the Executive's military staff with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Murphy began his studies in the Newark Academy in 1882, in 1888 went to Lawrenceville School and in 1891 entered Princeton University, graduating from there in 1895. After his graduation he became connected with the Murphy Varnish Company and for two years after 1896, was at its factory in Chicago. Returning to Newark in 1898, he continued his connection with the Company in various positions; and, when his father retired as President of the Company in 1915, the Directors elected Col. Murphy to succeed him.

Col. Murphy's club memberships are with the Essex and Down Town (Newark), the Union League (N. Y.), University (N. Y.), the Princeton (N. Y.), and the Somerset Hills Country (Bernardsville).

STARR JOCELYN MURPHY—Montclair. (20 Prospect Terrace.)—Lawyer. Born in Avon, Conn., on June 17, 1860; son of Elijah Douglas and Harriette Luceannah (Jocelyn) Murphy; married at Montclair, on June 9, 1887, to Julia Brush Doubleday, daughter of John Mason Doubleday, of Montclair.

Children: Helen, born June 19, 1888; Margaret, born November 1, 1889; Dorothy Hobart, born May 30, 1893; Julia Mason, born December 12, 1894; Elizabeth Whiting, born March 29, 1897; Starr Jocelyn, Jr., born January 27, 1899.

Starr J. Murphy is the personal counsel and representative of John D. Rockefeller in his benevolences. He is a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, and of the General Education Board, and a Trustee of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Mr. Murphy's father was a clergyman, and he traces his descent back to Dr. Comfort Starr who came to this country in 1635. Removing from Avon, Conn., to Brooklyn, Mr. Murphy lived there and in New York City before he came to Montclair in 1887, to make his home. He was educated at the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn and at Amherst College, and took a course in law at the Columbia University Law School. Upon his admission to the Bar of the State of New York in 1883, he began the practice of his profession there, and has since been identified with the Bar of that city.

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Since he came to the State of New Jersey to live, Mr. Murphy has interested himself in the public life of the community so far as his business and professional engagements permit. He was a member of the Town Council of Montclair from 1895 to 1897. He served as a member of the Republican County Committee for six years, and for two terms as President of the Outlook Club. He is at present a member of the Executive Committee and Treasurer of the Montclair Council of Defense.

Besides holding the organization relations already referred to, Mr. Murphy is a Director and Vice President of the American Linseed Company, Director and Vice President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Director of the Manhattan Railway Company, and is connected as director or officer in other business corporations. His club memberships are with the Montclair Athletic Club, the Whitehall Club of New York City, and he is connected also with the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon Fraternities.

C. EDWARD MURRAY—Trenton.—Manufacturer and Soldier. Born in Lambertville, on July 17, 1863; son of J. Howard and Wilhelmina (Solliday) Murray.

C. Edward Murray has, since the death of General Donnelly in 1895, been Quartermaster General of the State. Coming to Trenton with his parents, when he was two years of age, he was educated in the local schools, at the state Model school and at the Stewart Business College. When he was twenty years of age he became associated with his father in the mechanical rubber manufacturing business in Trenton, and in 1892 the sole proprietor of the establishment.

The republican City Council of Trenton elected him City Clerk in 1894 and he held the office until he declined further re-election in 1904. He was a delegate in 1900 to the National Republican Convention that re-nominated President McKinley, and to the Convention of 1904, that put Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for President.

His interest in military affairs has been as deep as that in politics. In December, 1885, he enlisted in Co. A, Seventh Regiment N. G. N. J. Five years later, Col. Skirn, then in command of the Regiment, made him its Paymaster with the rank of First Lieutenant. In June, 1895, he was commissioned as Captain. The act of 1899 re-organizing the National Guard retired him from service; but on March 8, Gov. Stokes appointed him Quartermaster General of the state and in the April following gave him the rank of Brigadier General.

SAMUEL VAN SAUN MUZZY—Paterson, (384 15th Ave.)—Merchant. Born at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 2, 1852; son of Henry and Elizabeth Van Houten (van Saun) Muzzy; married at Pat-

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erson, N. J., Jan. 11, 1876, to Lucy V. Halsted (deceased Sept. 2, 1902), daughter of William M. and Mary Thompson Halsted, of Paterson, N. J.; 2nd, at Passaic, N. J., Jan. 19, 1909, to Martha Moore (deceased Feb. 8, 1913), daughter of Thomas Martin and Sarah Wickham Moore, of Passaic, N. J.; 3rd, to Margaret M. Moore, of Sussex, N. J., Nov. 20, 1918, daughter of Dr. John and Ella Pellet Moore, of Sussex, N. J.

Children: Helen, March 24, 1877; Herbert T., June 18, 1881; Betsy Hamilton, September 25, 1910, and Martha Moore, Nov. 3, 1912.

Samuel Van Saun Muzzy is a descendant of John Muzzy who came from England in 1633. The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation. Amos Muzzy of the 5th generation was in the battle of Concord and Lexington and Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary War.

He attended private schools in Paterson from 1859 to 1861, and then entered the public schools of the same city, and graduated in 1864. From the end of that time to 1867 he took up studies in the Tallman Seminary of Paterson, N. J.

In 1867 he became engaged in business as a merchant in seeds, implements, and mill supplies, entering the store of S. A. Van Saun, his grandfather, remaining in his employ until 1873 at which time, in connection with Albert Van Saun, an uncle, they purchased the business—continuing it until 1884, at which time Henry and Edward H. Muzzy bought the one half interest from Albert Van Saun—and have continued the same ever since. The business has grown materially, having branched out in other lines.

From 1893 to 1897 he was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of New Jersey. Enlisted as a private in the Paterson Light Guard, Dec., 1879, which afterward became the 1st Battalion, N. G. N. J. He served successively as Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, having been retired with the rank of Brigadier General in Nov., 1897.

In 1912 he became president of the Board of Trade, which office he held until 1913. Was President of Board of Public Works in 1916.

Mr. Muzzy has taken an active part in politics and in 1912 was elector on the Roosevelt ticket.

At present, he is a Director in the Paterson National Bank, and the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., also elder in the Church of the Redemmer.

His club membership is the Paterson Hamilton Club.

Mr. Muzzy's business address is 136 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

HENRY J. NEAL — Phillipsburg — City Superintendent of Schools. Born at East Franklin, Pa., March 18, 1867; son of Edwin C. and Caroline (Sopp) Neal; married at Carlisle, Pa., on Sept. 5, 1894, to Grace A. Schuchman, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Pilkay Schuchman.

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Children: Elizabeth, Aug. 22, 1901; John Roger, Jan. 15, 1904.

Henry J. Neal's grandfather, Edward C. Neal, was born in Lancaster, Pa., where he spent his early life as a farmer; but during the greater part of his life he was mining engineer and coal operator in Schuylkill Co., Pa. Mr. Neal's grandmother was born in Lancanshire, England. His maternal grandparents were born in Carlsruhe, Germany.

Mr. Neal received his education in Kutztown Normal School, Pa., which he attended in 1885-1886, and in 1888 entered Dickinson College and was graduated in 1891.

Soon after completing his education Mr. Neal began teaching physics and chemistry in the Long Branch, N. J., High School, which position he held for nine years. He afterwards served as superintendent of schools at Lakewood and Bridgeton, N. J.

In 1904 Mr. Neal was elected treasurer of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association which office he held for nine years. He served as president of this organization for the year 1913 and at the close of his term he was elected secretary, which office he still holds. In 1918 he was chosen secretary of the National Federation of State Teachers' Associations.

Mr. Neal is now superintendent of schools at Phillipsburg, N. J., which position he accepted July 1, 1915.

JAMES NEILSON—New Brunswick.—Lawyer. Born at New Brunswick, on November 17, 1844; son of James and Catharine (Bleecker) Neilson; married in Berlin, Germany, on December 15, 1870, to Mary Putnam Woodbury, daughter of Isaac B. and Mary A. (Putnam) Woodbury.

James Neilson is of a family that figures in the early history of the nation and that is closely identified with the development of the middle section of the State. One of his forebears, James Neilson, came to New Jersey early in the eighteenth century, and, when he died at New Brunswick in 1783, was a member of the Colonial Committee of Correspondence. He was engaged in marine enterprises and had ships sailing to the West Indies, Madeira, Portugal, Belfast and other places. He was a large landowner at New Brunswick and one of the petitioners for the Charter that made New Brunswick a City in 1730; a Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Trustee of Princeton College.

Colonel John Neilson, (1745-1833), his nephew, was in active service in the Revolution as Colonel commanding the troops in the central and northern parts of New Jersey and as Deputy Quartermaster-General from 1780 to the close of the Revolutionary War. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress and to the Convention that framed the United States' Constitution in 1787 and a Rutgers College Trustee, 1782.

James Neilson, Colonel Neilson's son and father of the present James Neilson, was active in the foundation and management of the Camden & Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. He was

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Treasurer of the Canal Company for many years, and a Director of the Joint Companies until his death. With Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and James C. Van Dyke, he organized the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company in the early eighteen-forties. It was because Colonel Neilson's father, John, who was a physician, died young, that his brother made him a part of his family.

The present James Neilson has been interested in the civic and education al and business life of Middle Jersey. He has interested himself particularly in the development of his home city and devoted much time to efforts to improve its political and financial condition. He took part in the organization and subsequent development of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick and has also been a Trustee of Rutgers Colleg since 1886. His father, James Neilson, was a Trustee of Rutgers College from 1833 to the time of his death in 1862. Mr. Neilson is a graduate of Rutgers College, class of 1866, and of Hamilton College Law School, class of 1869. He has since devoted himself to the care of his affairs.

Mary Putnam Woodbury, the wife of Mr. Neilson, who died in 1914, is remembered for her beneficences and for her interest in the welfare of the growing youth of the town. She gathered thousands of children in her Boys' Clubs and Penny Savings Societies; and many New Brunswick men have found, in the provident habits acquired there, the secret of their subsequent success in life. Mrs. Neilson also organized, and from 1884 to 1902 managed, the New Brunswick Charity Organization Society, as well as the New Brunswick Free Circulating Library, the first in the state, and the New Brunswick Free Public Library.

Mr. Neilson's club memberships are with the University Club of New York, Rutgers Club of New Brunswick and the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

HENRY ERNEST NIESE—Jersey City, (32 Gifford Avenue.)—Sugar Refiner. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born on the Island of Fehmarn, Germany, on February 2, 1848; son of Emil Augustus and Marie (Matthiessen) Niese; married at Jersey City, on March 31, 1880, to Hattie Frances Moring, daughter of Augustus and Mary (Brainhard) Moring.

Children: Eva Niese Perry; Harriette E.; Henry E., Jr.; Charlotte F.; Benedictus E.; Alfred M.

Henry E. Niece was for many years the propelling factor in the sugar house in Jersey City, of Matthiessen & Weichers, which afterwards became one of the chief assets in the organization of the American Sugar Company, and he has been one of the Directors of the corporation. He was educated in the schools of the Island of Fehmarn, at the University of Kiel and at the University of Leipzig. Soon after his arrival in this country, in 1873, he came to Jersey City to take an important position in the sugar refinery there and continued in his relations with the company until it was passed over to the American Sugar Company, in which Company now he occupies the position of Chief Refiner.

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Mr. Niese is a Director in the First National Bank of Jersey City and a member of the Carteret Club in Jersey City, the Essex Country Club, the Morris County Golf Club, and the German and Chemist Clubs of New York.

Mr. Nieses's country home is at Morristown (Picatinny Road.)

LEWIS NIXON—Metuchen.—Shipbuilder. Born at Leesburg, Va., on April 7, 1861; son of Col. Lewis and Mary Jane (Turner) Nixon; married at Washington, D. C., in 1891, to Sally Lewis Wood daughter of Col. Lafayette Bawyer Wood and Margaret Robertson Wood, of Inverness, Scotland.

Children: Stanhope Wood, born in 1894, married to Doris Fletcher Ryer, in 1917. Grandson, Lewis Nixon, III, born Sept. 30, 1918.

Lewis Nixon has made his name known all over the world by his shipbuilding activities. At his yards, the Crescent, in Elizabeth, he constructed 100 vessels in five years. The Holland, the first submarine of the United States' Navy, was built there; this was followed by the building of seven more submarines. These were the beginnings of the United States Navy's submarine fleet. Mr. Nixon also designed, in 1890, the great battleship, Oregon.

Besides his residence in Elizabeth and Metuchen, Mr. Nixon has lived in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, London, Paris, St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) and Sebastopol. King George of England was one of his college mates while he was equipping himself, in part, at the Royal Naval Academy in Greenwich, England, for his life work; and in the course of affairs he has been received in special audiences by the Pope, King Edward II of England and the deposed Tzar of Russia, also the Presidents of Argentina, Chili, Panama, Gautemala and Costa Rica. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special service, under appointment of President Taft, to represent the United States at the Chilian Centenary in 1910; a Delegate, also by President Taft's appointment, to the fourth Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires and was made a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy by President Roosevelt, a Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition on appointment by Gov. Odell of New York and President of the East River Bridge Commission by selection of Mayor Van Wyck of New York City. He was also Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions at Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and Baltimore; and, when Richard Croker laid down his leadership of Tammany Hall in New York City, Mr. Nixon was named as his successor.

Mr. Nixon's family is of English and Irish descent. It can be traced from Warwickshire in England over to Ireland, in unbroken line to 1390.

Mr. Nixon attended the Academy at Leesburg, Va., studied subsequently at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and completed his educational training at the Royal Naval Academy in England where he was King George's college mate. He was a naval officer from 1879 to 1891, and for four years afterward Manager of the Cramp shipyards at Phila-

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delphia. Then he became the proprietor of the Crescent shipyards at Elizabeth.

Mr. Nixon is the founder and the President of the International Smokeless Powder Company of Parlin, this state, of the Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City and of the Nixon Nitration Work, Nixon, N. J. He holds the degree of Doctor of Science from Villa Nova University, is Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee, of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Fellow of the American Geographical Society and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Union, Lawyers, Press, New York Yacht and Brook Clubs of New York City; of the Metropolitan, and Army & Navy Clubs in Washington, D. C., the Union Club of New Brunswick, the Nordix Club of Warrentown, Va., the Richmond County Country Club, the Colonia Country Club, Atlantic Yacht Club and the Burgesses Corps of Albany.

Mr. Nixon's New York home is at 22 East 53rd Street. The post office address of his works is Nixon, N. J.

MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS—Morristown, (3 Altamont Court.)—Author and Lecturer. Born, in Boonton, March 16th, 1848; (deceased Sept. 14, 1918—See Vol. 1, 1917); daughter of Charles Bryan and Mary L. Kerr Nerris.

JAMES R. NUGENT—Newark, (756 Board Street.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Newark, July 26, 1864; son of James and Jane (Heary) Nugent; married at New York City, April 24, 1906, to Helena McMahon Field.

James R. Nugent is a graduate of St. Benedict's College, Newark, and Seton Hall College, South Orange. Mr. Nugent was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1893, and counselor in 1896. He was appointed City Counsel of the City of Newark in 1907, and served continuously in this office for eight years. This was the period of Newark's greatest growth. The City was almost entirely repaved, newly sewered, its water supply completed and a great dock system inaugurated. The legal requirements of these great works were looked after by Mr. Nugent.

Mr. Nugent has been a member of the Essex County Democratic Committee since 1890, was elected as Chairman in 1897, and held this office for several years. He was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1908 which office he held for four years. During his term the democratic party was successful in New Jersey for the first time in a generation and succeeded in electing Woodrow Wilson, Governor in 1910. Mr. Nugent has been a delegate to the Democratic National Conven-

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tions of 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916, and has always been prominent in party councils.

JOHN JOSEPH O'CONNOR, D. D., Rt. Rev.—South Orange—Bishop Catholic Diocese of Newark. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Newark, June 11, 1855; son of Thomas and Catherine (Farrell) O'Connor.

The Rt. Rev. John Joseph O'Connor, fourth incumbent of the See of Newark, received his primary education in St. James' School, Newark, and later attended the private school conducted by Mr. Bernard Kearny, in the same city. His college studies were made at Seton Hall from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1873. He spent four years in the study of theology at the American College, Rome, Italy, and one year in like studies at the American College, Louvain, Belgium, and was ordained to the priesthood on December 22, 1877.

On his return from Europe, Bishop O'Connor was appointed to the chair of Philosophy in Seton Hall College, and later was made Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Seminary. He became Director of the Seminary and later Vicar General of the Diocese. In the year 1895 he was placed in charge of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, which position he held until his election to the See of Newark. He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese July 25th, 1901, and chosen by Pope Pius X Assistant at the Pontificial Throne May 23rd, 1910.

The Diocese of Newark has advanced, during Bishop O'Connor's administration, along three definite lines—parish organization, parochial school development and institutional work. The number of churches with resident pastors has increased from 114 in 1901, to 200 in 1918. During the same period 45 Mission-churches and Chapels have been erected. The number of priests engaged in the work of the diocese has almost doubled—the present clergy-list contains the names of 484 priests; in 1901 the number of priests was 265. The future needs of the diocese have been provided for by an increase in the number of candidates for the priesthood.

The plan for an improved parochial school system has been carefully worked out during the present administration. The Bishop reorganized the Diocesan School Board, appointed a Superintendent of parish schools and prescribed a uniform course of study. Thirty-four new schools, making in all 131, with an enrollment of 61,394 pupils, an increase of more than 25,000, shows the school progress in the last decade and a half. Higher education has been provided for by the erection of one new college for young women, St. Elizabeth's at Convent Station.

The needs of the orphan, the sick, poor and the aged have been met by increasing the number of the diocesan institutions devoted to charitable work. There are now 15 orphanages, 12 hospitals and 4 homes for the aged, the number of these institutions having doubled since 1901. The

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population of the diocese in 1901 was 290,000; the Catholic population now numbers about 542,000.

IRENE RUTHERFORD O'CROWLEY—Newark, (12 Lombardy St.,)—Law student. Born at Newark, N. J., daugter of Richard Joseph and Sara Jane (Rutherford) O'Crowley .

Irene Rutherford O'Crowley on her maternal side, traces her ancertry back to John Rutheford one of the first settlers of South Jersey, and to her great-grandmother, Margaret MacDougall, after whose family MacDougall street and Alley in New York City were named.

Miss O'Crowley attended Barringer High School and upon graduation entered Trinity College at Washington, D. C., where she studied for a period of four years, and obtained a degree of A. B. She later attended the New York School of Expression, from which she was graduated.

At present she is taking up studies in law at the New Jersey Law School, and holds the office of vice-president in the 1919 class.

During the World's war, Miss O'Crowley was the only woman speaker of the Four Minute Men of New Jersey, In 1918 she was appointed State Statistician of this organization, and still maintains that honor in the Minute Men of New Jersey.

Her club memberships are, the Orange College Woman's Club, Essex County College Woman's Club, and the New York Chapter of the Trinity College Alumnae Association.

WILLIAM P. O'ROURKE—Newark, (362 Clinton Ave.)—Architect. Born in Newark, June 22nd, 1871; son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. (Dunn) O'Rourke; married at Newark, in Nov., 1915, to Helen N. Werrlein, daughter of Joseph A. and Mary Werrlein.

Apart from his devotion to his profession as an architect, William P. O'Rourke is active in the life of the north section communities of New Jersey, in a variety of directions. He is prominent in the Catholic community of Newark, was a member of the noted Committee of 100 that planned Newark City's observance of her 250th birthday, figures in the politics of the community and is an enthusiast in military and naval affairs.

Mr. O'Rourke is of American and Irish extraction. His education was acquired at the school of the Christian Brothers, in Newark, at St. Benedicts College, also of Newark, and at the Newark Academy. He had prepared himself for the profession of the architect; and, part of the time as a member of the firm of J. O'Rourke & Sons, had been in active practice for about ten years when in 1907 he was appointed Superintendent of the Building Department of Newark.

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Three years previously the Democratic City Convention had named him as its candidate for member of the Street and Water Board; but the trend of politics at the time was toward the other party, and, with his ticket throughout the country, he suffered defeat at the polls. His interest in the New Jersey Naval Reserve from its inception to 1910—a period of about eighteen years—was very deep. He was Seamon, Coxswain, Ensign, Lieutenant, (Junior Grade) and Lieutenant; and served in the United States Navy during the Spanish War as an Ensign on the U. S. S. Badger.

Mr. O'Rourke is prominently associated with the church work of St. Patrick's Cathedral; and his club and society attachments exhibit the variety of his activities. He is a member of New Jersey Chapter American Institute of Architects, of the Newark Museum Association, of the United Spanish War Veterans and of New Jersey Commandery Military Order of Foreign War. His club memberships are with the Down Town, New Jersey Automobile & Motor, Columbus, Knights of Columbus, Joel Parker Association, the Gottfried Krueger Association, and Newark Lodge No. 21 B. P. O. E.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK—Lakewood.—(Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Forest Economist. Born at Lexington, Mich., on May 7, 1857; son of George Willis and Frances (Farman) Pack, married, April 28, 1886 to Alice Gertrude Hatch, daughter of Henry Reynolds and Lydia Baldwin Hatch of Cleveland, Ohio.
Children: Randolph Greene, Arthus Newton, Beulah Frances.

Charles Lathrop Pack was one of the first Americans to study forestry abroad, has been intimately associated with the forestry and conservation movement in this country and has attended every important conference on forestry and conservation since 1900. He was President of the National Conservation Congress in 1913 and was re-elected at the annual meeting, against his active protest—the only president to be chosen for a second term; he has been a member of the New Jersey Conservation and Development Commission; and, elected in 1916, is still President of the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., of which for many years he was a director. With Gifford Pinchot he proposed to Colonel Roosevelt the Conference of Governors at the White House in 1907, was invited by President Roosevelt to attend the conference as an expert, and President Roosevelt afterward made him a member of the National Conservation Commission.

The Packs settled near Elizabeth in colonial times but left the colony before the Revolution. Lathrop was the first Pack to return to the State and made his home in Lakewood in 1900. He was educated in the public schools and at Brooks school in Cleveland. He later studied forestry in the Black Forests, Germany, and explored the forests of Canada and the Northwest and of Louisiana and Mississippi. He is himself the owner of considerable tracts of fine timber lands.

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Mr. Pack is President of the World Court League, an organization formed to do its part in the world reconstruction after the close of the great war now raging across the seas. He is also President of the National War Garden Commission, which organized early in 1917 and which increased the planting of food gardens for 1917 over 100 per cent. In 1918 a further increase of 51 per cent. was made, adding thereby $525,000,000 to the value of the food production of the United States. He is a Republican, and during the Bryan Campaign excitement over the money standard, attended the County Money Convention held in Indianapolis. He is a member also of the Monetary Commission and has relations besides with several financial institutions.

Mr. Pack was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which organized the present Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and was afterwards President of the Chamber. He is one of the founders of the Cleveland Trust Company, a Trustee of the Western Reserve University of Ohio, a veteran of the First City Troop of Cleveland, O., a Fellow of the National Institute of Social Sciences, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. His club memberships are with the Union League, National Arts and Ohio Society of New York, with the Country Club of Lakewood, (its President from 1913 to 1917), the Union, Country and Chagrin Valley Hunt of Cleveland and the University Club of Washington, D. C. He is a fellow of the Royal Argicultural Society of England. In June 1919 Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in recognition of his war work in food production and conservation.

Of Mr. Pack's children, Randolph Greene is a manufacturer in Cleveland O., and Lieut. Arthur Newton has been in overseas service with the American Expeditionary Forces.

CHARLES WOLCOTT PARKER—Jersey City, (88 Gifford Avenue)—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born Newark, October 22, 1862; son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker; married in Boonton, in 1893, to Emily Fuller, daughter of George and Elinor Vincent Fuller.

Children: Charles W. Jr., born Dec. 26, 1894, died July 18, 1913; Dudley F., born May 24, 1897; Philip M., born Aug. 25, 1898; Elinor M., born March 20, 1906; Robert M., born July 21, 1909.

Charles Wolcott Parker has been an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1907. When Governor Stokes sent his name to the Senate for confirmation there were two vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench. Associate Justice Garretson had just died, and Associate Justice Fort had just resigned. Gov. Stokes's nominees for the two vacancies were Judge Charles Wolcott Parker and Vice Chancellor James J. Bergen. The confirmation of both followed. Justice Parker's first term on the Bench ended in 1914, and Gov. Fielder reappointed him for the term to expire in 1921. Mr. Parker had previously held other judicial positions in Jersey City and the state.

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Justice Parker's family, on his father's side, had been prominent in the public affairs of New Jersey for over two centuries; and that of his mother was distinguished in the Colonial history of New England for scholars, lawyers and soldiers. He is himself one of six sons, all of whom have made their mark in life. His eldest brother, Richard Wayne (q. v.), has been for many years a member of the House of Representatives; the next brother, James, is a Brigadier-General in the United State Army; two other brothers, Cortlandt and Chauncey Goodrich, became lawyers, prominent in Newark, (the former died in 1917), and the last brother, Robert Meade, named for a member of the family of General George G. Meade, first cousin of his father, is a vice-president of the American Sugar Refining Company. His grandfather, James Parker, a member of Congress, was a leading delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and responsible for much of the important legislation in New Jersey about the middle of the last century. The name of Mr. Parker's father, Cortlandt Parker, for two-thirds of a century a member of the New Jersey Bar and for many years a leader, is still a household word in the state. His ancestors further back occupied important public offices among them that of membership in the Governor's Council.

Justice Parker attended the Pingry School in Elizabeth for six years, graduating in 1878. For the freshman year in Princeton College he spent a year at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He entered Princeton College in 1879 and graduated from there in 1882. He took up the study of the law in his father's office at Newark, continuing in the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted as attorney to the New Jersey Bar in June, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1890.

In that year he entered into partnership with DeWitt Van Buskirk in Bayonne, and the next year the firm established an office in Jersey City. In 1898 Mr. Parker was appointed by Gov. Griggs as Judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City, and served until 1903, when he was appointed by Gov. Franklin Murphy as a Circuit Court Judge and assigned to Hudson county. In September, 1907, came his promotion by Gov. Stokes to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an Associate Justice.

In 1890 there was a movement among the more prominent men of Newark for the formation of a cavalry troop which was accordingly organized under the command of Colonel James E. Fleming, a veteran of the Civil War, and named the Essex Troop. There being no recognition of cavalry in the National Guard as it then stood, the troop was necessarily an independent organization. Justice Parker was one of the original organizers and warmly interested in the welfare and success of the troop, as were his brothers, all of whom were charter members with the exception of the one serving in the regular army. R. Wayne Parker later became Captain, Cortlandt Parker First Lieutenant, and Judge Parker rose to the rank of Sergeant in 1899, when he accepted a commission in the Fourth Regiment as a First Lieutenant, was afterwards promoted to be Captain in the same regiment, and in 1902 appointed Assistant Adjutant General of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, resigning in 1907, upon his appointment to the Supreme Court. During all of this time he was devoted

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to National Guard affairs and an enthusiast in the department of rifle practice, becoming a member of the rifle team of his troop, his company, his regiment, and later of the State team, on which he served for two years, and participated in the victories of the team in the Hilton trophy match of 1900 and the Interstate Military match of 1901.

Justice Parker is a member of the Century Association and University and Princeton Clubs of New York, the Baltusrol Golf Club of New Jersey and other similar organizations; also of the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey, of which he was for two years Governor, and the Sons of the Revolution.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER—Newark, (29 Saybrook Place.) —Lawyer and M. C. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Morristown, August 6th, 1848; son of Cortlandt Parker (son of James Parker of Perth Amboy) and Elizabeth Wolcott Stites, daughter of Richard W. Stites, of Morristown (for whom Mr. Parker was named); married in Savannah, Ga., on January 2nd, 1884, to Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, daughter of William W. Gordon, of Savannah.

Children: Alice Gordon, born January 27th, 1885, now the wife of Henry A. Hoyt, son of the late Solicitor General; Eleanor Wayne, born March 21, 1887, now the wife of Captain Robert Iain MacPherson, of the English Army; Elizabeth Wolcott, born November 19th, 1888, unmarried; Wayne, born September 29th, 1892, who died from a fall when six year of age; Cortland 3rd, born February 6th, 1896, now in Princeton University.

Richard Wayne Parker began attending the Pingry School, Roseville when he was eight years old, walking there in all weathers till in 1859 he entered the Newark Academy under S. A. Farrand. He spent a year in the senior class at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., under Dr. S. H. Taylor ("Uncle Sam"), and then entered as Sophomore in Princeton, graduating in 1867. He then entered the office of Parker & Keasby as a law student attending Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the Bar June 1870, as an attorney, becoming a counselor in 1873. For some years he took care of the docket of Parker & Keasbey, and on their dissolution in 1876, was associated with his father in the firm of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker. In 1885 and 1886 Mr. Parker was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, ran for Congress in 1892 unsuccessfully, but was elected in 1894 and re-elected successively till 1908. He ran unsuccessfully in 1910 and '12, but was elected in 1914 for a vacancy and also for the new term and again in 1916.

In the Legislature Mr. Parker took a decided stand against county local option on the liquor question, though in favor of strict regulation. His attitude in Congress on the temperance problem has been along the same line. Especially has he been in favor of the freedom of the soldier's "club" to use beer in moderation; and when prohibition states desired full control over liquor transportation into the State, he favored making such liquor, when

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shipped "collect on delivery," subject to state law, but insisted that the states should not interfere with interstate commerce so as to prevent the delivery of liquors bona fide bought in another State. His reports from the Judiciary and Military Committees and speeches on the floor of Congress embodied these views during a term of years.

Mr. Parker has been as active in law as in politics. He was counsel in many cases which appear in the reports. He took a firm stand against bonding our cities and insisted that they ought to pay as they go. He was in charge of the impeachment of Patrick H. Laverty in 1886. He originated and carried on a mandamus against the gerrymander of the State, which resulted in the present election of Members of the Assembly by county instead of district vote. He was assistant counsel in the fight against the democratic "Rump Senate", gathering and taking most of the evidence on which the case was decided.

In Congress Mr. Parker was the first to recognize the advantages of the Panama route and to move an amendment that would make that route possible. In the Committee on Military Affairs he was for years in charge of questions of restoration and relief. He was the first to propose an elastic army which could be expanded in time of war by increasing each company. He was also active in defending the Army against interfering legislation and person favoritism as well as in the defense of the Post Exchange, where the soldiers would be able to get light beer and wines and kept from outside dives. In the Judiciary Committee he favored immediate appeal from injunctions restraining labor strikes, secured an additional Judge for the New Jersey Circuit and more recently an additional District Judge. He was active in legislation as to the Spanish War and from that time on was insistent that we should have a store of arms and munitions and plenty of educated officers. In 1915 he went to Europe to study the present war and has been active in measures of preparation for this war. He was long a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and was its Chairman 1909 to 1911, during which time he urged the change of Inauguration Day to April 30th, and carried through measures for prison reform and parole and for the Commission on Workmen's Compensation, as well as other important statutes. Since his return to Congress in 1914 he has been a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but in the minority.

Between 1890 and 1902 Mr. Parker was Lieutenant and Captain of the Essex Troop and has been ardently devoted to its prosperity. Among his published addresses those upon taxes and money in New Jersey before the Revolution, and upon Lafayette are perhaps the best known.

AUGUSTA B. PARSONNET—Newark, (134 West Kinney)—Suffragist. Born at Bielostok, Russia, Sept. 24, 1870, daughter of Thomas and Katherin (Brodsky) Levin, married at Newark, N. J., Feb. 5th, 1893, to Victor Parsonnet, son of Ephim and Rachael (Rykoff) Parsonnet.

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Children: Eugene Victor, May 4th, 1900, Thomas L. Aug. 31, 1901, Marion R. Feb. 21, 1905.

Augusta B. Parsonnet, was born in Russia, where her ancestry may be traced back for three hundred years. At the time of the "Blood Accusations," two brothers, of which she is a direct descendant were buried alive, martyrs of the oppressed Jewish race.

She was privately educated in Russia in her early life, and in 1886 came to the United States. She made a livelihood by working during the day, but at night, she attended evening schools, preparing herself for the study of medicine. From 1894-'95 she attended the Indiana Normal School, and from 1895-'96 Tufts Medical College at Boston, Mass. The following year she entered the Women's Medical School of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children, while her husband was attending the Bellevue Medical School. Finding that financial conditions would not permit them to continue to study together however, she gave up her cherished hopes and made it possible thereby for her husband to continue his studies.

Since then she has been taking an active part in Newark, her home city, as well as Essex County. She was President of the Ladies Guild of the Newark Beth Israel Hospital, having filled that office from 1905-'12. From 1916-'17 she was president of the Woman's Political Union of Newark, and is a member of the Auxiliary Board of the Girl's Vocational School, having been appointed by Mayor Raymond.

She is a member of the personal Service Club, as well as a member of the Council of Jewish Women.

FRANK J. PARSONS—Maplewood.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Plainfield, on August 20, 1874; son of Joseph Egbert and Phoebe Margaret (Perine) Parsons; married at Belmar, September 20th, 1899, to Lillian Beatrice Hutchinson, daughter of Forman South and Lillian Wight Hutchinson.

Children: Forman Bruce, born July 31st, 1900; Majorie, born October 31st, 1910.

Mr. Parsons is English on his father's side, his grandfather, Nathaniel Parsons, coming from England by way of the Barbadoes in 1820. Related to the Condit and Egbert families of this State, his father was engaged in business in Orange and Plainfield up to the time of his death in 1876. The mother's branch is of French Huguenot derivation and traces back to Daniel Perin who came with the Exiles to Staten Island in 1665. Mr. Parsons was educated in the public schools of Plainfield and Belmar, taking certain special courses under instructors afterwards.

After a brief experience in newspaper work and in real estate activities in New Jersey, Mr. Parsons went to New York in 1895 and became associated with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, where he has served successively as clerk, manager of the Mortgage Department, As-

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sistant Secretary, Secretary and Vice President. He has always specialized on mortgage matters and is an acknowledged authority on mortgage conditions throughout the United States, having written much concerning the principles of safety in city mortgage loaning, the movements of interest rates and real estate conditions. His book, "Elements of Safety in City Mortgages" has been recommended by the Actuarial Society of America for study by students interested in mortgage problems. Among his numerous reviews, pamphlets and contributions on current topics affecting real estate matters is the Annual Real Estate Review which he has contributed for several years to the "New York Evening Post." Of recent years he has served on the committees of the Investment Bankers Association, having in charge the advancement of mortgage conditions, rural credits and kindred subjects.

In civic and philanthropic pursuits Mr. Parsons has always taken a deep interest in Negro education and has been active in the work of the Hampton Institute in Virginia and the Tuskagee Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, at Tuskagee, Ala. In 1917 he was elected a Trustee of the Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskagee, and made chairman of the Investment Committee. In the Oranges Mr. Parsons has always taken a particular interest in the activities of boys, for some years serving as Secretary and a Director of the Boys Club of the Oranges. As a Director of the New York Osteopathic Clinic and at present its Treasurer, he aided in the establishment of the first institution of its kind in New York City to bring the benefits of Osteopathy to the poorer classes.

Mr. Parsons is a member of the Bankers Club of America, the Economic Club of New York, the Maplewood Field Club and the Maplewood Club. He is an enthusiastic horseman and tennis player.

WASHINGTON EVERETT PARSONS—Newark, (818 De Graw Avenue.)—Mechanical Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Salisbury, Md., on March 4, 1860; son of Milton Alfred and Caroline Travers (Williams) Parsons; married at Baltimore, Md., on November 7, 1889, to Estelle Virginia Barnett, daughter of De Warren Henry and Amelia Elizabeth Barnett, of Baltimore, Md.

Children: Helen Barnett, born July 25, 1891, married Nov. 7th, 1914, to Philip Deen Bodman, of Newark; Milton Alfred Parsons, born Aug. 20th, 1895 (Deceased); Estelle Virginia, born Nov. 5, 1899 (Deceased); Washington Everett, Jr., born Jan. 17, 1905.

W. Everett Parsons is engaged as a Consulting Mechanical Engineer in New York City with a large number of concerns in his clientelle. He has specialized in refrigeration processes and is also Vice President of the United Ice Improvement Co., at 115 Broadway, New York City. He had previously been Technical Editor of the "Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal," now the "Refrigerating World" published in New York City. From 1890 to 1896 he was with the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Com-

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pany of New York as one of its Mechanical Engineers and for two years Assistant Superintending Engineer and afterwards for seven years General Manager of the Newark Hygia Ice Company of Newark.

Mr. Parsons ancestors were among the early English settlers on the Eastern shore of Maryland. He came to New York in 1888 and has resided in New Jersey since 1896. His education was acquired in the public schools of Salisbury, Md., and at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, where in each case he graduated at the head of his class. He was at one time a member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Parsons is a democrat, attends the Episcopalian Church and is connected with the Stevens Institute Alumni Association, the Tau Beta Pi Fraternity, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (Member and Past President), the Cold Storage and Ice Association of London, Eng., the American Association of Refrigeration, the Forest Hills Club of Newark, the Royal Arcanum and the Fraternal Aid Union.

STEWART PATON—Princeton.—Physician. Born in New York City, in 1865; son of William and Anne Stavely (Agnew) Paton; married in 1892, to F. Margaret Halsey.

Stewart Paton is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nervous system and the author of a "Text Book of Psychiatry for Use of Student and Practitioners of Medicine."

Dr. Paton was graduated from Princeton University in 1886 with the A. B. degree and three years later became a University Master of Arts. He studied subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the District of Columbia and graduated there with the M. D. degree in 1889. Lecturer in Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, Trustee of Carnegie Institution of Washington, Member of National Research Council. He was an associate in Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University and Director of the laboratory at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore; and lectured in Neurobiology in Princeton University. He specialized in nervous disorders, and devoted his investigations chiefly to the physiology of the nervous system.

Dr. Paton is a Fellow and a member of the Council of the A. A. A. S., a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Neurological Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Century Club of New York.

MARY STANAHAN HART PATTISON (Mrs. Frank Ambler)—Colonia.—Domestic Engineer. (Protograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 7th, 1869; daughter of

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George Wm. and Diantha Fitch Bunnell Hart; married in New York City, in 1892, to Frank Ambler Pattison.

Children: Diantha Hart and Maynicke Munn.

Mrs. Pattison's activities are too varied to make one descriptive word possible. She has been a signer, is an artist, author, editor, lecturer, clubwoman, educator, dietician, organizer, politician and cook. Her father was of Rochester, N. Y.; her mother of Bridgeport, Conn., and she traces her ancestry back through many generations on both sides to French and English sources. John Hart, of Hopewell, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was of her line. In the family genealogy are the names of Major John Mason, Rev. James Fitch, of Conn., Gov. Thomas Welles and Capt. Thomas Hart; and many of the Haights and Mathews are related to her.

Soon after her birth in Brooklyn her parents moved to a farm near New Brunswick and later to Metuchen. She was educated partly by private tutors and partly in the public schools, at the Marshall private school and Jackson Seminary, both of Metuchen, Clark University and the American Academmy of Dramatic Art, from which she graduated in 1902. After a period of tuition in singing she became the first soprano of the choir of the old church on Market Street, in Newark, and was afterwards soprano at the Universalist Church, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, at the Church of the Ascension and at a Roman Catholic church in Harlem. Since her marriage she has not been active as a singer professionally, though she has continued the study of music.

When at school she was particularly interested in mental and moral philosophy, psychology, logic, political economy, the natural sciences and art. Even in her school days she evinced an interest in the topic that largely absorbs her to this day—the Home. At twelve she wanted to appeal to the Town Council to clean up the school yard and make it pretty as a sort of model for the home-keepers of the town. Though discouraged when one of the men objected that the children would not have any place for play if the school yard were kept neat, she returned to the attack when she grew up and succeeded in making the school grounds a town ornament.

That was the beginning of her activities in community life. She founded the Borough Improvement League with its own club house in Metuchen, was instrumental in establishing the public library and a leading spirit in the building of the town's modern High School—which, by the way, was achieved only after a long political fight. These energies emphasized to her mind the idea that the improvement of home conditions was the secret of community uplift; and all of her work, in whatever lines, has been undertaken because of its bearing on the home problem. To promote her plans she has plunged into the woman life of the state, was President in 1909 of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, in 1911 was elected New Jersey's Secretary for the General Federation, and even went into the political field. There she was made a member of the State Committee of the Progressive party in 1912, elected Chief of Service of the New Jersey Progressive Service, and made Chairman of the Women's Campaign Committee of the State in the Colby Campaign of 1913. Believing all

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women can do much for the bettering of home conditions if they can get the government to help, she is ardent in woman suffrage work and vice President of the New Jersey Branch of the Woman's National Party to push the Anthony Federal amendment in Congress.

Mrs. Pattison's specific activity is home economics and the scientfic management of the home. She is the author of "Principles of Domestic Engineering," the first book to be published on this phase of the subject and one that standardizes a new profession for women. Her philosophy teaches that the servant problem can be solved, household waste ended and the woman of the house relieved of her drudgery by the introduction of machinery and modern systems in house hold work. And at her home in Colonia she carries out her ideas even to the architectural details. She established an illustrative housekeeping experiment station that attracted wide attention among economists and the public generally, and that led to the establishment of a short course in home economies at the New Jersey Agricultural College.

Mrs. Pattison advocates the standardizing of house work as a profession requiring the services of a Domestic Engineer and professional workers, the introduction of scientific management in relation to equipment, operation and material, and, as an incidental help, the establishment of a home economic municipal labratory as a part of each city in the state.

The movement for the extermination of the mosquito—quite a figure in the home life of New Jersey—was set in motion by the energy of Mrs. Pattison and her co-workers; and as President of the New Jersey Federation she has aided the movements for uniform pure food laws, the curfew bell, sex hygiene, prison reform, the abolition of child labor, shorter hours of work for women, school houses as civic centres, art in the home, the development of a state musical festival to encourage original composition, and the adoption of a national emblem of beauty, as embodied in the scheme of the American Mountain Laurel League for the creation of a national and original art standard for architectural and ornamental design.

Mrs. Pattison was chairman of the original committee of this league. She is also a director of the New Jersey Women's Peace Party, Honorary member of the Quiet Hour of Metuchen and the Perth Amboy Woman's Club, founder of the Colonia Civic Circle, Alumnus of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and member of the Colonial Dames of America.

ALICE PAUL — Moorestown. — Suffragist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Moorestown, on Jan. 11, 1885; daughter of William Mickle and Tacie (Parry) Paul.

Alice Paul is National Chairman of the National Woman's Party. The Woman's Party headquarters are in Washington, D. C., where it is engaged in directing work among the Congressmen for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that will make votes for women nationwide. Her grandfather was William Parry, Speaker of the House of

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Assembly in the Legislature of 1855, and a Judge of the Burlington County Courts.

Miss Paul is a graduate of Swarthmore College and was a Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania, where she took her M. A., and Ph. D. degrees. She completed a course in the New York School of Philanthropy. She was a student for three years in England at the University of Bormingham and at the University of London where she made a special study of Sociology and Economics.

Miss Paul became interested in settlement work and was a resident of the New York College Settlement for a year, holding the College Settlement Association Scholarship, and was afterwards resident worker in several settlements in England. She later became Assistant Secretary of the Dalston District of the London Charity Organization Society and was also at various times visitor for the New York Charity Organization Society and the Birmingham, England, Charity Organization Society.

While a student in London, Miss Paul was aroused by the English Militant Suffrage movement. Under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union of England of which Emmeline Pankhurst was the head, many exciting demonstrations were made in the British House of Commons. Miss Paul participated in these and was seven times arrested and three times imprisoned. She took part on each imprisonment in the hunger strike and once was forcibly fed while undergoing a month's imprisonment. Returning eventually to this country, more strongly imbued than ever with the spirit of sacrifice for the political freedom of her sex, she took the chairmanship of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association during 1912, 1913.

In 1913, she helped to organize the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, an organization devoted solely to securing an amendment to the national constitution. In 1916 she helped to form the Woman's Party, an organization made up of women voters for the support of national woman suffrage and became a member of its National Executive Board. She was chairman of the Congressional Union from its formation until 1917, when it amalgamated with the Woman's Party, under the name of the National Woman's Party. She then became National Chairman of the combined organizations and still holds this position.

In the summer of 1917, the organization stationed women pickets, bearing banners inscribed for the suffrage cause, at each of the gates of the grounds surrounding the White House. Popular demonstrations against some of the banners exhibited just after the opening of the war with Germany, led to the arrest of several of them and their imprisonment for short terms.

ENOS PAULLIN—Bridgeton, (69 East Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born at Bridgeton, N. J., Jan. 31st, 1870, son of George and Amanda (Bates) Paulin, married at Camden, N. J. Sept. 6, 1893, to Emma B. Bramell, daughter of Capt. Benjamin B. and Mary (Stephenson) Bramell.

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Children: Marion W., Dec. 13th, 1894; Martha G., Feb. 25th, 1868, Ellen C., Sept. 1st, 1902; George B. June 17th, 1904.

Enos Paullin, was educated in the public schools of Bridgeton, his birthplace. At the conclusion of his High School course, he entered Pierce Business College of Philadelphia graduating after doing the required work in record time. He then had practical experience in the Bridgeton Post Office. Noticing some of the applicants for mail could not read or even write their own names, he made copies for them to follow and had the satisfaction of starting them in a modest way in the pursuit of knowledge. He subsequently held clerical positions with the West Jersey Express Company, Bridgeton Tax Collector, Sheriff of Cumberland County, West Jersey R. R. Co., and Cumberland National Bank. In September, 1889, he entered the employ of the Ferracute Machine Company as timekeeper and shipping clerk, subsequently being advanced to assistant bookkeeper, head bookkeeper and business manager. On the retirement of Fred F. Smith, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company in 1903 he was made an officer of the Company.

Mr. Paullin has been a member of the National Association of Manufacturers for a number of years, succeeding Richard C. Jenkinson as N. J. Vice President and Director in 1908, a position he still holds. He has never missed an annual meeting and only two of the intermediate or special meetings. He is also a member of the Municipal Board of Health and Bridgeton Commercial League.

In politics he is a Republican and a strong advocate of National Prohibition. He is an active layman connected with the Central M. E. Church of Bridgeton.

RANDOLPH PERKINS—Jersey City.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Dunellen, on November 30, 1871; son of James Perkins and Elizabeth (Kelley) Perkins; married at Woodcliffe Lake, on January 28, 1909, to Louise Tuttle Morris, daughter of Henry I. and Elizabeth Clark Morris.

Randolph Perkins achieved distinction in the legislative history of the state through the passage of what is known as the "Perkins Railroad Tax Law" of 1906. The railroads had been paying about $1,000,000 a year to the state and local treasuries under the Abbett Act of 1884. But, even so, the fact that they were not paying at the rate exacted from individual tax payers nor upon the full value of their holdings, was a constant source of popular irritation. At the opening of the Legislature of 1906, Mr. Perkins, then a member of the House of Assembly from Union county and majority leader on the floor of the Chamber, presented an act designed to equalize the conditions.

It applies the average of the local tax rates throughout the state from year to year to the assessed value of railroad properties; and, so that the assessed valuations, the other factor in the computation, may be as nearly even with individual assessments as possible, it was followed by another

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act taking the function of fixing values on second class railroad properties—those which pay taxes for the benefit of the local districts—out of the hands of the State Board of Assessors, which had always exercised it, and authorizing the local Assessors to fix the valuations. The bill, the first to be offered at the session of that winter, suffered some vicissitudes on its way through the two chambers of the Legislature, but Assemblyman Perkins was determined and it was finally sent to Gov. Stoke's hand and approved.

Prior to the enactment of the law, the State had been receiving somewhere between $900,000 and $950,000 a year from the companies. Their annual tax bills had been showing a slightly rising scale each year over the year before. In 1906 the State's total receipts from them were approaching the million-dollar mark. But, the first year the Perkins law became operative, the State's railroad receipts sprang to $3,502,868, and in 1914, the last year for which the State Comptroller's report is at hand, they had climbed to $4,529,852. In the eight years ending in 1914, the State might have received, under the old law, a total of $8,000,000 from the companies. The new law brought her, instead, in that eight years, between $31,000,000 and $32,000,000.

The second act—that concerning the laying of the assessments—gave an upward spring, like that in the State's railroad income, to the railroad tax receipts of the localities. The highest total of the local taxing districts receipts under the old system had been $655,000. The first year of the new law they gathered in $1,133,000 from the railroads for local uses, and in 1914 their receipts lacked only $48,000 of the $2,000,000 mark.

Mr. Perkins read law in the office of Judge John A. Blair, was admitted to the practice as an attorney in 1903 and as a counselor in 1906. He opened a law office in Jersey City where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Perkin's public career began when the citizens of Westfield made him Mayor of the town. He was then only thirty-two years of age; and two years later he was sent to the legislature as one of the representatives of Union County in the House of Assembly. At the session of 1907 he was the minority choice for Speaker; and, when at the close of the session, Speaker Lethbridge precipitated almost a riot by leaving the chair to prevent action on some bills he did not favor, the Assemblymen of both parties paid Mr. Perkins the exceptional compliment of selecting him unanimously to sit in Lethbridge's place. Mr. Perkins subsequently moved to Bergen county where he has become as large a factor in republican politics as he had been in Union. He was for six years Chairman of the Bergen County Republican Committee; and in 1916 made an imposing canvass for the republican nomination for the State Senate.

JOHN JAY PHELPS—Hackensack, (Red Towers)—Capitalist and Export Merchant. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Paris, France, September 27, 1861; son of William Walter and Ellen (Sheffield) Phelps; married in New York City April

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26, 1888 to Rose Janet Hutchinson, daughter of Joscelyn and Janet Hutchinson.

Children: Dorothy, born Sept. 18, 1890; Rose, born May 8, 1895.

The family of John Jay Phelps, of English origin, is one of the distinguished in the United States. For generations it has been a power in the financial and social life of the country; and Mr. Phelp's father, the late William Walter Phelps, was a brilliant orator in the Congresses of his day. An earliest of the family records shows that John Phelps was a Clerk of the Court that tried and condemned King Charles the First to the block. Expatriated after the Restoration, he died at Vevey, the Swiss town in which Hendryk Sienziewicz, the famed author of "Quo Vadis," breathed his last in 1916; and there, in 1882, the late Congressman William Walter Phelps, in association with Charles Phelps, had a black marble monument erected to the memory of their progenitor.

William Phelps and his wife, Dorothy embarked in 1630 from England, on the "Mary and John," with a party of colonists that organized themselves into a church congregation on the way over and became the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. He was one of the jurors at the first trial (a manslaughter case) in the Colony, was of the Committee of Three that fixed the boundary line between Roxbury and Dorchester and became a member of the General Court of the Colony. He left the Colony afterwards and was one of the seven who founded the town of Windsor in Connecticut. He became as prominent in the new settlement as he had been in the Massachusetts Colony, and participated in the framing of the famous Blue Laws of Connecticut.

The first of the line to come to New York in quest of larger opportunities was John Jay Phelps. With George D. Prentice, afterwards famous among the literary men of the country for his wit and eloquence, he had previously owned and edited a newspaper in Hartford, Conn. Meanwhile he became interested in the Lackawanna coal fields and was, so, drawn to New York. There he formed a partnership with Amos R. Eno, who afterwards built and owned the famous Fifth Avenue Hotel at the 23rd street corner. His interest in the Lackawanna coal fields eventuated in his participation in the organization of the Delaware Lackawana & Western Railroad Company, and later, for several years, he was its President. He was also in the Erie Railroad Directory and, besides, in a long list of banks and gas companies. Another of his distinctions is that he was the first in New York to use free-stone in architecture.

His son William Walter Phelps moved to Teaneck, (Bergen Co.) in 1869, and soon rose into prominence among the men of the state. He was elected in 1872 to serve in the 43rd Congress, and at the three elections of 1882-'84 and 1886 was returned as the Representative of the district at the Capitol in Washington. He easily achieved recognition throughout the country for his independence in thought and action, and was instrumental in bringing about the legislation for the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan and of the White League. A public dinner was given to him in recognition of these services. During Gen. Grant's administration, he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and President Garfield appointed him

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United States Minister to Autralia, and afterwards sent him to the Court of Berlin. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington and a Trustee of Yale College and, at the time of his death, a Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

John Jay Phleps was brought back from Paris by his parents to America in his infancy and educated in Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y., and Siglars School, Newburg, N. Y. He entered Yale College in September, 1879, graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1883. Mr. Phelps is an enthusiastic seaman, and after a connection of two years with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company in New York, he made a pleasure trip of over two years around the world in his sailing yacht "Brunhilde." It was the first venture of the kind that had ever been attempted; and his progress attracted wide attention where ever he went. The Federal Government issued a Master's commission to him and special papers introducing him to foreign governments.

Upon his return Mr. Phelps settled in Teaneck, Bergen County, upon a beautiful part of his father's estate there; and, calling it the Red Towers Green Houses, opened a conservatory that was known to all the country around. He became interested in the affairs of the locality; and, accepting a nomination on the republican ticket, for the county Board of Freeholders, he was elected and served two terms. At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain he enlisted as an Ensign in the United States Navy and served until the war's end as Acting Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

When the war between the United States and Germany broke out, Captain Phelps offered to build, equip, and man a submarine chaser. This offer was accepted by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Captain Phelps immediately placed an order for the boat. He successfully passed the examination at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was ordered to take command of the submarine chaser and report to Rear Admiral Usher, as soon as the boat was in condition.

In Dec. 1917, he was given command of the large S. P. boat No. 723 and during the winter acted as flagship for both Divisions of Squadron 2 at times; on May 1st, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.) and made Commander of Div. 1., Squadron XI and was released from "active duty" the end of Dec. 1918.

Mr. Phelps is very much devoted to out of door recreation, and his four-in-hand was known at all the leading resorts in the country—on one trip behind his team he covered 1550 miles.

Mr. Phelps is Vice President of the Hackensack National Bank, Director of the Hackensack Trust Co., Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad; Trustee Texas Land Syndicate No. 3, United States Trust Co.; Member and Trustee United Spanish War Veterans. He is also member of the Founders and Patriots of America, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, Hackensack Hospital Association, Military Order of Foreign Wars, New England Society, Navy League of the United States, American Forestry Association, Sons of the Revolution, American and National Geographical Societies, American Museum of Natural History, New York Zoological Society, New Jersey Audumon Society, National Security League, Union League of New York, Hackensack Golf, Pine Orchard Club (Conn.), Uni-

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versity Yale, New York Yacht of New York City, Seawanhaka Yacht, New Haven Yacht, Sachem's Head Yacht, Bogota Boat, Oritani Field, Hamilton, Teaneck, New Jersey Auto and Motor, Graduates, New Haven Auto. His residence is Red Towers, Hackensack, and Yoncomis Island, Stony Creek, Conn., and his office at 100 Broadway, New York City.

MARY PHILBROOK—Gillette.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born, Washington, D. C., August 6, 1872; daughter of Harry B. and Rebecca E. (Stearns) Philbrook.

Mary Philbrook was the first woman to make application for admission to the New Jersey Bar. She studied law in Hoboken in the office of Russ & Heppenheimer and of Gaede & Minturn; the motion for her admission as an attorney was made by James F. Minturn, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court refused to issue a commission to her because she was a woman, and the legislature in 1895, passed an act permitting it. At the June term of that year she was allowed to take the examination, and, having passed it, became, three years later, a counselor at law. She was afterwards admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. After a short period of clerkship, she opened an office for herself in Jersey City, but located afterwards in Newark.

While thus engaged she became the attorney for the New Jersey Legal Aid Association, the State Board of Children's Guardians, acted in special legal work for several large insurance companies, and did considerable legal work for various charitable organizations. By appointment of Chief Justice Gummere and of Judge Alfred F. Skinner, she was Probation Officer of Essex county for several years, and helped to organize the first Juvenile Court in the State. She has been a member of the commission to inquire into the need of a Woman's Reformatory and appointed by the Governor to a number of charitable conventions. She is a strong suffragist and a member of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and of the Federated Clubs, and is an honorary member of the College Women's Club of Jersey City.

Miss Philbrook has practiced before all the courts of New Jersey and in some of the Federal Courts. In a special investigation of the "white slave" traffic, she was engaged by the United States Government as a special investigator, and several important prosecutions by the United States Attorneys in New York, Chicago and Seattle resulted from her investigations.

Miss Philbrook comes of old New England stock. Those of her line were mostly professional people—lawyers, doctors and ministers. On her mother's side her ancestry is Holland-Dutch and claims descent from Peter Minuet. She was educated in the public schools and at the High School in Jersey City and continued in the practice of her profession until ill health

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compelled her retirement a year ago. She has since devoted herself to the simple life in the rural district in which she resides.

Miss Philbrook went to France, in 1918, to engage in war work.

CARLTON B. PIERCE—Cranford, (214 Prospect Street).—Lawyer. Born at Trenton, June 21, 1857; son of Henry B. and Catherine N. (Brownell) Pierce; married at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 15, 1885, to Annie Prentiss Browning, of Cooperstown.

Children: One son and three daughters.

The name of Carlton B. Pierce is most largely linked with the legislation for the elimination of railroad crossings at street grades throughout the State. There are more than 3000 of these crossings in New Jersey; and the railroads were reluctant to consent to general legislation for their abolishment because of the expense. It was said in the discussions of the bill when it was pending that all the roads could not be carried above or below ground at street intersections for less than $150,000,000 and that the cost of the work on their lines would force some of the smaller carrying companies into bankruptcy.

Senator Pierce, as the sponsor and most persistent advocate of the legislation, found it not an easy task to stem the opposition the powerful corporations offered to the passage of the bill. After he had put it through the Houses it was vetoed by Gov. Wilson; and upon its re-passage subsequently was vetoed a second time by Gov. Fielder. The latter replaced it with a bill of his own which the legislature enacted and he approved. Reproducing the essential features of Senator Pierce's measure, it provides for gradual an elimination of grade crossings as to make the work possible for the smalled railroads without financial embarrassments—the changes to be specified from year to year by the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Senator Pierce was also instrumental in aiding Gov. Fielder in the passage of the bank stock tax act. Of late he has given his attention to tax legislation, resulting in the act requiring a tax map in each district, and to a law for the equalization of assessments between districts and counties.

Senator Pierce is a graduate of Rutgers College (1876) and of the Albany Law School (1878). He was admitted to the New York bar in 1878. He practiced his profession at Cooperstown, N. Y., until 1893, when he removed to Cranford, where he has since lived. He is a member of both the New York and New Jersey Bars and practices in both. His first appearance in politics was when the republicans of Union County nominated him in 1907 as a candidate for the House of Assembly of 1908. Elected then, he was re-elected in 1908-1909. In 1911 his party named him as its candidate for the State Senate and he won, with the plurality of 1,358 which upon his renomination in 1914 he increased to 1,971, over his democratic opponents. In both Houses he served on the more important of the committees and in the Senate was Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and of that on Finance among the others. Mr. Pierce's club and society memberships are with the College Fraternity,

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Delta Upsilon, Rutgers Chapter and New York Bar Association. In 1918 he was appointed Common Pleas Judge for Union County, which position he now holds.

ARTHUR N. PIERSON—Westfield, (127 Euclid Ave).—Merchant and Assemblyman. Born at Westfield, N. J., June 23rd, 1867, son of James T. and Catherine C. (Clark) Pierson, married at New York City, on March 14, 1899, to Sadie Fowler, daughter of Robert A. and Elizabeth Fowler.

Children: Arthur, Jr., born 1902; Elizabeth, born 1905; Katherine, born 1910; Margaret, born 1913.

Arthur N. Pierson is a descendant of Henry Pierson of South Hampton, L. I. colony, and his ancestors were the first settlers of his native town in 1720.

Arthur N. Pierson was educated in the public schools of Westfield, his birthplace. In 1882 he entered Pingry Academy at Elizabeth, where he remained until 1885.

Mr. Pierson started in the building supply business in East Orange, N. J., in 1895, and later entered into the jobbing clay goods in New York City.

He was elected to the Town Council of his home town in 1903 and served until 1904. In 1912 he was elected President of the Board of Trade of Westfield, which position he held until 1916. He is now President of the Town Plan and Act Commission, and the Park Commission.

In 1915 he was elected to represent Union County in the House of Assembly, and has been re-elected serving for the years, 1915-'16-'17-'18 and '19. His services in that body were recognized when in 1918 he was elected majority leader in the House. In 1919 he was elected speaker of the famous tie house. When Governor Edge named his Economy and Efficiency Commission in 1915 Assemblyman Pierson was named one of the members, and retained his seat until the commission was discharged in 1917.

Assemblyman Pierson is a Republican. For many years he has been a student of municipal finances and in 1915 was appointed chairman of the commission for Survey of Municipal Financing by Speaker Godfrey. He still holds this position. He is also chairman of the Pension and Retirement Funds and has written a comprehensive report on this subject; also chairman of the Pension and Retirement Fund Commission which reorganized the Teachers' Pensions.

His business address is Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

JOHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY—Morristown, (Madison Avenue).—Lawyer. Born in Morristown, April 14, 1860; son of Henry Cooper and Sarah Louise (Halsted) Pitney; married on

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January 15, 1890 to Roberta A. Ballantine, daughter of Robert F. and Annie E. Ballantine, of Newark.

Children: John B., born Dec. 12, 1892; Robert H., born June 4, 1907.

John O. H. Pitney is the senior member of the law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, engaged in general practice, with offices in the Prudential Building, Newark; and comes of a family that has long been noted in the jurisprudence of the State. His father was a widely known Vice Chancellor of New Jersey; and his brother, Mahlon, (q. v.) is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The family is found originally at Pitney Parish and Pitney Hundred in Somersetshire, England, but for nearly 200 years has lived in Morris County. Mr. Pitney's paternal great grand-father, Mahlon, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Pitney received his preparatory education in the private schools of Morristown and afterwards entered Princeton University. Having graduated from there in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he read law with his father in Morristown and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey at the June term of 1884 as an attorney and three years later as a counselor. Establishing himself in Newark, he was for the first ten years in partnership with Frederick H. Heese. Since 1902 he has been similarly associated with John R. Hardin (q. v.). Later ex-Judge Alfred F. Skinner (q. v.) was admitted as a partner, and the firm has since done business under its present title.

While Mr. Pitney is an earnest republican, he has found the demands of his profession so exacting as to make it impossible to accept tenders of official position that have been made to him. He is a Trustee of Princeton University and a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and of the American Insurance Company. He is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown and is a member of the Essex Club, University Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Morris County Golf Club and the Morristown Club.

Since August, 1917, Mr. Pitney has been serving at Chairman of the District Board for the Second Division of New Jersey, under the War Department's administration of the Selective Service Law

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MAHLON PITNEY—Morristown.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Morristown, February 5, 1858; son of Henry Cooper and Sarah Louisa (Halsted) Pitney; married at Morristown, on November 14, 1891, to Florence Theodora Shelton, daughter of William H. and Charlotte (Johnes) Shelton, of Morristown.

Children: Shelton; Mahlon, Jr.; Beatrice Louise.

Mahlon Pitney is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Previously he served as State Senator, member from New Jersey in the Congress of the United States, a Justice of the Supreme

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Court of New Jersey and Chancellor of the State. His father served as a Vice Chancellor of the state for eighteen years and was a widely known jurist. His brother, John O. H. Pitney, (q. v.), is a member of the New Jersey Bar.

Justice Pitney was schooled in his native town and entered Princeton University in 1875. He graduated from there, class of '79, with the A. B. degree. The University conferred the A. M. degree in 1882 and the LL. D. degree later. He studied law in the offices of his father, who was then a practicing lawyer in Morristown, and in 1882 was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey. He opened an office for practice in Dover and achieved rapid recognition among the lawyers of the State.

His activities spread from professional to public affairs. He was Chairman of the State Convention that in 1895 named John W. Griggs as the republican candidate for Governor. He had been elected in 1894 to represent the old Fourth District in the Congress of the United States and he was re-elected in '96 to the succeeding Congress. In the first campaign his democratic opponent was Johnston Cornish, and Augustus W. Cutler was his democratic opponent in the second. In both Congresses, he was a member of the important Committee on Appropriations, and was instrumental in securing the passage of much useful legislation.

At the close of his term in Washington a campaign for Governorship had begun to take shape and he was widely urged as a suitable candidate on the republican side, but declined to make a contest for the nomination. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate, in 1900 was the majority leader on the floor and in 1901 sat in the presiding officer's chair. In 1901 Gov. Voorhees named him as a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Before the expiration of his seven year term, Gov. Fort named him as Chancellor to succeed William J. Magie, and he was still in that position when President Taft nominated him to the United States Senate to succeed John M. Harlan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination was confirmed and Mr. Justice Pitney took his seat on the bench in March of 1912.

Justice Pitney is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and a member of several clubs.

DAN FELLOWS PLATT—Englewood, (Bootley Street)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in New York City, June 10, 1873; son of Charles B. and Lillie D. (Fellows) Platt; married October 2, 1900, to Ethel Appleby Bliss, daughter of Delos and Emily Fielder Bliss of Highwood.

Dan Fellows Platt, while a large figure in the democratic politics of Bergen County, with an independent leaning, is most widely known probably in connection with the People's Lobby. Being of democratic leanings, he is devoted to the Single Tax policy and opposed to what he describes as the "hysteria" that accompanied the ante-War "preparedness" propaganda. He was a member, named on behalf of New Jersey by Gov. Fielder, of the American Peace Centenary Commission in 1914.

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Mr. Platt was brought to Englewood by his parents when he was three months old and has lived there ever since. He was prepared for college at the "Englewood School for Boys" and graduated, "magna cum laude", at Princeton in 1895 as the second honor English Salutorian. He took honors in mathematics, economics, classics and German and is a member of the Ph. B. K. He studied art and archaeology in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1895 and 1896, and taking a course in law at New York Law School, graduated from there in 1898. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year. From 1897 to 1900 he was a member of Squadron A. of the New York National Guard.

Mr. Platt's activities in the public affairs of Englewood and of Bergen county have been very varied. He was President of the Common Council of the city of Englewood in 1902 and 1903, and elected Mayor of Englewood in 1903, serving until the close of 1905. He has been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1909 to 1916 and went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore that nominated Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912, as a district delegate.

Mr. Platt is a member of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the Board of Publication of "Art and Archaeology," a frequent contributor on political subjects to newspapers and on Italian paintings to the art magazines, and is the author of "Through Italy with Car and Camera," (1907); and of "Automobiling in Europe before the War," (1916). He has lectured on art at Princeton, Yale, Wellesley and other colleges and is one of the Board of Visitors of Harvard University to the Department of Fine Arts. Mr. Platt's collection of photographs of art objects in America is the largest in this country and the third largest in the world, and he has a collection of Italian paintings of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries.

Mr. Platt is a Mason and a member of the B. P. O. E.

JOHN PLATT—Westfield.—Civil Engineer. Born in Gloucester, England, June 1, 1864; son of James and Elizabeth (Waddington) Platt; married at New Bedford, Mass., December 23, 1891, to Mary Bourne Bartlett, daughter of Bourne S. Bartlett of Manomet, Mass.

Children: Hilda, born December 1, 1892; John, born July 23, 1894; Robert, born February 14, 1901; Hugh, born July 11, 1904.

John Platt has been engaged in the profession of Consulting Engineer in New York City since 1891. He has devoted his attention especially to naval and ship building work and looked after the interests of a number of English concerns. He is a connoisseur in art as well, with a particular

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skill in early Chinese and Korean pottery; his collections have been exhibited at the Japan Society and at the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. An article of his preparation, printed in the "Burlington Magazine," issue of January, 1912, was a treatise on Ancient Korean Tombwares.

Mr. Platt is of English extraction. Five generations of the family lived in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, though his father was born in Manchester and was an Alderman and Mayor of Gloucester.

Mr. Platt was educated in the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, and at Matlock College; and, in the University College in London, took a course of engineering in '84 and '85 under Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy. He resided in Gloucester until 1888 and was Captain of the First Gloucester Volunteer Royal Engineers, with two companies in the command. He crossed the seas to this side toward the end of that year, and has resided at High Orchard, Westfield, since 1891. He is interested in outdoor sports, particularly golf and farming, and has a country place at Stage Point, Manomet, Mass.

He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and The American Society of Naval Engineers. His club connections are with the Engineers (New York), Army and Navy (Washington), Baltusrol Golf, and the Automobile and Whitehall (London).

LOUIS PLAUT—Newark.—Merchant. Born at Hartford, Conn., December 29th, 1862; son of David and Betty Plaut; married on August 5, 1885, to Carrie Katz, daughter of Anseline and Rosa Katz, of Newark.

Children: L. Simon, born May 11, 1886; L. Sylvia, born June 1, 1889.

Louis Plaut is the President of L. S. Plaut & Co., one of the imposing department stores in the state. His parents were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who came to these shores and settled in Connecticut.

At sixteen Mr. Plaut came to Newark and attached himself to the business house of Fox & Plaut, of which his brother, L. Simon, was one of the proprietors. The establishment afterwards passed into the entire control of L. Simon Plaut. When he died in 1886, he left the business to his brothers Louis and Moses, and Oscar Michael. The business has been conducted for many years under the name of L. S. Plaut & Co. The business was started originally on modest lines, but the energy with which it was pushed built it eventually into one of the largest in the state. In its ample establishment on Broad Street, Newark, more than 1,000 persons are now employed.

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Mr. Plaut is a Trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of the Home for Crippled Children and of the Temple B'nai Jeshurum and a Director of the Federal Trust Company.

JOSEPH WILLIAM PLUME—Newark, (57 Second Avenue)—Banker and Soldier. Born in Troy, N. Y., August 23, 1839. (Deceased Jan. 12, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917.)

ADDISON BROWN POLAND—Newark, (258 Montclair Ave.)—Educator . Born in Winchendon, Mass., March 26th, 1851; (Deceased 1917—see Vol. 1, 1917); son of Simon Brown and Betsy (Wheeler) Poland, both of whom were of English descent; married in 1875, to Fannie Elizabeth Flagg, daughter of Captain Algernon S. Flagg, who died June 10th, 1890; married in 1895 to Mary Bishop Dennis, daughter of the Rev. M. J. Dennis, of Dayton, Ohio.

Children: Ethel Elizabeth; Edwin Flagg; Margaret Evangeline; Mary Dennis; Addison Brown.

HENRY R. POORE—Orange, (45 Ridge Street.)—Artist, Author and Lecturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Newark, on March 21, 1856; son of Daniel W. and S. H. Poore; married at Worcester, Mass., to Katharine G. Stevens, daughter of Charles Emery and Caroline C. Stevens.

Henry R. Poore was in charge of the Art Department at Chautauqua for six years and for six other years was Instructor in Composition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1890 he was sent by the United States Government to make a report on the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. His spirited work in the painting of animals and landscapes containing animals had attracted the attention of the United States Government, which twice sent him to the Southwest, where he spent several months painting and writing among the Indians.

Mr. Poore attended the Newark Academy and prepared for college in California, where he lived for seven years. Coming East, he studied at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there with the class of 1883. His technical education in line and color, begun at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the New York Academy of Design, was completed in Paris under Lumenais and Bouguereau. While a student in Paris, he painted the picture, inspired by a passage from Milton's "Hymn to the Nativity," which was afterwards awarded the first prize of $2,000 offered by the American Art Association.

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Mr. Poore has been a resident of Orange for many years, and a number of his most notable paintings have been first exhibited to his friends at his studio on Ridge St. While he was still in college, he competed for the Harper prize of $3,000, offered to any artist under thirty for the best illustration to the "Hymn to the Nativity." Though awarded the prize by the jury, it was subsequently withheld by the donors.

The country about Lyme, on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, had always appealed to Mr. Poore and he took up his whole house and wandered about from place to place. The natives of the country-side became accustomed to seeing a small shack, principally plate glass windows, resting on runners, and being dragged over the ground by four oxen. Protected in this manner from the cold, Mr. Poore painted, over the Lyme country.

Mr. Poore was awarded a bronze medal at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901; a silver medal at the St. Louis International Exposition in 1904; a gold medal by the American Art Society in 1907; a gold medal at the International Centennial at Buenos Aires in 1910; and a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. He is a member of the International Society of Arts and Letters of Paris, and of the National Academy. Specimens of his work have been purchased by the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Fine Arts Association of Buffalo, the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Association of Indianapolis, the Worcester Art Museum, and by many private collectors.

He is the author of a number of books on art subjects. "Pictorial Compositions," published in 1903, is now in its eleventh edition, having sold all 'round the world, and has been translated into Dutch. Other works by the same author are "Tht Pictorial Figure," and "New Tendencies in Art," the latter of which was afterwards combined in one volume with "The Conception of Art," published in 1913. It was partly due to the success of his written work that Mr. Poore became instructor in composition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He has also for many years conducted a summer class at Lyme, Conn., and has lectured in all the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard and in Chicago.

Mr. Poore is a Presbyterian in faith and a republican in politics and is connected with the Lotos, Salmagundi, the National Arts and the MacDowell Clubs of New York, the Art Club of Philadelphia and the New England Society of Orange.

BESSIE POPE—Jersey City, (161 Summit Ave.)—Suffragist. Born at Woodstock, (now the twenty-third ward of New York City), on August 27, 1869; daughter of Thomas J. and Katharine (Buxton) Pope.

Miss Bessie Pope is of English stock. She attended private schools during her childhood, including Miss Wreak's School of Jersey City and Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn. She completed her studies at the latter institution, in 1885.

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Most of her life, she has been associated with various philanthropic and civic activities in Jersey City. She is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of Whittier House, in Jersey City, and has filled various offices in the Jersty City Equal Suffrage League. During the great war she took active part in various phases of war relief work, also serving as vice-chairman and chairman in the five Liberty Loan Campaigns.

She is a member of the following organizations: New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Farmington Lodge Society, Alliance Francais of New York, the Jersey City Woman's Club and the Citizens' Federation of Hudson County.

GEORGE ADAMS POST—Somerville.—Manufacturer. Born in Cuba, Allegheny Co., N. Y., on September 1, 1854; son of Ira Allen and Harriet Newell (Curtis) Post; married on June 22nd, 1881, to Minnie C. Munson, of Susquehanna, Penn.

While a resident of Somerville, George Adams Post's activities have been largely outside of New Jersey. Before he came here, he had been a large figure in the politics of Pennsylvania. He was Mayor of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, when he was twenty-two years of age, and later was a democratic candidate for Presidential Elector on the Pennsylvania Democratic State Ticket, in the campaign of 1880; represented the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania in the Forty-eighth Congress of the United States (1883-1885); was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884; served in the campaign of that year as Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in 1885.

Mr. Post was educated in the public schools and the Academy of Owego (Tioga Co.), New York, and in the Normal School Oswego (Oswego Co.), New York. At eighteen he accepted a position in the frieght department of the Erie Railroad Company at Susquehanna, Penn., and became Assistant to the Superintendent of Motive Power in 1875. Having studied law at night, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in August, 1882; became editor and part owner of the Montrose (Pa.) "Democrat" in 1883, continuing as such until 1889, in connection with the practice of law. Removing to New York, for two years (1889-1890) he was on the editorial staff of the "New York World." Entering the manufacturing business in 1892, he became Vice-President of the Standard Coupler Company of New York, and since 1894, has been continuously President of that Company, being also interested in several other industrial enterprises.

Mr. Post is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Railway Supply Manufacturers Association in 1903. In 1905 he was Chairman of the American Railway Appliance Exhibition, held in connection with the International Railway Congress in Washington. He was President of the Railway Business Association of the United States from 1909 until 1918, having been nine times elected to that office. In April, 1918, he declined re-election.

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In May, 1918, he was appointed Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Post is one of the Board of Governors of the Machinery Club of New York (President in 1911-1912); a member of the Merchants Association of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, a Trustee of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, a National Councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of many railroad clubs throughout the country. His social clubs are the Lotos, Railroad and Machinery Clubs of New York, and the Raritan Valley Country Club in Somerset county. He is Chairman of the Somerville Chapter of the American Red Cross.

As an after-dinner orator Mr. Post holds high rank, and is widely known as "The Apostle of Good Humor."

His New York office is at 30 Church Street.

FRANCES FOLSOM (CLEVELAND) PRESTON—Princeton. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1864; daughter of Oscar and Emma C. (Harmon) Folsom; married in Washington, D. C., June 2, 1886, to Grover Cleveland, son of the Rev. William F. and Anne (Neal) Cleveland; 2nd, at Princeton, on February 10, 1913, to Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., son of Thomas Jex and Jennie E. (Weller) Preston.

Children: Ruth Cleveland, born Oct. 3, 1891; Esther Cleveland, born Sept. 9, 1893; Marion Cleveland, born July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom Cleveland, born Oct. 28, 1897; Francis Grover Cleveland, born July 18, 1903.

Mrs. Preston is the widow of the late Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States. Her father, who was a lawyer in Buffalo, had been Mr. Cleveland's partner. Her marriage to President Cleveland was the first Presidential wedding in the White House. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., to whom she was married in 1913, first a business man in Newark, was Professor of Archaeology of Wells College, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., was in 1912 President pro. tem. of the College, and is the author of some works on art.

Mrs. Preston is of English and New England stock on both sides. She was educated at private schools in Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Paul, Minn. From the High School at Buffalo she entered Wells College. Her home is in Princeton, where President Cleveland established his residence after retiring from the White House.

Mrs. Preston was a trustee of Wells College in 1887, and is a member of the Colony Club, the Women's University Club, the Wells Club (N. Y.) and the Present Day Club of Princeton.

JACOB C. PRICE—Branchville.—Physician. Born at Branchville, N. J., Jan. 9, 1851; son of William and Phebe (Armstrong) Price; married at New York City in 1899, to Alice Westbrook.

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Dr. Jacob Cole Price was educated in the public schools of Branchville, N. J. His father was Assemblyman from Sussex county in 1861, also a descendant of Governor Rodman M. Price. In 1871 he entered the University of Michigan, graduating in 1874. He then took a course of three years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City.

Dr. Price has always taken an active part in public affairs in his home county. For fifteen years, 1880 to 1891, he was county physician of Sussex county, and for five years he was Mayor and Postmaster of Branchville. Under the McKinley administration, he was appointed a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons from his Congressional District.

In 1903 he was elected to the State Senate with a plurality of 758 votes over his Republican opponent, and was returned to the office in 1906 and again in 1919, being the first Senator who had ever been given a third term in Sussex county. In 1912 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Wilson, but after serving one year he resigned, to accept secretaryship; also retained as member of the Board. Upon the creation of the new Department of Health he was elected Director for a term of four years. His term expires in 1919.

His business address is Branchville, N. J.

HELEN NORRIS PRICKITT—Metuchen.—Pianist and Editor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Washington, D. C., daughter of John L. and Cordelia (Clarke) Norris; married September 2, 1893, to Charles A. Prickitt, of Metuchen, son of Rev. S. B. D. Prickitt and Ellen Bates Prickitt.

Children: Charles, born Sept. 1, 1898; Helen, born June 7, 1903.

Helen Norris Prickitt was among the first to call attention to the enormous depreciation the mosquito brings to New Jersey property and to advise a public movement for the extermination of the pest. She was a prime mover in the organization of the Borough Improvement League of Metuchen and Chairman of its Mosquito Committee—the pinoneer Committee—to agitate the importance of town, county and finally state action. The persistence of the women of the League resulted in the law providing for county Mosquito Extermination Commissions, and Metuchen was made the scene of the first thorough and successful experiments in that work. The women of the League started the late Prof. Smith of Rutgers College, State Entomologist, after the first appropriation, a $10,000 one, the State made for mosquito extermination experiments.

Mrs. Prickitt has been for some years—and is still—President of the Metuchen Improvement League. It is one of the few women's clubs in New Jersey owning a well equipped club house. The club is free of all debt and under Mrs. Prickitt's leadership has ample funds for civic work. Its building, known as the Franklin Civic House, is the center of the organized efforts of Metuchen women in a variety of public, literary, civic, beneficent, artistic and social activities. Remodeled with modern conveniences, it is the building that served as the Town School and Meeting

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House of the Committee during the Revolution. Notwithstanding its historic interest, the building was neglected until the League took possession of it, rescued it from neglect and restored it to its colonial freshness.

Mrs. Prickitt traces her ancestry back on her mother's side to Major John Clarke, of New York State, an officer of the Revolutionary War, and to the Norris family of Virginia and Washington, D. C. She was educated at the Washington High School, studied music with Dr. Bischoff in Washington and then went to the Berlin Conservatory of Music as a pupil of Professor Jedliczka. She has appeared as a pianist and singer at concerts and in church choirs and recitals. She is news-editor of the "Metuchen Recorder," a weekly newspaper conducted by her husband and herself, and finds time besides for the promotion of worthy benevolent and civic movements of many kinds. She was one of the organizers and former President of the Quiet Hour Literary Society, an officer of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, and a delegate of the Federation to the last Biennial Convention of the National organization. She has taken an active part in woman suffrage work only once; on the request of the State Chairman, she called a meeting and planned and conducted a campaign by mail that secured in Metuchen the largest favoring majority cast anywhere in the state for the woman suffrage constitutionel amendment in 1915. In April, 1917, she became first President of the Metuchen Equal Suffrage League, at its organization.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE—Ringwood Manor.—University Professor, Author. Born at New York City, April 17, 1868; son of John Dyneley and Anna Maria (Morris) Prince; married at New York City, on October 5, 1889, to Adeline Loomis, daughter of Alfred L. Loomis.

Children: John Dyneley, Jr.

John Dyneley Prince is Professor of Slavonic Languages in Columbia University. He is, besides, a leading figure in the public affairs of New Jersey. He was elected in 1905 to the New Jersey House of Assembly, and, successively re-elected, served in the Legislatures of 1906-8-9. The republican majority of the House in 1909 made him Speaker. In the fall of that year he was nominated for the State Senate by the republicans of Passaic, and, elected, served until the close of 1913. In the Senate of 1911 he was majority leader and in 1912 was President. While in that position he served as Acting Governor during the many absences of Gov. Wilson from the state. In 1917 Gov. Edge appointed him President of the State Civil Service Commission.

Senator Prince is of pure British stock. His father's family came from Yorkshire, England, and his mother's from Wales. The Princes came in the 1830's to Paterson where Senator Prince's father was born and where, of the firm of Plummer & Prince, his grandfather conducted a mill on Prince Street, which was named for him. His mother's family settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and at Baltimore about 1740

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and have lived there ever since. Reverdy Johnson, the famous American jurist of the "Re-construction" period that followed the Civil War, was a grandfather of his mother. The father of Senator Prince's wife was Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the noted lung specialist at New York City.

Senator Prince had lived at Islip, L. I., and in New York City before he came in 1891 to New Jersey to make his home. He was educated at Columbia Grammar School in New York City and, having graduated from Columbia College, represented the College on the expedition to Southern Babylonia sent out in 1888 by the University of Pennsylvania. Before his return to America he attended the University of Berlin in 1889 and '90 and after his return he was a student and a Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore until '92. In 1893 he was made Professor of Semitic Languages at New York University and was Dean of the New York University Graduate School from 1895 to 1902. He next became Professor of Semitic Languages at Columbia University and in 1915 he was made Professor of the Slavonic Languages. Professor Prince was decorated by the King of Servia with the Order of St. Sava. He became a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1903 and a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and of the Nederlandsche Maatschappij der Letterkunde in 1913, is connected with the American Oriental Society and Treasurer of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

Professor Prince is a voluminous pamphleteer on philological subjects and the author of a number of scientific works. Among them are, "Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin," (Baltimore, 1893); articles in the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," 1895-1916; a "Critical Commentary on the Book of Daniel," (Leipzig, 1889); articles in the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," and in the "Proceedings of the New York Academy of Sciences," the "American Journal of Philology," the "American Anthropologist," etc. 1897-1916; articles in the "Journal of Biblical Literature," 1898-1914; in "Encyclopaedia Biblica," on the "Development of Primitive Music," 1902-3; "Modern Dialect of the Canadian Abenakis, Miscellanea Linguiistica," Turin, 1901; "Kuloskap the Master" (Alginquin Indian poems), with the late Charles G. Leland, 1902; "Sumerian Lexicon," 1908; "Assyrian Primer," 1909; articles in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and in Hasting's "Dictionary of Religions," etc., and on the "San Blas Indian Language of Panama," in the "American Anthropologist," 1912-1913.

Professor Prince's club memberships are with the Union, the Tuxedo and the Hamilton of Paterson.

SEWARD PROSSER—Englewood.—Banker. Born at Buffalo, N. Y., on May 1, 1871; son of Henry Wilbur and Anna (Fay) Prosser; married on October 25, 1902, to Constance Barber, of Englewood.

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Seward Prosser has been President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York since 1914; and is a director in a long chain of other financial institutions and of corporations.

He was educated in the public schools and at the Englewood School for Boys. He began his business career with the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States and later, as a member of the firm of Prosses & Homans, represented the Society. He became Vice President of the Astor Trust Company in 1907, President of the Liberty National Bank in 1912 and reached the Presidency of the Bankers Trust Company in October of 1914.

Mr. Prosses is a member of the Executive Committee of the Trust Companies Association of the State of New York and of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Executive Committee and a Director of the Astor Trust Company, of the Liberty National Bank, of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and of the Tobacco Products Corporation; a Director of the American Surety Company, the American Light and Traction Company, the General Electric Company, the International Nickel Company, the Railway Steel Springs Company, the Loomis Contracting Company, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, the Kennecott Copper Corporation, and of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, etc.

Mr. Posser's club memberships are with the Union League, the Metropolitan, the Recess, the India House and the Bankers.

HENRY GOSLEE PROUT—Nutley, (Stockton Place.)—Engineer, Editor, Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Fairfax Co., Va.; son of William and Amanda (Goslee) Prout; married on December 19, 1877, to Gabriella Perin, daughter of Col. Glover Perin, Medical Department, U. S. Army, and Elizabeth Page Perin.

Children: Glover Perin; Elizabeth Page; Henry Byrd; Curtis; Phoebe Lee; Gabriella.

Henry G. Prout's ancestry is of old New England stock on both sides. The first of his line here, was Capt. Timothy Prout, who came to Boston, (Mass.) from Biddeford, Devonshire, in 1644, served as Surveyor of the Port, Captain of Forts and Artillery, Representative in the General Court (State Legislature) and Member of the Committee for the Settlement of Deeds with the Indians. His sixth son, Ebenezer, born and died in Boston, was member and Clerk of the General Court and a soldier in the Colonial Wars. Ebenezer's grandson, John, Col. H. G. Prout's great grandfather, served in the Revolution in a Connecticut regiment.

The maternal ancestor in America was a Welshman, Thomas Goslee, who settled in Connecticut, was a Colonial soldier and died in the Colonial service. His son, Henry Goslee, (Col. Prout's great grandfather) enlisted in 1776, at the age of sixteen, and served in the Revolutionary Army until the end of the war. He was wounded when storming a fort in New Jersey

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under "Mad Anthony" Wayne and was at Monmouth and at Yorktown. His son, Henry Goslee 2nd, the Colonel's grandfather, was in the War of 1812. A third great grandfather, Stephen Benton, was also a Revolutionary soldier.

When the Civil War broke out Henry G. Prout was a boy on a farm in Berkshire, Mass. Later, in 1863, he was permitted to obey the traditions of the family and in the 57th Massachusetts Infantry served as an enlisted man until the regiment was mustered out in 1865. This regiment was the third in the Union Army in the percentage of its total enrollment killed in battle. These three were the 2nd Wisconsin, 19.7 per cent.; 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, 19.2 per cent.; and 57th Massachusetts, 19.1 per cent. killed on the field or mortally wounded.

In 1871, H. G. Prout was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of C. E. In 1902 he received an honorary A. M. from Yale and in 1911 an honorary LL. D. from the University of Michigan.

During his college vacations he found employment under officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and after graduating he had further work under that Corps, the last being the command of an expedition of reconoissance in the Rocky Mountains. This service led to his selection by General Sherman for a commission in the Egyptian Army as one of six officers then sent out at the request of the Khedive. He went out as Major of Engineers and rose to the rank of Colonel in the General Staff. His service of four and one half years took him from Cairo to the Great Lakes and from the Red Sea to the western frontier of Darfour. His first year was in Cairo (Chief of the Bureau of Military Engineering) in the Delta and on the Syrian frontier. He commanded an expedition of reconnoissance in Kordofan and Darfour (Egyptian Soudan) for a year and a half, and then, at the request of General Gordon ("Chinese Gordon"), he succeeded Gordon as Governor General of the Provinces of the Equator.—Gordon going to Khartoum as Governor General of the Soudan. Thus, Prout became Gordon's subordinate. The Provinces of the Equator covered the Nile country from the 10th degree of latitude to the Lakes at the head of the Nile. This included the Albert Nyanza but the Khedive's conquests never reached the Victoria Nyanza.

In 1879 Col. Prout came to live at Nutley which has been his home ever since. For 16 years he was editor of the "Railroad Gazette" (now the "Railway Age Gazette") an authoritative weekly journal of railway engineering, transportation, finance economics. It was his work there that won his degree for him.

For nearly twelve years Col. Prout was First Vice President and General Manager of the Union Switch and Signal Co. (George Westinghouse, President), engaged in the manufacture and installation of block signals and other safety apparatus for railroads. On the death of Mr. Westinghouse he succeeded to the Presidency and shortly after retired from business. He is now Chairman of the Nutley Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Colonel Prout is a member and former Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a Corresponding Member of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Century Club and Railroad Club of New

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York, the University Club of Pittsburgh, the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the Yountakah Country Club of Passaic.

M. TAYLOR PYNE—Princeton.—Lawyer, Trustee. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in New York City, on December 21st, 1855; son of Percy Rivington and Albertina Shelton (Taylor) Pyne; married at Trenton, on June 2nd, 1880, to Margaretta Stockton, daughter of Major General Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.

Children: Percy Rivington 2nd, born June 23rd, 1881; Robert Stockton, born May 27th, 1883, died 1903; M. Taylor, Jr., born November 5th, 1885.

Mr. Pyne is of English lineage and graduated from Princeton University with the degree of B. A. in 1877, and M. A. in 1880. He studied law in Columbia University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1879, and was given the honorary degree of L. H. D. in 1903, by the same institution. He was Republican Presidential Elector in 1908 and 1916, Chairman of Princeton Township 1899-1911; and is President of the Warren R. R. Co., and the Lake Carnegie Association, Vice President of the Princeton University Press and Chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, of which he has been a member since its organization in 1900, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, and is Treasurer of the War Council of the Diocese of New Jersey and Chairman of the American Library Association War Work Campaign for New Jersey.

Mr. Pyne has been Trustee of Princeton University since 1885 and of the Lawrenceville School since 1898; Director of the National City Bank of New York since 1892; Manager of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, from 1882 to 1915; Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. since 1892, and Director of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co. since 1898, the Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey since 1906, the Princeton Bank and Trust Co. since 1897 and the Prudential Insurance Co. of America since 1917. He was Director of the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 1883-1917, the Franklin Trust Co. of New York, 1907-1912, the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 1892-1906, the Harvey Steel Co. 1892-1913, the New Jersey Zinc Co. 1892-1911, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. 1891-1914, the Lackawanna Steel Co. 1902-1913, the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. 1909-1910. He has also served as Trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.

Mr. Pyne studied law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate (Mr. Evarts being then Secretary of State of the United States and Mr. Choate later becoming Ambassador to the Court of St. James) and for a number of years practiced law in New York State, for eleven years being General

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Solicitor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. He settled in New Jersey in 1894, his residence being "Drumthwacket," in Princeton.

PETER QUACKENBUSH—Paterson, (369 Broadway.)—Merchant. Born at Paterson, on February 24th, 1844; (Deceased, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917.); son of Peter and Hester (Demarest) Quackenbush; married at Paterson, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of William D. Quin; 2nd—married at Colorado Springs, Aug. 18, 1910, to Marion, daughter of D. Wilson Moore.

Children: Sarah Amelia, born January 10, 1883, died October 12, 1898; William Dixon, born December 16, 1877, who graduated from Princeton University, class of 1899.

PAUL ALLAN QUEEN—Flemington.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Mount Pleasant, (Hunterdon Co.), August 8th, 1853; son of John Wahl and Livera Apgar Queen; married on December 21st, 1880, to Lizzie McLenahan, daughter of Robert Mills McLenahan, M. D., and Christiana Van Syckel McLenahan, late of New Hampton, (Hunterdon Co.).

The father of Paul Allan Queen, who died in February, 1917, in his ninety-first year, had lived all his life at Mount Pleasant, where he was active in educational, religious and civic affairs. Thomas Queen, Sr., the great grandfather was of Scotch extraction, coming to this country to settle in Philadelphia, about the year 1791. His son, Allan Queen, took up his residence at Mount Pleasant, married Eleanor, daughter of the late Henry Rockefellar and so became the founder of the Queen family in New Jersey. He too, took a large interest in public and educational affairs.

After a preparatory course, Paul Allan Queen was engaged in teaching before entering upon the study of law, which he had chosen for a profession. After his admission to the New Jersey Bar he was connected with important litigation, acted as Counsel for several of the municipalities of the county and for several years was County Solicitor. In 1893 he became a member of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, serving for three years, and in 1899 was elected Surrogate of Hunterdon county, serving for five years. He was a Delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the National Democratic Convention, held in Baltimore, in June, 1912. It was at the hands of that convention that Gov. Wilson received his first nomination for the Presidency. In 1912 Governor Wilson appointed Mr. Queen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon county; he served until the expiration of his term, in 1917.

Judge Queen is one of five sons, who have achieved positions in their several professions. Two of these, the Rev. Sylvanus R. Queen, Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia and William Henry Queen, of Mount

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Pleasant, are dead. The surviving brothers are Louis Apgar Queen, M. D., of New York City, and ex-Judge Wahl Queen, of Jersey City.

Mrs. Queen's father was a physician of large practice and her mother was a sister of ex-Justice Bennet Van Syckel of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

LEWIS V. FITZ RANDOLPH—Plainfield, (741 Front Street). —Financier (retired) (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Somerville, on May 16, 1838; son of Enoch Manning Fitz Randolph and Mary Ann (Van Syckle) Fitz Randolph; married on May 16, 1867, to Emily Caroline Price, Daughter of Matthias Price, of Newark.

Children: Mrs. Lee Ashley Grace, of New York City; Mrs. Charles Daniel Parfitt, of Ontario, Canada; Mrs. Robert Spurr Weston, of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Harry Keith White; Miss Marion Fitz Randolph.

Lewis V. F. Randolph is living in Plainfield free from the cares of business, after a career of exceptional variety and activity. His experiences and life work have included those of an accountant, director, treasurer and president of railways, banker, manager of estates, mayor, exchange president, traveller, poet, ranchman, horticulturist, publisher and lecturer.

The Fitz Randolph and Van Syckle families have had their homes in New Jersey for upwards of two hundred and fifty years, and the names of several of their fore-bears are on the roll of Revolutionary heroes. Mr. Randolph was but six years of age when his parents came to Plainfield, and he has held his home there during the greater part of his life. His early education was acquired chiefly at the Mauriac Academy in Plainfield. His father, a manufacturer, teacher and poet, died at forty-one. The son went from the Academy to earn a living. While serving as a clerk, he taught a private grammar class, with mechanics and clerks older than himself for pupils. Before he was sixteen years old he taught a Bible class in Sunday School and continued in charge of it for nineteen years, and a literary society which he helped to organize flourished for eighteen years.

In 1854 Mr. Randolph became connected with the American Exchange Bank in New York City, and continued in that service until, in 1863, he enlisted in the Union Army. Mustered out as a sergeant, he returned to the bank's service and went from it to the Illinois Central Railroad, as an expert accountant. There in time he was placed in the Company's money department in Chicago and later became Secretary to the President, Assistant Treasurer, Treasurer and Director of the Company. Twenty-one years of service with the Company left him in impaired health; and in 1885 he sought recuperation in travel. Purchasing a ranch in the West, on his return, he came to own about four thousand grade Hereford and shorthorned cattle in New Mexico.

In 1886 the executors of Samuel J. Tilden's will invited him to become their Secretary and to assist in the management of the estate; and he be-

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came Secretary of the Tilden Trust, the New York Library Corporation to which ex-Gov. Tilden had bequeathed some millions of dollars and which was in part the foundation of the great public library at the 42nd Street corner of Fifth Avenue, New York. When Andrew H. Green, one of the Trustees of the estate died, Secretary Randolph was appointed to fill the vacancy; and in the administration of the estate he was closely associated with John Bigelow, noted as scholar and statesman.

For nine years, later, Mr. Randolph was President of the Atlantic Trust Co., and in 1903 was made President of the Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange of New York. Twice re-elected to the Presidency, he retired in 1906. He organized and was the first President of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Co., accepted the Presidency of the Kanona & Prattsburg Railroad Co., helped the Carolina and Cumberland Railroad out of bankruptcy, and sold it to the Southern Railway, served as President of a company operating a line of steamboats about New York harbor and up the Hudson River; and, as President of the Illinois and Iowa Fuel Company, operated large coal mines in the Middle West. For many years he was half-owner and publisher of a newspaper. He was also a Trustee of the Jonathan Sturges estate; and, as co-executor and trustee under the will of William R. Clarkson, assisted in the transfer of the property according to the Clarkson will to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children (of which he is Vice President) and which now cares for about fifty little ones.

Mr. Randolph was elected Mayor of Plainfield in 1880. In that position he appointed the first Trustees of the Public Library and was for years a member and Vice President of the Board. He was one of the organizers and an original Trustee of the Muhlenberg hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph (who celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Plainfield in May of 1917) made in 1908 and afterward a series of foreign tours. They came back with works of art and curios gathered in all parts of the world. In 1900 Mr. Randolph's volume of poems entitled "Survivals" appeared; seven years later he published "Fitz Randolph Traditions"; and in 1915 he delivered a series of lectures on India and on Italy before Carson-Newman College of Tennessee, and the college conferred the degree of Litt. D. upon him. He is, and has been for many years, President of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Plainfield, of which his grandmother, Mary Manning Fitz Randolph, was a constituent member a hundred years ago.

WILLIAM THACKARA READ—Camden.—Lawyer. Born in Camden,on November 22, 1878.

William Thackara Read is Treasurer of the State of New Jersey. He had previously been a member of the State Senate. His early education was gotten at the public schools in Camden. He subsequently attended the Willian Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and became familiar with the practice in the law office of J. Wilard Morgan,

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former State Comptroller. He was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in November, 1903, and as a counselor in 1906. Opening an office in Camden, he was made solicitor of the First National Bank and of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, of that city. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Camden County Bar Association and a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. He has been also Solicitor of the borough of Riverton and of the township of Voorhees, and for eight years was District Examiner of the Board of Education of Camden.

Mr. Read is a republican. In 1911 he was sent to the State Senate, representing Camden county and three years later re-elected. He soon commanded recognition by his colleagues and served at various times on the Committee on the Judiciary, State Prison, Corporations, Elections, Militia and Riparian Rights. He was Senate minority leader in the Senates of 1913,-14 and majority leader in 1915 and served on the Jury Reform Commission.

While he was serving his second term, the republican joint caucus of the two Houses elected him to succeed Edward E. Grosscup, democrat, as Treasurer of the State. He became the State's chief financial officer in April the following year and is now holding the position.

Senator Read is a militant statesman and in March, 1909, became second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment N. G. N. J. assigned to the First Battalion as Quartermaster and Commissary. He is an expert rifleman and was a member in 1910-'11 of the Third Regiment Rifle Team. In 1915 Adjutant General Sadler appointed him on his staff with the rank of Major. In 1917, he was made Lieut. Col. on the staff of Gen. Spencer, and in 1918 was promoted to Colonel.

Senator Read is Vice President of the First National Bank of Camden and Director of the West Jersey Trust Co. of Camden, and of the Colestown Cemetery Co. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is connected with the Camden Lodge No. 15, F. and A. M., Siloam Chapter, Van Hook Council, Excelsior Consistory 32nd degree, Tall Cedars of Lebanon and Crescent Temple.

ALFRED REED—Trenton.—Jurist. Born in Ewing Township (Mercer County), December 23, 1839, (deceased Dec. 6, 1918, see Vol. 1, 1917), son of George B. and Mary (Hepburn Reed; married at Trenton on August 1, 1878 to Rosealba, daughter of George Souder, of Philadelphia.

JOHN RELLSTAB—Trenton.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Trenton, September 19, 1858; son of John and Therese (Schaidnagel) Rellstab; married in 1880, to Mary L.

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Francis, who died in 1899 and 2nd to Mary J. Whittaker, in 1905.

John Rellstab is a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. His father was a native of Switzerland and his mother of Bavaria. He began his education in the parish school connected with Trinity Evangelican Lutheran Church and went afterwards to the public schools of Trenton. He was apprenticed to learn the pottery trade, but, with ambitions in other directions, he entered his name as a law student with the late Levi T. Hannum and devoted his nights to the law books.

In the pottery trade, after becoming a journyman he was appointed to a clerical position in the office of the New Jersey Pottery Company, was put in charge of the Company's sales rooms in New York and afterwards went on the road on the firm's Western and Southern routes. Later he was engaged in the same capacity for the East Trenton Pottery. Meanwhile, he continued his legal studies and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1882 and counselor in 1889. For a time he was in partnership with the late Judge James Buchanan in Trenton.

His first public function was as Solicitor for the borough of Chambersburg (1884-'88) and later, for two periods, he served as City Solicitor of Trenton (1889-'92, 1894-'96). He was appointed Judge of the District Court of Trenton in 1896 and served there until Gov. Voorhees appointed him Judge of the Mercer County Court in 1900. He was still on that Bench when President Taft nominated him to the United States Senate for Judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Jersey. The nomination was made May 6, 1909, and the confirmation came on May 18.

Judge Rellstab is a republican in politics and active in the Presbyterian Church, one of its ruling elders and a teacher of the Men's Bible Class. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Y. M. C. A. and the Florence Crittenden Mission and a Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary.

ALBERT RICHARDS—Dover, (14 Bank St.).—Retired. Born at Easton, Pa., Aug. 11th, 1855; son of Henry and Jane (Price) Richards, married at Sparta, N. J., Sept., 16th 1897; to Blanch Lantz, daughter of Robert and Catherine Lantz.

Children: Jack Van Nostrand, July 5th, 1898.

Albert Richards, is of old English stock. His father, a mine contractor emigrated from England in 1816 and settled in Pottsville, Pa. His mother was born at Durham, Pa., of English parentage. In his early days, he attended the public schools of Easton, Pa., his birthplace, graduating from Easton High School in 1874. The year following his graduation from school he became contractor and superintendant of the Hurdtown Mine, at Hurdtown, N. J., and remained in that capacity until 1893. In May, 1893, he purchased the Mansion House at Dover from the I. B.

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Jolley Estate, and for twelve successive years, was its proprietor and manager.

He has always taken an active part in the public and civic affairs of his home town, and from 1907-'08 he was a member of the Dover Common Council. The following year he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick and the following year, in 1911, a member of the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains.

He is a member of Acacia Lodge, A. F. M., Baldwin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Ode De St. Amand Commandery, Morristown, Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a charter member of the Dover Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CLARENCE B. RIKER—South Orange, (432 Scotland Road). —Manufacturer. Born at Cresskill, N. J., October 9, 1863. Son of Andrew J. and Caroline (Tysen) Riker. Married at Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 14, 1887, to Jessie Carpenter, daughter of Daniel H. and Hester L. Carpenter.

Children: Marion C., born May 26, 1888, Carleton B., born April 2, 1890 and Daniel C. July 23, 1892.

Clarence B. Riker is a descendant of the Riker family that settled in Long Island in 1664. His family afterwards settled in New York where they occupied prominent places in the law and judiciary and were actively identified with the revolution and all patriotic movements of the time.

He was educated in the public schools of Orange and in 1877 he entered the Prescott Academy at Orange from which he graduated in 1880.

He entered the banking and shipping office of Busk & Jevons, 41 Wall Street, New York, in 1881, serving six years in the steamship department. He then became General Manager of the Booth and Red Cross Steamship lines to Brazil, serving in that capacity for three years.

In 1891 he organized The Sydney Ross Company, Manufacturers and Exporters of Pharmaceuticals of which he has been President and General Manager since its organization.

He is an extensive traveler, having either on business or pleasure, visited nearly every part of the world. He is well known in natural history circles, this study being taken up during his spare time; and during his trips he has made extensive collections, among which are many species new to science. He is also well known in these circles for his collections and explorations on the Amazon River.

Six weeks prior to the outbreak of the European War he organized and equipped the South Orange Home Guard consisting of 140 men, which organization was the first of its kind in the State ready for duty.

He is a member of the following Clubs: Essex County Country Club, Camp Fire Club, Circumnavigators Club, Explorers Club, Japan Society,

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South Orange Field Club, Orange Camera Club, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

His business address is 147-153 Waverly Place, New York City.

SAMUEL KIRKBRIDE ROBBINS—Moorestown.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Mt. Holly, May 9, 1853; son of Barzillai W. and Anna (Wilson) Robbins; married at Pemberton, on October 4, 1882, to Edith E. Shreve, daughter of Barzilai R. and Agnes E. Shreve, of Pemberton.

Children: Agnes M. and Edith C.

Samuel K. Robbins' participation in public affairs has made him a notable figure in the State and a force in its affairs, particularly in the South section.

He began his public service in 1897 as a member of the Board of Education of Chester Township, Burlington Co., on which he served until 1903. From March 1899 to March 1903 he was President of the Board. Meanwhile he served on the County Board of Election from 1900 to 1903. In the Fall of the latter year he was nominated by the republicans of the county as a member of the House of Assembly and elected by a large majority. Re-elected in 1904 and 1905, he served as a member during the legislative sessions of 1904, 1905, and 1906. In the memorable session of 1906 he was elected Speaker of the House and took an active and conspicuous part in shaping the important legislation of that year.

In the Fall of 1906 he was given the republican nomination for the State Senate and, elected after a spirited campaign, he served in the Senate during the Legislative sessions of 1907 and 1908 and 1909, being the majority floor leader in 1908 and President of the Senate in 1909. He was the first citizen of New Jersey to be chosen as both Speaker of the House and President of the Senate within a period of three years.

While in the Senate he was appointed by Gov. Fort one of the four members-at-large of the Republican State Committee on which he served until 1911. He was also appointed one of the Receivers of the defunct State Mutual Building and Loan Association of New Jersey by Chancellor Pitney in 1908, and rendered valuable service in winding up the complicated affairs of this institution, whose membership was State wide—realizing 81% of their investments for the Stockholders. He also represented the Second Congressional District as a Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1908, where he was chosen the New Jersey member of the Committee on Credentials.

On the last day of the legeslative session of 1909, he was appointed by Gov. Fort to be Clerk of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to succeed Vivian M. Lewis, resigned. His resignation as President of the Senate was accepted and his nomination confirmed. He completed his term of service as Clerk of the Court of Chancery on April 14th, 1914, since which time he has held no public office other than membership of Local Board No. 2 for Burlington County during the year 1918 but has kept in close touch with public affairs.

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Senator Robbins was prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., and at Andalusia College, Andalusia, Pa. He entered Princeton College (now Princeton University) in 1870, and was graduated in June, 1874, with the degree of A. B. He read law with Charles E. Hendrickson at Mount Holly, and was admitted to the Bar at the June term, 1880. In September of that year he located at Moorestown and opened offices there and also in the City of Camden, where he has continued to practice his profession ever since.

Senator Robbins is a member of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. He also is Past Master of Moorestown Lodge No. 158, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Mt. Holly Lodge No. 848, B. P. O. E.

CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON (Mrs. Douglas)—Orange. —Author. Daughter of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt; married at 6 West 57th St., N. Y., April 29th, 1882, to Douglas Robinson, son of Douglas and Fanny Monroe Robinson.

Children: Theodore Douglas, born 1883; Corinne Douglas, born 1886; Monroe Douglas, born 1887; Stewart Douglas, born 1889.

The father of Corinne Roosevelt Robinson was one of New York's foremost business men and philanthropists, and her brother, Theodore Roosevelt, was President of the United States from the fall of 1901 to March 4, 1909. While Mrs. Robinson has a New York home at 9 East 63rd Street, she has been much identified with the social and civic life of the Oranges. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson spend their summers at their country home in the Mohawk Valley, New York and a part of the fall season at Orange.

In 1912 Scribner & Son published the first volume of Mrs. Robinson's poems under the title of "The Call of Brotherhood," and in 1914 the same publisher brought out her second volume of poems called "One Woman to Another."

Mr. Douglas Robinson, who died Sept. 12, 1918, was a large figure in the financial life of the country. Among his other connections, he was President and Director of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., and of the Douglas Land Company of Virginia, a Director of the Astor Trust Company and a Trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS ROEBLING—Trenton—Manufacturer. Born in Trenton, on December 9th, 1849; (deceased October 5th, 1918); son of John A. and Johanna (Hertling) Roebling.

WASHINGTON AUGUSTUS ROEBLING—Trenton, (191 West State Street.)—Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917).

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Born at Saxonburg, Pa., on May 26th, 1837; son of John Augustus Roebling and Johanna (Hertling) Roebling; married, January 18th, 1865, to Emily, daughter of Sylvanus Warren; 2nd, to Cornelia W. Farrow.

Children: John A., born 1867.

Col. Washington A. Roebling is the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, the first span thrown over the East River from New York City to Brooklyn. Col Roebling's father, John A., who had already achieved national fame in the erection of suspension bridges, had just completed the plans for the East River structure when he suffered injury of fatal character. While he was making a survey, the abrupt entry of a ferry boat caused the crushing of one of his feet between the piling and the rack of one of the slips. Lockjaw set in and his death occurred sixteen days later.

Col. Roebling has been his father's chief aid from its inception and was equipped to complete the great enterprise upon which John A. Roebling had just entered. He had aided in the construction of the suspension bridge across the Alleghany river at Pittsburg and in building the Cincinnati and Covington suspension bridges; and the New York and Brooklyn authorities had no hesitation in entrusting him with the carrying out of the stupendous plans his father had set under way. The reports, plans and estimates for the Brooklyn bridge were first under consideration in 1867. Col. W. A. Roebling found it necessary, as the work progressed, to make some changes in the plans; and fourteen years were required for the completion of the work. In his devotion to the work, Col. Roebling contracted a caisson fever that for a time forced him to retire from active business; but he again took up his duties, and since the death of his two brothers, he has conducted, alone, the affairs of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, which operates at Trenton the greatest wire making plant in the world.

The Roebling family was founded in this country by John A. Roebling after he had become 30 years of age. Born in Mulhausen, Germany, he was educated at the Royal University of Berlin and in the Pedagogium at Erfurt. Locating in Pennsylvania on reaching these shores, he obtained his first situation in America as assistant engineer on the slackwater navigation of the Beaver River, a tributary of the Ohio. This was followed by an engagement on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, a work that was never completed.

His last employment on works of this kind was on the upper Alleghany river, where John A. Roebling located a feeder of the Pennsylvania state canal. Entering the service of the state of Pennsylvania, he was employed for three years in surveying and locating lines of railway across the Alleghany mountains, from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh.

In 1840 he opened a wire rope factory at Saxonburg in that State. The mill was the first one in the United States in which stranded wire rope was made. Its production had originated in Germany only six years earlier and was then still confined to that nation. Mr. Roebling found it hard work to convince industrial and commercial circles of the value of wire for supporting purposes. But he made his impression eventually, and the business at the mill grew apace. In seven years it had outgrown the Saxonburg facilities and he moved to Trenton where he founded the great plant

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that has won, for New Jersey's capital city, the distinction of being one of the great industrial centers of the world. At the start, a one story plant and the labor of about twenty-five hands sufficed. Mr. Roebling built a handsome home for himself in the city, and had the satisfaction of seeing his business branch out, until hundreds were employed; and the progressive policy of his company made "Roebling Wire" a thing of national prominence. Still, at the time of John A. Roebling's death, his rope shop was but a small affair making 500 tons of wire rope a year and employing 150 hands.

Since 1869, when his sons succeeded him, the business had poured in upon it in such continually increasing volume as to necessitate constant additions to its facilities and constant enlargement of its office force. Its buildings and yards now cover more than 135 acres of grounds. Fifty thousand horse power steam pressure is needed to keep its wheels awhirl, and 15,000 electric bulbs illuminate its colony of buildings. For the supply of its material and the carrying of its product, railroad companies ran spurs from main lines into the company's yards. Exclusive of its large clerical force, the company employs 5,000 men, boys and girls in its Trenton establishment and 1,800 more at its branch in Roebling; and its pay roll exceeds $175,000 a week.

Improvements in the machinery and in the product have supplemented the coarser wires of the early mill with refinements that permit the production of the longest skeins. In the dies for the drawing of the finer wires, upwards of $40,000 worth of black diamonds are used. The business eventually outgrew even the facilities at Trenton, and the establishment of the branch mill at Roebling resulted. The company found it possible to give employment to 1,800 hands there and took it upon itself to build a new town for them and to put it in order for the accommodation of their families, The old country village Kinkora—of one house and originally named after the palace of an Irish king—has been transformed into a modern city near by with nearly 1,000 tasteful homes, supplied with all the newest conveniences—even to their lighting with electricity.

Kinkora is on the Delaware River five miles below Bordentown. It was started in 1830, by a Mr. Rockefeller who made it the terminus of his proposed air line railroad to Atlantic City. A mile or two of the railroad had been built when the project was abandoned. Having an affection for the Emerald Isle, Mr. Bockefeller named the terminus Kinkora after the palace of Brian Boru, the Irish king, who was killed in battle at Clontarf in 1014. Later the Knickerbocker Ice Company acquired the premises and erected an ice house. The new town of Roebling, one mile from Kinkora, was known by that name until the Pennsylvania Railroad changed its name to Roebling.

John A. Roebling had been widely known for his skill as a bridge engineer before he planned the great span between New York and Brooklyn. Among the more notable of his achievements was the planning and construction of the first suspension acqueduct in the United States. The use of wire rope in its building gave Mr. Roebling an insight into the value of wire rope for suspension purposes. The general idea of suspension bridges had been a favored one with him since his college days. His first opportunity to employ wire ropes and steel cables for their up-bear came when in

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1844 the wooden acqueduct of the Pennsylvania canal across the Alleghany river became unsafe. The contract for a span over stream was awarded to him and within nine months it was ready for use. The suspension bridge over the Monongehela river, with eight spans of 188 feet each supported by 4½ inch cables, followed.

Public attention had for some time before been directed to the problem of linking the New York Central and the Great Western Railway of Canada, separated by the Niagara River chasm. From the nature of the locality, the problem admitted of no other solution than with a railway suspension bridge. Mr. Roebling was invited to make plans and estimates for the bridge and at the same time appointed the engineer. For four years, beginning with 1851, the work was continued without interruption until, in March, 1855, the first locomotive and train rolled over it, the best example of its kind and magnitude in the world. The bridge has two floors—one for vehicles, the other for railway traffic—in a clear span of 825 feet.

Colonel Washington A. Roebling was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1857 with the C. E. degree. He was assisting his father in the construction of the suspension bridge across the Alleghany River when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted as a private in the Union Army in 1861. His service covered the whole period of the struggle and when he resigned at its close to become again his father's chief aid he had been brevetted a Colonel.

ADOLPH ROEDER—Orange.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Baltimore, Md., on March 1st, 1857; son of Charles and Marie (Hempel) Roeder; married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Marie Bonschur, daughter of Stephen J. Bonschur.

Children: Miriam, Elsa, Arthur.

Adolph Roeder has for a quarter century been the clergyman of the New-Church in Orange, which inclines to the Sweden-borgian doctrine, and President of the New Jersey State Civic Federation since its organization in 1900. Master of several languages, ancient and modern, he has been editor of English, German and French papers and has attracted attention as a poet and musician. He has specialized particularly in the study of Symbolism.

Dr. Roeder was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia and took summer courses in various colleges. Before the outbreak of the World War in 1914, he was connected with several foreign literary and other societies, has written much for papers and magazines, and is the author of several books, several of which have been published under the auspices of the New-Church Press, New York.

Dr. Roeder is President of "The Civics" of Orange, Secretary of the New-Church Press, a member of the New-Church Board of Publications; and, in the Clergy Club of New York, is on the Committees on Membership and House and Rules. He is also member of the Board of Governors

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of the New England Society of Orange and connected with other organizations.

The titles of Dr. Roeder's books published by the New-Church Press are, "Light in the Clouds," "Cities of the Word," "Dualism in Scripture," "Sea Pictures," with beautiful illustrations by the author's gifted daughter, Elsa Roeder, and "Symbol Stories." The Harper's published his chief work: "Symbol Psychology" and the Blanchard Press his "Practical Citizenship," which has been largely used by civic organizations as a textbook.

P. SANFORD ROSS—Newark, (75 Johnson Avenue.)—Engineer and Contractor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Newark, November 10, 1847; son of John J. and Eliza Jane (Sanford) Ross; married at Newark, February 10, 1870, to Emma Kate Van Court, daughter of William H. and Kate Ostrom Van Court.

Children: Adelina; Laura Van Court; P. Sanford, Jr.; Roland T.; Leland H.

The name of P. Sanford Ross is chiefly identified in business with railroad and dock construction, and, officially, in connection with the Essex County Park Commission. Mr. Ross has been a member of the County Park Commission for ten years, and one of the chief factors in providing the state's richest county with one of the most beautiful chain of recreation centers in the United States. Branch Brook Park in Newark, which has been largely adorned during his incumbency, is counted by landscape architects as probably the most picturesque and artistic artificial park of its size in the country. The commission has spent about $6,000,000 upon the beautification of the county; and it is no extravagance of phrase to say that the public of Essex county feels that it has got its money's worth.

Mr. Ross's parents were both natives of New Jersey, his father having been born in Springfield and his mother in New Milford. He attended the public schools in Newark, finished at the Newark High School and then took a course in Bryant and Strattons Business College. When ready for work, he continued the contracting business which had been established in 1829 by his uncle, Peter Sanford, and is still engaged in it. The company was incorporated in 1893 as P. Sanford Ross, Inc.

Mr. Ross was a member of the first Board of the Newark City Hospital, is Director of the Crippled Children's Home, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Alleghany Coal Company, Director of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, a member of the South Park Presbyterian Church and President of the Board of Trustees.

He is connected with the Lawyers Club of New York, the Essex County, the Essex County Country, the Rumson and the Elberon Beach Clubs.

VERNON ROYLE—Paterson, (618 East 28th Street).—Inventor, Manufacturer. Born at Paterson, N. J., June 9th, 1846, son of John and Agnes (Houston) Royle; married at Paterson, on Oct. 4, 1872, to Jeannie Malcolm, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Murray) Malcolm.

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Children: Heber and Vernon E., both at present associated with their father in the machine business.

Vernon Royle is of English and Scotch descent. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, supplementing such instruction as they afforded with individual study, largely along mechanical lines, for which he had a pronounced bent.

His first actual experience of machine design and construction began with his apprenticeship to the trade of patternmaker, in which line he became expert. Finishing his apprenticeship, about 1860, he entered the employ of Heber Wells, maker of wood type and engravers' blocks, at 90 Fulton Street, New York, continuing his employment with the firm of Vanderburg, Wells & Co., into which the business of Heber Wells was merged, and whose establishment at 18 Dutch Street, New York, was long the headquarters for boxwood blocks for engravers.

This concern, who also owned a factory at Paterson, made extensive use of Routing Machines, many of which were built by John Royle, father of the subject of this sketch, and Vernon Royle, who was familiar with their construction and operation, was put in charge of the Routing Department of the Vanderburg, Wells, concern, his practical experience giving him the groundwork upon which he was later on to build up a reputation as one of the most successful designers and builders of routing machines in the world.

A period of ill health terminated his career with Vanderburg, Wells & Co., and after a time of inaction, he accepted the position of Secretary to the Paterson Board of Education, in which capacity he served from 1872 to 1879, afterwards serving a two-year term as Commissioner.

In 1877, he formed a partnership with his father in the machine business, and began the development of the varied lines of machines which have made the name of Royle known throughout the civilized world. For forty years Vernon Royle has actively pursued the career of inventor and manufacturer, his activities including the development, from crude beginnings, of three special lines, namely: Photo-engraving Machinery; Jacquard Card Machinery, for producing pattern cards for textile weaving, and Tubing Machines, for making seamless rubber tubing, fire and garden hose, inner tubes for pneumatic tires, solid truck tires, etc., and as a pendant to this line, Circular Looms for weaving seamless fabric jackets for fire and garden hose; also Insulation Machines for covering electric wires and cables with seamless insulation.

In all, about 100 patents have been granted to Mr. Royle for his inventions in these and other lines, and in addition to medals granted to his firm, at various expositions, Mr. Royle was personally awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, for inventions and distinguished mechanical achievement. In every line, Mr. Royle's success has been marked, all being recognized as leading machines of their type and class and commanding recognition both at home and abroad.

Mr. Royle has always taken an interest in civic affairs, and in addition to his service as School Commissioner, acted as an officer of the Taxpayers' Association and on the Passaic River Valley Sewage Commit-

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tee. He is a Director of the Hamilton Trust Company and Cedar Lawn Cemetery, of Paterson, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Masonic Fraternity; the Hamilton Club of Paterson and the New Jersey Historical Society. He is President of John Royle & Sons, located at Straight & Essex Street, Paterson.

WALTER PARKER RUNYON—Perth Amboy, (100 Rector Street), Shipbuilder and Banker, Born at New Brunswick, N. J., December 3, 1861, son of John and Anne (Beck) Runyon, married at Camden, N. J., Jan. 10, 1895, to Katherine Engle Hancock, daughter of Rev. Ezekiel Cooper and Emma Jean (Githens) Hancock, of Burlington County, N. J.

Children: Cooper Hancock, born Sept. 3, 1896, Walter Parker 2nd, born May 29th, 1905.

Walter Parker Runyon is a descendant of French Hugenots. Vincent Rognion, of whom he is a direct descendant, came to America in 1678, settling near New Brunswick. A later Vincent Runyon, grandfather of Walter Parker, started the shipyard at New Brunswick in which enterprise, his son John helped him. It was there that his early boyhood was spent.

He attended the public schools of New Brunswick, entering Rutger's Preparatory School in 1875, and 1879 the New Jersey Business College, graduating in 1880. His first position was with Fairbanks, Martin & Company, woolen commission merchants, then at 46 White Street, New York City.

After four years, he went to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, where he spent two years, and then entered the employ of Vliet & Dalmer, manufacturing clothiers of New Brunswick. Shortly after that, the concorn was absorbed by Charles D. Snedeker and himself, and in 1894 they together purchased the controlling interest of the elder Runyon's estate in the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company. A short time later, all the stock was bought, and a close corporation formed, of which he has been the President since. The concern has since extended its holdings so that now it occupies 1050 feet of water frontage on Staten Island Sound and covers more than four blocks of the adjacent upland. It is fitted with four dry docks, machine shops and boiler works, with ample wharves and piers.

Mr. Runyon was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Brunswick, a member of the New Brunswick Water Board and of the Democratic Executive Committee of Middlesex County. He was alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention to St. Louis in 1908, delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Denver in 1912, and a member of the Perth Amboy Water Department Commission. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the New Jersey State Harbor Commission by Governor Fielder, and when, in the following year, that commission was merged into the Board of Commerce and Navigation, he was appointed again by Governor Fielder for a four years term on the latter board, and again reappointed by Governor Edge in the present year for a four year term.

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He has represented the State at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Conventions, yearly, under both Governors Fielder and Edge. In 1916, during the presidential campaign, he was President of the New Jersey Wilson Business Men's League; and had been a delegate to various State Democratic conventions.

He is a director of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, Vice President of the Raritan Trust Company of Perth Amboy, Vice President of the Perth Amboy Hospital Association, a member of the National Security League, New Jersey Historical Society, United States Chamber of Commerce, Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, the Manufacturers Association, a director of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Masonic Insurance Company, the Perth Amboy Board of Trade, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Colonia Country Club, the Lake Placid Club of New Lork, the East Jersey Club of Perth Amboy, the Union Club of New Brunswick, and the Raritan Yacht Club of Perth Amboy.

His business address is foot of Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HENRY HURD RUSBY—Newark, (776 De Graw Avenue.)—Botanist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Franklin, April 26, 1855; son of John and Abigail (Holmes) Rusby; married at Franklin, in 1887, to Margaretta Saunier Hanna, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Dees Hanna, of Franklin.

Children: Ruth, born March 9, 1891; Constance, born July 5, 1894; Marguerite, born May 25, 1901.

The most important work of Henry H. Rusby, Professor of Botany Physiology and Materia Medica in the Department of Pharmacy at Columbia University and Dean of the Faculty, has been in securing improvements in the conditions of Pharmaceutical education, both legal and professional. From 1897 to 1902 he was Professor of Materia Medica in New York University and in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. For a number of years he lectured on the principles of stock feeding in the American Veterinary College. He is a member of the Board of Scientific Directors and of the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Gardens and Honorary Curator of the Economic Museum.

Dr. Rusby graduated from the Massachusetts State Normal School in 1874, and from the University Medical College (New York), with the degree of M. D., in 1884. He was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia for a herbarium of plants of Essex county. He made botanical explorations in New Mexico and Arizona in 1880, 1881 and 1883, as agent of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1885-'87 he crossed the South American continent in the interest of Medical Botany, by a route part of which was entirely new. As the result of this expedition a number of new drugs were introduced to use in this country, two of which, Pichi and Cocillana, have become standard articles in our materia medica. Although medicinal plants constituted the principal subject of investigation, much attention was given

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to the general botany of the regions traversed, forty-five thousand specimens being collected, the publications concerning them constituting the leading contribution to Bolivian botany. A large collection of birds was also made and formed the basis of an important paper by Dr. J. A. Allen of the American Museum of Natural History.

In 1896 Dr. Rusby acted as physician and botanist to a party engaged in exploring the delta region of the Orinoco River. Between 1908 and 1910 three journeys of exploration were made into Mexico for the study of the rubber resources of that country, this work having the sanction and support of the Diaz administration.

Dr. Rusby was a member of the Revision Committee (7th, 8th, 9th, revisions) of the United States Pharmacopalia, and of the Revisions Committee of the National Formulary. He was Chairman at the Pan-American Medical Congress, of the Commission for the study of Medicinal Flora and is Corresponding Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Honorary Member of the Institute Medico Nacional of Mexico. He was president of the Torrey Botanical Club from 1905 to 1912 and of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1909 and 1910. In 1907 to 1909 he was the expert in drug products for the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and afterwards till 1917 Pharmacogoist in the same Bureau. While in that relation his defense of Dr. Wiley, head of the United States Health Bureau, attracted wide attention. The summer of 1917 was devoted to botanical exploration in Columbia, the chief object being the study of Cinchone trees as a source of quinine. Dr. Rusby has contributed several hundred new species and genera, and written much on medical botany.

The titles of his books are "Essentials of Pharmacognosy" (1895), "Morphology and Histology of Plants" (1899); "Material Medica" of Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences (8 vols. 1899) and of two subsequent revisions; "National Standard Dispensary" (1905), and of two subsequent revisions; "Wild Vegetable Foods of United States" (1906), "Fifty Years of Materia Medica" (1907) and "Manual of Botany" (1911), etc.

JAMES FOWLER RUSLING—Trenton, (226 E. State Street.) —Lawyer, Soldier. (Deceased April 1, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Washington, Warren Co., April 14, 1834; son of Gershom and Eliza Budd (Hankinson) Rusling; married at Pennington, January 1, 1858, to Mary F., daughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D. D., and Mary Winner—died April 19, 1858; 2nd, June 30, 1870, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Issac Wood, of Trenton, born December 29, 1847.

Children: 2nd marriage, James Wood, born May 31, 1874; Emily Wells, born October 18, 1884, married Arthur L. Bates, at Mead-

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ville, Pa., October 20, 1909; their children, Josephine Rusling, born September 1, 1913.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS—Plainfield,—Inventor, Born at Columbus, Ga., on November 1, 1856; son of William Trebell Saunders, D. D., and Eliza (Morton) Saunders; married at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 1886, to Bertha Louise Gaston, of Narragansett Pier, died, 1906).

Children: Louise (Mrs. Maxwell Evarts Perkins); Jean (Mrs. Marsom I. Buttfield).

Mr. Saunders, twice Mayor of North Plainfield, is Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States and a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank at New York. He holds a Commission also from Gov. Fielder as a member of the N. J. Board of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Saunders is a descendant of Sir Edward Saunders, one of the Knights of the Horseshoe who discovered the Alleghanies. His earliest ancestors were of the original Jamestown expedition; and he is a grandnephew of Robert Saunders the 14th President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the Bachelor of Science degree upon him in 1876 and the degree of Doctor of Science in 1911.

Before graduation from the University, Mr. Saunders was editor-in-chief of the "University Magazine" and class poet. After his graduation he engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, acted as special correspondent for southern newspapers at the Centennial Exposition and made two all-night baloon ascensions, reaching a height of three and one-half miles. Engaging subsequently in building enterprises, he was, from 1878 to 1881, the engineer in charge of the construction of docks, ware-houses and ship channel in New York harbor at Black Tom Island, and incidentially designed and patented the apparatus now in general use for sub-aqueous drilling, using the tube and water jet system.

In 1881, he became engineer for the Ingersol Rock Drill Co., and invented and patented rock drilling and quarrying devices, track channelers, and gadder and bar channelers, also a system of pumping liquids by compressed air now generally used in the Baku oil fields in Russia and radial-axe system of coal mining.

Meanwhile, Mr. Saunders' political activities have been very wide. He was for sometime a member of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee; and Gov. Wilson made him a member of the New Jersey Harbor Commission. He became a member of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and navigation when the administrative departments of the state were re-organized in 1916. It was upon the nomination of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, that the Secretary of the Navy appointed him a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States and he is a chairman of the Board. He is also one of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace.

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Mr. Saunders was Secretary, Vice President and is now President, of The Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company; formerly President, now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ingersoll-Rand Company; now Director of the A. S. Cameron Steam Pump Works; also of the American International Corporation, the Latin American Public Works Corporation and the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company; formerly President and Director of the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield; Director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Ex-Pres.); Director American Manufacturers Export Asso.; member, N. Y. Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (member of Advisory Committee of Federal Trade Commission) the National Foreign Trade Council; member Advisory Board U. S. Fuel Administration for N. Y.; Director of the Machinery Club (Past President) India House; member of the Aero Club, Engineers' Club; University Club; American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; National Civic Federation (Chairman of the New York Welfare Committee); American Iron and Steel Institute; United Engineering Society (Trustee); American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia); Academy of Political Science in the City of New York and National Democratic Club; Fellow American Geographical Society; Chairman for Nicaragua, Permanent Pan-American International High Commission, and University of Pennsylvania Club, New York.

Mr. Saunders is editor of "Compressed Air Magazine" and author of "Compressed Air Information," "Compressed Air Production," co-author of "The Subways and Tunnels of New York," co-author Dana & Saunders "Rock Drilling," and author of numerous pamphlets and other publications, among them, "Compressed Air, Its Production, Transmission and Use," "A Practical Consideration of Compressed Air," "Quarrying by the Channeling Process," "The History of the Rock Drill," "Rock Drilling Economics," "Tunnel Driving in the Alps," "Right and Strength in Equal Suffrage," "Reveries of a Business Man," "Business and Politics and the Anti-Trust Laws," and "Compressed Air in the Arts and Industries" for the International Engineering Congress, San Francisco, 1915.

Mr. Saunders' office is at 11 Broadway, New York City.

EDWARD SHAFFER SAVAGE—Rahway.—Lawyer. Born in Rahway, July 1, 1854.

Edward S. Savage is the President of the new State Department of Conservation and Development created by the Economy and Efficiency acts of 1915. The Department embraces what under the old system had been the State Water Supply Commission, the Forest Park Reservation Commission, the Geological Survey, the Washington Park Crossing Commission, the State Museum and the Fort Nonsense Park Commission. Mr. Savage is a democrat of long standing and was prominent during the incumbency of Leon Abbett as Governor. While a lawyer by profession Mr. Savage is more largely interested in financial and real estate affairs.

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Mr. Savage read law in the office of Cortlandt Parker of Newark, and graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1876. A year later he was admitted to the New Jersey bar. He practised law in Newark for a few years after his admission, but, later moving his business to New York, he was associated with George W. Miller for twenty years as his partner. In 1912 he retired from active practice to give attention to the other field of finance and real estate.

In 1883 the democrats of Middlesex county named Mr. Savage as their candidate for the House of Assembly and, re-elected, he served in the Houses of 1884-1885. In 1915, upon the re-organization of the State departments, Gov. Fielder named Mr. Savage as a member of the Department of Conservation and Development and he was elected to the Presidency of that commission. His term will expire in July of 1918.

AGNES ANNE SCHERMERHORN (Mrs. John Relyea)—East Orange, (11 Halsted Place).—Club woman. Born at Chateaugay, N. Y., daughter of Camille and Helene (Lanctot) Le Fort., married at Chateaugay, on September 10, 1900, to John Relyea Schermerhorn, son of John S., and Mary Jane (Relyea) Schermerhorn. Children: Jane Eleanor born August 12th, 1902, John Ryer, born May 22nd, 1905; Robert Hendryck, born September 5th, 1909.

Agnes Anne Schermerhorn, is descended from an old French family. Both of her great, great grandfathers came from France about 1740 and settled near Montreal, Canada. That was in the days of the great Northwest Fur Trading Company, and their experiences as pioneers were many. Her maternal grandfather came to Northern New York during the Papineau Rebellion in the latter thirties, while her paternal grandfather came a few years later. During the days of '61, Camille Le Fort, her father enlisted in the Union Army and took part during the entire Civil War, until the armies were mustered out. He was twice wounded.

Mrs. Schermerhorn was educated in the Chateaugay Academy, attending that institution in her early life. In her sixteenth year she entered the Oswego State Normal School, graduating three years later.

During the later years, she has taken a great interest actively in civic, educational, public health, legislative and social welfare problems. She is now president of the New Jersey State Federation of Womans' Clubs, and State Director to the General Federation of Womans' Clubs. She has been an active member of the Womans' Club of Orange since 1903, having filled several offices therein. She is the organizer of the Woman's Legislative Bureau under the direction of the New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Its members attend the sessions of the State Legislature, and work for legislation affecting women, children and the home. In July, 1918, she was appointed one of the five commissioners for the Amelioration of the Blind in the State. The appointment came through the State Board of Institutions and Agencies and was ratified by Governor Edge.

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She is a member of the Second Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee; the State Executive Committee of War Saving Stamp Commission; member of the organization committee of the College for Women at New Brunswick; a vice-chairman of the New Jersey Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and a member of the Nation Institute of Social Sciences.

GRANT BARNEY SCHLEY—Far Hills.—Banker. Born at Chapinsville, N. Y., February 25th, 1845 (Deceased Nov. 22, 1917—see Vol. 1, 1917); son of Evander S. Schley; married in New York in 1879, to Elizabeth, daughter of George E. Baker, of New York.

FREDERICK WILHELM SCHMIDT—Morristown. (29 Ann Street).—Manufacturer Crushed Stone, etc. Born at Millington, N. J., Aug. 27th, 1865; son of John Henry and Margaret (Nishwitz) Schmidt; married at Millington, N. J., March 31, 1891, to Effie Louise Taff, daughter of Wilhelmina Nishwitz and Daniel (Willis) Taff, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Louise, born March 20, 1894; Frederick W., Jr., born July 1, 1897; John Henry, born Sept. 3, 1902.

Frederick Wilhelm Schmidt is a grandson of Peter Nishwitz, a Polish gentleman who served as Napoleon's bodyguard, and later emigrated to America.

He attended the public schools of Madison, N. J., from 1870-81, and when sixteen years old began his business career by entering the business of his uncle, Frederick Nishwitz, who conducted the Acme Harrow Fa tory at Millington, N. J. He became manager of the factory later, and in 1888 he moved to Morristown where he reorganized the carriage business which his father was conducting there.

In 1895 he became interested in the Good Road movement which was then spreading through the state, and purchasing a tract of land at Millington, underlaid with trap rock, he organized the Morris County Crushed Stone Company. He later purchased and reorganized several other quarries, and consolidated them all under the name of the North Jersey Quarry Company which he still conducts and of which he is the president and general manager. He is also president of the North Jersey Amiesite Company, manufacturers of a patented asphaltic concrete for road surfaces.

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He is a member of the Millington Field Club, the New Jersey Manufacturers Association, the Washington Association and the Morristown Lodge of Elks.

His business address is 17 South Street, Morristown, N. J.

WALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER—Newark, (510 Parker St.) —Newspaper Proprietor. Born in Trenton, on December 26, 1853; son of Edward Wallace and Mary Louise (Drake) Scudder; married to Ida Quinby, 1880, daughter of James M. and Phoebe (Sweezey) Quinby, of Newark; 2nd in 1906, to Gertrude Witherspoon, daughter of Orlando and Cora (Taylor) Witherspoon.

Children: Edward Wallace, Antoinette Quinby, Wallace M.

Wallace M. Scudder is the owner and publisher and the editor-in-chief of the "Newark Evening News." He was one of its founders and has been the chief of its managers from the time of its first publication in 1883.

Mr. Scudder's father was for nearly thirty years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the state and recognized as a Jurist of unusual acumen and soundness. George Drake, father of Mr. Scudder's mother, was also an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the 1820 decade.

Mr. Scudder began his education at the State Model School in Trenton and afterwards went to the Lehigh University, graduating in 1873. He subsequently took a course at the Harvard Law School, studied law with Judge Garret D. W. Vroom in Trenton and Vice Chancellor John R. Emery in Newark. He was admitted as an attorney in 1877 and given his counselor papers in 1880. He had been engaged for three years in the practice of the law when, in 1883, he became interested with Henry A. Steele, Lawrence S. Mott, Russell P. Jacoby and two or three others in a movement for the publication of a newspaper built on lines of metropolitan journalism, that was much needed in the rapidly growing city of Newark; and on September 3, 1883, the first issue of the paper made its appearance as the "Evening News." With a circulation exceeding 90,000, over a territory embracing all of the North cities of the state, it has become one of the valuable afternoon newspaper properties in the United States.

Besides being engrossed with the great cares attending the publication of the "Evening News," Mr. Scudder finds time to engage in the large financial and civic life of Newark. Among the others, he was one of the members of the Citizens Committee of 100 that in 1916 prepared the six months' celebration of Newark's founding in 1666, serving on its sub-committee on Schools and Philanthropies.

Mr. Scudder, originally a Presbyterian by faith, is now a vestryman in St. James Episcopal Church and was the same in Trinity. His wife is the daughter of an Episcopalian clergyman. He is a Director in the National Newark and Essex Banking Company and the Securety Savings Bank and

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a Governor of the Essex Club, of Newark, and member of the Morris County Golf Club and Baltusrol Golf Club.

THOMAS J. SCULLY—South Amboy.—Transportation. Born in South Amboy, September 19, 1868.

Thomas J. Scully has had an eventful career as the Representative of the Second District in the Congress of the United States. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and at Seton Hall College. When he left the College he was taken into the towing business which his father had established in 1874. His energy afterwards built the Scully Towing and Transportation Company into an important maritime enterprise. It owns more than fifty ocean going tugs and barges and carries more than a million tons of freight annually to all parts of the world.

Mr. Scully has always evinced a deep interest in the life of the community around him; and in 1898, when Dr. Ambrose Treganowan resigned the Mayoralty of South Amboy, the Council named Mr. Scully, who had served three years in the Board of Education, to fill out his unexpired term. In 1909 the people elected him to serve for the full term. While in that office he improved the dock facilities and the sewer system and reorganized the fire and police departments. In 1908 the democrats of the district sent him as a delegate to the National Convention that named Wm. J. Bryan for President and he was also a candidate on the Bryan ticket for Presidential Elector. He was a delegate, too, to the National Convention of 1912 that nominated Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Scully came into view as a candidate for Congress in 1910 and took the nomination against Benjamin F. Howell (rep.), who had represented the District of Washington for sixteen years, and defeated him by nearly 4,500 plurality. He was renominated and re-elected in 1912, 1914 and 1916. The result of the contest between himself and Robert Carson, whom the republicans had nominated against him in the 1916 campaign, was in doubt for weeks after the election. The total of the returns filed with the county clerks by the election boards of the district indicated Carson's election with fourteen more votes to his credit than Scully had to his. Congressman Scully claimed that the correction of errors in the count would put him in the lead. A recount was ordered. Because a tie between the parties in the National House of Representatives was threatened, the reopening of the ballot boxes was awaited with the keenest interest all over the country. The recount disclosed a majority in favor of Mr. Scully and Mr. Scully retained his seat.

JOHN PRESTON SEARLE—New Brunswick.—Educator. Born in Schuylerville, N. Y., September 12, 1854; son of Rev. Samuel Tomb and Cornelia Fonda (Southworth) Searle; married at Somerville, on December 12, 1882, to Susan Bovey, of Cherokee, Ia.

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At its session in Asbury Park in June, 1917, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America elected John Preston Searle President of the General Synod. Since 1902, he has been President of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Searle graduated from Rutgers College in 1875, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1878. Rutgers College conferred the A. B. degree in 1875, the A. M. degree in 1878 and the D. D. degree in 1893. Ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church in America, he became in 1878, pastor of the church at Griggstown, (N. J.) and from 1881 to 1893 was pastor of the First Church in Somerville. In 1893, he accepted the tender of the position of Professor of Systematic Theology in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, becoming also President of the Faculty in 1902.

Dr. Searle is Vice President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America. Since 1898, he has been a Trustee of Rutgers College. He is a member of the Executive Commission of the World Alliance of Reformed and Presbyterian Churches; was President of the Commission in 1915 and 1916, and was Chairman of the Council of the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in America in 1902-'03-'04 and 1906.

Besides being a frequent contributor with sermons, memoirs, etc., to the religious press, he is the author of "An Outline of Theological Encyclopedia" and of "Life of Talbot Wilson Chambers, S. T. D. LL. D."

He is a member of the Delta Upsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa and connected with the University and Rutgers Clubs of New York, the Rutgers Club of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Country Club.

GARRETT PUTNAM SERVISS—Closter.—Journalist, Scientist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Sharon Springs, N. Y., March 24th, 1851; son of Garrett Putnam and Catherine Shelp Serviss; married to Eleanore Betts, 1875; second marriage to Henriette Gros le Blond, 1907.

Children: son of first wife, Garrett Putnam, died in 1907; two step-children, Germaine Gatier Serviss (adopted daughter), born in France, 1899, and Edward Gatier, born in France, 1897.

Garrett P. Serviss is of pre-Revolutionary American parentage, on both father's and mother's side, and spent his boyhood among the hills of the Schoharie, near its junction with the Mohawk. He acquired his early education in the public schools and at Johnstown (N. Y.) Academy, graduating from Cornell University, 1872 (B. S.), and from Columbia College Law School, 1874 (LL. B.). He was admitted to the bar of New York the same year, but instead of entering upon the practice of the law, went into journalism in 1875, as a reporter for the "New York Tribune." In 1876 he went to the "New York Sun" in the same capacity. In 1878 he was made night copy editor and writer of editorials, particularly on astronomy, and became known anonymously throughout the United States as "The Sun's Astronomer." In 1882 he became night editor of "The Sun," continuing his editor-

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ial writing and giving many lectures on astronomy in New York and elsewhere.

In 1885 he started the American Astronomical Society, now a department of the Brooklyn Institute; and in 1892 developed the "Urania Lectures" in Carnegie Music Hall, which were devoted to astronomy, geology and the scenery and history of the earth. These were illustrated with elaborate settings, transparent painted drops and electrical lighting devices, which were a novely in America at that time. Three lectures were prepared: "A Trip to the Moon," "From Chaos to Man," and "The Wonders of America," and during two years these were presented in most of the great cities of the United States and Canada. Since then Mr. Serviss has devoted his time to travel, study, writing and lectures, having, perhaps, the most repute for his astronomical writings and lectures.

Most of his journalistic work for many years has taken the form of short editorials and articles on scientific and popular topics, treated in a way to interest and instruct the average curious but busy reader.

Mr. Serviss is the author of the following books: "Astronomy With An Opera-glass" (Appleton), "The Moon" (Appleton), "A Columbus of Space" (Appleton), "Astronomy With the Naked Eye" (Harper), "The Moon Metal" (Harper), "Eloquence" (Harper), "The Second Deluge" (McBride, Nast), besides "The Conquest of Mars," "The Sky Pirate," and "The Moon Maiden," stories of scientific mystery published by newspaper syndicates.

Mr. Serviss is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. European address: Arceau par Beire-le-Chatel, Cote D'Or, France.

MINOLA GRAHAM SEXTON (Mrs. Chandler)—Orange, N. J., (172 Cleveland Street.) Club Woman and Suffragist. Born in New York City, Dec. 5, 1859; daughter of Andrew J. and Caroline (Ross) Graham; married at Orange, Dec. 23, 1885, to Chandler Sexton, of Albany, N. Y.

Children: Andrew J. Graham, born April 8, 1887, and Caroline Graham, born March 20, 1894.

Andrew J. Graham, A. M. (1830-1894), the father of Mrs. Sexton, was a native of Ohio and a descendant of New England stock; widely known as an educator and as author of the Graham system of shorthand. His many texts and reference books for shorthand students and writers are regarded as standard and authoritative works in their field. The business which he established in 1858 for the publication of his works has been continued by his family under the firm name of Andrew J. Graham & Company. In 1856 Mr. Graham married Miss Caroline Ross, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mrs. Sarah Ross, members of the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Graham moved to Orange from New York City in 1874, when they purchased a home at 172 Cleveland Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Sexton and family reside.

Mrs. Sexton attended the Dearborn-Morgan School in Orange for a time but was educated almost entirely by her father and private tutors.

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She became a very rapid shorthand writer and acted as her father's secretary until the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Sexton regards women's clubs as universities in which their members should carry on educational and civic activities. The first club she joined was the Woman's Club of Orange (founded in 1872 and now has 1,000 members), in which she has been Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of the departments of Science and Economics.

While a member of the Bureau of Associated Charities of the Oranges she was convinced that Prohibition would be the greatest alleviation of the world's misery and crime, and so she became affiliated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her next decision was that women must have the ballot in order to work effectively for temperance and all civic betterment. She then organized the Orange Political Study Club, in 1898, under the auspices of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. She was President the first four years and is now the Honorary President and Chairman of Reconstruction. The Club has honored her as its founder by planting a tree in her name on the Lincoln Highway in Newark. The Club has departments of education, civics, legislation and suffrage.

When this country entered the war against Germany (1917) the Club immediately gave precedence to war relief work, and under the guidance of Mrs. Sexton, its Chairman, it raised a large sum of money for the Soldiers' Club House at Camp Dix (owned and conducted by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association). Many hundreds of hospital garments were made and the club secured subscriptions for $60,250 worth of the fourth issue of United States Liberty Loan Bonds.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association elected Mrs. Sexton President in 1900, which position she held for six years; at the end of that period she was made Honorary President for life. The Suffrage cause encountered great opposition at that time, but the new president went through the state speaking before women's clubs and other societies and arranged many suffrage meetings in large cities; great two-day rallies were also held every summer at the Ocean Grove Auditorium by the invitation of the Camp Meeting Association.

At the close of Mrs. Sexton's term of office, the Association was large and flourishing, and has continued to grow and is doing splendid work at the present time. She is also a life member of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and one of the founders of the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges, of which last named society she is Captain of the Second Ward in Orange.

The Home and High School Association of Orange was organized by Mrs. Sexton and she secured the hearty co-operation of the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Riggs, in having a course of Social Purity Lectures given; and for which she brought prominent speakers to the city. She is ex-President of the Orange Branch of the Unitarian Alliance, a member of the Consumers' League of New Jersey, the American Red Cross, the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law, and

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the Civic Committee, of the Woman's Council of National Defense, of Orange.

HERMAN SEYDEL—Jersey City, (110 Gifford Ave.)—Chemist. Born at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 29th, 1877; son of C. Henri and Victorine (Swartebroeckx) Seydel; married at New Haven, Conn., 1903, to Sarah Billings Smith, daughter of Theodore Elsworth and Martha Jayne Smith.

Children: Charles Herman, Sept. 11, 1904; Harold Brewster, Oct. 25, 1906; Martha Victorine, Sept. 16, 1914 (deceased).

Herman Seydel was educated in the schools of Belgium. Although C. Henri Seydel, his father, was born in Glogau, Silesia, Germany, he spent the greater part of his life in Belgium, there marrying Victorine Swartebroeckx, the child of old Brabant Burgers and first cousin of Burgomaster Max of Brussels.

Herman Seydel attended the schools at Athenee de Bruxelles from 1885-93, and the Krefeld School of Technology from 1893-95. Upon completing his schooling he began work in a little dye shop at Haaren, Belgium, and early in 1896 he moved to Biebrich on the Rhine where he worked for Kalle & Company, manufacturers of dyes. In May 1896 he was sent to New York by that concern as head of the New York chemical labaratory. In 1899 he was appointed Southern selling agent for the Berlin Aniline Works, and held this position until 1904, when together with his brother Paul he founded the Atlanta Compound Company, at Atlanta, Ga. In 1909 the business was moved to Jersey City, and in 1910 was incorporated under the name of the Seydel Manufacturing Company, of which he became president and manager.

Since residing in this state, he has been actively engaged in public and civic work in Jersey City. For the past two years he has been vice president of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, and as a result of his activities in that organization he was appointed to represent Jersey City on the War Resource Committee for the Third District, an organization of the War Industries Board, which did much to further the efficient prosecution of the war.

He is a member of the following clubs: Carteret Club of Jersey City; Down Town Club of Jersey City; American Chemical Society, New York Branch; Hudson County Chemical Association; Arcola Country Club and the Georgie Society of New York.

His business address is Forrest and Halliday Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN AUGUSTINE SHEPPARD—Jersey City, (240 Ninth St.) —Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in

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Carlow, Ireland, on September 28, 1849; son of James and Mary (Curran) Sheppard.

John A. Sheppard is a Monsignor, Vicar General of the (Catholic) Diocese of Newark and Prothonotary and Domestic Prelate of the Papal Court, and has a notable record of up-lift church work behind him.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Sheppard was three years old when his parents brought him to Paterson, and he received his primary education in the public schools of the city and in St. John's Parochial School. While he studied in St. John's Parish the Civil War was raging. It occurred to Father McNulty, Rector of St. John's Church, that he might invoke the militant spirit of the hour for the promotion of the cause of temperance. Calling Major Christopher McKiernan, who had just returned from the war, to his aid as a drill associate, he organized two companies of Temperance Cadets and they were led out on their first parade on Independence Day of 1863 with "Col. Sheppard" and the Major in command. Ever since those days Monsignor Sheppard has been a devoted advocate of the temperance cause. At that time he had commercial occupations in view and was afterwards employed as a clerk in a couple of the Paterson stores. But his point of view broadened and he made up his mind eventually to devote himself to the Priesthood.

At seventeen he entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and from there he became a student in Seton Hall College. In September, 1872, he was enrolled among the first year theologians in the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception at South Orange and graduated from there on June 10, 1876. Of the class that came out with him four have been authors, two Deans, four Monsignors, one who was "Digmissmus" for the Mitre, and, himself, a Vicar General.

Immediately after his ordination Father Sheppard became assistant to the late Monsignor Doane, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark; and while serving as curate there he distinguished himself in church circles by founding and promoting the success of the "Sacred Heart Union," a quarterly established for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the Catholic Protectory. He made many tours to parishes to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the pastors in behalf of the wayward and homeward boys for whom the Protectory was established, and the receipts from its sales form a large part of the fund that maintains the establishment.

He was still in that service when John McGranigan, a parishoner who had observed his zeal in church work, bequeathed his house and lot, worth about $6,000 and cash to the amount of $14,000 to him. The money was distributed between St. Michael's Hospital, St. Mary's Academy and other religious institutions. The house was turned over to St. Vincent de Paul Society to erect a home for working boys, the foundation of the News-Boys Lodging House which was finally merged into the Catholic Protectory.

Monsignor Sheppard was afterwards assigned to the parish at Dover, but Bishop Wigger within a year put him in charge of St. Nicholas' Church in Passaic. The parish was not a promising field at the time; but soon, in place of the dilapitated frame building in which the services had been held, there arose a magnificent stone church of Gothic architecture, a com-

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modius brick school and a suitable stone rectory. His energies spread to the field around him, and St. Mary's Hospital and the Church of Corpus Christi on Hasbrouck Heights are other monuments to his zeal. St. Nicholas's Parish, which, when he went there, was tottering under a debt of $15,000, had, when he left, property worth above all incumbrances more than $150,000.

The next charge assigned to Father Sheppard was that which he now holds as rector of St. Michael's Church on Ninth St., Jersey City. There he was faced by a debt of $127,000 on property in a run down condition. He addressed himself to the task of changing conditions with characteristic energy; and in 1909 County Register James C. Clarke, of Hudson, canceled the church mortgage for $100,000 which had been made in 1906 to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. The value of the parish property to-day is close on to a half million. It was in 1902 that Father Sheppard was made Vicar General of the Diocese; and, a year following, he was the first priest in the United States to receive the distinction of Monsignor at the hands of Pope Pius X after his accession to the throne of St. Peter. The still further mark of distinction, that of Prothonotary Apostle, came to him in 1903.

Among the greater achievements of Monsignor Sheppard's latter years was the formation of the Diocesian Union of the Holy Name Societies that were already existing, independently, in the various parishes. It was found in 1905 that there were approximately 12,000 men enrolled in the various societies of the diocese, and these formed the nucleus of the present Diocesian Union which has a roster of 95,000 men. In the first rally held in Hamilton Park, just in front of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, 14,000 men participated. When the Holy Name Societies inaugurated their first pilgrimage to Rome in July, 1908, Mgr. Sheppard and the Rev. George S. Bennitt made all the arrangements for it and chartered the steamship "Carpathia" of the Cunard Line for the journey.

Monsignor Sheppard was also one of the influential members of the Bishops Committee that framed what is known as "The Bishops Law" for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the state with a special view to a better observance of the Sunday law and for the suppression of the vicious back rooms some of the drinking places maintained; and he also originated the movement that resulted in the passage of the act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from performing marriage ceremonies.

During the year 1918 the Holy Name Society of the Diocese of Newark, under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sheppard, conducted a drive to raise funds for the Hudson Co. Catholic Protectory at Arlington, N. J. The total amount raised was $80,000, and $72,000 are already credited to cash account.

HARRY BARTINE SHERMAN—Eatontown, (Long Branch B'l'v'd.) —Banker Born at Long Branch, N. J., December 27, 1865; son of Henry B. and Catharine M. (Woolley) Sherman; married at Long Branch, on October 5, 1887, to Marion Corlies, daughter of Samuel T. and Mary J. (Cook) Corlies.

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Children: Harold K., born July 30, 1889 (deceased Aug. 26, 1901); and Dorothy, born January 23, 1893 (deceased Jan. 26, 1893.)

Harry Bartine Sherman is the son of Henry B. and Catharine M. (Woolley) Sherman, whose ancestors came to America from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Shermans came over in 1634, and the Woolleys a few years later.

In his early days, he attended the public schools of Long Branch, his birthplace, graduating in 1882. He then entered Lafayette College, graduating in 1888. Upon completing his course in college he took a position with the First National Bank of Long Branch, which he held until 1899, then becoming one of the organizers and first cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Long Branch, which he held until 1909. He then became president of the Long Branch Banking Company, and still holds that position.

From 1892 until 1904 he held the position of City Auditor of Long Branch, this being the only public office he has held.

After examination by Regents, Mr. Sherman received the degree of C. P. A. from University, State of New York; the certificate is dated Sept. 29, 1910.

He is a member of the following organizations: Past Master, Abucus Lodge, F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars, Corsan Commandery, besides being senior warden of St. James Episcopal Church of Long Branch.

His business address is 577 Broadway, Long Branch.

MORRIS ROBESON SHERRERD—Newark.—Civil Engineer.—Born in Scranton, Penn., on December 16, 1865; son of Samuel and Frances M. (Hamilton) Sherrerd; married July 9, 1912, to Eleanor V. Norris, of Williamsport, Penn., daughter of William and Harriet B. Norris.

Morris R. Sherrerd has been for sixteen years Chief Engineer of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, and has consequently been a factor in the development of one of the largest and most important industrial cities in the United States. It was under his supervison that the $6,000,000 contract with the East Jersey Water Company was carried out and the city's great new water plant installed. He is also Consulting Engineer to the New Jersey State Water Supply Commission which has supervision of all of the water supplies of the state, and one of the consulting engineers for the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.

Mr. Sherrerds family is of English origin. The founder of the American branch on his father's side, John Sherrerd, came to this country from London about the middle of the Eighteenth century and settled in Sussex

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county. He was a farmer, a store keeper and a saw mill owner. John M. Sherrerd, a graduate of Princeton in 1812, was the first Surrogate of Warren county. His son, Samuel, father of Morris R. Sherrerd, and a practicing lawyer first in Scranton, Pa., and afterwards in New Jersey, was the Presiding Judge of the Warren County Courts for some years. His mother's stock is of Quaker lineage. The Robesons with whom she is connected on both sides of her family were wealthy Friends who were among the earlier settlers in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Jonathan Robeson, the founder of the New Jersey branch, was a son of Judge Andrew Robeson, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, who came to America from Scotland in 1676. His son Jonathan moved to Warren county, then a part of Sussex county, and founded the town of Oxford. He was one of the first Judges of Sussex county, and his son, grandson and great-grandson, each in turn, occupied seats on the Court Bench. A daughter in the family married Gen. Samuel Fitz Randolph Hamilton, who was for many years Quartermaster of New Jersey. Gen. Hamilton's son, Benjamin, was a large land owner in Princeton; the University grounds cover part of the estate. The land was donated to the then college, and old "Nassau Hall" stood on it. General Hamilton and his wife were Morris R. Sherrerd's maternal grandparents.

Morris R. Sherrerd was prepared for college in the Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown and afterwards attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. Having graduated from there with the class of 1886 with the degree of Civil Engineer, he was for two years connected with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton. Then he entered the employ of the Public Improvement Commission of Troy; his work since that time has had chiefly to do with municipal improvements. He was afterwards Assistant City Engineer of Peoria, Illinois, but declined the office of City Engineer to return to Troy to take up a consulting practice. He was made City Engineer of Troy and held that position until in 1895 he accepted the tender of the position he now holds in Newark.

Newark created the office of Chief Engineer of Street and Water Board for him, under an act which gave him more latitude in the handling of the engineering work which the introduction of the new water system necessitated than had been allowed under older acts. After having laid down the plant and set it in operation, he supervised the construction of the great reservoir at Cedar Grove, with its attending tunnel and pipe lines which, at a cost of about $2,000,000, makes the water supply plant of the city the most complete of that kind of any city of its size in the country. Mr. Sherrerd has, besides his municipal work, been associated with many other large undertakings. One of these, in which he acted as a consulting engineer, necessitated his going to Brazil.

Mr. Sherrerd is past President of the American Water Works Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvement, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute General Alumni. He is past Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a member of the New England Water Works Association, the American Society for the Testing of Materials, and the New Jersey Sanitary Association, of the Engineers Club, New York

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Club and Theta Delta Chi Club of New York City, and the Essex and Union Clubs of Newark.

LOUIS SHERWOOD—Jersey City, (15 Exchange Place.)—Insurance. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Newark, October 3, 1864; son of Thorne P. Sherwood and Sarah Carman Sherwood.

Louis Sherwood was president of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce; and his activities have been with the movements that make for the upbuild of the city and the county. His parents moved to Jersey City when he was two years old; so he is familiar with the history of the city and for over twenty-five years has taken an active part in public affairs. He attended Public School No. 13 and the High School and graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in 1882. In the fall of that year he entered his father's insurance office, but eight years later formed a partnership in the insurance business with Edwin Van Houten. He subsequently purchased Van Houten's interest and incorporated under the name of Van Houten & Sherwood Company.

Becoming interested in the Property Interests Association, composed of the banks and manufacturers for the improvement of trolley and ferry conditions, Mr. Sherwood was made its Vice President. He served as a member of the Citizens Committee that arranged the week's observance of the 250th Anniversary in 1910, of the founding of the Town of Bergen, (now Jersey City), and of the other Committee of Thirty that arranged the local ceremony at the opening of the McAdoo tunnels in 1909. He was a member, too, by Gov. Fielder's appointment, of the Ways and Means Committee, which, on behalf of New Jersey, prosecuted, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the case against the railroads for alleged discrimination in freight rates to Jersey City. He was one of the delegates from the Hudson County Historical Society to the historical ceremonies in Newark that were part of that city's 250th Anniversary Celebration in 1916.

Mr. Sherwood was President of the Y. M. C. A. of Jersey City in 1899; was a charter member of the Signal Corps, N. G. N. J., serving for nine years, and one of the incorporators of the Down Town Club and its first President; has been Vice President of the Lincoln Trust Company since 1910, and Secretary of the Hudson County Historical Society since 1909 and for thirty years a member of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City. He is a member of Unique Council, 434, Royal Arcanum, was President of the Schubert Glee Club of Jersey City, is a Director of the Newman Industrial Home of Jersey City and a charter member of Montclair Chapter S. A. R. and a member of the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution. He is Treasurer, Elder and senior organist of Lafayette Reformed Church and a member of the Carteret and Cosmos Clubs of Jersey City.

The only public office Mr. Sherwood ever held was that of Harbor Board Commissioner, which went out of existence when Jersey City adopted the Commission form of government. While he was serving on the Commission the city, with its aid, took formal possession of the South Cove

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tract which had been the subject of controversy in the courts for twenty-five years or more. The Commission erected a municipal dock, the only modern public dock owned by the city on its valuable water front. The same Commission was the first body to recommend an Industrial Connecting Railway, the first section of which will soon be constructed. He has served actively in the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce for over twenty years, has been its Treasurer, Vice President and President. As Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Board of Trade (former name of the Chamber of Commerce) he aided to secure improvements in the Fire Department and Water Supply Service that reduced insurance rates and saved the public in the aggregate about $100,000 a year in insurance premiums.

He was Chairman of the campaign committee in 1916 which established the Jersey City Chapter of the Red Cross in Jersey City with a membership of about 4,000. He was associated with the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities for several months during 1917 and 1918.

JAMES K. SHIELDS—Maplewood.—Clergyman. Born at Blairsville, Pa., June 22, 1867; son of John and Myrtilla (Stewart) Shields; married at Blairsville, September 17, 1891, to Gertrude M. Graff, who died February 25, 1898; re-married November 15, 1900, to Bessie M. Mack, of Chicago.

Children: Wendell G., born June 20, 1895; James Marshall, born Sept. 18, 1904; Stewart Dudley, born Dec. 17, 1907; William Wallace, born Oct. 23, 1909.

Dr. Shields is the Superintendent and the chief Executive Officer of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, which aims to establish prohibition in the state through the agency of local option elections. While he is recognized as a forceful platform speaker, his greatest strength and most notable successes have been as a leader and organizer. He comes of early Puritan stock on his mother's side; on his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. He spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm in Indiana county, Pa., attending the school in that locality meanwhile. After his studies at the Indiana State Normal School, and at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., he entered the North Western University to prepare for the ministry.

In 1887 Mr. Shields went to Chicago and resided there for twenty-five years. On leaving the North Western University in 1906, he organized the Joyce Methodist Episcopal Church, north side of Chicago, and left it after five years in a prosperous condition. Following this, he served the Engleside Avenue Church and the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeport, Illinois. At the beginning of the year 1906, he was called to reform work as the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. It was in the early days of this great work and under his management that the Illinois League became the second most powerful organization of its kind in the Union and it has since remained so. During his administration he procured the passage of the present Local Option Law, which has resulted in driving the saloons from considerably more than one-half of the state.

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has aroused a sentiment for the closing of the saloons even in Chicago and laid the foundation for the state-wide Prohibition which is now being actively urged upon the Legislature of Illinois.

In 1911, the greatest Inter-National Anti-Alcoholic Congress that was ever held met at the Hague, Holland. Queen Wilhelmina requested that the United States Government select twelve representatives to be sent to this Congress. Mr. Shields was one of the twelve named by President Taft for that important mission.

It was in the fall of 1912 that Dr. Shields was called to the State of New Jersey to direct the labors of the Anti-Saloon League here. Under his directions the movement has made great headway in this most difficult field.

GEORGE MARSHALL SHIPMAN—Belvidere.—Lawyer. Born at Belvidere, on April 20, 1850; son of Jehiel Gardner and Mary Louisa (Morris) Shipman; married at Belvidere, on June 26, 1878, to Annie Louisa, daughter of Richard D. Wilson.

Children: Margaret Wilson; Jehiel Gardner, 1st Lieut., U. S. A., stationed in France; George Marshall, Jr., graduated from Princeton, class of 1916, served in U. S. A. during war, discharged at close of war and admitted to the bar of New Jersey in Nov. 1919.

George M. Shipman was for many years the Presiding Judge of the Warren County Courts. A republican in politics, his first appointment came from Gov. Griggs in 1898, and he served by re-appointment by Gov.'s Murphy and Fort until Gov. Wilson displaced him with Joseph M. Roseberry. His father, also a lawyer, had a large railroad practice; and before Judge Shipman ascended the Bench he was Counsel for the Delaware Lackawanna & Western, the New York Susquehanna & Western, the Central of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh & Hudson railroad companies.

Judge Shipman is of Norman descent, though his family has long figured in the professional and public life of Warren county. His mother was a descendant of Major Peter Morris who was an officer in the Continental army. Judge Shipman was educated under the preceptorship of Rev. Frederick Knighton, D. D., Principal of the Classical Academy at Belvidere, and later took a course in Princeton University, graduating from there in 1870 with the A. B. degree. The University subsequently conferred the A. M. degree. His law studies were pursued in his father's office and he was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1873 and became a counselor in 1876. The partnership which, upon his admission, he formed with his father, continued until the elder Mr. Shipman's death and the practice of the firm was then taken over by Judge Shipman alone. He continued in it until his appointment to the Bench. Judge Shipman is much interested in church work, a presiding elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere and in 1911 the Presbytery of Newton elected him to the office of Moderator. He is President of the Belvidere National Bank.

Judge Shipman is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Easton Pomfret Club and the Princeton Club of New York.

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Judge Shipman's son, Jehiel G., a graduate of Princeton and for a time a student in the law office of Robert H. McCarter, is now of the law firm of Fort & Fort, Newark.

GEORGE S. SILZER—Metuchen, (Graham Place.)—Jurist. Born at New Brunswick, April 14, 1870; son of Theodore and Christina (Zimmerman) Silzer; married at Metuchen, on April 18, 1898, to Henrietta T. Waite, daughter of Cephas K. Waite.

Children: Parker Waite, born April 20, 1900.

George S. Silzer was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in 1906, on an anti-bribery platform suggested by the agitation of the day against the purchase of seats in the United States Senate. The amendment to the Federal Constitution which provides for the popular election of United States Senators was largely due to the belief that money had more to do than merit with Senatorial elections. Mr. Silzer had been a leading member of the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and he entered the anti-bribery movement with considerable force. Made the democratic candidate for the State Senate in 1906, he was elected by a handsome majority and re-elected by a larger one in 1909. The translation of Dr. Woodrow Wilson from Princeton University to the Governorship of New Jersey was the outgrowth of a reform movement, of which the anti-bribery agitation was a feature.

Mr. Silzer was in the Senate during the first two years of Gov. Wilson's administration, and aided in the passage of the remedial and corrective legislation which Governor Wilson promoted. The Governor nominated him for Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county at the expiration of his senate term in 1912. In 1914 he resigned to accept appointment as a Circuit Judge. The appointment was for an unexpired term, and when it ran out in 1915 he was reappointed. His term will expire in 1922.

Judge Silzer was educated in the local schools and at the High School of New Brunswick. He was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1892 and made a counselor in 1899. He is a 32nd degree Mason, of the Mystic Shrine, a B. P. O. E., a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association and of the New Brunswick Country and Somerville Country, Metuchen Golf and the Metuchen Clubs.

FREDERICKA McHARG SIMS—Newark, (247 Belleville Ave.)—Singer. Born at Newark, N. J., September 12, 1895; daughter of Winfield Scott and Josephine (Courter) Sims.

Fredericka McHarg Sims is descended from English-American stock. Both father and grandfather, Captain Lindsay D. Sims, were veterans of the Civil War.

In her early life, she attended the public schools of Newark, and later the Barringer and Central High Schools. She graduated in 1914.

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Her career as a singer began shortly after. She studied music with Wilfried Klamroth, of New York, and before completing her course, in May, 1916, received extensive concert engagements. Her singing at various charitable festivals in her home city brought her many offers to go on the stage, and in April, 1916, she organized her own company and for almost two years she appeared on the Proctor and Keith Circuit in a high class musical act.

When the war broke out, she became interested in charity work to relieve and entertain soldiers and sailors, and thereupon gave up professional work for the duration of the war. In Canada she sang to 1,000 wounded men, convalescing at Toronto, and since then she has sung in army encampments from Canada to South Carolina. She also aided in recruiting work for the army and navy, and during the Liberty Loan campaigns assisted the New York, Newark and Philadelphia Liberty Loan committees, by singing at rallies. All in all she sang to more than half a million men during her tours around the camps, and as recognition of her services she was awarded the red triangle by the Y. M. C. A.

She is soprano of a quartet of the Church of the Redeemer in Newark.

She is a member of the Newark Musicians Club and the Music Study Club of Newark.

WINFIELD SCOTT SIMS—Newark, (163 Mt. Prospect Ave.) —Inventor. Born in New York City, on April 6, 1844 (deceased January 7, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917.) ; son of Lindsay D. and Catherine B. Sims; married on June 11, 1867, to Lida Leek, of Newark. —2nd, on June 24, 1891, to Mrs. Josephine Courter French.

ALFRED FORD SKINNER—Madison.—Lawyer. Born at Newark, on September 24, 1862; son of Daniel M. and Mary C. (Squier) Skinner; married at Newark, on January 31, 1894, to Josephine Phillips, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Phillips, of Newark.

Children: Alfred Phillips, born February, 1895; John Morris, born January 2, 1897, (died in infancy) ; Mary Eleanor, born September 23, 1900; Morris Phillips, born August 22, 1904.

Alfred F. Skinner, who is now of the law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner in Newark, had been previously active in the official life of the state and community. The republicans of Essex county named him as one of their candidates for the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1893, and serving in the legislature of 1894, he was re-elected to that of 1895. The revision of the New Jersey Borough Law, which bears his name, was one of the features of his work in Trenton. Two years later he was made the republican candidate for Register of Deeds for Essex county and elected. While serving in that capacity, Gov. Voorhees, in 1900, tendered him the appointment of Presiding Judge of the Essex County Courts,

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and he resigned his county office to accept the judicial one. He sat on the Bench until 1906, when he resigned that also to become a partner in the firm of which he is still a member.

Judge Skinner's early education was acquired in private schools in Newark. He entered Rutger's College in 1880, graduating in 1883. After leaving college he took a course in the Columbia Law School in New York. He studied law in the office of John W. Taylor, who from 1873 to '75, was President of the State Senate, was admitted as an attorney in 1886 and became a counselor in 1891. He afterwards acted as clerk for eight months under Edward M. Colie and later served as Managing Clerk for Whitehead & Condit; then formed a partnership with Jay Ten Eyck which was dissolved when he went upon the Bench.

Judge Skinner is a member of both National and State Bar Associations, one of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a member of the Essex Club of Newark, the Madison Field Club and the Lawyers Club of Newark.

JOHN EYRE SLOANE—South Orange, (55 Montrose Ave.)—Soldier, Manufacturer, Engineer. Born at South Orange, N. J., September 16, 1886; son of T. O'Conor and Alice E. (Eyre) Sloane; married at West Orange, on June 17, 1914, to Madeleine Edison, daughter of Thomas A. and Mina (Miller) Edison.

Children: Thomas Edison, born March 4, 1916, and John Edison, born April 21, 1918.

John Eyre Sloane is a descendant from old English and Irish families. He is a paternal descendant of the O'Connors of Roscommon, one of the oldest Royal families of Ireland. The last remaining Irish title, that of "The O'Conor Don," is held by a cousin. His maternal ancestors came to England with William the Conqueror, and later settled in Ireland. Both families came to America about 1786 and settled in New York City and central New York State.

In his early life, he attended private schools of South Orange, his birthplace, and later attended the Dearborn-Morgan School at Orange. He later entered the Carteret Academy of Orange, graduating in 1904 and thereafter Columbia University, from which he graduated with the class of 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After graduating from college, he went into the commercial business, and in 1911 he went into the manufacturing business. Because of his interest in aviation, he established one of the first areoplane plants in the country in Long Island City in 1912. He also did considerable work in the design and construction of gas engines.

Shortly after the outbreak of the great war he became attached to the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps to aid in the supervision of manufacturers. He was commissioned in the regular army and with a force of several hundred men which he organized he was able to save months of time and millions of dollars to the government in obtaining Signal Corps equipment. He was later detailed to the General Staff to

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establish a Surplus Stocks Division and assist in the adjustment of cancelled contracts.

He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and of the Aero Club of America. He is a sportsman and traveler, having traveled extensively in this country, Alaska, Canada and Europe.

THOMAS O'CONNOR SLOANE—South Orange, (55 Montrose Avenue.)—Scientific Expert. Born in New York, November 24, 1851; son of Christian and Eliza M. (O'Conor) Sloane; married September 18, 1877, to Isabel X. Mitchell, of Brooklyn—2nd, on April 16, 1884, to Alice M. Eyre, of Dublin, Ireland.

Children: Thomas O'Conor; Chas. O'Conor; John Eyre; Alice M.

Mr. Sloane is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College, at that time located in New York City. He graduated in the class of 1869, receiving from the College the degree of B. A. Later he graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia College, as it was then called, receiving the degree of E. M., and next the degree of M. A. from St. Francis Xavier's College. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia College for original work in the analysis of coal gas and the technology of coal gas manufacture. In 1912 he received the degree of LL. D. from St. Francis Xavier's College.

After serving on the U. S. Geological Survey of the territories in 1872, visiting the then little known Yellowstone Park and the geyser basins with Professor Hayden's party, he acted as private assistant to Professor Chas. F. Chandler of Columbia College, and in the spring of 1873, accepted a position of chemist of the New York Gas Light Company. While occupying this position he published a number of papers on original work on coal gas, reports of lectures which he gave on scientific subjects appearing in the different journals of the time. In 1877, he published a description of a new process for determining sulphur in illuminating gas. This is really the first accurate method for making this somewhat difficult determination. It provided for the combustion of gas in air, which air was purified before use so as to free it from any sulphur it might contain. Careful tests show that no sulphur escaped the apparatus; so the determination was scientifically accurate. In 1877 he was appointed chief engineer of the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Brooklyn, and while there invented a Self Recording Photometer called the Thermophote. This registered upon a disc of paper the candle power of coal gas throughout the day so that any variations were shown as well as the time at which they occurred. This is supposed to be the first instrument that recorded mechanically the candle power of gas. Really applied to coal gas, it has not been introduced into the water gas field.

Dr. Sloane is author of several books on electrical topics, a "Standard Electrical Dictionary" among them. Others of his books are on the Liquefaction of Gases, Home Experiments in Science, etc. He was an early contributor to the now "Engineering Record," and has written much for other technical publications. Articles of his have appeared, too, in the

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"Encyclopedia Britannica," "Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia," "New York Gas Light Journal," the "New York Independent," and many other publications.

Mr. Sloane appeared on the lecture stage at an early date, has given a great many lectures in different institutions of education and served as Public Lecturer for the New York City Board of Education. He has appeared as scientific expert in a large number of patent cases. He served for a number of years on the editorial staff of the "Scientific American," of New York City. He was a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education for several years during the incumbency of Gov.'s Stokes and Fort. He was President of the South Orange Public Library for a number of years, is a member of the New York Yacht Club, of the Automobile Club of America, a charter member and governor of the Washington Society of Essex County. He was Professor of Natural Science and Higher Mathematics in Seton Hall College, South Orange, and a Trustee of the South Orange Public Library.

JOHN WEBLEY SLOCUM—Long Branch.—Lawyer. Born at Long Branch, April 23, 1867.

John Webley Slocum, a life long resident of Long Branch, is a member of the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners. His ancestor, John Slocum, according to the old records of May, 1668, was one of the Associate Patentees of Monmouth county.

Mr. Slocum, after leaving school, studied law and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney at the June term of 1888 and as a counselor in 1892. He was City Solicitor of Long Branch for eight years.

In the fall of 1911 Mr. Slocum was named by the democrats for the State Senate and, elected, he served for the ensuing three years. At the session of 1914 he was made President of the body, and during the Governor's absence on a western trip in June of that year he was sworn in as Acting Governor. At the expiration of his term he was appointed Law Judge of the County Courts at Freehold, but resigned his seat on the Bench to accept appointment to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. His term will expire in 1921.

Judge Slocum is a member of the American Bar Association, the New Jersey Bar Association, Trustee of the Monmouth County Bar Association, and a member of the Monmouth County Historical Association. He is also a large stockholder in the Long Branch "Daily Record" and the President of that corporation.

FRANK H. SMITH—Plainfield.—Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. Born at Pawcatuck, Conn., May 26, 1869; son of Thaddues and Susan Smith; married at Westerly, R. I., on Sept. 27, 1897, to Marietta Bentley, daughter of Senator B. C. and Henrietta C. Bentley.

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Frank H. Smith traces his ancestors back to John Rodman, an Irish Quaker who immigrated to Newport, R. I., in 1645.

Frank H. Smith, in his early life, attended the public schools of Pawcatuck, Conn., and Plainfield, N. J., but left at the age of 14 to become office boy in Potter Printing Press Works, Plainfield.

He is now President of the Rahway National Bank, Vice President of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, of Siegfried, Pa., and sales manager of the company at their New York office. But recently (Dec. 1, 1917), he resigned as Director of the Plainfield Trust Co., and the executive and investment committee of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, of Newark. He is also a director of the Gleason Lighterage Co., of N. Y.

He served as president of the Plainfield Common Council in 1900; Tax Collector of Plainfield 1900-04, and Register of Deeds for Union county 1904 to Dec. 1, 1917; he was chairman of the Union County Republican Committee for ten years and is now chairman of the Executive Committee.

On November 13, 1917, Mr. Smith was appointed Commissioner of Banking and Insurance by Governor Edge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. La Monte. He took possession of the offiece on December 1st, the same year.

He is a member of the following clubs: Bankers Club, of New York; Elks, Park and Country Clubs, all of Plainfield, 32nd degree Mason; K. of P.; Odd Fellows.

His business address is No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE THEODORE SMITH—Jersey City.—Banker, Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in New York City, on April 29, 1855; son of Charles Tappan and Martha Elizabeth Smith, of Portland, Me.; married on April 25, 1882, to Hattie Louise Young, daughter of Edward F. C. and Harriet M. Young.

Children: Natalie Young Smith.

George T. Smith is the chief factor in the First National Bank, the most important financial institutions in Jersey City and one of the most potential in New Jersey, and President of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Jersey City and of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City. The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company is the first of its class in the state; the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company has for more than a half century commanded the markets of the world with its products.

Mr. Smith was but seventeen years of age when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and continuing in it until 1909, finally rose to be its General Agent in New York City. Mrs. Smith is the only daughter of Edward F. C. Young, who for more than one quarter of a century was a leading factor in the financial, political, civic and social life of New Jersey. He was of such dominant influence that it used to be said in the county that "all lines lead to the First National Bank." Mr. Young had been City Comptroller and a delegate to several National Conventions and in 1892 became a candidate at the Democratic State Convention for the

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nomination for Governor. Assured, at the start, of the nomination, he found himself, when Convention day arrived, confronted by an unanticipated opposition; but his friends pressed his name upon the delegates, and in the balloting he had a vote just short of the majority he needed to win. The Convention, one of the most tumultuous ever assembled in Trenton, gave the nomination to ex-Senator George T. Werts, of Morris county. Gov. Werts and Mr. Young became fast friends after the nomination was made; and Mr. Young contributed very largely to Senator Wert's success at the polls.

When Mr. Young died the directors of the First National Bank of Jersey City invited Mr. Smith to succeed him as its President. He served as President of the bank until, because of the operation of what is known as the Clayton Act of Congress, he resigned in October of 1916, to devote himself, in banking matters, to the Presidency of The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

While Mr. Smith has never been particularly ambitious for political preferments, Governor Werts in 1895 appointed him to a seat on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Subsequently he was persuaded to allow the use of his name as the democratic candidate for the Mayoralty of Jersey City in the campaign in which Mark M. Fagan made his first canvass for the office on the republican ticket. At that time there was enormous excitement in Jersey City over the relations of the corporations to the local taxing authorities, and Mr. Smith's family connection with Mr. Young, who was then a director in very many of the largest corporations in the state, cost him votes that otherwise might have gone to him.

Mr. Smith has been quite as conspicuous in the church and civic life of the state as in banking affairs, is a Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, and a member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. He is also Vice President of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, and Director in many financial and other corporations.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Carteret, Jersey City and Bergen Tennis Clubs of Jersey City; the Essex County Country Club, West Orange; Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough on Hudson, N. Y., the Bankers, Lawyers, Traffic and Automobile Clubs of America of New York City, Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., and the Church Club of the (Episcopal) Diocese of Newark.

J. SPENCER SMITH—Tenafly.—Merchant. Born in Sherbrooke, Canada, July 7, 1880; son of John R. Smith and Ann (McIntosh) Smith; married on September 28, 1910, to Mary Lennox Ewing, daughter of Wm. and Catherine Ewing.

Children: Ewing, born Sept. 20, 1911; Graham, born May 11, 1915.

J. Spencer Smith is of Scotch ancestry, his father being from Elgin, Scotland; his mother from La Praire, Province of Quebec, Canada. The family moved to the suburbs of Brooklyn and afterwards in 1899 to Tenafly. Mr. Smith became active in local affairs on the democratic side, was largely

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instrumental in organizing the Borough Club of Tenafly for the bettering of local conditions, and in 1902 was elected to the Municipal Council, serving one term. He was elected member of the Board of Education, March 17, 1908, has served continuously since, and is now the Vice President of the Board.

Gov. Wilson in 1911 appointed him a member of the Commission to Investigate Port Conditions of New York. In 1914 he was appointed by Gov. Fielder as member of the New Jersey Harbor Commission. In 1915 he was appointed by Gov. Fielder as member of the Board of Commerce and Navigation and was reappointed by Gov. Edge in 1917. He served as Chairman of the Board of Appraisers of the War Department appraising the Bush Terminal property in the Port of New York during 1918.

Mr. Smith is engaged in business in New York, as President of the Smith & Nessie Co., distributors of food products at 82 Hudson St. He belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York and Knickerbocker Country Club of Tenafly, and is an officer of the Bank of Tenafly.

OLIVER DRAKE-SMITH—Englewood.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in New York City, on June 7, 1854; son of Daniel Drake-Smith and Henrietta Maria Richards; married at Englewood, on December 4, 1897, to Mary Lydecker, daughter of the late Cornelius and Catherine T. (Van Blarcum) Lydecker, of Englewood; (Mrs. Drake-Smith died March 11, 1912.)

Children: Olive, wife of Oswald Kirby—died December 16, 1910.

Oliver Drake-Smith has been a practicing lawyer in New York City for forty years except for a short period in 1878, when he accompanied General John C. Fremont to the territory of Arizona, of which the latter had been appointed Territorial Governor, and explored with him a part of that territory and for a short time engaged in mining business there. He is of English origin on both father's and mother's side. Joseph Drake, collaterally related to Sir Francis Drake, settled in Orange county, New York, about 1750. Mrs. Drake-Smith's father was a member of the State Senate in 1872, '73 '74.

Oliver Drake-Smith received his early education at the Churchill Institute in New Canaan, Connecticut, at Gray's and Kursteiner's private school in Englewood, and afterwards at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Columbia College, New York. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1875, served a clerkship in the law office of Miller, Peet & Opdyke and soon afterwards began the practice of the profession in New York City.

Mr. Drake-Smith has been a director and officer of nearly every private corporation that has existed in Englewood, such as The Bergen County Gas Light Company, the Englewood Electric Light Company, Trustee of the Englewood Protection Society, Road Board and Fire Association, all of which have now passed out of existence. He is now Director of the Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company and President of the Englewood Sewer-

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age Company, the Englewood Club and the Englewood Cemetery Association.

Mr. Drake-Smith has always been prominent in the councils of the republican party of New Jersey. In 1879 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the then second Assembly District of Bergen County, being the first republican to represent that district in the Legislature. In 1882 and 1883 he was Chairman of the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee. He has served as a member of the Township Committee, Township Treasurer, President of the Board of Health and Road Board and in 1896, when Englewood was incorporated into a city, he was in March of that year unanimously appointed its first Mayor by the City Council. He served until May 1st, when the newly elected officers assumed their official duties. He has since served in the City Council and been City Treasurer.

Mr. Drake-Smith also served as Postmaster of Englewood for about a year during a bitterly contested political fight. The postmaster had been removed, without cause as he alleged, and many of the most influential men in the town became engaged in the resulting controversy. Drake-Smith, being on the deposed postmaster's bond, was, at the request of the authorities at Washington, sworn in and assumed the duties of the office until a successor was appointed.

He is a member of the Englewood and Knickerbocker Country Clubs, Englewood Club, Delta Psi Fraternity and St. Anthony Club of New York.

WHITFIELD WILDRICK SMITH—Arcola.—Banker. Born at Andover, Sussex County, N. J., Sept, 1873, son of Jeheil T. and Katheryne (Wildrick) Smith; married at Newark, N. J., June 17th, 1896, to Marguerita Wills, daughter of Aaron S. and Mary Florence (Joralemon) Wills of Montclair, N. J.

Whitfield W. Smith is a great-grandson of Peter Smith, a Revolutionary officer, who served as quartermaster in the Third Pennsylvania Continental Army. Jeheil T. Smith, his father was a merchant and early settler of Andover, for many years having filled the office of postmaster. His maternal ancestors, the Wildrick family, were prominent in Warren County.

In his early days, he attended the village school of Andover, his birthplace, and in 1885 he entered the Summer Avenue Grammar School of Newark, which he attended until 1889, after which he entered the Newark High School.

He began his business career in the Second National Bank of Newark as a messenger under James Douglas Orton, its president, a pioneer in New Jersey banking. He remained there until 1902, when he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, and in 1908 he became cashier of the bank. In 1914 he was elected to the Directorate.

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From 1907 to 1911 he served as first lieutenant in the Adjutant's Department of the New Jersey National Guard, as Battalion Adjutant in the Fifth Infantry.

He is a member of the Officer's Club of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry of Paterson, Arcola Country club and the Hamilton Club.

His business address is 125 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

HENRY SNYDER—Jersey City, (11 Bentley Avenue.)—Educator. Born at Easton, Pa., on January 30th, 1858.

Henry Snyder, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Jersey City, is widely known among the educators of the Country. He was, in 1914 and 1915, President of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and was Chairman of the Committee on Military Education of American Youth which made its report on March 2, 1917, at Kansas City, Mo., to the department. He was Lecturer on School Administration in the summer session of the Teachers College at Columbia University in 1906; and in 1912, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg, Pa., he made an investigation of the High School situation there and submitted a report that was followed by reforms.

Superintendent Snyder attended the public schools of Easton and graduated from the High School there in 1874 and from Lafayette College in 1878. In the College he was active in athletics and played on the College base ball team during the entire course. He was awarded the classical honor at graduation, is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and holds the College degree of A. B., A. M. and Sc. D. After his graduation he served as teacher and principal of the High School there. In 1887 he came to Jersey City to act as teacher of Latin and Greek in the High School of that city. In 1889 he declined the tender by the Brooklyn Board of Education of the position of teacher of Latin and Greek in the Boys High School of Brooklyn. He was appointed Principal of Public School No. 2 on Erie Street, Jersey City, in April of 1891. Eleven months later the Jersey City Board of Education elected him Superintendent of the city schools.

Aside from his work in connection with the Jersey City School System, Dr. Snyder has exerted a strong influence in shaping the State's school legislation. In the general revision of the school law and in the enactment of special school laws, such as for compulsory education, vocational training, medical inspection, teachers' pensions, etc., his advice has been sought by the State educational authorities and by legislative committees. He was President of the Council of Education of New Jersey in 1902 and of the State Teachers Association in 1906, and is a member of the State Board of Examiners which grants State certificates to teachers. The revision of the Teachers Retirement Fund Law in 1906 was the work of a commission of which he was Chairman. He was later, a member of the Commission on Military Training in High Schools which made its report to the Legislature on February 1, 1917.

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The Jersey City School System of to-day is practically the product of Dr. Snyder's supervision and leadership. When he was appointed Superintendent of Schools, April, 1892, there were twenty-two school buildings, 435 teachers and 24,691 pupils. The total valuation of school property at that time was $904,387. To-day there are 39 school buildings, 1,100 teachers and 42,534 pupils. The total valuation of school property is $8,000,000. Dr. Snyder recognized at the outset, too, that no school system can be a good system unless it provided healthful as well as sufficient accomodations, thorough ventilation and accurate lighting; and he has worked to create a sentiment that would make possible the replacing of old buildings with modern structures. As a result a number of the old fashioned buildings have been replaced by modern structures and the old buildings have been re-constructed. The State School Law now requires school buildings of the character Jersey City has been building for many years.

Dr. Snyder has interested himself in raising the standard of teaching by providing better facilities for the preparation of teachers and by putting the appointment and promotion of teachers entirely outside the domain of favoritism. He has met with opposition along these two lines, but he has stood for thorough academic and professional training, for the appointment of teachers on the basis of merit alone and for their encouragement by making proved efficiency and fitness the sole test for promotion. To meet these conditions he has devoted a great deal of energy to securing better salaries, and was the author of the Act of 1900, which fixed compulsory minimum salaries for the teachers in Jersey City.

Dr. Snyder is the author of many pamphlets and papers on educational topics and in collaboration with the late Edward S. Ellis, of Montclair, is the author of a School History of New Jersey.

MELVILLE ELLIOTT SNYDER—Trenton.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Kingston, N. Y., son of Jonathan and Maria Hannah (Van Gaasbeck) Snyder; married at Camden, on April 30, 1895, to Elizabeth Robertson Street, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Emory Street, of that city.

Melville Elliott Snyder was a member of the famous Elisor Grand Jury—the first in the State—that in 1911 investigated the official and political corruption alleged to be prevalent in Atlantic City and county. At that time drawing of grand juries was in the hands of the sheriffs alone. It was alleged that the sheriff of Atlantic county was drawing juries favorable to ignoring charges of corruption in Atlantic City and county. A strong movement for reform was pressing for an investigation and for indictment where offences were disclosed. It was rumored that the sheriff himself was accused of certain election irregularities. Supreme Court Justice Kalisch therefore declared him disqualified to select a grand jury, dismissed the one he had drawn and, under an ancient law, appointed two elisors to select a new body of inquisitors. The Rev. Dr. Snyder, then preaching in Atlantic City and an active factor in the reform element, was a mem-

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ber of the grand jury thus selected. The results of its investigation are a matter of history.

The Rev. Dr. Snyder was also a member of the General Conferences of the M. E. Church held in 1912 and 1916, serving on the secretarial staff on both occasions. He is a member and Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the M. E. Church; a Trustee of the New Jersey Annual Conference and of Pennington Seminary; a member of the Board of Managers of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the New Jersey Conference, one of the managers of the New Jersey Children's Home Society and was for several years actively engaged in the State Sunday School Association as Superintendent of the Home Department. For twenty-three years he was on the secretarial staff of the New Jersey Annual Conference—the last eight, Chief Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Snyder is of Holland extraction on both sides. The forefathers of his parents came to this country before the Revolutionary war, settling in New York state, and served during the Revolutionary struggle. His father enlisted in the 156th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the early part of the Civil War, and in three years of active service attained to the rank of Adjutant.

The first four or five years of Dr. Snyder's life were spent in New York State, after which his parents came to this State. His early education was acquired at the local public schools. He afterwards attended Pennington Seminary. Later he took up studies in Taylor University, graduating in 1897. He was admitted to the New Jersey Conference in 1889, and ordained deacon by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald in 1891 and elder by Bishop John M. Walden in 1893.

Dr. Snyder's first appointment was at Lumberton and Smithville where his three years of service attracted the attention of church officials by his success in developing the church both spiritually and financially. Next he was assigned to State Street, Camden, then a young but promising church. There the membership was doubled during the three years of his pastorate and the finances established on a solid basis. The next three years he served in Moorestown, and then, in 1898, he was appointed to St. James, New Brunswick, where he spent six years, and thoroughly renovated that beautiful building and paid the debt on it. Next, at Central Church, Bridgeton, he remained but two years because he was unanimously asked for at St. Paul, Atlantic City. He began his ministry in the city by the sea in 1906 and remained seven years. In 1913 he was appointed to Hamilton Avenue Church, Trenton. After one year in that church, much against the wishes of the congregation, Bishop J. F. Berry appointed him Educational Secretary so that his efforts might be used in relieving Pennington Seminary of its embassing debt. The following year, 1915, Bishop T. S. Henderson appointed him Superintendent of Trenton District. The ministry of the doctor has been marked by substantial increases in the membership of the churches he has served and by improved business methods in the handling of church affairs. He has always closely identified himself with all movements that make for the betterment of the community.

Dr. Snyder has traveled extensively over this and foreign lands and has written much for the Press. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa

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fraternity and the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of the Palestine Lodge, No. 111, F. and A. M., of New Brunswick.

CHARLES ANDREW SPAULDING — Allentown, (Church Street). Banker. Born at Allentown, N. J., July 11th, 1860, son of Benjamin C. and Mary R. (Vanderbeek) Spaulding, married at Allentown, N. J., on December 12th, 1882, to Elizabeth McKane Vanderbeek, daughter of Thomas and Lelitia (McKane) Vanderbeek.

Children: Marvin Andrew, born April 23, 1884 and Carl Vanderbeek, born January 28th, 1887.

Charles Andrew Spaulding is of old English and Dutch stock. His father came to New Jersey from Connecticut, while his mother is of old Dutch stock.

In his early days he attended the public schools of Allentown, graduating in 1876 and thereupon entered the Allentown High School from which institution he gradnated in 1878. In 1882 he opened a general store in Allentown, which he conducted successfully until 1916. In 1905 he was elected president of the Farmers National Bank, which office he still holds. Elected President of Merchant's Wholesale Grocery Co., 230 South Front Street, Philadelphia in 1912 and still holds this office.

He was always active in the affairs and civic betterment of his community, and from 1894 until 1917 he was president of the Upper Freehold Township Board of Education. He is a member of the Allentown Presbyterian Church and from 1894 to 1916 he was one of the trustees of the church and President of the Board. During the great war, he was chairman of four Liberty Loan campaigns for his home town, and each time carried his community "over the top".

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Mount Moriah No. 28 Bordentown, N. J.; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Allentown, No. 146, and National Union, Allentown Council No. 549.

His business address is Allentown, N. J.

BIRD W. SPENCER—Passaic, (147 Paulison Avenue.)—Banker. Born in New York City, in 1848; son of the Rev. Jesse A. and Sarah J. (Loutrel) Spencer; married at Mount Holley, February 24th, 1897, to Florence Vander Veer Conover, daughter of Vander Veer Conover and Charlotte Read, of Mount Holly.

Children: Bird F.; Grace Doolittle; Sadie Bickell; Arthur W.

While Bird W. Spencer has been active for more than a quarter of a century in the civic and political life of the State, his name is most widely known in connection with its military life. He was of the Seventh Regiment of New York City, from 1865 to '71, and with the Ninth Regiment (N. Y.) from '71 to 75. In 1875 Gov. Bedle made him one of his Military

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Aides and in '97 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General of the state. In 1881 the rank of Inspector General of Rifle Practice was created, and General Spencer was appointed to fill it and is still serving in that relation. His proficiency in rifle practice led to his appointment as Vice President of the War Department Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States.

General Spencer's military activities have not interfered with his work for the improvement of his home city; and he has been identified with the local government of Passaic City in various capacities for a number of years. In 1877 he was elected to a seat in the City Council and subsequently was Mayor of the city for four terms of two years each, and he has also been for six years a member of the City's Excise Board.

General Spencer's father was a clergyman in the Episcopal church and his family is descended from the Spencer and Ames families of Massachusetts and Connecticut. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War his great grandfather, Jesse Ames, was made Commander of the First Company of the Lexington Alarm and fought as a Captain in the very first engagement of that memorable struggle, in April, 1775. Louis Loutrel, his grandfather, was an aid to General Lafayette. General Spencer lived in New York City until 1871, when he came to New Jersey to reside in Passaic. He was educated at the Quackenboss Collegiate School at the 14th Street Corner of 6th Avenue, New York City and at Columbia College. His first labors were with the Erie Railroad company, and during his twenty-nine years of service there he rose rapidly until he became Treasurer of the company, serving in that capacity for ten years. Of late he has devoted himself to the banking business in Passaic and is President of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of that city.

General Spencer's club and society memberships are with the Union League Club of New York, the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Passaic City Club (President), Sons of the American Revolution and others.

WILLIAM H. SPEER—Jersey City, (29 Bentley Avenue).—Jurist. Born at Jersey City, N. J., October 21st, 1868, son of William H. and Eleanor C. (Brinkerhoff) Speer, married at Dayton, Ohio, January 10th, 1900, to Merretta Kirby, daughter of John and Merretta Kirby.

Children: John, born 1900, William H., born 1905 Eleanor K. born 1908.

William H. Speer is a descendant of the Speer and Brinkerhoff families, that settled in New Jersey about 1650.

In his early life, he attended the public schools of Jersey City, his birthplace, and later the Hasbrouck Institute, from which he graduated in 1887. He then entered Columbia University and studied in both Arts and Law at the University. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1895 he was admitted as a counsellor-at-law. Since then, Judge Speer has been prominent in judicial circles of Hudson County. In 1900 and 1901 he was vice-president of the Hudson County Bar As-

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sociation, and the following year he served as president of the organization. Since 1903 he has been Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, and since 1908 has been Judge of the Circuit Courts of New Jersey, having sat therein in Hudson, Union and Morris Counties. He has been a member of several law commissions, and a speaker and writer on politics, economics, sociological and industrial topics.

Judge Speer was for several years president of the Cosmos Club of Jersey City, and during the war was chairman of the Lawyers Advisory Board and the Legal Defense Council of Hudson County.

He is a member of the Hackensack Golf Club, the Cartaret Club and the Jersey City Lodge Elks.

His business address is Hudson County Court House.

FRANCIS ALBERT STANTON—Hoboken, (831 Castle Point Terrace).—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Hoboken, N. J., January 19th, 1888. Son of Edward R. and Mary A. (O'Connell) Stanton; married at Hoboken, N. J., on July 11th, 1916, to Elizabeth Harms Wyeth, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Harms) Wyeth.

Francis Albert Stanton is of English-Irish stock. His father, Edward R. Stanton was sheriff of Hudson County in 1891-'93, Past Warden of the State as well as Mayor and Recorder of Hoboken, the latter from 1899 to 1907. He is now United States Commissioner for New Jersey, having been appointed to that post by Federal Judge Lanning in 1900.

In his early life he attended the public schools of Hoboken. He then entered the Stevens Preparatory School, graduating in 1903, and from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1907 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Deciding upon law as his covation, he took a post graduate course at the New York University Law School. He is now senior member of the firm of Stanton & Maloney of New York City. In the last fall elections he was elected to the State Assembly from Hudson County. He is a great traveler and has been in all the principal parts of the world.

He enlisted in the Seventh New York Infantry in 1909 and at the outbreak of the great war attended the Officers' Training School at Fort Meyer, Virginia. He received a commission in the Field Artillery and thereafter served at Camp Stanley, Texas, until June 21, 1918 when he was discharged because of physical disability.

He is a member of the American Society of Engineers, Lodge No. 24 of Elks and the Bita Delta Bita, Thetha New Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities.

His business address is 27 William Street, New York City.

GEORGE A. STEELE—Eatontown, (10 Tinton Avenue.)—Member of the Board of Conservation and Development. Born at

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Fair Haven, N. J., June 24th, 1872, son of John N. and Matilda (Johnson) Steele. Married at Red Bank, N. J., on July 17th, 1901, to Gertrude Agnes Reuter, daughter of Anton and Anna (Vidvard) Reuter.

Children: Helen Augusta, born May 21, 1902; Marie Theresa, born December 17, 1903; Hildegarde, born September 17th, 1909.

George A. Steele is of old New England stock on his fathers side. John N. Steele, his father was an old New Englander, whose ancestors settled along the Massachusetts coast in the early part of the eighteenth century, a few miles above Boston. His mother was born in the Kings County. Ireland and came to America at an early age.

In his early life, he attended the public schools of Monmouth County. He graduated from Little Silver Public school in 1888 and was employed in various nurseries throughout the state before founding the Shrewsbury Nurseries in 1896.

On April 21st, 1914, he was appointed by Governor Fielder as a member of the Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, and when on July 1st, 1915 that board was absorbed by the Board of Conservation and Development, he was appointed to the latter organization for the full term of four years. His term expires on July first, 1919.

Mr. Steele is a member and President of the First National Bank of Eatontown, N. J.; President of Steele's Shrewsbury Nurseries, Eatontown, N. J., member of Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, Spring Lake, N. J.; Deal Golf Club, and B. P. O. Elks No. 742, Long Branch, N. J.

His business address is Eatontown, N. J.

CHARLES STELZLE—Maplewood, (Sagamore Road.)—Sociologist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at New York City, on June 4, 1869; son of John and Doretta Stelzle; married on November 28th, 1889, to Louise Rothmayer, of New York;—2nd, September 11th, 1899, to Louise Ingersoll of Michigan.

Charles Stelzle is an author and lecturer prominent in sociological and religious fields, and has been identified with nearly every important national religious movement in this country during the past fifteen years.

He was the founder of the Labor Temple on the lower East Side of New York on the edge of the most congested district in the world where probably 500,000 people live within a square mile. The Temple was organized to demonstrate what the church can do in meeting the needs of people who are confronted by the most serious social problems and conditions. The success of this enterprise has given it international fame.

Mr. Stelzle was the organizer and for ten years the superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the National Presbyterian Church. He was also Superintendent of the Department of Immigration of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and of the work among foreign speaking

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people in New York City. The first country life department of a national religious organization was organized by him.

Mr. Stelzle was for eight years a machinist in the works of R. Hoe & Company, printing press manufacturers, and has since studied the labor problem in the leading industrial centers in the United States and Europe. During the past twelve years he has attended every convention of the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate and during this period he has regularly syndicated articles on economic questions to the two hundred and fifty weekly and monthly labor papers published in this country. Mr. Stelzle probably speaks to more workingmen than any other man in America.

In 1903 he inaugurated the plan of exchanging fraternal delegates between Central Labor Unions and Ministerial Associations, which is now in operation in over one hundred American cities. It was on his initiative that Labor Sunday is annually observed by the churches of this country on the Sunday before Labor Day.

He has served as chairman of arbitration committees in important industrial disputes in New York City, made an extensive investigation in industrial centers of how workingmen in big cities spend their spare time, and, during the winter of 1914-'15, when New York City was confronted by a menacing unemployment situation, he served as Director of Relief and Emergency Measures on the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

Mr. Stelzle spent two years with his staff making a world-wide study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem and during the past half a dozen years has given this question considerable attention, appearing before important sociological and legislative bodies presenting the results of these studies. In his studies of social and religious conditions he has surveyed about two hundred cities, setting up constructive programs to meet the needs of local communities.

He was the Dean of the Social experts of the Men and Religion Forward Movement in 1912. For ten years he was pastor of churches in workingmen's communities in New York City, Minneapolis and St. Louis, where he carried on extensive institutional enterprises.

Mr. Stelzle is the religious editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, serving over two hundred daily newspapers in as many different cities with special feature material. He has been on the editorial staff of the "Evening News" of Newark, an editorial writer on the Philadelphia "North American," editor of the "Worker," contributor to magazines and newspapers of various kinds on religious and social topics, and is the author of "The Workingman and Social Problems," (1903); "Boys of the Street, How to Win Them," (1904); "Messages to Workingmen," (1906); "Christianity's Storm Center, A Study of the Modern City," (1907); "Letters from a Workingman," (1908); "Principles of Successful Church Advertising," (1909); "Church and Labor," (1910); "American Social and Religious Conditions," (1912); "Gospel of Labor," (1913), and "Why Prohibition" (1918).

He was educated in the public schools of New York City and received technical instruction in the apprentice school of R. Hoe & Company.

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Mr. Stelzle is a member of the International Association of Machinists, the Aldine Club and the Author's League of America.

EDWIN A. STEVENS—Hoboken.—Engineer. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 14, 1858; (Deceased March 7, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917), son of Edwin A. and Martha Bayard (Dod) Stevens; married at Berryville, Va., on October 28, 1879, to Emily Contee, daughter of George Washington Lewis, of Clark County, Virginia.

Children: John; Edwin A., Jr.; Washington Lewis; Bayard; Basil M.; Lawrence Lewis; Emily Lewis.

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS—Morristown, (45 Madison Avenue.)—Jurist. Born at Hoboken, on June 9, 1846; son of James A. and Julia I. (Beasley) Stevens; his first wife, Mary Worth Olden; his second, (Sept. 9th, 1903), Edith de Gueldry Twining.

Children: Neil C.; Katharine C.; Barbara Twining; Alice.

Frederick W. Stevens has been Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey since 1896 when he was appointed by Chancellor McGill to succeed John T. Bird. He was reappointed by Chancellor Magie in 1903, by Chancellor Pitney in 1910 and by Chancellor Walker in 1917. He was for several years a member of the Standing Committee of the (Episcopal) Diocese of Newark.

Judge Stevens is a member of the noted Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken, (q. v.) being a great grandson of John Stevens. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1864 with the degree of A. B. In 1908 Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His public career began when he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Newark in 1873. He resigned after holding that position for two years. In 1889 he was made County Counsel of Essex. He is a Democrat.

With Judge Dillon of New York, Judge Setvens was one of the arbitrators in the litigation over the back taxes of the Deleware Lackawanna and Western Railroad company. He represented the State which claimed that the railroad company had through its booking methods deprived it of some of the tax moneys to which it was entitled. At the result of the arbitration the company paid a large sum of money into the State treasury.

Judge Stevens is a member of the Essex Club of Newark and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

EUGENE STEVENSON—Paterson, (580 Park Avenue.)—Jurist. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 28th, 1849; son of Paul Eugene

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and Cornelia (Prime) Stevenson; married at Washington D. C., on June 11th, 1884, to Helen Hornblower, daughter of the late William Henry and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower, formerly of Paterson.

Judge Stevenson came to Paterson with his parents in 1866 and has since resided there. He was graduated from New York University with degree of A. B. in 1870. He also was graduated from New York University Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was a student in the office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1874 and as a counselor in 1877.

A democrat in politics, Judge Stevenson was appointed by Gov. Ludlow in 1881 to serve as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Passaic county. At the end of his term he did not seek a reappointment. He has never been a candidate for any office. In 1901 Chancellor Magie appointed him a Vice Chancellor and he has been twice reappointed since.

Judge Stevenson is a member and Vice President of the Council of New York University, member of the Hamilton Club (Paterson), North Jersey Country Club and Arcola Country Club (Bergen County), Lotos (New York), and St. John's Salmon Club (Quebec).

BAYARD STOCKTON—Princeton.—Lawyer. Born at Princeton, June 22, 1853; son of Richard and Caroline Bayard (Dod) Stockton; married at Princeton, on May 19, 1881, to Charlotte Julia Shields, daughter of Charles W. and Charlotte J. (Bain) Shields, of Princeton;—2nd, on July 12, 1892, to Helen Hamilton Shields, daughter of Charles W. and Bessie L. Kane Shields.

Children: Bayard Stockton, Jr., born Jan. 19, 1883, died July 1, 1912; Richard Stockton, born Sept. 29, 1884.

Bayard Stockton is a lineal descendant of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence and of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy. His father, himself distinguished in the civic life of the state, was a brother of John P. Stockton, for many years Attorney General of the state and once United States Senator and United States Minister to Italy. Mr. Stockton has been active in church work as well as professionally; and is the Chancellor of the (Episcopal) Diocese in New Jersey and Ex-President of the Church Club of the Diocese. He is also Secretary of the Washington Headquarters Association in Rocky Hill.

Mr. Stockton was educated at Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1872. He read law with Leroy H. Anderson and in 1888 Gov. Green appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County. He was reappointed by Gov. Werts in 1893. He is now Advisory Master in Chancery and Equity Reporter of New Jersey. His business office is in Trenton.

Mr. Stockton is President of the Princeton Battle Monument Commission, a member of New Jersey Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution,

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and of the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey and connected with the Lotus Club of Trenton and Princeton Club of Trenton.

RICHARD STOCKTON—Trenton, ("Ivy Tower.")—Broker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Princeton, on June 4, 1858; son of John Potter and Sara (Marks) Stockton; married at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 19, 1887, to Clemence E. Finch, daughter of George Ralsey and Mary (Chapman) Finch, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Children: Richard, Jr. (q.v.), Major U. S. Army, born in Rotterdam, Holland, January 9, 1888; George Finch, born in Princeton, May 27, 1890, (died November 11, 1891); Jack Potter, born Princeton September 29, 1891; Violet, born Spring Lake, August 5, 1894; Ellen Rosemary, born Trenton, February 26, 1900.

Richard Stockton is of a family that has been famous for many generations in American annals, representatives of each generation in this country filling State and other important offices, as they also did abroad. He is the fifth Richard of his line. The third Richard, who was his great grandfather, was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the fourth Richard was known as "The Duke." His grandfather, Robert Field Stockton, was the famous Commodore of the early history of the United States Navy, first Governor (Military) of the Territory of California, United States Senator from New Jersey and one of the first promoters of railroad building in the State. John Potter Stockton, his father, was United States Senator from New Jersey, United States Minister to Italy and for many years Attorney General of New Jersey.

Mr. Stockton's education was acquired at Young's School and at Columbia College in Washington, D. C. In 1873, while his father was in the United States Senate, he served as his father's secretary at Washington. In 1876-1877, he entered the Navy Department. In 1886, he was appointed Counsul of the United States to Rotterdam, Holland, and two years later he was made Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Holland. Three of the later years he served in the Attorney General's office under his father and Samuel H. Grey, who succeeded him. He became a member of the firm of Taylor, Smith & Hard, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in which business he is still engaged.

Mr. Stockton has found time, amid all these engagements, to dabble in literature; and, in 1895, with his story entitled "From the Grasp of a Title," won the first prize in a literary contest conducted under the auspices of the New York "Illustrative American." He developed the first "dollar gas" company in New Jersey, in 1900; and in 1907 was appointed by Gov. Stokes as a Delegate, on behalf of New Jersey, to the Fourth of July reunion at Jamestown, Va., of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1879, he was awarded a Congressional gold medal for life saving on the Jersey coast. He was made Treasurer of the "American Cross of Honor" in 1909, and Vice President in 1912, which office he still holds. Mr. Stockton is a direct descendant on his mother's side, of

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Major Harry H. Marks, to whom was awarded—in recognition of services rendered—the Southern Cross of Honor. In 1914 this award passed to Mr. Stockton through lineal descent.

Mr. Stockton was appointed Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State of New Jersey in 1915, and served as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention that in 1916 put President Wilson in renomination.

He was also named as a member of the Selective Draft Board in Trenton, and became the President of the combined board of the City; after which he was appointed to represent the Alien Property Custodian, upon various Boards of Directors of certain enemy owned concerns.

Mr. Stockton is a member of the Metropolitan Club (Washington, D. C.), Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.), The Calumet Club (New York), Nassau (Princeton, N. J.), and of the Lotus and Trenton Country Clubs of Trenton, the Union Society of the Civil War, the Military Order of America, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Rotary National Association.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Jr.—Bordentown.—Writer; Soldier. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Rotterdam, Holland, on January 9th, 1888; son of Richard (q. v.) and Clemence E. Finch) Stockton; married at Camden, on July 24th, 1907, to Helen Beryl Gove.

Children: Richard Finch, born September 23, 1908; Jack Potter, born March 22, 1910; Robert Field, born October 14, 1915; Helen Clemence Carolyn, born January 15, 1917.

Richard Stockton, Jr., inherits the militant spirit that had already made previous generations of the Stocktons famous in the American annals of war; and, besides being a soldier himself, has won distinction as a writer on military topics. In 1911 he was made Instructor in Military Science at the Bordentown Military Institute and was in charge of that work until in 1917 he was called into active service as a Major of infantry, Officers Reserve Corps U. S. Army at the Officers Reserve Camp at Fort Meyer.

Several of his essays on military topics have won awards from the Military Service Institution of the United States. He was three times—and with one exception, is the only officer who has won it three times—the gold medalist of the Institution (1912-'15-'16). He won the award in 1912 for an essay on the manner in which service with the colors may be combined with a period of service as a reservist so as to create a dependable reserve for the first line. He won the award in 1915 for an essay entitled, "A Logical Program for Military Legislation," in which, in opposition to the view held by the late Brigadier General Sadler, he advocated absolute federal control of all troops intended for national defense and the abolition of the State National Guard System. Another award came to him in 1916 for an essay entitled "What Have We Learned?" pointing out the military lessons the United States should take from the European War and from the national mobilization on the Mexican border in 1916. He

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was also Reeve Memorial Prize Essayist at the Institution in 1915 with his essay on "Military Training, Valuable and Valueless." The boards of award, in each case where the award went to Major Stockton, consisted of entirely different officers. He was the associate editor of "American Defense" (a New York City monthly) in 1916, being at the time a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society; and in 1917 he was editor-in-chief of "The Book of the Services." In 1915 he was appointed by the War Department as a member of the Board that prepared the "Manual for Officers of the Organized Militia and Volunteers of the United States." He has also written articles for "Collier's Weekly," the "North American Review," the "Youth's Companion" and the "Infantry Journal," and has lectured frequently on military topics. He is author of the beeks "Peace Insurance," "Troops on Riot Duty" and "the Guardman's Handbook," all of which are well known to military men.

Major Stockton began his military career as a private in company A Corps of Cadets N. G. N. J. in September, 1901; and when he was discharged, by graduation from the Military Institute in September, 1905, he was Cadet 2nd Lieutenant of Co. A of the Cadets. His first commission was as 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd N. J. Infantry. He afterwards was attached to the 2nd Infantry and had risen in May of 1911 to be Captain of Co. E. Later he was Regimental Quartermaster of the 2nd Infantry, and afterwards was Inspector of small arms practice of the same regiment. He resigned in 1916 to accept the new commission as Major of Infantry in the Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

Major Stockton qualified as an expert rifleman 1910-1915 both inclusive, as a long distance expert rifleman and was coach of the B. M. I. rifle team. In that year and 1914 the Military Institute team were the official military school champions of the United States. In 1916 he represented a New York Defense Committee as inspector of troops, on the Mexican Border, and at the re-inauguration of President Wilson in 1917, he was on the personal staff of Maj. Gen. H. L. Scott, who was Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade.

A unique distinction was conferred when in 1914 Gov. Fielder, at the Little White House at Sea Girt, presented him with the American Cross of Honor on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Order, for valor in attempting the rescue of a drowning man. In the following year at Sea Girt he plunged into the surf, clad in full uniform, heavy marching shoes, leather puttees and all, to the assistance of persons carried out to sea. He was himself swept by the tide for almost a mile; and, in the water for more than an hour, would have been drowned if a rescue boat had not reached him in the nick of time.

Major Stockton commanded a battalion of the 317th Infantry, 80th Division, at Camp Less, Va., from August 27, 1917, to May, 1918 on which date he sailed with his battalion for France. Landing at Brest, he proceeded to Calais where the regiment received British equipment and was attached to the British Army. From there they went into training areas, and were held in reserve in the rear of the line for the German drive expected at that time. Early in July they were moved to Doullens, Somme, where the regiment was attached to the New Zealand Division, British Army, and was in action at Gommecourt, Hebuterne, Serre, Sailly-

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au-Bois and surrounding territory during July and August, 1918. Late in August the regiment was hurriedly withdrawn from the British sector and rushed over to the American, where it was in reserve, with the balance of the 80th Division in the St. Mihiel Drive.

About October 1, 1918, Brigadier General O. B. Rosenbaum, appointed Major Stockton to be Commandant of Schools at the Casual Officers Depot, Blois, and on December 1, 1918, Brigadier General Richard Coulter, the new Commanding Officer, appointed him Adjudant of that depot, which post he held until his return to this country.

Major Stockton returned to the United States February 9, 1919, and was placed on duty as Assistant to the Troop Movement Officer, Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, where he was stationed at this writing.

Major Stockton is a member of the Army and Navy Club and also the New Jersey State Rifle Association (Sea Girt), the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Union Society of the Civil War, the United Military Order of America, the National Security League, the American Defense Society and the Army League.

WILLIAM OSBORN STODDARD — Madison, (37 Crescent Road.)—Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Homer, N. Y., on September 24, 1835; son of Prentice S. and Sarah A. (Osborn) Stoddard; married in 1873, to Susan E. Cooper, of New York (deceased).

Children: William O., Jr.

W. O. Stoddard wrote the first editorial that presented the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, and was Secretary to President Lincoln from 1861 to 1864. From then until 1866, he was United States Marshal to Arkansas; and has since held office occasionally under the New York City Government. For the rest, he has been engaged in railway, telegraphic and other business enterprises, in newspaper work and in authorship.

Mr. Stoddard was educated at the University of Rochester, graduating in 1858 with the A. B. degree and receiving in 1861 the A. M. degree. His editorial espousal of Lincoln's nomination appeared in the "Central Illinois Gazette," in May, 1859, and a little later in the same month he had an article of the same tenor in McElrath's "New York Century." He served three months in the first company of Volunteers sworn in, in 1861.

Mr. Stoddard's books are "Scanderoon" (Verse) (1870), "Verses of Many Days" (1875), "The Heart of It" (1880), "Esau Hardery" (1881), "Dab Kinzer" (1881), "Wrecked" (1882), "The Quartette" (1882), "Saltillo Boys" (1883), "Among the Lakes" (1884), "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1884), "Winter Fun" (1885), "The Volcano Under the City" (1885), "The Talking Leaves" (1885), "Two Arrows" (1886), "Chuck Purdy" (1887), "The Captain's Boat" (1888), "Lives of the Presidents" (10 vols. 1888-'89), "Crowded Out O'Crofield" (1890), "The Red Mustang" (1890), "Miss

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Eaton's Romance" (1890), "The White House in War Time" (1890), "Gid Granger" (1890), "Little Smoke" (1891), "Table Talk of Lincoln" (1892), "Men of Business" (1892), "Battle of New York" (1892), "The White Cave" (1893), "Guert Ten Eyck" (1893), "On the Old Frontier" (1893), "Chris the Model Maker" (1894), "The Partners" (1895), "Chumley's Past" (1895), "The Windfall" (1896), "The Swordmaker's Son" (1896), "Walled In" (1897), "Lost Gold of the Montezumas" (1897), "The Red Patriot" (1897), "The Whistle Dispatch Boat" (1898), "First Cruiser Out" (1898), "Success Against Odds" (1898), "With the Black Prince" (1898), "The Young Financier" 1899), "Running the Cuban Blockade" (1899), "Lincoln at Work" (1899), "Ulric the Jarl" (1899), "Ned, Son of Webb" (1900), "The Noank's Log" (1900), "Montanye" (1901), "Jack Morgan" (1901), "Boys of Bunker Academy" (1902), "Voyage of the Charlemangne" (1902), "Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson" (1902), "Ahead of the Army" (1902), "The Spy at Yorktown" (1903), "The Fight for the Valley" (1904), "Long Bridge Boys" (1904), "The Boy Lincoln" (1905), "Dan. Monroe" (1905), "Two Cadets With Washington" (1906) and "In the Open" (1908).

Mr. Stoddard is a member of the G. A. R., the Society of the Genesee, the Union Society of the Civil War, etc.

Mr. Stoddards son, William O., Jr., who also resides in Madison, is, like his father, an author.

BENJAMIN L. STOWE—Jersey City, (94 Fulton Ave.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Milford, Conn., February 18, 1848; son of Frederick and Lois (Somers) Stowe; married on January 17, 1884, to Helen J. Baulch, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth A. Baulch, of New York City, (died January 18, 1916.)

Children: Helen Lois, born April 26, 1900.

Benjamin L. Stowe is President of the Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company. He served for two years on the Jersey City Board of Education, and his wide reading made him an exceptionally valuable member of it. For six years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Jersey City Free Public Library, and he has also been President of the Jersey City Board of Trade.

Mr. Stowe was one of the founders—in 1875—of the Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company; and until he became the Company's President in 1907, he managed its factories and invented most of the special products, machinery and appliances of that company.

Records published by the City of Boston state that an ancestor of Mr. Stowe's who came to America in 1634, "was probably the first grammar school principal." His great grandfather and grandfather participated in the War of the Revolution; his father served in the War of 1812, and three older brothers were in the Union Army during the War for the Union.

He was educated in the common schools of Connecticut, and from 1871

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spent more than three years in Europe. He later lived in New York and Brooklyn until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1892.

Mr. Stowe is a Vice President of the Greenville Banking & Trust Company and of the Claremont Bank, and is a member of the Union League, the Jersey City, the Carteret and Down Town Clubs of Jersey City.

He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812 and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

EDWARD STRATEMEYER—Newark, (171 N. Seventh Street.) —Author and Editor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Elizabeth, October 4, 1862; son of Henry J. and Anna (Siegel) Stratemeyer; married March 25, 1891, to Magdalene Baker Van Camp, of Newark.

Children: Mrs. Russell Vroom Adams; Edna Camilla.

Mr. Stratemeyer was educated in the public schools of Elizabeth. He was valedictorian of his High School class and supplemented this by two years study under a private tutor. He early exhibited a tendency towards literary work, editing and printing an amateur story paper at the age of sixteen. He had just completed his studies when he became a writer for "Golden Days" of Philadelphia and "The Golden Argosy" of New York, penning for these two publications about twenty long serials.

His first venture in New York City was as Assistant Editor of "The Young American," a semi-school journal. Later he was taken into the employment of Street & Smith, publishers of story periodicals, and soon became the editor of "Good News," a weekly for boys and girls, to which he contributed numerous serials and also a department about "Boys at Work." Later still he became associate editor of "Young People of America." He began injecting new ideas into the juvenile publication business, and it was through him that the publication of "Bright Days," at first a monthly and then a weekly, was entered upon—with marked success.

His first juvenile volume was issued under the title of "Richard Dare's Venture," and this was followed by a score of other books for boys dealing with every-day life in the country, in the city, and in the West. The Spanish-American War afforded the background for a run of soldier and sailor stories that enlarged his popularity enormously, one book, "Under Dewey at Manilla," running through twenty-two editions. Under his own name and his noms-de-plume, "Captain Ralph Bonehill" and "Arthur M. Winfield," he has produced a number of series that have had large circulations, the total of the volumes in the "Rover Boys Series" mounting to nearly three millions. In addition to works of this class, Mr. Stratemeyer has written "American Boys' Life of William McKinley" and "American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt," and also an extra long story entitled, "Defending His Flag," a true-to-life picture of life in the Union and the Confederate armies during our great Civil War.

As a small boy Mr. Stratemeyer was a great admirer of the works of the late William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") and Horatio Alger, Jr., but he never dreamed that the time was coming when he would take up the un-

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finished manuscripts of those authors, yet such was the case. In later years he finished "Oliver Optic's" "An Undivided Union," and also completed several volumes by Mr. Alger, with whom he had been well acquainted.

About ten years ago Mr. Stratemeyer's stories became so popular that numerous publishing houses requested him to furnish them with material for book publication. To write any such number of volumes was for Mr. Stratemeyer out of the question, and, as a result, he founded the Stratemeyer Literary Syndicate in New York, designed to meet the demands for fiction for younger readers. This syndicate handles the products of many well-known writers of that class of literature. All the stories which are handled are subject to Mr. Stratemeyer's personal supervision. Up to this date the syndicate has furnished about four hundred books to nine leading publishing houses. The syndicate books are, of course, not to be confounded with Mr. Stratemeyer's own works, which now number over one hundred titles.

Mr. Stratemeyer is a member of the Authors League of America, the New Jersey Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the Woodcraft League, and is also an active member of the Roseville Athletic Association. He spends all his spare time in traveling, having made two trips to the Pacific Coast and numerous trips into Canada and along the Atlantic seaboard.

Among the books written by Mr. Stratemeyer are: "Old Glory Series" (1898-1903), "Soldiers of Fortune Series" (1900-1907), "Dave Porter Series" (1905-1917), "Frontier Series" (1903-1907), "Boy Hunters Series" (1906-1910), "Rover Boys Series" (1898-1917), "Putnam Hall Series" (1906-1911), "Stratemeyer Popular Series" (1895-1910), "Colonial Series" (1901-1906), and "Mexican War Series" (1903-1908).

ARTHUR C. STRATFORD—Jersey City, (33 Gifford Ave.) —Manufacturer. Born at Jersey City, N. J., June 5, 1880; son of George and Delphine Antoinette (Chazotte) Stratford; married at Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1907, to Helen Lockwood, daughter of Frederick Meeker and Emma (Ritter) Lockwood.

Children: Helen Lockwood, born May 13, 1909.

Arthur C. Stratford is descended from an old English family which, according to Almon's Peerage, dates back to three hundred years before the Norman Conquest. His mother, Delphine Antoinette Chazotte, is descended of French ancestry.

In his early life, he attended Hasbrouck Institute and on graduating in 1898, entered Columbia College in New York City, which he attended for four years, graduating in 1902. George Stratford, father of the subject, died in April, 1902, and Arthur C. Stratford went immediately from college into the business of the George Stratford Oakum Co., in which he became Director and Secretary, holding the office of Secretary until 1907, when his brother, Herbert R. Stratford, then President of the company, died. Arthur C. Stratford succeeded him in the presidency of the company, a position which he has held since. In 1916, Mr. Stratford was Vice

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President of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was one of the organizers, in 1911, of the Citizens Federation of Hudson County, and a trustee three years. He was formerly a member of the Signal Corps, N. G. N. J., and in 1911, a member of the Hudson County Elisor Grand Jury.

Besides being President of the George Stratford Oakum Co., and of the Stratford Paper Co., he is treasurer of the Bayside Realty Company, a director of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, and the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company, as well as Executor of the Estate of George Stratford.

Mr. Stratford has always been active in public and civic affairs in Hudson county, and during the war, was appointed Federal Food Administrator of Hudson county. He is a member of the Council of Christ Hospital of Jersey City, a trustee of the Children's Friend Society, and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce. From 1911 to 1913, he served as President of the Jersey City Board of Trade, and during the years 1911-12-13, was trustee of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, being one of its organizers. He is also a member of the Vestry of St. Johns P. E. Church of Jersey City.

He is a member of the Calumet Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club and the Columbia University Club, all of New York. He is also a member of the Carteret Club, Down Town Club, and Rotary Club of Jersey City, as well as Essex County Country Club of West Orange and Baltusrol Golf Club.

His business address is 160 Cornelison Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

THEODORE STRONG—New Brunswick, ("Stronghold")—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at New Brunswick, January 15, 1863; third son of Judge Woodbridge and Harriet A. (Hartwell) Strong; married on March 21, 1900, to Cornelia Livingston Van Rensselaer, of the Albany branch of that family and a descendant of a long line of patroons of that name and of Philip Livingston, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Children: Theodore; Cornelia Livingston Van Rensselaer; Katherine Van Rensselaer; Stephen Van Rensselaer; Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge; John Van Rensselaer; Robert Livingston.

Theodore Strong is decended from Elder John Strong, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. His family were prominent in the early history of New England. Among his ancestors were Governors Dudley of Massachusetts, Brenton of Rhode Island and Leete of Connecticut. His immediate branch of the family severed its connection with New England life when his grandfather, Theodore Strong, a celebrated mathematician, was appointed Professor of Mathematics of Hamilton College from which he was subsequently called to fill a similar position at Rutgers College.

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Mr. Strong received his education in Rutgers College Grammar School and Rutgers College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883. He studied law with the firm of Woodbridge Strong & Sons, and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in June, 1886, and as a counselor in June, 1889. On the dissolution of the firm of Woodbridge Strong & Sons, when his father was appointed Judge, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Alan H. Strong.

Mr. Strong was elected State Senator in 1900 and in 1903 was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors, serving two terms and becoming its President. He became very active in politics early in life; served two terms as member of the Republican State Committee, also served on its executive committee and was a member of the coterie of Republican State Leaders once known as "The Big Four."

Upon the appointment of his brother, Alan H. Strong, to be General Attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and his removal to Philadelphia, Senator Strong succeeded to his position as Solicitor for the Company in New Jersey, and thereupon wholly withdrew from politics and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

MARK A. SULLIVAN—Jersey City, (15 Exchange Place.)—Lawyer. Born in Jersey City, November 23, 1878; son of Mark and Catherine (Driscoll) Sullivan; married July 11, 1906, to Elizabeth V. Ward, daughter of John and Mary Ward, of Jersey City.

Children: Elizabeth; Winifred; Mark; Mary; Eileen; Thomas.

Mark A. Sullivan was for four years one of the members of the New Jersey House of Assembly from Hudson county, subsequently a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State and the Presiding Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Sullivan's parents on both sides were natives of Ireland who came to this side however, before he was born. He was educated at St. Peter's parochial school and subsequently took the course at St. Peter's College in Jersey City. He read law in the office of Henry Ewald, was admitted as an attorney in 1903 and as counselor in 1910, and began the practice of the law in Jersey City. In 1906 the democrats of Hudson county put his name upon their ticket as one of their candidates for the House of Assembly and he was elected. He served also in the legislatures of 1908, 1909 and 1910, and had a large hand in shaping the legislation of the four sessions.

In 1910 Gov. Fort appointed Assemblyman Sullivan a Judge of the State Court of Errors and Appeals and he was reappointed by Gov. Wilson in 1911. A few months later he resigned to enter the democratic primaries in Jersey City as a candidate for the Mayoralty. In 1913 Gov. Wilson named Judge Sullivan as Presiding Judge of the Hudson County Courts. At the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws for 1913-

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14-15-16-17-18 he was by appointment of Governors Wilson, Fielder and Edge, a delegate from this state to the Conference.

THERON Y. SUTPHEN—Newark, (992 Broad Street.) Short Hills.—Physician. Born at Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., June 6, 1850; son of Reuben Morris and Hannah Virginia (Morris) Sutphen; married at Johnsonsburg, to Sarah Locke Vail, daughter of Dr. William P. and Sarah Locke Vail, who died in 1907; 2nd, in 1911, to Emma G. Lathrop, who died in 1912.

Children: 1st marriage, Dr. E. Blair, Robert Morris, Margaret Morris.

Theron Y. Sutphen comes of a family that has played its part in the development of New Jersey, and himself enjoys a wide distinction in the medical world as an expert in the treatment of eye and ear diseases. The roots of the ancestral tree are found in the old—Twelfth century—town of Zutphen, a fortified town on the banks of the Yssel, nineteen miles from Arnheim. The family seemed to have been powerful enough there to give its own name to the town. For a time part of the Hanseatic League, the town played an important part in the beginnings of Holland and Germany. Probably all of the Sutphins, Sutvins and Zutvins in the United States find there origin there.

The first of the line to cross the seas was Dirck Van Zutphen, who came to the New Netherlands about 1651 and finally settled in Flatbush, L. I. In time, he sold his farm there and went to live on land in part of what is now known as Bay Ridge on the New York Bay shore front. Later his name appears in the records as that of one of the patentees of New Utrecht, L. I., under a grant signed by Governor Dougan.

He had a large family; and his daughters remained in Long Island, continuing the strain there. But the sons, five of them, crossed the two great rivers and, coming to New Jersey, settled in Freehold. Dirck Sutphen, born in 1719, son of one of these five brothers, is supposed to have been the "Dick" Sutphen who was Sergeant in Captain Waddell's Company, First Regiment of the first establishment; and three of his sons are known to have been privates in Captain Walton's Troop of Light Dragoons. The Proprietors' records of that day show that it was upon three farms owned by the family of sons that the famous battle of Monmouth was fought.

Another Dirk, son of one of the five sons, came to be known as a man of large wealth, as wealth went in those days—a slave owner who lived prodigally, till he lost his money and was obliged to rent a farm in Princeton to live on and eventually to emigrate, in a canvas-covered wagon, to the shores of Lake Ontario.

Reuben Morris Sutphen, born 1819, the father of Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen, was of this line. He rose to be a physician of distinction. He had matriculated at the University of New York in 1845, teaching school meanwhile to defray expenses at Walworth, N. Y., and coming subsequently to

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Newark, was in the enjoyment of a large practice there for thirty-four years. He died in 1903 at the ripe age of eighty-four years, at the home of his son in Short Hills.

It was while Dr. Reuben Morris Sutphen was residing in Walworth, that Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen was born. He studied in the schools there, until, when his parents came to Newark, he attended and graduated at the High School in that city. Later he studied at the University of New York for a year and, in 1871, entered the Medical College connected with Bellevue hospital, in New York City, receiving his M. D. degree in 1873. Returning to Newark, he engaged in general practice. He exhibited particular skill in the treatment of eye and ear diseases; and his appointment in 1874 as Assistant Surgeon in the Eye and Ear Department of St. Michael's hospital in Newark, not only set his attention the more that way, but also gave him new opportunities for their study. He devoted himself entirely to that line of professional work and has won high rank among the specialists of the country.

Dr. Sutphen is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, the Practitioners Club (Newark), New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Congress of Physicians, Surgeons of America, American Ophthalmological Society, American Olotogical Society and American Association of Opthalmology and Otolaryngology. He is also a member of the Holland Society of New York, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a member of the Essex Club and the Essex County Country Club and has been connected for thirty years with the South Park Presbyterian Church in Newark. While Dr. Sutphen has not been particularly active in political affairs, he is a republican.

FREDERICK CHARLES SUTRO—Basking Ridge.—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at St. Louis, Mo., September 7, 1877; son of Ludwig and Lilly (Fraatz) Sutro, of New York City; married on November 30, 1912, to Elizabeth Tallman Winne, daughter of Odgen F. and Jane D. Winne, of Kingston, N. Y.

Children: Odgen Winne, born November 26, 1913; Louis Le Fevre, born December 3, 1915.

Frederick Charles Sutro graduated in 1895, from Columbia Grammar School, New York, and in 1899 from Harvard College with the degree of A. B. Becoming a resident of New Jersey in 1901, he was elected President of the West New York Civic Society which, between May, 1908, and November, 1909, reformed and re-organized the town, saving it from virtual bankruptcy.

The myserious disappearance of $105,000 of bonds of the school district of West New York emphasized suspicion among the large tax payers that the town government was being at least recklessly administered; and the Civic Society was the outcome. An injunction secured by Lawyer Herbert Boggs, restraining the town officials from diverting the assessment funds to the current expense account, made it difficult for the town

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officials to raise money at the banks; and the Civic Society had an investigation made by the courts under authority of the Summary Investigation law. The taking of the testimony, extended over eight months and costing almost $10,000, resulted in the discovery of defalcations to the amount of about $25,000; and the Civic Society went into politics to effect a complete re-organization of the town government and succeeded in giving the town a new and reliable set of rulers. The $105,000 school bonds were traced to a Cleveland broker who was soon afterwards sentenced to a term in the Ohio State penitentiary for another crime. Of the missing bonds, $38,000 were replevined; but the town had to pay the remaining $67,000 because the bonds were in the hands of innocent holders.

In 1912 Mr. Sutro was appointed by Gov. Wilson to serve on the New Jersey Palisades Inter-State Park Commission for a five year term, and in 1913 Gov. Sulzer of New York named him to serve on the New York Commission for the same term of five years. In 1913 the New Jersey Commission selected him as its Treasurer. From 1903 to 1913 he was a member and part of the time Vice Chairman, of the Somerset County Democratic Executive Committee and a member from Somerset of the Democratic State Auxiliary Committee.

In 1915 Mr. Sutro became President of the Sutro Bros. Braid Co., a manufacturing concern with offices in New York City and a plant in West New York.

In 1918 Mr. Sutro was reappointed by Governor Edge and Governor Whitman to a second five year term as Commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the Bernards Infantry Company, New Jersey Militia Reserve and attained before the close of the war the rank of Second Lieutenant. He also served as Four Minute Man and associate member of the Legal Advisory Board of Somerset County. He was chairman for Basking Ridge of a number of War Library, food pledge, Red Cross and War Work campaigns and is a member of the finance committee of the Somerset Hills Chapter of the Red Cross. He is a member of the Bernards Township Board of Education, President of the Basking Ridge Improvement Society, member of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, trustee of the Fourth Universalist Society of New York and a member of the Harvard Clubs of New York and New Jersey.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE—Newark, (765 High Street.)—Lawyer. Born at Newton, Sussex Co., May 15, 1861; son of Jacob L. and Johanna (Hill) Swayze; married at Newton, on October 13, 1887, to Louise Barrett, daughter of the Rev. Myron and Emma E. Barrett.

Francis J. Swayze, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was considered by President Taft for the distinction of a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Apart from his

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professional work, Justice Swayze has been a factor in the civic and educational life of the state.

Mr. Swayze's father, of farmer stock in Warren and Sussex counties, conducted a retail store in Hope, Stanhope and Newton. He was cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Newton from its organization, subsequently becoming its President. Francis J. Swayze's early education was acquired at the Newton Collegiate Institute, which he attended from 1871 to '75. In '75, he entered Harvard College, graduating with the A. B. degree in 1879. The A. M. degree was conferred upon him a year later, and in 1916, the degree of LL. D.—which had been conferred upon him by Rutgers College also in 1911.

After three months at the Harvard Law School and two years in an office, he was admitted as an attorney in 1882 an in June, 1885, as a counselor. He practised law at Newton for ten years but moved to Newark in 1892. In 1900, Gov. Voorhees appointed him a Circuit Court Judge. In 1903 he was appointed by Gov. Murphy, to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State as an Associate Justice; when his term expired in 1910, Gov. Fort reappointed him for the second term to end in 1917 and reappointed by Gov. Edge in 1917. In the assignment of districts by the Chief Justice and his Associates, the Hudson County Circuit—one of the two most important in New Jersey—finally fell of Justice Swayze and he is still presiding there.

Justice Swayze was Overseer at Harvard College from 1909 to '15, and again appointed in 1917 for a term to end in 1923; and, for several years, he has been President of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was, for a time, a member of the Committee of One Hundred, appointed by Mayor Haussling in connection with the 250th Anniversary, in 1916, of the founding of Newark.

Justice Swayze delivered an historical address at Newton on the 150th anniversary of the formation of Sussex county; an address in 1912 at Newark on the dedication of the Washington monument, and an historical address at Newark on the 250th anniversary of the foundation of that city.

Justice Swayze is a member of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, and has been President of the Harvard Alumni Association and is one of the Trustees of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

KATE DICKINSON SWEETSER—East Orange, (18 Ivanhoe Terrace.)—Author. Born in New York City, daughter of Charles H. and Mary N. Sweetser.

Kate Dickinson Sweetser is well known in the literary world by reason of her popular "juveniles," as well as her antecedents, who were also "writer folk." Her great-grandfather was one of the founders of Amherst College, and her father founded the "New York Evening Mail," and was also editor of the "Round Table," the first literary weekly in this country. Emily Dickinson, the poet, was her cousin, and throughout the family runs a decidedly literary and artistic vein. Miss Sweetser herself began to

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write when in her early teens. Her first story was published in "The Churchman," and was followed soon after by a two part one in "The Outlook," and others which were very poular with bay and girl readers in "St. Nicholas."

When scarcely over thirteen years of age, she became annoyed with her young friends who refused to read Dickens' novels, of which she was very fond on account of the pen portraits of boys and girls so wonderfully portrayed in them. Finally she declared, "I am going to make a book of my own, and it is going to have in it all the boys Dickens has made famous. You will have to read it because I wrote it, and then perhaps you will read the books from which the boys are taken," She compiled the book, which included Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, etc., and called it "Ten Boys from Dickens." Although it was almost six years before she found a publisher, when at last it was brought out, in its artistic make-up, by R. H. Russell, it was an immediate success, and has led to the publication of that series which has brought its writer much recognition and pleasure. The others of the series are "Ten Girls from Dickens," "Boys and Girls from Thakeray," "Boys and Girls from George Eliot," "Ten Boys from History," "Ten Girls from History," "Book of Indian Braves," "Ten Great Adventurers,"—also "Teddy Baird's Luck," a book of short original stories published by D. Appleton & Co., and "Mickey of the Alley," another volume of short stories which had been published in magazines. In the fall of 1917 Harper Brothers, who publish all of Miss Sweetser's juveniles brought out a new one, which was dedicated to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, "Ten American Girls from History."

Miss Sweetser is a member of the Authors' League of America, and is frequently seen on ladies day at the Authors' Club rooms in Carnegie Hall. She is also a member of the Scribblers Club, and the Monday Music Club of Orange, where she makes her home. It was in Orange, during Amelia Barr's residence in that city, that Miss Sweetser became a pupil of the gifted older writer, and she declares today that most of the valuable "tricks of the trade" she learned in Mrs. Barr's study.

But literary work is not Miss Sweetser's most vital interest. She is especially interested in work with and for girls, as well as many kinds of civic work. When questioned on the subject of her personal likes and dislikes, she declared laughingly; "I own up to three fads — human nature, autographed books (of which she has a fine collection) and cats! I like all kinds and conditions of people and always have a common kitchen cat, mostly black, to sit on my desk and edit my masterpieces."

IDA POND SYLVESTER (Mrs. Isaiah Waters)—Passaic, (74 Ascension St.,).—Artist. Civic Worker. Born in New York City; daughter of Daniel F. and Cornelia (Burling) Pond; married at Passaic, to Isaiah Waters Sylvester, son of Fordyce and Eliza (Waters) Sylvester of Chesterfield, Mass.

Children: Irene Waters, born October 15, 1890; Lancaster Burling, born March 22, 1895 (died July 1897).

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Mrs. Sylvester was one of the first women in New Jersey to receive an appointment to a Board of Education. She was chosen as the candidate of the Women's Club of Passaic and the Passaic Equal Suffrage League taking her seat on the Board in 1911 and has served seven years. Her most notable work on the Board has been introducing the Gary school system in Passaic, establishing Penny Lunches and Social Center Work. She is Chairman of Books and Supplies and Child Welfare Committees.

Mrs. Sylvester's education and welfare work has reached throughout the state and her Art training has had its influence. She was State Chairman of the Educational Department of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs from 1914-'17, State Chairman of the Art Department from 1917-'20. She is a member of State Board of Federated Women's Clubs, member State Board of Suffrage, member State Board Women's Peace Party, Suffrage Chairman-at-large of Passaic County, member of Ex-Club of N. J. State Federation, Ex-President's Club of the Sixth District, Child Labor and Welfare Committee. She has lectured on education and art.

In her own city Mrs. Sylvester has been elected twice to the Presidency of the largest Women's Club. She is a charter member of the Kenilworth Society, the leading social and literary society; a Trustee of Unitarian Church; Director of Day Nursery; Chairman of Three Minute Speakers in Liberty Loan Drives; Chairman, School Child Welfare Committee of National Defense. She is a member of the Browning Society of New York City and has been Vice-President of Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association. Mrs. Sylvester has also done literary work, having published stories and articles in papers and magazines. She has for three years conducted a page in New Jersey Bulletin of Federated Clubs.

Mrs. Sylvester was educated at Mt. Holyoke College and subsequently studied Art in the Art Student's League of New York City and in the studios of Bolton and Frank Jones, Walter Satterlee, William Chase and others. She conducted a studio for several years in Jersey City and trained many Art students. Her paintings in oil and water color were well known in the exhibits of National Academy of Design, the Fine Arts Exhibitions of New York and Philadelphia.

The family of Mrs. Sylvester traces back to English ancestry on both sides. Her father's parents were Quakers and her father was trained at Wesleyan College for the Methodist ministry. Her mother, Cornelia (Burling) Pond, was born and married in New York City Her grandfather, Lancaster S. Burling, was Trustee for many years of the first Methodist church in this country in John Street, New York City, where his name is recorded on a bronze tablet; and her grandmother, Cornelia Burling, was the first female Superintendent of the first Methodist Sunday School in New York. Lancaster Burling was, during most of his lifetime, connected with the only bank in New York at the time, "the City Bank."

THOMAS WHITNEY SYNNOTT—Wenonoh.—Retired. (Photograph publisher in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Glassboro, 1845; son of

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Myles and Harriet Heston (Whitney) Synnott; married at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1872, to Mary D. Eldridge, daughter of Septimus Tustin and Mary Pierce Eldridge, of Philadelphia.

Children: Clayton Eldridge Synnott, born in 1876.

Thomas W. Synnott's ancestry gives him admission to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the Revolution. A Presbyterian in doctrine, he is President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary and is otherwise interested in religious work. He is a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic Work, of its Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, of the Board of Aid for Colleges of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, of the Executive Committee of World's Sunday School Work and of the Presbyterian Historical Society, also Vice-President of the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. He is also President of the Gloucester County Bible Society, Vice President of the New Jersey State Sunday School Association, Treasurer of the Inter-Church Federation of New Jersey, Vice President of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, and President of the New Jersey State organization whose efforts to enforce observation of the Sabbath, in Atlantic City especially, have attracted wide attention.

In business life he was an important factor until he retired from active work in 1892 to devote himself to the field of philanthropy. From 1870 he was the guiding force in one of the oldest and largest glass manufacturing establishments in the country. The plant at Glassboro was acquired by Col. Thomas Heston, his great-grandfather, at the close of the Revolution. It was long known as Heston's Glass Works, but the title was changed later, and the business has for many years been conducted under the name of the Whitney Glass Works. Mr. Synnott became the first President of the Whitney Glass Works when it was incorporated, and he retained that position until he retired from active business in 1892.

While a republican in politics and a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Mr. Synnott has declined all offers of political preferment. Governor Fielder however in 1915 appointed him a member of the State Board of Education and he accepted the position. His term will expire in 1923. Besides the organization memberships already referred to, Mr. Synnott is President of the First National Bank of Glassboro, Trustee of Lincoln University, Keswick Colony, School for Christian Workers, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, New Jersey Historical Society, National Institute Social Sciences and of the National Economic League.

JEAN R. TACK—Newark, (16 Wright Street.)—Jeweler. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Newark, on March 27th, 1875; son of Jean and Amelia (Locher) Tack; married at Newark, on March 16th, 1904, to Amelia Gertrude Eberle.

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Jean R. Tack has been President of the New Jersey Retail Jewelers Association for four years, is Vice-President of the American Retail Jewelers Association and has been the official representative of the National Association at many state conventions in the South and West. Also, representing the 4,000 retail jewelers throughout the country, he is a National Councillor to the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington.

Mr. Tack began his education at the Green street elementry school, and continued under private tutors and is a graduate of the Newark Business College. At the age of fourteen he began to acquaint himself with the jewelry business and the watch making trade and later the optical profession, in his father's establishment. While remaining active in business, he took a course in the study of optics at the Philadelphia Optical College and in 1890 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Optometry. He succeeded to the business in 1899 when his father retired and opened a new store opposite the Jersey Central Railway station on Broad Street.

The rapid growth of the business made larger quarters necessary and the new location at 857 Broad Street was secured. He acquired ownership of the Weequahic Cut Glass business and the stock was added to that in the Broad Street store. The exactions of the increased business made it necessary for Mr. Tack to turn over the optical branch to assistants and even to place the watch and jewelry departments in the hands of efficient department heads. He continues however to give personal attention to the selection and purchase of the loose and mounted diamonds the establishment requires. Mr. Tack's years of study of gems of the first water has made him a recognized diamond expert.

Notwithstanding the demands of business, Mr. Tack finds opportunity for participation in the civic and social life of the community. He is a member of the Newark Yacht Club and was its Commodore in 1898-'99-1900. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the South Broad Street Merchants Improvement Association for many years and was chiefly instrumental in securing the extension of the white light district from North Broad Street down through South Broad Street. He is Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Men's Club and is an active member of the Rotary Club, the Credit Men's Club and the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce. His activities in the Retail Jewelry Association have been particularly directed to the prosecution of the "fly-by-night" jewelry adventurers.

MARTHA TARBELL—East Orange, (84 Beech Street.)—Writer. Daughter of Horace Sumner and Martha A. (Treat) Tarbell.

Martha Tarbell is descended on both sides from old New England stock. Thomas Tarbell, of whom she is a lineal descendant, came to Groton, Massachusetts, in 1678 from England. Richard Treat, of whom she is a descendant maternally, was a member of Governor Winthrop's Council, and was named by King Charles the Second of England as one of the grantees in the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut. His son,

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Robert Treat, was for forty years governor of the colony of Connecticut, and was one of the founders of Newark. His grandson, Robert Treat Paine, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Horace Tarbell, her father, was state superintendent of the schools of Michigan, and superintendent of the schools of Indianapolis and Providence. In the latter city he established the first school for backward or mentally defective children, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University. It was he who planned and organized the system of evening schools in the penal institutions of Detroit, the first of its kind in the world.

Martha Tarbell attended the public schools of Detroit, East Saginaw and Indianapolis, Indiana. From De Pauw University she has the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and from Brown University the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

She has turned her attention to writing, particularly on theological subjects. Among her works are: "Tarbell's Teacher's Guide to the International Sunday School Lessons," 1906 to 1919, (F. H. Revell Co., Publishers.) "Palestine in the Time of Christ," (George H. Doran Co., Publishers.) She is also the author of several text books on geography and language work.

She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity; College Club of the Oranges; Woman's Club of Orange; L'Alliance Francaise d'Orange, and the New York Alumnae Association of K. K. G.

IRVING KURTZ TAYLOR—Orange, (75 Berkeley Ave.)—Importer. Born at New York, N. Y., Feb. 28th, 1863, son of William Lamont and Mary Martha (Kurtz) Taylor; married at Orange, N. J. April 26th, 1898, to Edith Howes, daughter of Osborn and Mary (Hinkley) Howes, of Boston, Mass.

Children: Ellen, born Feb. 23, 1899; William L., born April 23, 1901; Mary, born April 3, 1905.

Irving Kurtz Taylor is descended from an old Pennsylvania family, that settled there about 1740. His maternal grandfather, John Hart, signed the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey. The Kurtz family have always been a large family of merchants in Philadelphia. His father's family came from Scotland in 1851 and settled in New York.

In his early life he attended the public and private schools of New York. His first position was, as civil engineer on the West Shore R. R. He followed this profession for some years, and was put in charge of the Dock Department; and had charge of the coal business of the Missouri-Pacific in the West. He entered the importing business as importer of wines and olive oils in 1892. At present he is President of W. A. Taylor & Co., Inc.

Although he has never held any public office he has always taken an active interest in politics. From 1912-'16 he was a member of the National Committee from New Jersey to the Progressive Party, and acted

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as chairman of the Essex County Committee. He is also president of the New Jersey Orthopaedis Hospital and Dispensary, and treasurer of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers of New York.

He is a member of the following clubs: Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Essex County Country Club, Baltusrol Club, Union League Club, Whitehall Club, St. Andrews Golf Club and the Camp Fire Club of New York.

His business address is 29 Broadway, New York City.

JAY TEN EYCK—Newark, (404 Mt. Prospect Ave.)—Lawyer. Born at Cohoes, N. Y., on Nov. 18th, 1864; son of Abram and Hannah G. (Dodge) Ten Eyck; married in Newark, on June 26th, 1894, to Henrietta Muller, daughter of the Rev. L. C. Muller, of Newark.

Children: Margaret, born September, 1896; Barent, born June, 1903.

Jay Ten Eyck was the Presiding Judge of the County Courts in Essex. He is now Associate Counsel of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark.

Mr. Ten Eyck's Parents went from Cohoes when he was five years old to New Albany, Ind., and two years later to Waterford, N. Y., the schools of which he attended from 1871 to 1881. He came to Newark when he was seventeen years old and two years later began the study of the law in the office of Coult & Howell. He passed the examination for admission to the bar in 1888, and has since engaged in the practice of the law in Newark, becoming a member of the firm of Coult, Howell & Ten Eyck.

The New Jersey Supreme Court appointed him an examiner to examine applicants for admission to the bar; and in December, 1905, Gov. Stokes selected him to act as Judge of the Common Pleas of Essex County, to complete the term of Judge A. F. Skinner, who had resigned. In April, 1906, he was reappointed for the full term and he served until April, 1911. Later in the year, Chancellor Mahlon Pitney appointed him an Advisory Master of the Court of Chancery. In June, 1912, he was selected to act as Associate Counsel of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel.

Ex-Judge Ten Eyck is a member of the Lawyers Club of Essex County and the Essex Club. Mrs. Ten Eyck has a wide reputation as a singer, and is frequently heard at society and church functions.

HENRY S. TERHUNE—Long Branch, (176 Broadway.)—Lawyer. Born at Matawan, June 8, 1860; son of William L. Terhune.

Henry S. Terhune is a Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. His mother was a sister of Henry Stafford Little, who for a quarter of a century was one of the dominant forces in the politics of New Jersey. Mr. Little was a democrat and one of three or four state leaders

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who practically named every Governor and every United States Senator for more than twenty years. He was Clerk of the Court of Chancery from 1881 to 1886, and a large donor to the equipment of Princeton University. Henry S. Terhune was a favored nephew and became his heir.

Mr. Terhune is a graduate of Princeton University and made himself proficient in law at the Columbia College Law School. He studied the practice in the office of John S. Applegate at Red Bank, and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1885 and made a counselor in 1890. Opening an office in Long Branch he has since been engaged in the practice there.

Mr. Terhune served for many years as chairman of the Democratic Committee of Monmouth county. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1913 Gov. Wilson appointed him a Judge of the State Court of Errors and Appeals. His term of six years will expire in 1919.

G. WISNER THORNE—Newark, (10 James Street.)—Editor and Publisher. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Newark, on September 16, 1849; son of Lewis A. and Louisa (Mills) Thorne.

The name of G. Disner Thorne, who is widely known for his interest in the newspaper, church and benevolent life of Newark, is redolent of Revolutionary memories. Henry Wisner, a member of the Continental Congress in 1874-'75-'76, and Gabriel Wisner, who was killed in the fighting at Minisink in '79, were of his lineal ancestors. Henry Wisner voted for the Declaration of Independence on July 4, but was not in Congress when it was signed on Aug. 2. Timothy Mills, a "minute man" in Morristown, was also of his line; and Major Richard Thorne, another, was a Revolutionary patriot on Long Island. The Thorne family, coming from England early in the seventeenth century, settled first in Massachusetts and about 1650 at Great-Neck, L. I. It was in Long Island also that the Wisner family had its beginnings in America. Johannis Wisner, a soldier under Marlborough, was awarded a grant of land on Long Island by Queen Anne of England and came hither to settle on it. Henry and Gabriel Wisner, his descendants, had their home in Orange county, N. Y.

G.Wisner Thorne was educated in the Newark Academy, and at the age of seventeen, found employment with the "Newark Evening Courier." After serving that paper, the "Newark Journal" and the "New York Sun" as a reporter, he joined the staff of the "Sunday Call" of Newark, and today is the chief editor of the paper and the President and Treasurer of the company which publishes it.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church and for ten years has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Newark and a Trustee of St. Barnabus Hospital, Newark, for a dozen years. He is also a Trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association, was for eleven years President of the New Jersey S. P. C. A. and is now one of its managers. For several years he served the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, as its Secretary.

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Mr. Thorne's club memberships are with the Essex and Union of Newark, and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He is a member of The Washington Association.

EUGENE THWING—Englewood.—Author, Publisher. Born in Quincy, Mass., January 17, 1866; son of Edward Payson and Susan Maria (Waite) Thwing; married on June 26, 1890, to Mary Eva Steinmetz, daughter of Conrad F. and Catherine E. Steinmetz, of New York.

Children: Grace Eva, born May 24, 1892; Walter Eugene, born March 28, 1895; Gertrude Dorothy, born January 2, 1899.

Eugene Thwing was educated first in the public schools and afterwards at Adelphi College in Brooklyn. When he was eighteen years of age, he became connected with the Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York and under its auspices founded 'The Circle Magazine" in 1906. A year later he bought the magazine; and, founding The Thwing Company, Publishers, in 1910, consolidated it with the magazine, "Success" and "National Post" in 1912 and issued them under the title of "The Circle and Success Magazine."

Interested in the pure food movement, he organized the Purity Products Company in 1913 and became its President and Treasurer. For several years past he has been giving courses of lectures to men at the West Side Y. M. C. A. on business correspondence, advertising, salesmanship, etc.

Mr. Thwing's father was a Congregational clergyman; Mr. Thwing himself is of the Methodist faith.

His books are: "The Red Keggers" (1903), "The Man From Red-Keg" (1905), "Thwing's Business Letters" (1911), and "The Life and Meaning of Roosevelt," (1919).

His war service editorials and special articles, published in The Literary Digest and as full pages in more than a hundred of the leading papers of the United States and Canada, have reached some ten millions of readers, and have brought acknowledgements by letter and telegram from many United States, British, and Canadian government and military officials, including His Majesty, King George, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Governor General of Canada, Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig, and scores of others.

Mr. Thwing is a member of the New Jersey Militia Reserve.

JOSEPH H. TILLOTSON—Englewood, (123 Tenafly Road.)—Editor and Publisher. Born at New York City, May 12, 1855; son of Daniel and Phebe A. (Folliet) Tillotson; married at Englewood, N. J., Dec. 5, 1887, to Mary E. Springer, (deceased May 5, 1910), daughter of Moses E. and Mary A. (Golding) Springer; 2nd, February 17, 1912, to Eva A. Dale, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Dale.

Children: J. Howard, born Sept. 12, 1888; George D., born May 12, 1890.

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Joseph H. Tillotson's ancestors were of English origin. His great great grandfather, Moses Tillotson, settled in Putman county, N. Y., in Revolutionary time.

He was educated in the public schools of Brewster, N. Y., and Englewood and graduated from the Englewood Grammar School.

At the age of fourteen, he entered the printing business in the employ of Eben Winton, founder of the "Bergen County Democrat." He remained in his employ until January 4, 1879, when he founded the Englewood Standard, and at the end of six years, he purchased the "Englewood Times." This he conducted until 1890, when he sold his interest in the paper, and thereupon founded the "Englewood Press," which he still conducts. "The Times" was discontinued about ten years ago, so that "The Press" is now the only publication in the City of Englewood.

Although Mr. Tillotson has never held any political office in his home town, he has been active in politics in Bergen county. From 1901-02 he was a member of the Legislature and for six years he was a member of the Bergen County Republican Committee and a member of the Executive Committee. He is president of the Englewood Board of Trade, a trustee of the Englewood Hospital, a trustee of the Englewood Methodist Episcopal Church. On January 4th. he celebrated his fortieth anniversary as a publisher in Englewood.

He is a member of the Englewood Club, the Englewood Lodge of Elks and the Union League Club of Hackensack.

His business address is 16 Engle Street, Englewood.

EDWARD WATERMAN TOWNSEND—Monclair, (246 Upper Mointain Avenue.)—Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 10, 1855; son of Horace Gilbert and Anna Eliza (Thornton) Townsend; married on April 16, 1884, to Annie Lake, daughter of Judge Delos and Myra (Clarke) Lake, of San Francisco, Cal.

Edward W. Townsend's best known books are collections of his "Chimmie Fadden" stories, though he is the author of other works. Since he came to New Jersey he has interested himself in the politics of the state on the democratic side and represented the 7th New Jersey District in the 62nd Congress and the 10th New Jersy District in the 63rd Congress. Upon the completion of his second term, President Wilson appointed him Postmaster of Montclair and he is still holding that position.

Congressman Townsend was educated in the public and private schools of Cleveland and, moving to New York City, became attached to the editorial department of the "New York Sun." He was still in that relation when he achieved his great success with "Chimmie Fadden." Other works of which Mr. Townsend is author are "Major Max" (1895), "A Daughter of the Tenements" (1896), "Near a Whole Cityful" (1897), "Days Like These" (1901), "Lees and Leaven" (1903), "A Summer in New York" (1903), "Reuben Larkmead" (1905), "Our Constitution—Why and How

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It Was Made, Who Made It, and What It Is" (1906), "Beaver Creek Farm" (1907), and "The Climbing Courvatells" (1909).

THOMAS WHITAKER TRENCHARD—Trenton, (810 Riverside Avenue.)—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Centreton, Salem Co., December 13, 1863; son of Wm. B. and Anna M. Golder Trenchard; married at Red Bank, on November 9, 1891, to Harriet M., daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph K. and Beulah Young Manning.

Thomas Whitaker Trenchard acquired his education in the public schools of Bridgeton and at the South Jersey Institute. Bridgeton is the county seat, and Justice Trenchard's father, who was the Clerk of the County for many years, made his home there. Meanwhile Justice Trenchard finished his school years at the South Jersey Institute, graduating with the class of 1882. Selecting the law for his profession, he went into the office of Potter & Nixon as a student, and at the November term of 1886 was admitted as an attorney and seven years later took his certificate as a counselor.

Practicing his profession in Bridgeton, he was made Solicitor of the City by the Bridgeton Council in 1892, and he continued in that relation until 1899, when he was appointed Common Pleas Judge. From 1893 to 1899 he was counsel also to the Board of Health of the City of Bridgeton. During these years he represented as counsel many of the smaller municipalities of Cumberland county.

He was elected in 1888 to a seat in the House of Assembly of 1889, and seven years later he was named by the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Presidential Elector. The Republicans carried the state at the poll, and he was one of them whose votes made William McKinley President and Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, Vice President of the United States.

Justice Trenchard's connections with the Bench began in 1899, when Gov. Voorhees appointed him Law Judge of Cumberland county. Gov. Murphy reappointed him in 1904, but before the expiration of his term on the County Bench, Gov. Stokes sent his name to the Senate for Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The death of Justice Jonathan Dixon had made a vacancy on the Bench of that court. After he had filled Justice Dixon's unexpired term, Gov. Stokes re-named him for the full term of seven years. Gov. Fielder reappointed him for a third term in 1914.

For some years he presided in the First Judicial Circuit, but in 1911 a vacancy occurring in the Third Circuit, he selected that Circuit, embracing the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren, and has since presided there.

Justice Trenchard was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Bar Association and is connected with the Sons of the Revolution and with the Trenton Country Club.

ROBERT JOHNS TREVORROW—Hackettstown.—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at St. Ives, England,

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May 21, 1877; son of Anthony and Dorcas Quick (Johns) Trevorrow; married on October 25, 1905, to Edith Carpenter, daughter of L. Everett and Mary Westlake Carpenter, of Newburgh, N. Y.
Children: Robert Johns, Jr., born August 27, 1908.

Robert Johns Trevorrow was, in 1917, elected President of the faculty of Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown and ceremoniously installed as the head of the Institute in May of that year. The chairman at the installation function was Egbert J. Tamblyn, President of the Board of Trustees. Greetings were extended by President E. S. Tipple, of Drew Theological Seminary, for the Board of Education, by Dr. J. Ackerman Cole for the Newark M. E. Conference and by Dr. James R. Joy for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Ralph B. Urmy read letters of congratulation from Presidents Hibben of Princeton University, Pendleton of Wellesley, and Guth of Goucher College and from Bishops Henderson, Nicholson and others.

Dr. Trevorrow came to these shores very early in life. He graduated in 1898 from the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal., with the A. B. degree, three years later received the A. M. degree and in 1913 the D. D. degree from the College. In 1903 the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison conferred the B. D. degree. Ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1898, he became pastor of the Methodist Church at Stockton, Cal. In 1900, he became Associate in St. Paul's Church, New York City, remaining in the pastorate there until 1905. Thence till 1913 he officiated in churches at Elmhurst, (L. I.), Carmel, Modena, Central Valley and Woodlawn Heights, N. Y. Meanwhile, in 1911 and '12, he was a student in the Union Theological Seminary.

In 1913, Dr. Trevorrow became President of Drew Seminary for Young Women at Carmel, N. Y. His work there directed attention to him when the death of President Meeker created the vacancy at Centenary Collegiate Institute and his election as President of the Institute followed. Centenary Institute has been, since 1910, a school for girls only.

Dr. Trevorrow's clubs are the Sussex Country, Country Club of Northampton County, the Inter-Church Clergy and the Adelphi.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY—Jersey City.—Secretary to the President. Born at Jersey City, May 5, 1870; son of Philip and Alicia Tumulty, of Jersey City; married in 1904, to Mary Byrne, of Jersey City.

Mr. Tumulty comes of a family that has been active for two generations in public affairs of Hudson county. His father was conspicuous in Democratic politics and served in the State Assembly 1886-'87; and was later a member of the Jersey City Board of Works.

Secretary Tumulty was educated at St. Bridget's Parochial school and St. Peter's College in Jersey City. He was graduated in 1899, with the

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degree of B. A. With the purpose of entering upon the profession of the law, he studied in the offices of Flavel McGee and Gilbert Collins in Jersey City and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey in 1892.

Even while he was studying law Mr. Tumulty took an active interest in politics, and in 1906 he was nominated by the Democrats of Hudson county for the House of Assembly at Trenton. In his legislative career, Mr. Tumulty had to a degree imbibed the "progressive" atmosphere that was then beginning to envelop both parties; and Woodrow Wilson, President of the Faculty of Princeton University, who, in 1910, was elected to the Governorship on a progressive platform, tendered him the Private Secretary's desk in the Exexecutive Department. Mr. Tumulty accepted and served in that capacity till Gov. Wilson's election to the Presidency of the United States.

Meanwhile in recognition of his services to the State, Gov. Wilson had also named him to fill the vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mr. Tumulty's nomination was quickly confirmed by the Senate and he served in both capacities till Gov. Wilson resigned his office as Chief Executive of New Jersey, on the eve of his inauguration as President of the United States.

On the day of his inauguration, March 4, 1913, President Wilson tendered to Mr. Tumulty the office of Secretary to the President, which he accepted and he moved with his family to Washington.

As Secretary to the President, in all the trying times of President Wilson's administration, he has been the President's trusted adviser and confidante.

WILLIAM EDGAR TUTTLE, Jr.—Westfield.—Merchant. Born at Horseheads, N. Y., on December 10, 1870; son of William E. and Francis M. (Bonham) Tuttle.

William E. Tuttle, Jr., came into the public life of New Jersey when in 1907 as a candidate for the Assembly from Union county he polled the largest vote ever given to a democrat in that county. In the following year he was a delegate to the National Convention at Denver, and eight years later in 1916 represented his district at the convention in St. Louis which renominated Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency.

Mr. Tuttle was elected to the House of Representatives from the Fifth Congressional District in 1910, re-elected in 1912, and, although leading his ticket by large margins, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party in the campaigns of 1914 and 1916. While in Congress he was a member of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second Class Mail Matter and Compensation for Transportation of the Mails, which committee evolved the present system of carrying the mails on a space basis. He was also the author of the first Federal legislation fixing standards of weights and measures. In 1915 he was appointed by President Wilson as the sole Commissioner of the United States to the National Exposition of Panama.

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Congressman Tuttle was educated at the Elmira Free Academy and Cornell University. He is engaged in the lumber business at Westfield. He has served several terms as President of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association.

He has always been devoted to public affairs, and was Chairman of the Union County Democratic Committee for many years. He is Vice-President of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Westfield, a Director of the Mutual Building and Loan Association and also of several corporations. He is now serving under appointment by Governor Edge as a member of the State Board of Conservation and Development. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR TYLER—Plainfield, (520 West 8th St.) —Lawyer. Born at Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 18, 1873; son of Mason W. and Eliza Margaret (Schroeder) Tyler; married at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 23, 1899, to Ethel Van Boskerck, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Rowe) Van Boskerck, of Plainfield, N. J.

Children: Margaret R., born April 8, 1901; William S., born May 16, 1904, and Edith E., born July 31, 1905.

William Seymour Tyler has been a lifelong resident of New Jersey. In his early life he attended the Leal's School of Plainfield, his birthplace. Early in 1890 he entered Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and in the fall of the following year Amherst College. He graduated from there in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and spent the following year taking special courses at Hanover and at Goettingen University. From 1896-99 he attended the Columbia University Law School, and on graduating received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1898 and has been practicing in New York City ever since. From 1899 to 1900 he was in the law offices of Evarts, Choate and Beaman, and since then has been a member of the firm of Tyler & Tyler, attorneys at law.

He is a director and officer of the Rossendale-Redaway Belting and Hose Company of Newark, the Wood Brook Farms of Metuchen, and during the war was named Federal Food Administrator for New Jersey.

He was formerly a member of the Plainfield Common Council, president of the Plainfield Board of Education, president of the Plainfield Anti-Tuberculosis League and for eleven years secretary of the Plainfield Charity Organization Society.

He is a member and former president of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey, member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the University Club of New York, Railroad Club of New York, Psi Upsilon Club of New York, Plainfield Country Club, Essex Club of Newark and the Down Town Club of Newark.

He has prepared and edited "Recollections of the Civil War," pub-

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lished by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1912, from manuscripts and original letters of his father.

His business address is 30 Church Street, New York City.

FRANK JOHN URQUHART—Newark, (342 Clifton Avenue.)—Editor. Born at Toronto, Canada, May 4, 1865; son of Adam and Ellen (Rogers) Urquhart; married at Newark, N. J., April 28, 1898, to Martha Elizabeth Nicals, daughter of William H. Nicals.

Children: Jean, born April 7, 1901, and Louise Woodruff, born January 17, 1903.

Frank John Urquhart is a descendant of English-Scotch ancestry. His maternal great-grandfather was a clergyman in the north of Ireland, and his son went to Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century. There the father of Frank John Urquhart joined him, remaining in Toronto until 1867, when he came to New England, settling at Leominster, Massachusetts.

In his early life, he attended the public schools of Leominster, graduating from the Leominster High School in 1883. With the September term that same year he entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He has since been a resident of Newark, where he now is associate editor and one of the directors of the Newark Sunday Call, Printing and Publishing Company. Prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he assisted in organizing the New Jersey Naval Reserve in Newark. He is the author of a number of books on the history of the city of Newark, and for several years was a lecturer on the history of Newark in the public schools of the city.

At the time of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark in 1916, he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and was chairman of the Committee on Monuments and Tablets.

He is a member of the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, of Newark, the Newark Board of Trade, the North End Club, Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York and an honorary member of the Newark Camera Club.

His business address is 204 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL—Rahway.—Lawyer. Born in Woodbridge, on August 15, 1844; son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha C. (Parker) Vail.

Benjamin A. Vail, ex-State Senator and ex-Judge, is of Quaker origin, his grandfather, Benjamin Vail, an early settler upon a farm between Rahway and Plainfield, having been of the Society of Friends. The family had

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come from England to Massachusetts in 1637, and Edward Fitz Randolph, of Colonial memory, was one of his direct ancestors.

Senator Vail graduated from Haverford College in 1865. He studied law in the offices of Parker & Keasby, was admitted to the Bar in 1868 and became a counselor in 1871. He opened an office in Rahway for the practice of his profession and meanwhile engaged in public affairs. He was a member of the Rahway Council, in 1875 was elected to a seat in the New Jersey Assembly of 1876 and re-elected a year later to that of 1877. He served later for two terms for Union county in the State Senate and in 1884 presided over that body. In 1898 Gov. Griggs appointed him Law Judge of the county and Gov. Murphy reappointed him in 1903. While he was sitting on that bench Gov. Stokes nominated him to the Senate for a Circuit Judge and he served until 1914.

JAMES VAN DYK—Montclair, (48 Walnut Street.)—Merchant. Born at Carondelette, Mo., January 23, 1863; son of Nicholas and Eliza (Bennett) Van Dyk; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1892, to Cecile Russell, (deceased 1912), daughter of Joseph F. and Mary Russell; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1913, to May O'Brien, daughter of P. and Margaret O'Brien.

Children: James J., born Nov. 14, 1894; Doris, born Dec. 10, 1896; Francis, born June 14, 1900; Margaret, born June 25, 1917.

James Van Dyk is a descendant of Captain John Van Dyk, who was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Colonel Lamb's artillery corps, throughout the war.

He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, and after graduating from grammar school, he entered the High School, taking an evening course. From 1890-92 he was a medical student at the Long Island College Hospital.

At fifteen he opened a store for the C. A. Tea Co., at New Bedford, Mass., which he managed for one year. The next two years he was used as a developer of stores needing stimulation. At eighteen he opened a tea store on his own account at 116 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, which is still running. For the next twenty years his time was divided among dramatics, medicine and business. At forty he decided upon a business career and in 1902 incorporated the James Van Dyk Company.

He is now president of the James Van Dyk Company, which operates sixty chain tea stores throughout several states; a director of the Essex National Bank of Montclair, and during the war was appointed chairman of the advisory council of Minute Men of New Jersey.

He is a member of the following clubs: Rotary Club, Masonic Fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Cincinnati, Glen Ridge Golf Club, Montclair Club and the Congregational Church of Montclair.

His business address is 50 Barcley Street, New York City.

HENRY van DYKE—Princeton, ("Avalon")—Author, Clergyman, Diplomat. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born

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at Germantown, Pa., November 10, 1852; son of Henry Jackson and Henrietta (Ashmead) Van Dyke; married on December 13, 1881, to Ellen Reid, of Baltimore, Md.

Henry van Dyke was, until the time of his resignation in 1917, United States Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg. He had been in 1902 and 1903 Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America.

Dr. van Dyke graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn in 1869, and, entering Princeton, received his diploma with the A. B. degree in 1873. The University conferred the A. M. degree three years later, and in 1884 the D. D. degree. In preparation for his work in the pulpit, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary and graduating from there in 1877, took a course for two years at the University of Berlin. He was ordained in 1876, and three years later became pastor of the United Congregational Church at Newport, R. I. In 1882 he accepted a call to the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City. He ministered in that pulpit until 1900, resuming his work in 1902 and 1911, without salary.

In 1900 he became Professor of English Literature in Princeton University. The appointment as United States Minister at The Hague, was tendered to him by President Wilson in 1913. He served there during the great War of the Nations that broke out between the German-Austrian Alliance and the French-English-Russian Alliance in 1914. In September, 1916, he asked to be relieved of his post in order that he might have more freedom to speak and write his mind. At the request of the President he continued his official duties until early in 1917. During the year 1918, Dr. van Dyke served voluntarily in the U. S. Navy, as Chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Dr. van Dyke's literary work and work in the Church as well have attracted world wide attention; and many colleges have honored him with scholarship degrees. Harvard conferred the D. D. degree in 1894 and Yale in 1896. Union in 1898, Washington and Jefferson in 1902, Wesleyan in 1903, Pennsylvania in 1906, and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1909 conferred the LL. D. degree. The University of Oxford conferred upon him its highest degree, D. C. L., in 1917. The French Government promoted him on Jan. 1, 1919, to Commander in the Legion of Honor.

Dr. van Dyke has been a Trustee of Princeton University, Preacher to Harvard, Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale, and in 1908 was American Lecturer at the University of Paris. He was President of the Holland Society in 1900 and 1901 and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1909 and 1910. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the French Societe des Gens de Lettres.

Dr. van Dyke has contributed much to the literature of the day. He is the author of "The Reality of Religion" (1884), "The Story of the Psalms" (1887), "The National Sin of Literary Piracy" (1888), "The Poetry of Tennyson" (1889), "Sermons to Young Men" (1893), "The Christ Child in Art" (1894), "Little Rivers" (1895), "The Other Wise Man" (1896), "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" (1896), "The First Christmas Tree" (1897), "The Builders and Other Poems" (1897), "Ships and Havens" (1897),

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"The Lost Word" (1898), "The Gospel for a World of Sin" (1899), "Fisherman's Luck" (1899), "The Toiling of Felix and Other Poems" (1900), "The Poetry of the Psalms" (1900), "The Ruling Passion" (1901), "The Blue Flower" (1902), "The Open Door" (1903), "Music and Other Poems" (1904), "The School of Life" (1905), "Essays in Application" (1905), "The Spirit of Christmas" (1905), "Americanism of Washington" (1906), "Days Off" (1907), "The House of Rimmon" (1908), "Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land" (1908), "The Spirit of America" (1909), "The White Bees and Other Poems" (1909), "Collected Poems" (1911), "The Sad Shepherd" (1911), "The Mansion" (1911), "The Unknown Quantity" (1912), "The Lost Boy" (1914), "The Grand Canyon and Other Poems" (1914), "The Red Flower" (1917), "Fighting for Peace" (1917), and is editor of "The Gateway Series of English Texts," "Select Poems of Tennyson" and "Little Masterpieces of English Poetry" (6 vols.)

Dr. van Dyke's club memberships are with the Century, University, Players, Authors, National Arts, Princeton, Franklin Inn, Ste. Marguerite, Salmon, San Francisco Fly-Fishers and Santa Catalina Tuna.

JOHN CHARLES VAN DYKE—New Brunswick, (George St.) —University Professor. Born at New Brunswick, on April 21, 1856; son of John and Mary Dix (Strong) Van Dyke.

John C. Van Dyke has written the story of his ancestry, with all the color of a romance, in a brouchure issued in December, 1915, for private circulation. The first of the line of whom there is any record here is "Thomas Janse, the Immigrant," who came from Holland to the shores of Long Island toward the close of the sixteenth century—the first far-adventurer in the family for several centuries. He was an old man at the time, and he brought his large family of sons and daughters with him. He landed at New Amsterdam, which at that time, in its oscillating rule between the Dutch and the English, was in control of the Dutch; but he soon moved to the heights of Broekelene (Brooklyn). There he and his wife Sytie are duly recorded in 1661 as members of the First Reformed Church. Their son, Jan the Second, went to the locality known as New Utrecht and was among the first of the settlers there, became the "Sergeant of the Town"—a position which was probably in those days the equivalent of the Mayor of these days—and was also conspicuous in church work. His heirs sold his farm there in 1675 for 2500 guilders.

His son, Jan the Third, still made New Utrecht his home however; and in the local annals appears the record of his service in the militia as a Lieutenant. It was not long before the British drove the Dutch out of New Amsterdam; but from the English Earl of Bellemont, the new governor, who had denounced the execution by the British of Leisler, the Dutch leader, as murder, he in 1700, accepted a commission as Captain of the Militia.

Meanwhile New Utrecht was growing in population and because it had probably become uncomfortably civilized, Jan the Fourth, his son, came over the river to New Brunswick. There he was listed as one of Colonel Harmens New Jersey Militia, and his name appears among those who made up

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the first Board of Aldermen of the city of New Brunswick. The city, populated by immigrants from Long Island and Dutch from Albany, soon became too crowded for Jan, and he moved to the less settled valley of the Mill Stone. He came to be recognized as one of the substantial land owners of the county. He was a contributor to the building in 1751 of the square stone church in which Theodorus Frelinghuysen preached. Domine Van Harlingen who preached there later was less popular than the great Frelinghuysen, not because of his smaller ability but because he preached only in Dutch and many of the young people could not understand the language. Jan the Fifth was a Church Warden of Harlingen in 1754 and either he or his father was one of the founders of the church there. He was one of the Minute Men of that locality in May '75 in Captain Vroom's Company, Second Battalion, Somerset County Militia.

Jan's brother, Ruloff, who was a deputy to the Provincial Congress and a member of the Committee of Safety, his brother, Abram, a Lieutenant of Grenadiers, Jan's own son, Abram the younger, his cousins and nephews and relatives by marriage were all in arms against the King and for the country. But there was one heart breaking exception. Jan's older son had been a magistrate and was a Colonel in the British Army at the time of the outbreak of hostilities; and, refusing to break his oath of allegiance and remaining with the British, became famous in the Van Dyke annals as "The Family Tory." His father required that he deed back the farm he had given him, which Colonel John did promptly enough on the understanding that in case he was killed in the war his wife and children should have it back again. Unwilling to fight against his own people and brothers, he asked to be transferred to the British Navy and he was taken prisoner and confined at Philadelphia till his wife secured his release. Jan the Fifth gave his life to the cause on the battle field of Monmouth.

Abraham the Sixth, next in the line, was the half-brother of Colonel John The Tory, but they grew up together and seemed to be close companions till the differences of the war separated them. Abraham the Sixth was one of the sons of Jan the Fifth, who took up arms for the American cause. One tradition is that after the close of the War a horse galloped up to the porch of his home with a ride so ragged that his wife, with the fear of the Hessians in her soul, sprang for her flint lock to defend herself and kept him pounding at the door till he had convinced her that he was her husband returned from the War. He subsequently became a local magistrate of his district and perhaps held other county offices.

Abraham the Seventh was distinguished in the family annals for his marriage to Sarah, the daughter of John Honeyman, a famous spy of the Revolutionary era. Honeyman had served under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec, but later on, sympathizing with the American revolt, he sought an introduction to Washington. There were several interviews between himself and the Chief; and it was arranged that he was to act the part of a spy for the American cause in his part of New Jersey. When he had learned any matter of importance he was to allow himself to be captured by the Americans. This was all carried out as arranged. After he went over into the British lines Washington made an ostentatious offer of a reward for his capture but coupled with the injunction that Tory be brought unharmed to head-

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quarters. The capture was made as arranged near Trenton and the Chief saw Honeyman alone for half an hour—then ordered him to the guard house. During the night a slight fire started in the camp and the guards rushed to put it out. When they returned the prisoner was not there. Two days later Washington had recrossed the icy Delaware and won the battle of Trenton. Honeyman was directly responsible for the battle.

Later when Honeyman's escape became known a band of local patriots attacked his home at Griggstown with the idea that he had taken refuge there. They found only the spy's wife and small children; and to stem the anger of the mob she asked for the leader to come forth. Major Baird stepped out and she handed him a paper the reading of which quickly dissolved the crowd. It was Washington's order that she and her children be protected from all harm though no protection was to be accorded to Honeyman himself. All through the war Honeyman was the object of the anathema of his patriotic neighbors while he played the spy for Washington. But after the war Washington and several of his generals came to visit him—and the story was out.

Dr. Van Dyke's father was for five years Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county. He was subsequently for two years Mayor of the city of New Brunswick; and serving later (1847-'51) as a member of Congress, he saw the stirring time of the war between the United States and Mexico, to which he was bitterly opposed. At the first National Convention of the Republican Party in 1856, when the name of Lincoln was proposed for Vice President, Mr. Van Dyke, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, opposed the selection on the ground that Lincoln was too great a man for any office but that of President, then predicted his nomination in 1860 and was at the convention of 1860 that made Mr. Lincoln president. He subsequently moved to Minnesota, where he became a member of the State Legislature and was afterwards appointed Judge of the Third Judicial District of Minnesota.

Dr. Van Dyke himself is a writer of large repute and has been Professor of the History of Art at Rutgers College since 1889. He has also been University Lecturer at Columbia, Harvard Princeton and other institutions of learning. He has been Librarian of the Sage Library at New Brunswick since 1878 and is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education and Vice President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was educated at various secondary schools, privately tutored, and prepared for the Military Academy at West Point but declined the appointment. He studied at Columbia University and in Rutgers College and for many years made a specialty in Europe of art studies. He was admitted to the New York Bar but never practiced.

Dr. Van Dyke is a member of many societies and clubs, including in New York the University, the Century, and the Authors. His writings have been on art subjects, on nature, history and criticism. He has also been the editor of many art magazines including "The Studio" and the "Art Review." His notable books on Art are: "Art for Art's Sake" (1893), "History of Painting" (1894), "Meaning of Pictures" (1903), "Studies in Pictures" (1903), "The Old Dutch and Flemish Masters" (1895), "New Guides to Old Masters" (1914). His books on nature include: "Nature for Its Own

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Sake" (1898), "The Desert" (1901), "The Opal Sea" (1906), "The Mountain" (1916). He has published over thirty volumes on various subjects.

JOSEPH B. VAN SCIVER—Philadelphia (Chestnut Hill)—Furniture Manufacturer and Dealer. Born near Hainesport, N. J., May 14, 1861; son of Abram and Lydia H. (Bishop) Van Sciver; married at Camden, N. J., June 9, 1892, to Flora G. Kelley, daughter of Samuel and Fanny J. (Andrews) Kelly.

Children: Joseph B., Jr., born August 1, 1893; Lloyd, born April 28, 1896; Russell, born May 15, 1898; Ruth, born April 13, 1906.

Joseph B. Van Sciver was brought up and educated in the city of Camden, where he attended the E. A. Stevens School. His ancestors emigrated from Holland during Colonial days and settled in New Jersey.

In 1881 Mr. Van Sciver began the furniture business in a little store with but twenty feet frontage, on Federal Street, Camden. The business developed in leaps and bounds, so that in 1888 he moved his business into a new four story building erected for the purpose at the corner of Federal Street and Delaware Avenue, directly opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal and the ferry. There he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, at the same time catering to the retail trade, and so phenominal was the growth of the business since then that additions were made to the plant in 1890, 1898 and again in 1908, so that today it is a structure of seven stories, and covers floor space of more than six acres.

Besides being head of that concern, Mr. Van Sciver is vice-president of the Hainesport Mining and Transportation company, vice-president of the De Frain Sand Company and a director of the Knickerbocker Lime Company. The Hainesport Mining and Transportation Company and the De Frain Sand Company were developed by Mr. J. B. Van Sciver and his brother George, from a small industry. These companies have become the greatest manufacturers and distributors of building materials in Philadelphia. During the war they supplied the government with the greater part of the gravel, crushed stone and other concrete materials used in constructing the plants and piers, for the shipbuilding industries at Hog Island, Chester, Bristol, Camden and Philadelphia.

Mr. Van Sciver is a member of the following clubs: Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia; City Club of Philadelphia; Whitemarsh Valley Country Club; American Academy of Political and Social Science; New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania; Pen and Pencil Club and the Netherlands Society.

His business address is Federal and Delaware Streets, Camden, N. J.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL—Trenton.—Jurist (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., April 17, 1830; son of Aaron and Mary (Bird) Van Syckel; married at

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Flemington, in 1857, to Mary Elizabeth Sloan, daughter of William H. and Caroline Imlay Sloan.

Children: (surviving) William S., Charles S., Bessie.

Bennet Van Syckel sat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey for thirty-five years and four months, holding the seat by the appointment of republican as well as democratic governors. Since his retirement from the Bench he has acquired wide recognition as a consulting and advising lawyer in important litigations. His legal opinion carries almost the weight of a judicial deliverance.

Justice Van Syckel is of Holland ancestry and a member of the Holland Society. The first settlers of his line came to New York between 1652 and 1700 and scattered about that part of New Jersey which is now Hunterdon county. The Justice began his education at nine years of age in a boarding school in Easton, Pa., of which Dr. John Vanderveer was principal. He entered the Sophomore class of Princeton College at the age of thirteen and graduated in 1846 in the same class with David A. Depue, who was for many years Chief Justice of the state. He studied law with Alexander Wurts in Flemington, was admitted to the bar in 1851 and entered upon the practice at Flemington. In 1869 he was nominated to the Senate by Gov. Theodore F. Randolph to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. The confirmation came promptly; and he sat for many years in the Union and Ocean county Circuit. He was reappointed by Gov. Bedle in 1876, by Gov. Ludlow in 1883, by Gov. Abbett in 1890, by Gov. Griggs in 1897 and by Gov. Murphy in 1904. Three months later because of ill health he retired.

His retirement from the Bench after thirty-five years of service was marked by two notable demonstrations—first on the part of the Bar of the state when it presented, for the Supreme Court room in the State House, a portrait of the Justice; and second on the part of the Bar of the Union county of the gift of another portrait of the Justice to be hung in the chamber in the Court House in which he had long presided. On the occasion of the presentation of the portrait for the State House, the late Cortlandt Parker made the presentation speech, and Gov. Murphy made the speech of acceptance. Among the others who gathered to pay court to the Jurist were the late United States Senator Kean, Gov. Stokes, Bishop Scarborough, Congressman Ira W. Wood and the late Judge William M. Lanning. At the ceremony in Union county, May, 1905, addresses were made by Justice Fort, Chancellor Magie, Craig A. Marsh and Richard V. Lindabury; Judge Benjamin A. Vail accepted the portrait on behalf of the Freeholders.

During his incumbency Justice Van Syckel saw the city of Elizabeth through her perilous bankrupt era and sent the officials whose extravagance and corruption had precipitated the bankruptcy to the state prison. He was also on the Bench during the stress of the excitements, centering in Union county, that led to the popular uprising against what is known as the "Jockey Legislature," and later to the amendment of the State Constitution so as to forbid forever the passage of laws countenancing gambling. Since his retirement from the Bench he has been called into consultation upon many important public questions that have come to the front—as to their legal aspects,—and he was also one of the Commissioners who acted on the

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Morris Canal abandonment. He was also retained by the State as special counsel in a number of matters, one involving the construction of the Inheritance Tax Law. In the suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., involving the title to the "big basin" in Jersey City, he was retained with Joseph H. Choate to represent the State. Later he was appointed by the Legislature, together with Gov. Wilson and Attorney General Wilson, to draft a bill for the abandonment of the Morris Canal; and he has represented the State as special counsel in other important matters.

Justice Van Syckel is one of the directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Academy of Political Science of New York City, the United States Bar Association, the Trenton Country Club and the Nassau Club of Princeton.

EMMA LOUISA VAN WINKLE (Mrs. Daniel)—Jersey City, (48 Kensington Ave.)—Club Woman. Born at New York City, July 1, 1850; daughter of Thomas and Cornelia (Hasbrouck) Earle; married at Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 12, 1880, to Daniel Van Winkle, son of Jacob and Maria (Si) Van Winkle, of Jersey City, N. J.

Children:: Thomas Earle, born Oct. 22, 1882; Frank Hasbrouck, born Dec. 27, 1889.

Emma Louisa Van Winkle is a descendant from old New York families that trace their lineage back to the Colonial days, among whom are the Schenck, De La Montagne, Hasbrouck and Earle families.

She was educated in the private school of the Misses Chadaeyne of Jersey City and graduated in 1867.

Mrs. Van Winkle has always been active in the interest of Women's welfare, and from March 1908 to March 1917 was president of the Jersey City Woman's club. She is a member of the Eighth district of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs; since 1913 having filled the office of vice-president, and later chairman of Civics. She is also chairman for Hudson County of the Women's Committee of the Council for National Defense.

She is a member of the Jersey City Woman's Club.

CORNELIUS CLARKSON VERMEULE—East Orange, (63 Harrison Street.)—Civil Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at New Brunswick, September 5, 1858; son of Adrian and Maria (Veghte) Vermeule; married at New York City, June 7, 1888, to Carolyn Carpenter Reed, daughter of Colonel Horatio Blake and Alida (Carpenter) Reed, of Newburgh, N. Y.

Children: Cornelius Clarkson, Captain U. S. Army, born September 26th, 1895; Warren Carpenter, born October 10th, 1898.

To C. C. Vermeule of old New Jersey stock, belongs the distinction of having executed for his State the first complete topographical survey made

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by any State in the Union. He began this work for the Geological Survey, as topographer in charge, in 1878, when he was under twenty years of age and successfully completed it within ten years. European surveys had been carried on by Army officers, without strict limitations as to time consumed or cost. In order to meet the more rigid conditions of his task, he was obliged to devolop original methods through which he brought the work to a successful conclusion. He is an accepted authority concerning the water power and water supply of this State and has written several works on this subject, which are in constant use. Recently, as engineer of the Board of Conservation & Development, he has designed and constructed a novel system of concrete jetties for the regulation of Shark River Inlet.

Although from 1888 until 1918 he was connected with the State as consulting engineer, he simultaneously conducted an extensive private practice, with an office in New York City, serving as engineer of many municipal works and for many private corporations. He was the designing and later the consulting engineer for constructing the Ceinfuegos water works, and is now chief engineer of the railway and hydro-electric plant of the Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Electric Railway & Power Co. in Cuba. Assisted by his counsel, ex-Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, he conducted a campaign for the re-habilitation of works for the sanitation of Cienfuegos, which had been interrupted by political disturbances and the resulting second intervention in Cuba. This campaign produced results after eight months of continuous and arduous work in Washington and Havana.

Mr. Vermeule's first ancestors in America was Adrian Vermeule, born in Vlissingen, Holland, 1665, who settled at Bergen, (Now a part of Jersey City) where he died in 1735. Adrian's son Cornelius, born at Bergen, 1716, died at Plainfield, 1784, was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and of the Committee of Observation. His son, Captain Cornelius, was of the first Somerset Regiment of Militia. The name Cornelius has extended continuously in this branch of the family since 1440. From 1250 to 1576, they were of Antwerp and Brabant, and 340 years ago they were fighting the battles of democracy against the autocratic Philip II, of Spain, on the very ground where the same issue is now being fought. It is worthy of note that Mr. Vermeule's son, Cornelius C. Vermeule, Jr., who was in command of the Machine Gun Co. of the 320th Regiment, and was made Captain in recognition of the manner in which he lead his company in the initial attack in the battle of the Argonne, on his 23rd birthday, Sept. 26, 1918, represents the ninth out of twelve generations of his family who have fought for liberty on the soil of Belgium, France or America.

Mrs. Vermeule's father was Colonel of the 22nd N. Y. Cavalry and later of the 5th U. S. Artillery during the Civil War, and won distinction at the battle of Winchester. Her grandfather, Benjamin Carpenter, was one of the early steamboat owners on the Hudson.

Mr. Vermeule was prepared at Rutgers Preparatory School and graduated from Rutgers College in 1878. Immediately upon his graduation, he became connected with the Newark Acqueduct Board, and a few weeks later began the State survey. He is the author of many papers on hydraulics, drainage of wet lands, forest influences, etc. In 1894, he completed a volume entitled "Water Supply, Water Power, The Flow of Streams and

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Attendant Phenomenae" and in 1888 was published his "Physical Description of New Jersey." He also prepared papers on "Forests and Water-supply," "Forests and Climate," and many kindred subjects. He prepared for the New York State Museum at Albany, a map of Manhattan as it was in 1776.

Mr. Vermeule is a member of the Century Association and the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the New Jersey Historical Society and the American Water Works Association.

GEORGE A. VIEHMANN—New Brunswick, (358 George Street.)—Lawyer. Born in New Brunswick, on November 29, 1868; (deceased Oct. 12, 1918—see Vol. 1, 1917), son of Anthony and Sophia Louisa (Litterest) Viehmann; married at Concorn, N. H., on November 29th, 1897, to Mary Abbott, daughter of Franklin Abbott and Asenath Dow, of Concorn, N. H.

Children: George A., Jr., and Mary A. Viehmann.

GEORGE GODHART VOGEL—Newark, (285 Parker Street.)—Clergyman. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at West Saugerties, N. Y., on April 25, 1866; son of George M. and Barbara (Heitzler) Vogel; married on June 8, 1898, to Salome Allee, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Allee, of Paterson (died July 30, 1911.)—2nd, at Newark, on October 12, 1914, to Lillian Kieran, daughter of Charles Jackson and Nettie Kieran, of New York.

George G. Vogel is the District Superintendent of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference and an Executive Member of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the General Conference.

Dr. Vogel's parents came from Germany. His father belonged to the farmer citizenship, serving in the army there, and after reaching these shores becoming a soldier for the Union in the Civil War. His mother was of the governing class and as a girl enjoyed the educational and social advantages of her position.

Dr. Vogel received his education in Lafayette College, New York University and Drew Theological Seminary. From New York University he has received the degrees of A. B., A. M. and D. D. Dickinson College, (Carlisle, Pa.) also conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Vogel's pastorates have been at Wesley M. E. Church in Paterson, which he served while he was still a student, at the Arlington M. E. Church, at Emory Church on Jersey City Heights and Centenary in Newark. From the beginning of his service to the church his work has been signalized by growth and larger importance of the parishes in his charge. While he served in the pulpit of the Wesley Church in Paterson, land was purchased by the congregation and its first church building was put up. The Arlington Church was greatly advanced during a two years pastorate. He spent

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ten years, between 1900-1910, at Emory Church to which he was appointed by Bishop Vincent. Emory was an unpromising field at the time, the weakest and poorest of all the churches in the Bergen Hill section. But Dr. Vogel's energy in building it up was seconded by a movement of the church population from the lower or older part of Jersey City to the Hill top and during his pastorate its membership was increased to 1,000 and a large gothic gray stone church was built at the Belmont Avenue intersection of Bergen Avenue. More than $90,000 was raised for building purposes. His four years pastorate at Centenary were successful years in the life of the church. Its membership of 1,400 which it reached during his pastorate is high water mark in its history. A new Mission Chapel, Berkely, erected in the Siler Lake section and a handsome stucco parsonage on Mt. Prospect Avenue are other monuments of this aggressive pastorate.

Dr. Vogel was chosen at the Newark Annual Conference of 1914 to be the District Superintendent of the Newark District. The District comprises fifty-five churches, has nearly 20,000 members and is one of the most important of the Conference Districts in the country. At the annual Newark Conference of 1916 he was elected a Delegate to the General Conference, where the laws governing world wide Methodism are made. The General Conference was held at Saratoga, and was in session for four weeks. The General Conference elected him a member of the Board of Home Mossions and Church Extensions, and at the annual meeting of the Board in November, he was elected a member of its Executive Committee. This organization has the supervision of all Home Missionary work in the United States and possession.

Dr. Vogel is a member of the Delta Phi College fraternity, the Kappa Chi, of Newark, the Masonic order, the Essex Country Club and the Mount Tabor Field Club.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES—Elizabeth, (286 N. Broad Street.)—Born in Clinton, Hunterdon county, November 5, 1856; son of Nathaniel W. and Naomi (Lee) Voorhees.

Foster M. Voorhees has served the state as a member of the House of Assembly, of the State Senate and as Governor. While in the House of Assembly he was largely instrumental in fashioning what is known as the Werts High-License law that largely increased the fees for liquor licenses and otherwise curbed the traffic. In some of the cities the license fee had been as low as $25 per year; in Newark and Jersey City, in either of which there were a thousand saloons, it was only $50. The higher license fee brought more than $250,000 a year to each local treasury. Mr. Voorhees had a large hand in the revision of the state's railroad tax system; and later he was the leader of the Republican Senators-elect who were locked out by the hold over democrats of the "Rump Senate" when they demanded admission to the Chamber in 1894.

Governor Voorhees is of Holland ancestry. His father was a member of the New Jersey Bar, admitted in 1854, but never practised. Governor

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Voorhees having completed his preparatory studies at the age of fifteen, entered Rutgers College. He graduated there, second honor man in his class, with the prizes for Moral Philosophy and in the Greek languages. While studying the law he served as Professor of Languages at Rutgers Grammar School in New Brunswick, acting as first assistant to the rector. He prepared for his profession in the office of Magie & Cross in Elizabeth. While he was Governor he made Magie Chancellor of the state; and Cross at his death was a United States District Court Judge. Admitted to the Bar in June, 1880, he at once opened an office in Elizabeth and began the practice.

Mr. Voorhees had rare qualities as a platform orator and was soon drawn into the politics of the locality and state. As a School Commissioner in Elizabeth he had a hand in the establishment of the High School and Training School there. His first election to the House of Assembly was in 1888 and was followed by his re-election in '89 and '90. In 1893 he was sent to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. He had been the majority leader on the Assembly floor; he now became leader in the Senate, and in 1892 was made President of the body.

Senator Voorhees was serving in that capacity when Gov. Griggs resigned to become the Attorney General of the United States, the duties of the Governorship devolved upon his shoulders. His official position was anomalous at the time. The office seemed to be without title. He was merely President of the Senate with the duties of Governor thrown in; the complications led the Legislature to create the office of Acting Governor.

The movement had been towards the nomination of Senator Voorhees for Governor to secceed Mr. Griggs; but the constitutional clause forbidding a Governor to succeed himself presented embarrassments to Senator Voorhees's campaign. He therefore resigned his seat in the state Senate—which automatically took him out of the Governor's chair and sent Speaker Watkins there. Thus the state had three Governors within a year. Mr. Voorhees was nominated at the fall Convention and elected for the full term of three years. His administration was marked by much interesting and important legislation.

Gov. Voorhees was afterwards for seven years President of a NewYork Insurance Company, but has lately devoted himself to the practice of his profession in Elizabeth.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH—Freehold.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Freehold, August 19th, 1840; son of Peter and Eleanor (Brinckerhoff) Vredenburgh; married at New York City, on February 25th, 1868, to Bessie H. Williams, daughter of Esek Hartshorne Williams and Amelia L. Williams.

Children: (oldest) Peter, who served as Captain in Spanish War, in Phillipines and Cuba; Amelia L., Bessie L. and William.

William H. Vredenburgh comes of a family that has long been distinguished in the jurisprudence of the State. The old time records show

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that the family springs from William I. Vredenburgh who came from the Hague in the "Gilded Beaver" to the New Netherlands in 1658. Mr. Vredenburgh's father was for two terms an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court and regarded as a jurist of unusual soundness, and Mr. Vredenburgh himself sat on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals for twenty years. After graduating from Rutgers College in 1859, Mr. Vredenburgh studied law in the office of Joseph D. Bedle, afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court and later still Governor of the State. His admission to the Bar was in 1862 and at the January term of 1865 he became a counselor. Except for one year, he has practised his profession at Freehold. The exceptional year was spent at Eatontown where he located in '64 to look after the affairs of his brother, Major Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., who had just fallen, while at the head of his regiment in the Union Army, at the battle of Winchester, Va.

In the campaign of 1884 the republicans of Monmouth Co. named Mr. Vredenburgh for the State Senate. That was the year in which Leon Abbett made his first canvass for the Governorship, and the campaign was one of the most exciting and bitterly contested in the history of the state. The democratic autocracy at the State House had set its face against Mr. Abbett's election; and the factional disturbance in the party gave the republicans hope of carrying the state. Mr. Vredenburgh would probably have been elected but for the fact that on the very eve of the poll the democrats made with the Prohibition element of the country a coalition that proved successful.

In 1897 Mr. Vredenburgh was one of the special Commission to revise the railroad taxation laws. When Judge Dayton died in November of that year, leaving a vacancy on the Bench of the State Court of Errors and Appeals, Gov. Griggs appointed Mr. Vredenburgh to fill it. The nomination was confirmed in January of 1898 and Judge Vredenburgh set on the Bench of that Court by appointment of succeeding Governors until 1916.

Judge Vredenburgh holds the degree of LL. D. from Rutgers College, is President of the Monmouth County Bar Association and a member among others of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and the Holland Society of New York.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND—Morristown, (21 South Street.)—Lawyer. Born in Newark, December 30, 1852; son of George W. and Sarah M. Vreeland; married on December 18th, 1878, to Ida Piotrowski.—2nd, on June 2, 1897, to Ida King Smith.

John B. Vreeland is an ex-Judge of the Morris County Courts and from 1903 to 1913 was United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey. He has previously been active in local and state politics.

Judge Vreeland's line came from Holland whence some of his ancestors settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century. He can trace his family line back on his mother's side to English settlers here before the Revolutionary days. He was educated in the common schools of Newark and Morristown to which he removed with his parents in 1868. While in Newark he served a newspaper route for a year and attended the Newark

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High School. He read in the office of F. G. Burnham and later in the office of Colonel F. A. De Mott, was admitted to the Bar in 1875 and became a counselor in 1879, a Supreme Court Commissioner in June, 1882, and by Chancellor McGill's appointment, a special Master in Chancery in 1892.

Judge Vreeland's political career began when he was made Clerk of Morris township and promoted lated to be Deputy County Clerk. He was appointed acting Prosecutor by Frederick A. De Mott and served as Town Counsel of Morristown. In 1895 the Morris county republicans put him in nomination for State Senator, and he took his seat at the State House in the following January. While serving there he was one of the commission to revise the laws concerning bank and trust companies and later acted as chairman of the Commission to revise the corporation laws.

At the close of his Senate term Gov. Voorhees appointed him Law Judge of Morris County. In 1903 President Roosevelt appointed him United States Attorney for New Jersey to succeed D. O. Watkins and later in 1903 President Roosevelt named him for the full term and again in 1907. In 1911 President Taft sent his name to the Senate for the fourth time. Since his retirement from the office Judge Vreeland has been practicing law at Morristown.

EDMUND WARING WAKELEE—Demarest.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Kingston, N. Y., on November 21st, 1869; son of Nicholas and Eliza C. (Ingersoll) Wakelee.

Edmund W. Wakelee has been prominent as a lawyer and active in the politics and legislation of the State for many years. He has been State Senator, President of the Senate, Acting Governor and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and is now Vice-President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Senator Wakelee was educated at the Kingston Academy and University of the City of New York (class of '91); was admitted to the New York Bar in 1891, to the New Jersey Bar as attorney in 1896, and as counselor in 1900. He organized and is the head of the firm of Wakelee, Thornall & Wright, with law offices in New York City and in Englewood and Hackensack, and has taken part in many noted trials. While retaining his interest in the law firm, the active work is now turned over to his partners.

Upon the completion of his studies he received an appointment in the Law Department of the New York Custom House and took up his residence in New York City. In a short time, however, he decided to make his home at Demarest (Bergen Co.), where his father and mother joined him and lived until their death and where he still resides.

He soon interested himself in public affairs, and was elected a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1899. He was re-elected the next year, when he was Republican Leader on the floor of the House. It was expected that he would again be elected the following year, and be selected Speaker of the House of Assembly, but a vacancy unexpectedly occurred in the office of State Senator for Bergen County, and he was nominated

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and elected to fill the unexpired term of one year. He was re-elected for the three succeeding terms making an uninterrupted service of twelve years in the Legislature—two in the House of Assembly and ten in the Senate. This record of election six successive times has hardly, if ever been equalled in this State.

During his term in the Senate he was Floor Leader, President of the Senate, and on several occasions, Acting Governor. To enumerate the principal events of Senator Wakelee's career at Trenton would nessitate a recital of practically all the important legislative proceedings during the terms of Governors, Voorhees, Murphy, Stokes and Fort. He drafted many important laws, and because of his long experience he was and still is consulted upon important matters of legislation. He led the fight for the preservation of the Palisades, securing the enactment of legislation which resulted in the establishment of the Palisades Interstate Park, and was a strong supporter of the plan to bridge or tunnel the Hudson River. The great number of laws for which he was primarily responsible, or instrumental in having passed, renders it impossible to mention more. Senator Wakelee was early made a member of the Republican State Committee, served for a long time as its Vice Chairman, and for several years as Chairmain. He is still active in state republican party affairs.

When Mr. Wakelee came to Bergen county its population was less than 50,000 and it had few improvements. He took a keen interest in all phases of its growth and progress and through his efforts the country secured its first state roads. He was active in the organization of the New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, which operates street railway lines from Edgewater to Newark, Paterson and Englewood, and of the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company, which operates a ferry from New York City to Edgewater. He was General Counsel for these companies until they were taken over by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The Palisades Trust & Guaranty Company, of which he is counsel and Trust Officer, was organized by Mr. Wakelee, as were the Rockland Electric Company of Bergen County, and the Registrar and Transfer Company of New Jersey and New York, in which he is still actively interested.

In 1911 Mr. Wakelee was made Attorney for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; in 1914 he was appointed Associate General Solicitor, and in 1917 was elected Vice President and Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation and all of its affiliated companies.

Senator Wakelee is a member of the New York Athletic, the Railroad and the Republican Clubs of New York, the Union League Club of Hackensack, the Knickerbocker Country Club, the Englewood, and Englewood Field Clubs, Hackensack Lodge No. 658 B. P. O. Elks, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, Alpine Lodge No. 77 F. & A. M., and of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite N. M. J. U. S. A. Valley of Jersey City.

HARRY MILLS WALCOTT—Rutherford.—Artist and Painter. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Torringford, Conn.,

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July 16, 1870; son of Dana Mills and Elizabeth Billings Walcott; married June 1, 1905, to Anabel Havens of Newark, Ohio.

Mr. Walcott is of English and Dutch descent. An English coat-of-arms traces the lineage of the Billings and Walcott families. His father was a clergyman, descendant of a branch of the noted Walcott family that settled in and around Boston, Mass. His mother was from Providence, R. I.

Mr. Walcott came to Rutherford in his infancy with his father. At as early an age as ten, he won a prize in the public school for the best drawing. After graduation from the Rutherford High School, he entered a law office; but his longing to become an artist overcame him and for the recompense that provided means for his art studies, he accepted a position in a wholesale house in New York City. The reward for his labors there was summary discharge for devoting more time to his drawings than to his work. This was the needed impetus to a stronger determination to abandon all thoughts of a business life and to devote himself wholly to art and he attached himself to the school of the National Academy of Design on 23rd Street, New York City. After four years there, he won the Henry O. Havemeyer scholarship that carried with it a travel to Europe for the pursuit of his studies. Before sailing, he had some products of his pencil accepted by among others "Harpers." "Century," "Scribners" and "McClure's" magazines. He spent six years from September, 1895, in Paris studying painting in the art schools, making incidental trips through France, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy and Spain to study masterpieces. During this time Mr. Walcott was honored at the Paris Salon.

In Paris Mr. Walcott was Chairman of the American Art Association, and formed the acquaintance of the leading artists of France. Returning to America in 1901 he established his studio in New York City. At the Society of American Artists he exhibited a figure composition he had executed in Europe and was awarded the Shaw Purchase Fund Prize. The canvas is in Samuel T. Shaw's collection in New York. In 1902 he won the first Hallgarten prize at the National Academy Exposition with a picture now in Miss Ellen Stone's collection and was elected an Associate of the National Academy. In 1904 the Clerk prize at the National Academy for the best figure composition came to him in a competition open to all American artists. Another of his works, exhibited and honored at the Carnegie Institute, was purchased by Henry C. Frick. The Daniel G. Ried Purchase Fund prize was his next capture. Silver medals were awarded to him at the Pan-American Exposition, the St. Louis International Exposition and the Panama Pacific Internation Exposition.

The motive of Mr. Walcott's work has always been out-of-door figure composition and he is most widely known for children out-of-door pictures. But he made occasional excursions into portrait painting fields, and his brush has put on canvas the portraits of, among others, the Presidents of The Ohio State University and of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Mr. Walcott's wife, who is scarcely less noted among women artists than her husband among the men, was an art student at the time Mr. Walcott was prosecuting his studies. She also was studying, exhibiting and traveling in Europe when the two met.

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Besides exhibiting constantly in the galleries of the leading cities, Mr. Walcott has taught fully five thousand pupils in drawing and painting from life and in composition.

EDWARD M. WALDRON—Newark, (207 Market Street.)—Builder. Born in Ireland, November 1, 1864; son of William J. and Helen R. Waldren; married at St. Josephs R. C. Church, on December 6th, 1892, to Margaret E., daughter of James and Ann Moran, of Newark.

Children: Helen R.; Mary G.; William J.; Edward M.; Margaret A.; James R.; Austin A.; Robert E.

Besides being one of the largest building contractors in New Jersey, Edward M. Waldron has been a conspicuous figure in the political, civic and religious life of Newark.

Mr. Waldron's educational training was begun in a private school to which his parents sent him, and he afterwards attended the National Schools, in Ireland. When he was sixteen years of age, he crossed the seas to seek his fortune in this country and was ready to take up his life work when he came to Newark.

James Moran, into whose family he married, was a well-known builder. In 1888, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Waldron organized the firm of E. M. Waldron & Co. and engaged with it extensively in the building and contracting business. He had continued at the head of the firm for just short of a quarter century when, in 1912, he retired from the position. Immediately afterwards, he organized the Edward M. Waldron, Incorporated. Many of his old employees followed him into his new venture. He rewarded them for their years of service to him by giving them an interest in the company and his connection with it became chiefly of an advisory character.

Mr. Waldron has been particularly interested in the political affairs of Newark and part of most of the citizens movements set on foot there from time to time. In 1895 he was elected to the Common Council of the city, and he was re-elected in 1897. In 1899 the members of the Council made him president of the Board; at the expiration of his term, he retired from the Chamber. In 1906, he was a candidate before the Democratic City Convention for the nomination for Mayor. In 1912, the Democratic State Convention at Trenton nominated him for Presidential Elector; and he was one of those to cast the vote of the state for Gov. Wilson, for President of the United States. Mayor Gillen appointed Mr. Waldron a member of the Board of Education of Newark, in Feb., 1918.

Mr. Waldron is quite as deeply interested in Church affairs as in public, is a member of St. Michael's Church on Belleville Avenue, Newark, and connected with many religious organizations. He is President of the Waldron Bros. Realty Co., a member of the Newark Board of Trade, a Director and President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Co., and of the Washington Trust Co., Trustee of the New World Life Insurance Company

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of Spokane, Washington, Vice President of the Board of Education, of Newark, and is connected with many fraternal and political organizations.

EDWIN ROBERT WALKER—Trenton, (107 West State St.) —Chancellor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Rochester, N. Y., September 13, 1862; son of Walter and Mary Paxson Walker; married at Trenton, on June 30, 1891, to a daughter of Jacob Conrad Fritz and Sarah Carlin.

Children: two (deceased.)

Edwin Robert Walker's father was a physician who practised medicine and surgery in Rochester, N. Y., but upon his death, the son came to the home of his maternal ancestors in Trenton when he was seven years of age. Two of his mother's fore-bears were officers in the Revolutionary Army, and another, Stacy A. Paxon, was State Treasurer of New Jersey from 1845 to 1847.

After a training in the Model School, Edwin Robert Walker accepted a clerkship in the office of the late Henry S. Little, who from 1871 to 1881 was Clerk of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. While busy there he entered himself as a law student in the office of the late Col. S. Meridith Dickinson and subsequently with the late Judge Garret D. W. Vroom, both of Trenton. Admitted to the Bar at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1886, he began the practice of his profession in Trenton. In 1891 he was made Counsel for the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders and a year later became Corporation Counsel of Trenton.

While he was engaged at his duties before the higher courts, Chancellor Magie was attracted by his efficiency; and when, in 1907, Vice Chancellor Bergen resigned to accept a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, Chancellor Magie appointed Mr. Walker in his place. In March, 1912, Chancellor Mahlon Pitney resigned to became an Associate Justice on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States tendered to him by President Taft; and Gov. Wilson nominated Vice Chancellor Walker to the Senate for the Chancellorship. He was promptly confirmed and is still holding the position.

Chancellor Walker is a democrat in politics, and has been also identified with the state militia. He was Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment. N. G. N. J. with the rank of Captain in 1906, and in 1907 was advanced to the rank of Major as Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade.

Chancellor Walker is a member of the Revolutionary Memorial Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New Jersey Historical Society, the United States and New Jersey and Mercer County Bar Associations, the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia and of the Trenton and Trenton Country Clubs.

HOWARD CROSBY WARREN—Princeton.—Psychologist. Born at Montclair, on June 12, 1867; son of Dorman Theodore and Har-

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riet (Crosby) Warren; married on April 5th, 1905, to Catherine Campbell, of Attica, Ind.

Howard C. Warren has been since 1904 the head of the Psychological Laboratory, and since 1914 Stuart Professor of Psychology, in Princeton University. He is also President of the "Psychological Review Company," and Senior Editor of its publications.

Professor Warren was graduated from Princeton in 1889 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M., in 1891, and later the degree of Ph. D. from John Hopkins. He was a student at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Munich from 1891 to '93. Meanwhile in 1890 he was made instructor of Logic in Princeton College. Upon his return from the German universities he became demonstrator of Psychology at the College and in 1896 was made Assistant Professor and in 1902 Professor of Experimental Psychology. His advancement to the position of chief of the University's Psychological Laboratory and to the Stuart chair of Phychology followed.

Professor Warren was a compiler of the "Phychological Index" from 1894 to 1907 and 1910. He was Associate Editor of the "American Naturalist" in 1869 and 1897. From 1900 he was Associate Editor, and since 1904 has been co-editor of the "Psychological Review." He has contributed to "Johnson's Cyclopedia" and Bladwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology" and is the translator of Tarde's "Social Laws," He is a Fellow of the A. A. A. S., of the Anthropological Association, of the American Psychological Association and was President of the Association Council in 1913. He is a member of the University Club of New York.

WALTER SCOTT WASHINGTON—Newark, (520 Parker St.)—Physician. Born in Bornmanville, Ontario, Canada, on February 12th, 1850; son of John and Janet (Scott) Washington; married at Newark, September 3, 1879;, to Katherine, daughter of Richard and Louise Concklin, of Newark.

Children: Louise Janet, born April 12th, 1885.

Walter S. Washington was Physician of Rosecommon County in Michigan for seven years before he came to Newark thirty years ago, and for eight years after his removal to this State, was County Physician of Essex County. His descent is from the Washington family of Westmorland, England. He was educated at the Bornmanville grammer school and Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Washington is a member of the State Medical Society, member and ex-President of the County Medical Society of Essex County, member and ex-President of the Practitioners Club of Newark, a member of the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey and is Consulting Physician of St. James Hospital in Newark. He is also connected with the Forest Hills Golf Club.

DAVID OGDEN WATKINS—Woodbury.—Lawyer. Born at Woodbury, on June 8, 1862; son of William and Honor Watkins;

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married at Woodbury, in 1900, to Lidie M., daughter of Thomas H. and Anna E. Andrews.

David O. Watkins acted as Governor of New Jersey at a critical parliamentary period in New Jersey's history. John W. Griggs elected in 1896, first of a long line of republican Governors of New Jersey, had resigned to accept President McKinley's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. Under the constitution the duties of the Governorship for the balance of the term for which Mr. Griggs had been elected, devolved upon Foster M. Voorhees, who was then President of the State Senate. In 1898 Senator Voorhees desired to become a candidate for Governor for the full term beginning in January, 1899. The constitution forbids a Governor to succeed himself and, so that he might not be exercising the functions of a Governor when standing for election, Senator Voorhees, on the eve of the poll resigned his Senatorship. That left no one to do the Governor's part and, in pursuance of a law of the state, David O. Watkins, who was Speaker of the House of Assembly at the time, assumed the functions. Speaker Watkins took charge of the Governor's office in October, 1898, and held it till Senator Voorhees who had meanwhile been elected to the Governorship by the people was inaugurated in January, 1899.

Educated at the public schools in Woodbury, Mr. Watkins was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1893 and as a counselor in 1897 and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in his home town, serving for some time as Solicitor of the City and Counsel for the Board of Freeholders.

Mr. Watkins was still a young man when he began to interest himself in politics and from 1886 to 1890 he was Mayor of Woodbury. Two years later he became a member of the City Council and serving for six years was its President from 1895 to 1897. In the fall of 1897 he was elected a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly and in his second and third years served as speaker. In 1900 President McKinley sent Speaker Watkins name to the United States Senate for confirmation as United States District Attorney for New Jersey and he served until 1903, when Gov. Murphy appointed him State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. His service there continued until 1909.

Mr. Watkins is Vice President of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Woodbury and Vice President and General Counsel of the Woodbury Trust Company. His club memberships are with the Woodbury Country Club and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. He is also a member of Florence Lodge, F. & A. M., an Odd Fellow and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and of the Red Men.

WARREN WEBSTER—Camden, (626 Cooper Street.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born on June 25th, 1863; son of Jones and Sarah Holmes Webster; married at Merchantville, to Fannie Siegrist.

Children: Marguerite; Warren Webster, J.; and Pauline.

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Warren Webster is President of the Warren Webster & Co. firm that manufacturers the Webster system of steam heating. He was educated in the Pierce School in Philadelphia, graduating from there in April of 1881. In that school he took a special course in business and immediately after leaving it secured a position with the N. & G. Taylor Company of Philadelphia. He had copied letters there and done clerical work for about six months when he was promoted to the position of assistant clerk to the manager of the sheet iron department, and soon after rose to the full charge of the sheet iron, babbit iron and solder department.

Starting in business for himself three years later at 12 Potter Lane, with one man and a boy to assist him he moved from there a little later to 491 North Third Street, Philadelphia. He had acquired a close acquaintance with the science of steam heating; and his business prosperity began when in 1887-'88 he invented improvements in feed water heaters, took out patents and commenced the manufacture of the new appliances. The growth of the business after that was rapid; and in 1893 a large new factory was built at Point and Elm Streets, Camden, where the firm has been located ever since. It is doing business under the name of Warren Webster & Co. Mr. Webster is its President; and its system of steam heating, feed water heaters and oil and steam separators is known in many of the countries of the world.

Mr. Wester is President of the Beach Haven Realty Company and a Director of the Long Beach Board of Trade, a life member of the Manufacturers Club, Philadelphia and connected with the Island Heights Yacht Club, Merchantville Lodge F. & A. M., Merchantville Country Club, Seaside Park Yacht Club, Ocean Gate Yacht Club and the Avalon Yacht and Motor Club.

EDWARD HUBBARD WELLS—Montclair.—Manufacturer. Born in Dorrville, R. I., on April 7, 1859; son of Solomon Perry and Elizabeth Sherman (Greene) Wells; married on August 30th, 1900, to Serra Christy Bennett, of New York City.

Mr. Wells equipped himself for business with a common school education. Connecting himself with the Babcock & Wilcox Company in 1892, he became President in 1898 and is still filling that position. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Engineers', the Recess, the Automobile of America, the Essex County Country and the Montclair Golf Clubs.

HAROLD B. WELLS—Bordentown.—Senator. Born at Pemberton, N. J., Feb., 23, 1876, son of Davis C. and Mary A. Wells; married at Pemberton, N. J., on April 25, 1905 to Grace A. Heisler, daughter of William H. and Eliza J. Heisler.

Children: Harold B., Jr., born 1906; Elizabeth H. Wells, born 1908; Wm. H. Wells, born 1910.

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Harold B. Wells is descended from an old New Jersey family. His father, David C. Wells, conducted a drug and hardware store at Pemberton for many years, being also proprietor of the Pemberton Shoe Company. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Aaron Ried, for many years a practising physician of Pemberton and vicinity. His paternal ancestors were farmers of Southampton Township, and his paternal grandfather was for many years steward of the Almshouse of Burlington County and Pennington Seminary.

He was educated in the public school of Pemberton and later attended the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, from which he was graduated with honors in 1894. In 1898 he was graduated with honors from Princeton University, having taken first prize in a competitive examination on the Ethics of the New Testament.

For two years following he studied law in the law offices of McGee & Bedle at Jersey City, and one year with Eckard Budd at Mount Holly. In June, 1902, he was admitted to the bar ss an attorney and in 1906 as a counselor. Since then he has practiced his profession in Bordentown, and is Special Master of Chancery. After being defeated three successive years for the assembly, he ran for State Senator in 1915 against James Mercer Davis, and won by the largest majority ever given in the county. Last year he was re-elected. Ever since his entrance in the Legislature he has been a member of the appropriations committee and for the past two years chairman of it.

He is a director of the Bordentown Building and Loan Association, the Bordentown Banking Company, is City Solicitor for the city of Bordentown and solicitor for the First National Bank of Florence.

He was appointed by Governor Edge to the Judgeship of Burlington County for a term of five years, his term of office beginning on April 1st, 1919.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Phythias, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bordentown and Superintendent of the Sunday School.

His business address is Bordentown, N. J.

ETHAN PRIOR WESCOTT—Collingswood. (730 Park Ave.) —Lawyer. Born at Haddonfield, Camden County, N. J. December 14th 1881, son of John W. (q. v.) and Francis L. (Prior) Wescott. Married at Trenton, N. J., on April 26, 1916, to Edna M. Crossly, daughter of William J. and Sallie (Arndt) Crossley.

Children: Catherine, born November 20th, 1918.

Ethan Prior Wescott, is a maternal descendant of Roger Williams, who came from England in the seventeenth century, settling in Massachusetts, and who later was banished from the colony because of his disbelief in the religion as laid down by the colonial government, and founded the colony of Rhode Island. His paternal ancestry dates back to Lord Lyttleton, of England.

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He was educated in the public schools of Haddonfield, New Jersey and in 1895 entered Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1899. He was president of the graduating class there, and took the Williston prize for the best written and delivered essay. In the fall of 1899 he entered Yale University, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at college he was a great sportsman, and played on the baseball and football teams. By playing against Harvard in the baseball games, he won the coveted Yale "Y".

In 1905 he began taking up the study of law in the office of his father in Camden and in 1909 was admitted to the New Jersey Bar. He was made a counsellor-at-law in 1913. Since then he has been engaged in active practice of the law with his father and Francis D. Weaver, under the firm name of Wescott and Weaver.

During the war he was an active "Four Minute Man" and a member of the New Jersey Executive Committee of Four Minute Men.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

His business address is Security Trust Building, Camden, N. J.

JOHN WESLEY WESCOTT—Camden.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Waterford, February 20, 1849; son of John and Catherine (Bozarth) Wescott; married at New Haven, Conn., January 1, 1875, to Frances L., daughter of Ethan and Marian F. (Brown) Prior.

Children: Henry D., born 1876; Ethan P., born 1881; Ralph W., born 1883.

John W. Wescott is ex-Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and enjoys the unique distinction of having twice nominated the successful candidate for President of the United States and of having seen his party nominee elected. In the Democratic National Convention of 1912 and again in that of 1916, he was selected to make the nominating speech that put Woodrow Wilson formally before the country. He contributed in no small degree to President Wilson's success in both campaigns by his efforts on the stump. His effective delineation of the President's character was a factor in causing a democratic victory in New Hampshire in the campaign of 1916. Mr. Wescott was also selected by the National Committee to offset a speech of Charles E. Hughes, the republican Presidential candidate, at Rockland, Me., with the result that Wilson carried Rockland. Mr. Wescott has long been known as a leader of the Bar in this State and has also practiced, although not so extensively, as a member of the Connecticut, Pennsylvania and North Carolina Bars.

The beginning of the Wescott line in this country can be traced back to two brothers (Richard and Stuckeley Westcote), who came to Massachusetts with Roger Williams and went with him into Rhode Island. From there a son came to New Jersey and died at Fairfield in what is now Cumberland county in 1702. The family in England includes that John

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Westcote who became Lord Lyttleton, the great lawyer, celebrated in the commentaries of Lord Coke. Mr. Wescott's mother's family came from northern France where there are still many Bozarths.

Mr. Wescott acquired his education at the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Mass., having graduated from there in 1868. He was graduated from the Academic department of Yale University with the class of 1872 and from Yale Law School in 1876. While there he rowed on Yale's first 8-Oared Varsity Crew, captained by the famous "Bob" Cook, and he took the Townsend prize and the De Forest gold medal, the highest University honors for oratory and English composition. Graduation from the Yale Law School constituted admission to the Connecticut Bar. After establishing connections there, Mr. Wescott returned to New Jersey and became an attorney in 1878 and a counselor three years later.

Mr. Wescott's father had very limited means and desired his son to pursue his craft of glass-cutting. His mother had ambitions beyond the father's however, and it was by her co-operation that he started on the educational career which, she hoped, was to make him a preacher of the gospel, of the Methodist Church. During the Civil War he made an effort to join the Union Army. His rejection, even as a drummer boy, because of his slenderness, pointed out to him the necessity of a strong body, in consequence of which he came to be one of the noted all-round athletes of Yale. At the age of 68 he retains the vigor and working power of much younger men and attributes this to his persistence in regular and athletic physical habits.

Mr. Wescott had not been long practicing his profession in Camden when Gov. Leon Abbett made him Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas of Camden County. He succeeded Charles Reed, who, as his school master, had given him his first lesson in oratory with the aid of a raw-hide and who, himself having become a lawyer, had died while serving on the Bench.

In 1894 Camden County was agitated by the murder of the wife of John Miller a farmer, living near Merchantville and a vigorous pursuit of the clues culminated in the arrest of Francis Lingo, a negro. The negro stoutly asserted his innocence; and the Supreme Court assigned Mr. Wescott to defend him. An antagonistic public sentiment forced Lingo's conviction but after an exhaustive argument by his counsel before a full bench on appeal, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. At the second trial Mr. Wescott's cross-examination of the State's witness was so thorough and illuminating that the court directed Lingo's acquittal without calling on the defense to produce any testimony.

Although not active in politics, Mr. Wescott was named as a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892 and in 1910 responded to the progressive agitation to the extent of actively supporting the candidacy for governor of Frank S. Katzenbach, who three years before had lost to John Franklin Fort by a slim majority. Mr. Wescott's speech for Katzenbach all but defeated the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, then President of Princeton University and who at that time was as completely unknown to Mr. Wescott in the political sense as he was to the country at large. Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Wilson, Judge Wescott had left Taylor's Opera House without waiting to hear the candidate's speech of ac-

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ceptance. He read it in the evening paper, however, on his way home, and was so struck by its force that he wrote to Mr. Wilson and was soon thereafter received at the Wilson home in Princeton where the two men at once became friends. When in 1912 Gov. Wilson sought among the New Jersey delegates the one best fitted to put his nomination before the National Convention in Baltimore, he chose Mr. Wescott. Mr. Wescott's formal presentation of Gov. Wilson's name became a powerful campaign document. Four years later the President selected Mr. Wescott to again present his name at the National Comvention at St. Louis.

In 1914, Gov. Fielder named Mr. Wescott to be Attorney General of the State, the appointment being for a term of five years. In the enthusiasm that followed his success in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Wescott's friends induced him to become a candidate for the United States Senate and he entered the Senatorial primary of that year. In 1916 many influences in the state pressed his name again upon public attention for the office and he entered the Senatorial primany again commonly regarded as the preference of the Administration and made an excellent showing in both polls.

Mr. Wescott was President of the New Jersey Bar Association in 1913, is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science.

EDWARD WESTON—Newark.—Electrician. Born in England, on May 9, 1850.

After Edward Weston came to the United States in 1870, he experimented with electro-magnetic machines; and in 1875, he established the first factory in America for the construction of such machinery. He is the inventor, besides, of a notable group of meters for electrical measurement. He also started the manufacture of arc light carbons according to methods of his own invention, and thus became the founder of another new industry in America; and it was only after he had shown the way in an unmistakable manner that the arc was able to make progress and develop to its present-day magnitude.

Mr. Weston has been able to overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable because he has introduced into most of his physical problems a chemical point of view of his own. He has not gotten his chemistry wholesale as it is dispensed in some of our hot-bed method educational institutions, but went, for himself, to the bottom of things.

It was rather fortunate for him that one of the first employments he got in New York was with a chemical concern which made photographic chemicals. Photochemistry is an excellent experience for any young chemist who is disposed to generalize all chemical reactions by mere chemical equations. His observation of small details in chemical or physical phenomena led him to improve the art of nickleplating and electrolyptic depositions of metals to a point where it entered a new era. Clumsy attempts had already been made for the commercial refining of copper by means of the electric current. His careful laboratory observations revealed to him

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the true principles upon which economic industrial electrotype copper refining could be carried out. The study of the electro deposition of metals forced him to the study of the construction of dynamos at that time. The dynamo was still at its very beginning—some sort of an electrical curiosity. Little or no improvement was made until he undertook the careful study of the various factors relating to dynamo efficiency.

Dr. Weston filed his first United States patent on dynamo construction in 18— which was soon followed by many others and before long he had inaugurated such profound ameliorations of dynamos as to enormously increase their efficiency. He marked an epoch in physical science by constructing the first industrial machine which was able to change one form of energy, motion, into another, electricity, with a hitherto unparalled small loss. It was in the Weston factory that the first practical application was made in this country of electrical power transmission for factory purposes. Its success there led to its adoption by the Clark Thread Company, of Newark for some special work.

In his factory, also, the first arc was used for general illumination. From 1875 Mr. Weston was very energetically engaged with the development of systems of both arc and incandescent illumination by electricity. At the start, the electro arc produced a light of bluish tint. Mr. Weston found a cure by introducing vapors of metal or metalic calts or oxide into the arc itself, and so modified the color of the light. Thus he became the inventor of the so-called "flaming arc." In his endeavors to make the electric incandescent lamp an economic possibility, he joined in the rivalry among inventors of the Edison (q. v.) and Swan magnitude in search of the really practical incandescent lamp. All the known forms of carbon had the fatal defect of structural lack of homogenity. Weston tried to solve this difficulty by passing the current through the filament while the filament was placed in an atmosphere of hydrocarbon gas with the result that the filament acquired the same electrical resistance over its whole length. In his efforts to product in his labratory an artificial filament from an absolutely uniform structureless chemical substance, he produced eventually a flexible transparent sheet similar to gelatine and called "Tamadine." These films could be cut automatically with the utmost exactitude, producing filaments of uniform section which then could be submitted to carbonization before fastening them to the inside of the glass bulb of the incandescent lamp.

While he was engaged in the solution of these problems, Dr. Weston found himself handicapped continually by the existing clumsy and time-consuming methods of electrical measurement. So he was compelled to invent, for his own use, a set of practical electrical measuring instruments. It was not long before some of his business friends wanted duplicates of the instruments; and, almost before he realized it, he was giving considerable attention to their construction and further development. Dropping his connection with the dynamo and electric light enterprises, he plunged into the new industry which he had created—of making accurate, trust-worthy and easy-to-use electrical measuring instruments. His early modest shop has developed into one of the most remarkably equipped factories in the world. He has created radically new methods of measurements and introduced an accuracy undreamed of heretofore. By long and repeated observations in

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which many years have been consumed he has been able to determine the electrical behavior of each one of hundreds of alloys at different temperatures. Noting the remarkable properties in some manganese alloys he compounded, he managed to produce an alloy which has sixty-five times the resistance of copper. The metallic alloys Weston discovered are used practically in nearly all kinds of electrical measuring instruments throughout the world; and, throughout the world, his instruments and methods are found in all properly equipped labratories and electro chemical establishments. The Russians used them on their captured battleships. One set of patents is said to have involved an expenditure of nearly $400,000 to maintain his rights to them.

SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER—Bernardsville. Engineer. Born in New York City, May 17, 1860; son of James Edwin and Ann (Skaats) Wheeler; married in October, 1898, to Ella Adams Peterson, of New York;—2nd, in April, 1901, to Amy Sutton, of Rye, N. Y.

Schuyler S. Wheeler is the President of the Crocker Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electric equipments at Ampere, (Essex Co.) With Professor Francis B. Crocker he organized the company in 1889 and has since been its head.

Mr. Wheeler's interest in the application of electric force to tools and motors of one kind and another, was aroused early in life. At one time he was a member of Edison's engineering staff. He was given charge of the work at the first incandescent light station, when the light was introduced in 1883 and contrived many of the devices that were adopted for the perfection of the light. The electric elevator and the electric light machines are also among the modern new power devices he has produced. From 1888 to '95 he was the Electrical Expert of the Board of Electric Control in New York City.

In 1904 Mr. Wheeler received from Franklin Institute the John Scott medal for the invention (1886) of the electric buzz fan. His book, prepared in collaboration with Professor Crocker, on the practical management of dynamos and motors is a recognized authority. He brought to this country the Latimer Clark library, the largest collection of rare electric books in existence, and presented it to the American Institute of Electric Engineers. He organized the United Engineering Society and the erection of its building in New York was chiefly the result of his energy.

Mr. Wheeler was educated at the Columbia Grammer School and entering Columbia College left there before graduation to become Assistant Electrician of the Jablochkoff Electric Light Company, remaining there until he joined the Edison staff. He was successively electrician of the Herzog Teleseme Company and manager as well as electrician of the C. & C. Electric Motor Company, the first concern engaged in the production of electric motors. Shortly afterwards the Crocker-Wheeler Company was organized.

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Besides being the co-author of the work on dynamos and motors, Mr. Wheeler wrote the code of professional ethics for engineers which was adopted by the American Institute of Electric Engineers in 1912. He holds the Honorary degrees of D. Sc. from Hobart College and M. Sc. from Columbia, is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member, at one time President, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He has been Vice President of the Automobile Club and is a subscriber of the University Club, the St. Nicholas Society, Somerset Hills Country Club and the New York City Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN JOSIAH WHITE—Atlantic City.—Judge. Born on his father's farm near Pemberton, Burlington Co., August 16th, 1863; eldest son of Josiah and Mary Kirby (Allen) White; married at Lansdowne, Pa., on February 18th, 1890, to Laura C. Harris, daughter of John W. and Carolin Comed (Delacroix) Harris.

Children: Elizabeth.

John Josiah White was appointed a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey by Governor Woodrow Wilson in 1911 and re-appointed at the expiration of his first term for a second six year term in 1918 by Gov. Walter E. Edge. He is of Quaker ancestry, some of his forebears having been prominent ministers in the Society of Friends in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Among the earliest of the direct lines on these shores were Christopher White, who settled in Alloway Creek, Salem county, in 1677; William Haines who came to Burlington in 1682, and Samuel Smith, first noted in the annals of 1684, who was a member of the Assembly until his death in 1718. Joseph Kirkbride who came to Philadelphia in 1682, Mahlon Stacy who was the first settler of Trenton in 1678 and in whose honor Stacy Park was recently named; and Isaac Schoemaker from Cresheim on the Rhine, one of the party of eighty German Quakers who founded Germantown, in Philadelphia County, Pa., were also of his line.

Judge White left Swarthmore College at the end of his sophomore year to become a student in the law office of Nathan H. Sharpless of the Philadelphia Bar. He attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the B. L. degree in 1884. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and later to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, engaging in active practice until 1901.

Judge White removed to Atlantic City in 1901, and with his father and two brothers built the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. They have since been the proprietors and managers of it. He served during the war also as Federal Food Administrator for Atlantic Cunty.

Judge White took a conspicuous part in the clean-up movement in Atlantic City in 1910-'11, and in June of 1911 Gov. Wilson nominated him to the Senate for the seat on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals that had been made vacant by the death of Judge George R. Gray of Newark. The Senate confirmed the nomination, and in January, 1912, when the

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unexpired term for which he had been appointed ran out, Gov. Wilson renominated him for the full term of six years and he is still serving.

Judge White is a member of the Country Club of Atlantic City, Seaview Golf Club and Atlantic City Yacht Club.

BENJAMIN S. WHITEHEAD—Newark, (379 Mt. Prospect Ave.)—Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Newark, January 24th, 1858; son of Edmund B. and Elizabeth R. (Stainsby) Whitehead; married in Newark in 1882, to Fannie M. Thompson, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Thompson, of Mendham.

Children; Ray B., age 37 years; Helen W.; Anthony, age 33 years.

Benjamin S. Whitehead is President of the Whitehead & Hoag Company in Newark, and active as well in church and community work. He is of Revolutionary stock; the records show that Daniel Whitehead was a resident of Dutchess county, N. Y. in 1760. Mr. Whitehead's grandfather, Rev. Stephen J. Whitehead was a Methodist preacher whom the famous Bishop Francis Asbury ordained. The ordination certificate is still in the possession of the family. His father was for eighteen years Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue at Newark under the administrations of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield.

Mr. Whitehead was educated in the public schools, at the Cooper Institute, New York, and at the New Jersey Business College.

Mr. Whitehead has been a member of Centenary Methodist Church for many years, and has long officiated as one of its Trustees. He has been a Trustee also of Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. of Newark. He is connected with the Newark Board of Trade, is president of the New Jersey Fish and Game Conservative League, has been a Director of the Manufacturers National Bank of Newark, is Chairman of the City-wide Community Boys Work, member of Board of Management of the North End Community Boys Work and of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, member Down Town Club and a member of the Essex and Union Clubs. He has been President of the Whitehead & Hoag Company since its its incorporation twenty-seven years ago.

ROBERT WILLIAMS—Paterson, (385 Park Ave.)—Judge. Born in Paterson, March 16, 1860; son of Henry Augustus and Mary Louisa (Van Saun) Williams; married at Atlantic City, on April 23, 1891, to Alice Winslow Ingham, daughter of George T. and Annie T. Ingham, of Salem.

Children: Robert Jr., born January 27th, 1892; Henry A., born January 15th, 1895.

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Robert Williams is a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—the Court of final resort in the state. He had filled a number of other state offices before going upon the Bench. He is a lawyer by profession, is interested besides in banking and publishing enterprises, and has led a long political career.

Judge Williams began his studies in the schools of Paterson and, entering Princeton, graduated with the A. B. degree in 1881; in 1884 the A. M. degree was conferred upon him. In preparation for the law, he took a course at the Columbia College Law School, while learning the code of the practice in the office of his father, who was also a lawyer. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in 1884 and as counselor three years later. In 1906 the Court of Chancery appointed him a Special Master.

Judge William's political career began when he was nominated in 1889 for the House of Assembly of 1890. Re-elected in the following year, he was the choice of the minority for Speaker of the House in 1891. Five years later he was promoted to the State Senate by the republicans of Passaic county; and in the last two years of his term was its presiding officer.

He has since held a number of important State offices. The joint meeting of the Legislature named him a State Director of Railroads in 1903 but he resigned in 1904 to become a member of the State Riparian Board, being President of the Board in 1908-'09. He had become a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee in 1898 and served till 1911 when he resigned to accept appointment by Gov. Fort to the Public Utility Commission. He had previously served on the Railroad Commission whose functions by an act of 1911 were transferred to the Utility Board. In the Utility Board too he served as President until in 1912, he withdrew to resume his law practice in Paterson. Early in 1914 a vacancy occurred on the Bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Gov. Fielder nominated Commissioner Williams to fill it for the unexpired term, and reappointed him in 1915, for the full term of six years.

Mr. William's home activities have been quite as marked as those in State affairs. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Call Printing and Publishing Company which issues the "Morning Call" in Paterson and a Director of the National Ribbon Company and of the First National Bank of Paterson. He was Judge Advocate of the First Battalion N. G. N. J. with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Williams is a Presbyterian in faith. His club memberships are with the Masonic, the Arcola Country Club and the Princeton Club of New York.

HENRY BREWSTER WILLIS—New Brunswick, (185 Livingston Ave.)—County Superintendent of Schools. Born at Albany, N. Y., May 31, 1850, son of Ralph and Lucretia A. (Van Nuis) Willis, married at Milltown, N. J., June 12th, 1889 to Rosa Linda Evans, daughter of John and May A. Evans, of Milltown, N. J.

Henry Brewster Willis is descended from an old English family. His grandfather was a merchant of the Corn Exchange of London. He at-

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tended the school which was then located in the Village of Bowes, about 200 miles from London, and which Charles Dickens caricatures in his famous book, "Nicholas Nickleby." In October 1829, with his uncle, he sailed from London Docks on the packet ship Toronto, a sail boat. The voyage lasted seven weeks, but the monotony of it was broken by a mutiny of the crew, and by a storm which threatened to sink the ship. In 1868 he was appointed county superintendant of schools of Middlesex County by Governor Joel Parker and held the office until 1887 when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Henry Brewster.

He received his education in the schools of Monmouth county, where his father was then a minister. His education was supplemented by work at home under his father's guidance, and by attending private schools. He then entered the Trenston State Normal School from which he graduated In 1881 he was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar as Attorney, and Counselor at law in 1884, practiced until 1913. He was special examiner for the state and counsel for the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders for a period of ten years. Upon the death of his father he was appointed county superintendant of schools by State Board of Education and when in 1913 the State Board of Education passed the rule that all county superintendants must devote their undivided time to their office, he gave up his law practice, although it was far the more remunerative of the two professions.

Mr. Willis has the distinction of being the first educational head to fly the American flag from every schoolhouse within his jurisdiction. It was in 1897 when he attempted to carry out his plan, but found that the law would not permit the Board of Education to appropriate money for flags. By collections, entertainments, and the like, $3,000 was raised, and flags purchased for every schoolhouse in the county. The following year he prepared an amendment to the school law which provided for the purchase of flags by the school board out of the fund of current expenses. In 1900, by an act of the Legislature, prepared by Mr. Willis, all boards of educations of the state were compelled to display the flag on or near the schoolhouse during all school days. This is now uniform throughout the country, but New Jersey was the first state in the Union to pass the law.

Mr. Willis has an enviable record as an organizer of educational bodies in his county. Among the organizations to his credit are the Middlesex County Pedagogical Library Association, in 1895, Middlesex County School Board Association, in 1896, District Monthly Conference in 1900, Supervising Principals' Association in 1902, County Medical Inspectors' Association in 1909, and the Middlesex County Vocational School Board Work in 1914. At the commencement exercises at Rutger's College, 1917, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by President Demarest.

He is a member of the following organizations: National Educational Association, of which he was a director and vice-president; State Teachers' Association, of which he was president; State Sanitary Association, of which he was president; New Jersey Council of Education; New York Schoolmasters' Association; New Brunswick Country Club and the Summer School Faculty of Rutger's College.

The public school forces of Middlesex county, cities, boroughs and townships recently honored him by giving a dinner at the Hotel Klein

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at New Brunswick upon the completion of thirty years of school superintendency in Middlesex county. Mr. Willis was presented with a loving cup, a silk American flag, and a booklet showing the progress made in the schools of Middlesex county during the past fifty years by father and son.

His business address is County Office Building, New Brunswick, N. J.

EDMUND WILSON—Red Bank.—Lawyer. Born at Shrewsbury, on December 15, 1863; son of Thaddeus and Charlotte Ann Wilson.

Edmund Wilson was for six years Attorney General of the state. In September, 1903, he had been retained by United States Attorney General Moody as special assistant in the trial of cases which the national Department of Justice was pressing against certain bank officers in New Jersey for violation of the National Banking Act. He served for years on the State Board of Education and in June, 1907, was made a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. He resigned that position in 1908 to accept appointment as Attorney General and served in the latter office until 1914.

Attorney General Wilson's father was the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Shrewsbury for forty-five years—at the time of his death Pastor Emeritus. The Attorney General prepared for college at Phillips Academy in Exeter, N. H., and entering Princeton University in 1881 graduated from there in 1885. He studied law at Columbia University, New York, and in the offices of General Henry M. Nevius, at Red Bank. Admitted to the Bar in 1898 he immediately entered into partnership with General Nevius and the relation continued until the General was made a Circuit Court Judge.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.—Paterson. (423 Van Houten Street.)—Merchant. Born at Paterson, N. J., August 19, 1874; son of James and Margaret (Miller) Wilson; married at New York, N. Y., December 9, 1896, to Annie Ryle, daughter of John C. and Annie (Rowson) Ryle.

Children: James, born March 9, 1899; Leda Margaret, born August 19, 1904.

James Wilson, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Paterson and the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown.

He is president of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, president of the Paterson Coal Dealers Association, secretary and treasurer of James Wilson & Son, Inc., president of the Charity Organization Society, a member of the Board of Managers of the Paterson General Hospital and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

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He is a member of the following clubs: Hamilton; Rotary; Kiwanis, Club and Drawing Room Club, all of Paterson. He is an ex-president of the Rotary Club, and vice-president of the Drawing Room Club.

His business address is 108 Railroad Avenue, Paterson.

PHILIP SHERIDAN WILSON—Newton, (19 Academy St.)—Principal of Newton Academy. Born at Gorham, Maine, August 24, 1869; son of Joel and Addie (Waterhouse) Wilson; married at New Rochelle, N. Y., December 30, 1899, to Annie Ferens Lockwood, daughter of John Ferens.

Philip Sheridan Wilson is of English-Scotch descent. He was educated at the country school at Gorham, Maine, the place of his birth, and on his coming to New Jersey in 1884 he entered the Newton Academy, a preparatory school, then conducted by his father, Captain Joel Wilson. In 1886 he entered Lafayette College, where he remained until 1890. He then went abroad, and on his return became associated with his father in the management of Newton Academy. Since 1900 he has been principal and owner of the school, and has made a military school out of it, which prepares boys for college or business.

He has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of Newton, and is active in fraternal, educational and church activities. Since 1914 he has been a member of the governing body of the city, and is also a member of the Board of Health.

In 1916 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, receiving a plurality of but nine votes over his opponent, Edward Ackerson. The year following he was re-elected to the Assembly, but with a plurality of 425 votes over Warren D. Haggerty.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of Lafayette College, School Masters Association, National Geographic Society, the Masonic Order, and the Odd Fellows.

His business address is Newton, N. J.

SAMUEL WILSON—Jersey City.—Agitator, Author and Editor. Born March 1, 1850; son of Joseph and Martha (Woodworth) Wilson; married March 4, 1871 to Mary, daughter of John Williams and Margaret Jones of Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

Children: Clarence Ernest, born November 17, 1875.

When Samuel Wilson appears in public the first thought of those who recognize him is—"There is an enemy of the liquor traffic." This publicity has been earned by twelve years of incessant agitation in the courts, the legislature and the press, in pulpits and on the platform, as he expresses it, "Trying to compel saloon keepers to behave themselves, and to convince the public that the saloon is a nuisance that should be abated."

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Mr. Wilson's boyhood was spent in his native village of Geneva, Ill., in the beautiful Fox river valley, and his education was in the public school from which he graduated at the age of fourteen. What took the place of university training was obtained in publishing houses where he was employed, and in literary societies of which he was an active member.

A year was spent on a farm, then he went to Chicago, and was employed in the office of the Evening Journal. Later he went with the "Little Corporal" a flourishing juvenile magazine of which Emily Huntington Miller was the editor.

In 1870 he formed a partnership with another young man in the wholesale bedding and material business, the chief product being corn husks. The business was burned in the great fire of 1871, and as his capital was exhausted he studied stenography and was employed, first in a law office, and later with the Pullman Palace Car Company, being assigned to duty as secretary to the Superintendent in Philadelphia; was promoted in 1884 to be Assistant Eastern General Superintendent, removed to New York City where he continued with the company until 1905 when he retired at his own request as a pensioner after thirty-one years service.

During fourteen years of this period the family lived at Rahway New Jersey, but moved to Jersey City in 1888 where Mr. Wilson still resides, his wife having died in 1913.

For a number of years Mr. Wilson, without compensation, edited a monthly religious magazine known as "Words of Truth." He had for years been an active religious and temperance worker, and after his retirement was drafted by the Protestant church forces of Hudson county as General Superintendent of the Civic Righteousness Federation, the purpose being to secure saloon closing on Sundays. Three years of intensive agitation followed.

During this period, in 1908 Governor Fort, appointed him to represent the State at the Centennial Celebration of the first Temperance Society at Saratoga Springs. At this time many citizens and the Jersey Journal were urging Mr. Wilson as a representative temperance man to be a member of the State Excise Commission.

Meantime the Anti-Saloon League was growing in influence in the State, and Mr. Wilson gave to the League the benefit of his business, literary and law-enforcement experience, and has ever since been a prominent influence all over the State. He has delivered over 1500 public addresses, written hundreds of communications for the press, worried lawbreaking saloon keepers, gamblers, and disorderly house proprietors more than any other individual. In 1913 he was instrumental in exposing and sending to the penitentiary the proprietors of the Hotel Nevarre, Hotel Broad and a number of other disorderly house proprietors in Newark. Moral house cleaning crusades under his supervision were conducted in Paterson, Jersey City, Hoboken, Asbury Park and throughout the State.

He has by his trenchant pen, made the American Issue, of which he is the editor, a powerful political and moral reform factor in the State.

Mr. Wilson is the author of many pamphlets among which are: Laymen's Guide to the Liquor Laws of New Jersey; Local Option for New Jersey; Abraham Lincoln an Apostle of Temperance and Prohibition;

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Is Moderate Drinking Justified—the Answer of Life Insurance (reprinted from the Outlook); Light Wines and Beer; The American Commonwealth vs the Liquor Traffic; Uncle Daniel's Bible Class, and a long list of tracts and leaflets. He is consulted as an authority by temperance and prohibition leaders of the nation.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City; Assistant State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey; Director of the Anti-Saloon League of America; and editor of the American Issue, New Jersey edition. Although in his seventieth year, he is in the prime of physical and mental vigor; and expects to keep prodding John Barlycorn until he is driven out of our nation; then he hopes to grow old gracefully in that old man's Paradise, California, where he is the owner of a well developed orange and olive ranch, and where his son now resides.

WODDROW WILSON — Princeton. — 28th President of the United States. Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856; son of Joseph R. and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson; married June 24, 1885, to Ellen Louise Axson, of Savanah, Ga., who died August 6, 1914. Re-married at Washington, D. C., on December 18, 1915, to Edith Bowling Galt, of Washington, D. C.

Children: Margaret Woodrow Wilson; Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre; Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo.

Woodrow Wilson—scholar, author, statesman and orator—is of Scotch-Irish lineage on both his father's and his mother's side. His father, a native of Ohio, was a distinguished scholar and clergyman of the Presbyterian church, some time Professor at the Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary and at the time of his death Professor in the Southwestern Theological Seminary at Clarksville, Tenn. His mother was a native of Scotland.

President Wilson acquired his early education with private tutors and at the schools of Augusta, Ga., Columbus, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. He entered Davidson College, N. C., in 1874, Princeton a year later, graduating there in 1879, and studied law at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, graduating in 1881.

When he was ready for business, he opened an office in Atlanta, Ga., but gave up the practice in 1883 to answer a call to the educational field. From '83 to '85 he did post graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; he was Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr College, Pa., from 1885-1888, and from 1888 to 1890, Professor in the same branches at Welseyan University. In June, 1890, he was elected Professor of Juriprudence and Political Economy at Princeton University; in 1895 he was assigned to the chair of Jurisprudence; in 1897 promoted to be McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and Politices; and, made President of Princeton University in 1902, served until 1910.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey, November, 1910, over Vivian M. Lewis, republican, with 49,056 plurality, inaugurated on January 17,

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1911, and took part, immediately after the organization of the legislature, in the election of a United States Senator to succeed John Kean. The prevailing idea was that the democratic Legislature would select ex-United States Senator James Smith. But, in a referendum, held in the fall of 1910 under the Senatorial Preferential Act, and in which Mr. Smith had not participated, James E. Martine had been indicated as the preference of the party voters; and Gov. Wilson insisted that the Legislature was bound to make the popular choice effective by selecting Martine. That was done after weeks of excitement, and enormous impetus was given to the movement that materialized, after Gov. Wilson became President of the United States, in the Federal constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators in all the states by popular vote instead of by the legislatures. Other products of his administration as Governor, were the "Seven Sisters" act to enforce personal responsibility for unlawful acts of corporations, forbidding interlocking directorates, etc.; laws to punish for corrupt practices at elections, to provide for government of cities by three to five elective rulers on the "Short Ballot" System; providing for the nomination of all elective officials, from Governor to constable, in popular primaries and making nominations by convention unlawful; providing for choice of election booth officers by civil service test and otherwise reforming the election machinery of the state; and providing for the establishment of Jury Commissions in the counties as a means of ending the control of political and public affairs by the sheriffs through grand juries of their own drawing.

In June, 1912, Governor Wilson was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, for President of the United States; and in November he polled 6,286,214 votes against 3,488,922 cast for W. H. Taft, Regular Republican, and 4,126,020 cast for Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive Republican. In the Electoral College 41 states cast 435 votes for Gov. Wilson. On March 1, 1913, he resigned his office as Governor of New Jersey, and on March 4, 1913, was inaugurated President of the United States.

Features of President Wilson's administration in the international field, during his first term were his refusal of recognition to General Huerta as President of Mexico followed by Huerta's deposition and flight; and a complicated diplomatic policy that for a time—and when the situation was often tense—kept the United States out of the War of the Nations that, starting between Austria and Servia in the summer of 1914, eventually plunged a dozen European powers—and finally even involved the United States—into the most bloody and destructive conflict in all the history of Time.

The domestic policy of President Wilson's administration has been particularly featured by President Wilson's appearing before the two Houses of Congress in person to read his messages and other communications—the innovation being in pursuance of his policy of "talking direct to the people." In legislation during his first term, President Wilson promoted and secured the passage by Congress of the Underwood tariff law, designed to reduce by one-half the duty on foodstuffs, on woolen clothing by nearly two-thirds, on cotton clothing by one-third and the average rate on all goods to about 26%; the passage of the Glass-Owen Banking Reserve law which plans to fore-stall panics by concentrating the reserves of 25,000

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banks into a single banking association and to mobilize the reserves of all member-banks so as to make them liquid and quickly available; a law creating the Federal Farm Loan Board and system of Rural Credits to facilitate loans to farmers; the passage of laws imposing an income tax on inheritances, for the creation of the Federal Trade Commission, of the Federal Employment Bureau, of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation charged with the settlement of labor controversies and one of arbitration, to inquire into the reasons for pending strikes; laws for a commission to devise a system of Vocational Education, for Government aid in laying out and maintaining good roads, for the construction of 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska to develop resources there, for the admission of foreign ships to American Registry, for Army re-organization and enlarging and federalizing the militia of the several states, for a naval bill calling for 16 battleships and cruisers and adequate auxiliary fleet and appropriating $20,000,000 for a Government plant to produce nitrate for the manufacture of munitions, and $11,000,000 for a Government armor plant.

On the eve of the President's re-election in 1916 the Railroad Brotherhoods threatened a general strike on all the railways in the country for an eight hour day and for overtime compensation. The strike order was to have gone into effect on August 1, but the President's intervention induced the Brotherhood Chiefs to postpone the "call out" until September 4th. The situation remaining meanwhile acute, because of the deadlock between the railroad managers and the employees that threatened to paralyze the commerce of the nation, President Wilson (August 29th) laid the situation before the two Houses of Congress. "The four hundred thousand men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused," he said in his personal address; "the strike was imminent; it has since been set for the fourth of September next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country. The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity brought on," unless an adjustment were made.

He urged the establishment of an eight hour day as the legal basis of work and wages for all railway employees actually engaged in interstate transportation, and the appointment by the President of a small commission to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight hour day in all of its practical aspects—such commission to report to Congress "in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued." A law (Public—No. 252—64th Congress) covering these two suggestions was passed, but action was postponed upon cognate suggestions. At the re-opening of Congress in December the President again went before the Houses to urge enactment of the further laws—one, for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a second lodging in the hands of The Executive "the power," as he phrased it, "in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for mili-

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tary purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use." These acts of Executive mediation warded off the most disastrous strike that has ever threatened the peace and safety of the nation.

Meanwhile in June of 1916 President Wilson was renominated, by acclamation, by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. The contest between himself and ex-Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, whom the republicans had nominated, was a close one that the vote of California, after days of doubt, decided in President Wilson's favor; and in the Electoral College of 1917 he was declared to have been re-elected for the term 1917-1921. The official declaration of the count, made by the two Houses of Congress, gave President Wilson 277 electoral votes to 254 cast for ex-Justice Hughes.

Soon after President Wilson's second inauguration on March 4, 1917, the relations between the United States and Germany had become so acute that the President felt called upon to present the situation to Congress, which he did in a personal address before the two Houses jointly assembled; and that body adopted a resolution declaring a State of War to exist between the two countries. The declaration was followed by loans of billions of money to the Entente Allies, by the passage of an act for the compulsory service of all males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one and by the appropriation of sums unprecedented for magnitude in all the history of the nation for the support of an army and for enlarged naval facilities.

All available ships were pressed into service, and the American troops were sent over to France to help the cause of Humanity. Training camps for soldiers and sailors sprang up in all parts of the country, and after a few months' training in the camps, they were placed aboard a transport and sent overseas. General John J. Pershing was named by President Wilson to command the American Expeditionary Forces.

At the same time, the President took steps to build up the American ship building industry, and at the same time to deal the foe a heavy blow in this country. By his orders, all German-owned ships in the country were seized, and fitted out as transports to carry the American soldiers across the ocean. Mr. E. N. Hurley was named director of shipbuilding, and a huge industry sprang up as though out of the ground. Shipyards were built along the entire Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and one ship after another was launched, in accordance with the President's shipbuilding program.

And realizing that the enemy manufacturing interests in this country, which ran in the millions, were dangerous to the successful conduct of the war, N. Mitchell Palmer, since made U. S. Attorney-General, was made Custodian of Alien Property and began a systematic sale of all enemy-owned stock. New Jersey was one of the states where a considerable quantity of German-owned stock was sold to American citizens at public auction, particularly the woolen mills of Passaic county, as well as a number of smaller dyestuff concerns.

In the meantime the Allied troops, once more spurred on to victory by the Yanks, who were coming over in larger numbers every month,

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were hard pressing the Germans out of their occupied territory and after the disastrous defeats at St. Mihiel, Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Boise, the enemy showed signs of giving in. It was then that President Wilson laid down his memorable "Fourteen Points" as a basis of Peace. The acceptance of peace under those conditions, meant the complete overthrow of "Imperialism."

Unrest in Germany grew, until the memorable day of November 11, 1918, when Emporer William abdicated the throne, and fled to Holland, and the German peace emmissaries arrived within the French lines, with the flag of truce, and asked for an armistice to be based on President Wilson's "Fourteen Points." This was granted, Germany complied with the conditions of the armistice, which included the turning over of her ships and implements of war, and the Allies began to occupy her territory.

In the meantime peace negotiations began, and President Wilson startled the country by his announcement that he intended to attend the Peace Conference in person. In the early part of December, 1918, he left America, on the "George Washington," once a German-owned vessel, in the company of Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, General Tasker Bliss, Colonel House and Col. Henry White.

Unbounded enthusiasm reigned in Paris when the President arrived, and on his visits to England, and Italy, he was received with the same enthusiasm.

In February he returned to the States, to be present when Congress adjourned, although he was greeted with great ovation by the people, particularly at Boston, where he landed, he found at Washington a hostile Congress. He was bitterly criticised by some of the Congressmen on his "League of Nations" policy, who declared that it was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

President Wilson did not remain long in the country, but after Congress had adjourned, and the President had attended to details of his office, he again returned to Paris, on the "George Washington." Prior to leaving, he made an address at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, on the League of Nations. He was followed by ex-President William Howard Taft, who endorsed the League, as the only means of preventing future wars.

President Wilson went to Paris the second time. Realizing that it was not the present which must be considered primarily, but the future, he was far less concerned about the peace terms to be imposed upon Germany, than to have the constitution for the Nations' League drafted, so as to make war a thing of the past, and settling all future diplomatic differences by International Arbitration Commission.

President Wilson is the author of the following works: "Congressional Government" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston); "The State" (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston); "State and Federal Governments of the United States" (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston); "Division and Reunion" (Longmans, Green & Co., London & New York); "An Old Master" (Scribner's, New York); "Mere Literature" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "George Washington" (Harper & Brothers, New York); "A Short History of the American People" (Harper & Brothers, New York); "Constitutional Government in the United States" (Columbia University Press, New York); "New Freedom"

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(Doubleday Page & Co., Garden City, L. I.) ; "When a Man Comes to Himself" (Harper & Son).

CAROLINE B. WITTPENN (Mrs. Henry O.)—Jersey City, (125 Kensington Avenue).—Civic Worker. Born in Hoboken, daughter of Edwin A. and Martha Bayard (Dod) Stevens; married to Archibald Alexander; 2nd, in 1915 to Henry Otto Whittpenn, of Jersey City.

Mrs. Caroline Wittpenn's activities have been a large part of the state's civic history for many years. She has been particularly interested in the saving of the youth of the state for the honorable and self supporting activities of life. She regards it as one of the highest economic functions of the community that it make the life of every man, woman and child in it of as much value as possible in the work that counts for community betterment. It was largely through her agitation of the conditions which she found to exist in the almshouse at Snake Hill, where a large colony of little children numbering several hundred were being degraded and unfitted for decent endeavor by herding in the same building with an army of adult vagrants, that the State Board of Children's Guardians came into existence. Before the Children's Guardians Board could be established however, the almshouse has been emptied of its little dependents and homes of proper atmosphere provided for them. The reform has since been accomplished at the Almshouses in all the other counties.

With the same purpose—of saving lives that might by proper grooming, be made useful to the community—Mrs. Wittpenn was also deeply interested in the movement for the establishment at Rahway of the State Reformatory for the confinement and up-life treatment of "first offenders." With her brother, Richard Stevens, of Hoboken, who is also unselfishly active in philanthropic community work, she was largely instrumental in securing the legislation that brought about the Probation Officer, and that led later to the establishment of the Courts for the Trial of Juvenile Delinquents. In all of these movements Mrs. Wittpenn was nobly aided by the late Mrs. Emily Williamson, daughter-in-law of the late Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, of Elizabeth.

Mrs. Wittpenn is a member of the noted Castle Point (Hoboken) family and a sister of Col. Edwin A. Stevens (q. v.).

Her husband, Henry Otto Whittpenn (q. v.). was Mayor of Jersey City for some years and at the time of this writing is Naval Officer of the Port of New York.

Mrs. Wittpenn is at present President of the N. J. State Board of Children's Guardians, President Board of Managers of the Woman's Reformatory and Probation Officer of Hudson County.

WARREN WOOD—Paterson., (77 Ward Street.)—Rock Drill Manufacturer. Born near Watertown, N. Y., September 17th, 1861.

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Son of Morris and Margaret (O'Brian) Wood. Married at Paterson, N. J., June 17th, 1915, to Annie Douglass, daughter of Daniel Hill and Dolly (Coates) Hill.

Warren Wood is descended from old Colonial families. His forefathers were with Washington at Yorktown, when the British General, Cornwallis surrendered, while later descendants took an active part in the Civil War.

He was educated in the public schools of Hennepin and Chillicothe, Ill. His father and mother moving there over 50 years ago. Later moving to Chicago where he lived 13 years. From 1882 to 1886 he was a professional trick bicycle rider, appearing in the principal cities of the country.

In 1891 he began the manufacture of rock drills and mining machinery and is still conducting the business. In this line of work, he has risen to the top, and his machinery is recoguized by its extensive use, in all great projects, such as irrigation, tunnel building, reservoir construction. They were particularly used in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Wood is recognized in his home city as an active worker in public and civic affairs. During the war he was closely associated with all movements which tended to bring the war to a victorious close, serving on liberty loan committees, Red Cross campaign committees and others.

He is a member of Paterson Lodge No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Paterson Rotary Club; North Jersey Automobile Club; and the Lincoln Highway Association.

His business address is 30 Dale Avenue, Paterson.

EDWARD MOTT WOOLEY—Passaic, (71 Park Avenue.)—Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Milwaukee, Wis., on February 25th, 1867; son of James T. and Mary A. Woolley; married in 1898, to Anna Lazelle Thayer.

Children: Catherine, born 1904; Marion, born 1912.

Edward Mott Woolley is the author of many books and several hundred magazine articles. He was engaged in newspaper work on the Pacific coast and in Chicago for many years, and as a special writer for New York newspapers. As a newspaper reporter he laid the foundation for his magazine work, and since 1910 has been a special writer for the "Saturday Evening Post," "McClure's," "Colliers," "Everybody's," "American Magazine," "Scribner's," and other leading periodicals. In this work he has traveled widely, covering every state in the Union and European countries.

Since 1910 his home has been at Passaic. Mrs. Woolley is herself an author, having written half a dozen books for girls. She writes under the name of Lazelle Thayer Woolley.

Some of Mr. Woolley's books are "Roland of Altenburg," "The Junior Partner," "Addison Broadhurst," "The Winning Ten," the "Donald Kirk Series," "The Cub Reporter," and several historical romances. His work

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has ranged from romantic novels to detective stories and from school stories for children to business stories. More than fifty of his business stories have been published in the "Saturday Evening Post."

JAMES THOMAS WRIGHTSON—Newark, (25 Walnut St.)—Physician. Born at Bay Hundred, Md., March 14th, 1853, son of William Lowe and Mary E. (German) Wrightson, married at Newark, N. J., March 29th, 1881, to Minnie C. Lydecker, daughter of George E. and Olive Lydecker of Newark, N. J.

Children: William George, born March 23rd, 1882.

James Thomas Wrightson, is a descendant from an old Yorkshire family that came to America in the seventeenth century settling in Maryland with Lord Baltimore.

He was educated in the country school of his birthplace, and at the age of sixteen he entered Calvert College, at New Windsor, Md. This he attended until 1871, when he entered the University of Maryland from which he graduated in 1878.

After completing his education, he came to Newark, where he has been practicing medicine ever since. For thirty years he served on the medical staff of St. Michael's Hospital. From 1889 to 1892 he served as county physician of Essex county. From 1902 until 1915 he was a member of the Newark Board of Health, and during that time was very active in the management of the City Hospital. It was chiefly through his efforts that a new home for the nurses was erected, with the latest improvements, and he also promoted the idea of erecting a new pathological labratory and procuring a pathologist and bacteriologist of ability, thus placing it upon a scientific basis. He also secured the erection of an additional story to the wings of the hospital which was fitted out into four operating rooms.

He is now on the Board of Directors of the Morris Plains State Hospital and has been a consulting physician for the institution for a number of years, also visiting physician to the Newark Memorial Hospital and Newark Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Practitioner's club of Newark, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Essex County Medical Association which honored him in 1901 by naming him to the presidency.

His business address is 25 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.

GEORGE WURTS—Paterson, (149 Hamilton Ave.)—Editor. Born at Easton, Penn., on September 13th, 1829; son of John Jacob and Ann Barbara (Norris) Wurts; married at Newark, on June 15th, 1854, to Elizabeth Camp Ross, daughter of Edwin and Sarah Johnson (Moore) Ross.

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Children: William L. R., born May 5th, 1857; George H., born December 20th, 1868.

George Wurts, Dean of New Jersey Journalism by right of the longest continued service in editorial work, was Secretary of State of New Jersey from 1897 to 1902. His first newspaper employment was with the Newark "Daily Advertiser." While he was busy there as a reporter, John Y. Foster resigned his position as editor of the "Newark Mercury" to take up magazine work in New York City and Mr. Wurts succeeded to the editorship. Incidental to his editorial duties he was one of the New Jersey correspondents of the "New York Times" and the "New York Evening Post." When the Brooklyn "Daily Union" was started, in 1863, he was offered the associate editorship of that paper, and accepting, he served there until February 1, 1865. His resignation from that position was handed in that he might become Editor of the Paterson "Daily Press" in which he had purchased an interest. He has since been actively engaged in the service of that newspaper and is now associate editor of its consolidated successor, the Paterson "Press-Guardian."

Mr. Wurts was President of the New Jersey State Editorial Association in 1876, and has done some writing in prose and verse for among others the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," the "Continental Monthly," "Harpers Magazine" and "Scribner's." His editorial activities opened great political opportunities for him but though often solicited he declined all offers of nominations for elective offices. He served however as Secretary of the New Jersey State Senate during the legislative sessions of 1880-1881-1882, and Gov. Griggs appointed him Commissioner of Banking and Insurance in 1896 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Duryee. He served in that office when the term of Henry C. Kelsey, who had been Secretary of State for twenty-seven years, expired in April 1897. Gov. Griggs, appointed Mr. Wurts as Mr. Kelsey's successor. He served until 1902.

FARNHAM YARDLEY—West Orange, (Llewellyn Park)—Manufacturer. Born at Yonkers, N. Y., August 8, 1868. Son of Charles Burleigh and Margaret Tufts (Swan) Yardley (q. v.). Married at West Orange, N. J., April 2, 1907, to Harriet Mallett Jenkins, daughter of Alfred Blunt and Adelaide Francis (Mullett) Jenkins.

Children: Alfred Jenkins, October 25, 1911.

Farnham Yardley is a descendant of old Colonial families. One of his ancestors, William Biles, emigrated to America in 1679, settling at New Castle, Del. He was a signer of "Penn's Great Charter with the Indians," whereby William Penn bought from the natives the present site of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Yardley was educated at the Ashland School in East Orange, N. J., from which he graduated in 1885. He then entered Philips Academy, at Andover, Mass., from which he graduated the following year.

He became an insurance broker in New York City, and was one of the organizers of the present corporation of Kirkland & Yardley. In

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1911 he was elected vice-president of Jenkins Bros., and succeeded Mr. Jenkins as president on the death of Mr. Jenkins in 1916; also president Jenkins Bros., New York; President Jenkins Bros., Ltd., Montreal; and Vice-President Jenkins Rubber Co., Elizabeth, N. J. From 1894 to 1899 he was aide to the Commanding Officer, N. R. N. J., with rank of adjutant, and is now on the retired list.

Mr. Yardley has always taken an active part in public affairs. From 1902 to 1906 he was councilman of the city of East Orange, and was chairman of the Water Committee, and during his term of office the present water system was installed. He also was the creator of the Municipal Farm. In 1916 to 1917 he served one term as Mayor of the Town of West Orange, declining renomination.

He is the Governor-General of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, Secretary and member of the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, member of the Board of Trustees of the Orange Orphan Society, of the Board of Governors of the Orange Free Library and the Orange Public Bath; Chairman of the Defence Committee for West Orange, President of the West Orange Rifle Club, member of the Executive Committee of the Citizen's War Committee of the Oranges, one of the Trustees of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and was Federal Food Administrator for the Oranges, chairman of the First Liberty Loan Campaign and War Savings Committee for West Orange, and President of the American Supply & Machinery Manufacturers' Association.

He is a governor of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, member of the National Municipal League, New Jersey Historical Society, New England Society of the Oranges, Essex County Country Club, Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Union Club and Merchants Club of New York City, and Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

MARGARET TUFTS SWAN YARDLEY—East Orange, (401 William St.)—Club Woman. Born at Albany, N. Y., May 14, 1844, daughter of Samuel and Lucretia Green (Staniels) Swan; married at New York City, April 18, 1866, to Charles Burleigh Yardley, son of Joseph and Margarett (Taylor) Yardley.

Children: Lucretia Green, born Jan. 31st, 1867; Farnham, born Aug. 8, 1868; Margaret Eveleth, born June 27th, 1870; Samuel Swan, born Dec. 5th, 1873; Chas. B., born Jan. 6th, 1883.

Margaret Tufts Swan Yardley is a descendant of Colonial ancestry. Her parents were New Englanders who traced their lineage back to Revolutionary days.

She lived in Alabama, until thirteen years of age, being tutored by a governess. In 1862 the family moved to New York. She attended Miss Schenkberg's Boarding School and later Mrs. Cary's Boarding School at Philadelphia, where she remained until the Civil War broke out in 1862.

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Between that time and 1871 when she moved to New Jersey, nothing noteworthy is connected with her life. On her coming to Orange, however, she became interested in Women Club work, and joined one of the first clubs of its kind, the Sorosis (N. Y.) in 1871 and the Woman's Club of Orange in 1876. In 1894 she became president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and in 1912 became New Jersey State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the time of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892 celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, Mrs. Yardley was appointed one of the Lady Managers of the Exposition. It was her duty to collect the names and works of the Women Writers of New Jersey. She gathered the writings of about 400 women and compiled two volumes of those writings for newspapers, which she called "The Scrap Book of the Woman Writers of New Jersey." Copies of this book were sent to all the libraries of the state, and to many libraries outside of the state. The books collected are in the library of the State House at Trenton. From time to time, books are added to the Library of Women Writers.

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ADDENDA

Received too late for insertion in regular order in the body of the book.

MARY LOUISE ACKLEY—Vineland, (11 State Street).—Civic Worker. Born at Vineland, N. J., September 19th, 1886; daughter of Jphn A., and Autha V. (Smith) Ackley.

Mary Louise Ackley has long been active in settlement, educational and in up-life work of all kinds. She was a volunteer worker for two years in the University settlement house which is under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. of the U. of P. For four years she has been the County Superintendant of Elementary Sunday School work, and three years Vice President of the (primary) State Elementary Counsul, New Jersey State Sunday School Association. As an organizer Miss Ackley established the Wildwood Civic Club of Wildwood, N. J., in which she held the office of recording secretary for two years; the Child Welfare Association; she was corresponding secretary for two years of the Music Section of the W. C. C., of which she was chairman for one year; and vice-chairman for two; the Theta Mi Chi Corority, of Comb's Conservatory, of which she was President for one year. Among the other associations which have claimed the connection of Miss Ackley are the Mu Phi Epsilon National Sorority, in which she was historian for tyo years, and the Woman's Committee of the National Defense Society, Hannah Arnett Chapter, D. R.; Woman's Club of Vineland. She was also the chairman of the Vineland Three Minute Women, and at present is president of the Alumni Association of N. J. Summer School of Methods and served three years.

Miss Ackley is from old Revolutionary stock forebears, many of them having served as soldiers in th early wars of our country such as 1776 and 1812. Hr great, great uncle, Willian Smallwood held the rank of Major General in the Revolutionary War, and was Colonial Governor of Maryland. Also her great, great grandfathers, John Ackley and William Brown took part in the war and her great grandfather, John Brown, kept up the tradition of the family by serving the country in 1812. Her grandfather William Ackley and two uncles, Charles F. and William S., served in Civil War (1861-'65) and her brother, John A. Ackley, Jr., volunteered in the World War, July 14, 1917. In 1913, the father of Miss Ackley served a term in the Assembly and in 1914-'15-'16 represented Cumberland County in the State Senate.

Many of the clubs which have been previously mentioned still claim the membership of Miss Ackley.

DAVID H. AGANS—Farmer. Born at Pleasant Run, N. J., on Nov. 20, 1868,

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He was educated in the public schools of Redington Township until 1878, when at the age of ten he entered the Reading Academy at Flemington, where he completed his schooling.

Assmblyman Agans now is the owner of a 130 acre farm at Three Bridges and is an enthusiastic agriculturist.

Mr. Agans is prominent in all activities, public and civic in his locality. For three years, he served as a member of the Board of Education of Readington Township, and on the Board of Registry and elections four years.

He is a charter member of Riverside Grange and became its first master, serving eight years. In 1904 he was elected lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange, and after serving ten years, was re-elected in 1916, and still holds that office.

Assemblyman Agans is serving his second term in the Legislature. He was re-elected in the fall 1918 elections.

WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT—Woodbury.—Publisher. Born at Elmer, N. J., on Dec. 20, 1875, son of Louis W. Albright.

Mr. Albright was educated in the public schools of Camden, graduating from the Camden High School. At the age of sixteen he entered the newspaper profession, and for twelve years was on the reportorial staff of the Philadelphia Ledger. Since 1903 he has been associated with his father in the publishing and printing business in Woodbury.

For more than twenty years, Mr. Albright has been active in Gloucester county politics. For several years he was secretary and treasurer of the Republican County Committee, and is now secretary of the Republican State Committee. He was chosen secretary of the Senate in 1918 and 1919.

He was president of the Red Bank Battle Monument Commission which erected the handsome shaft on the Delaware for the State.

COLLINS B. ALLEN—Salem—Farmer. Born at Salem, N. J., on Aug. 9, 1866.

Senator Allen was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, also at a private school in Salem.

Senator Allen has been prominent in the public affairs of Salem County, and began public life in 1896, when he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Mannington Township, and the following year was appointed district clerk of the School Board. He still holds both positions. The same year he was also elected Township Clerk and held the office until he was elected to the Senate in 1914. From 1905 until 1908 he also served as Sheriff of Salem County.

At the fall of 1914 elections he was elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket over Smick, high Democrat with a plurality of 519 votes.

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When his term of office expired in 1917 he was re-elected to the office over David English, high Democrat with an increased plurality of 1,707 votes.

He is director of the Salem National Banking Company as well as a director of the South Jersey Farmer's Exchange. He is a member of the Salem Grange No. 172, for two years holding the office of master, and is also a member of Forest Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Phythias.

JOHN S. AMERMAN—Neshanic Station—Merchant and Assemblyman. Born at Neshanic, N. J., Jan. 9, 1862.

John S. Amerman was educated in the schools of Neshanic. He is serving his third term in the Legislature. At the fall elections, 1918, he was elected with a plurality of 312 votes over his opponent Maxwell, high Democrat. Assemblyman Amerman stands for clean politics, square dealing and efficient economy and is against government control of public or private business.

JOHN H. BACKES—Trenton.—Jurist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917) Born in Trenton, August 18, 1863; son of John and Mary Hannis Backes; married at Trenton, August 28, 1889, to Elizabeth Cherry Hattersley, daughter of Charles M., and Josephine Hattersley, of Trenton.

Children: Florence, Elizabeth and Eleanor.

John H. Backes is a Vice-Chancelor of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, and one of a family of six brothers, five of whom are lawyers.

Mr. Backes is of German parentage. As a boy, he attended a local parochial school, and at the age of thirteen entered the law office of Edward H. Murphy, Trenton, where he was office-boy and clerk. He served an apprenticeship until he was admitted to practice at the Bar as an attorney at the November term, 1884. He was licensed as a counselor at the February term, 1888. Shortly after he was admitted to the Bar, he opened an office at the corner of State and Warren Streets, Trenton, where he practiced his profession, until he was elevated to the bench. His practice was extensive and varied, he appearing in the law and equity courts of the State in many important litigations.

In politics, Vice-Chancellor Backes is a Democrat, but although for many years prominently identified with his party, never sought or held a political position.

In February, 1913, Chancellor Walker appointed Mr. Backes a Vice Chancellor for the term of seven years.

THEODORE JOHNSTON BADGLEY—Montclair, 196 Walnut St.)—Lawyer. Born at Hampton, East Tenn., Sept. 16, 1871;

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son of Alfred S. and Jennie E. (Simerley) Badgley; married at Holmesburgh, Pa., Jan. 22nd, 1908, to Emma E. Dutton, daughter of James B. and Melissa (Kramer) Dutton, of Montclair, N. J.

Theodore Johnson Badgley, although starting in early life a career of business, later took up the study of law and was admitted to New Jersey Bar as an Attorney during the November term of 1899, and as Counsellor-of-law at the November term of 1902.

Mr. Badgley is a descendant of the family which originally settled at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1737, and Jonathan Badgley who fought in the battle of Springfield, N. J., during the Revolution.

Although he has been a resident of New Jersey for more than thirty years, he has also dwelt in Laurel, Md., Bakersville, N. C., Hampton, East Tenn., and Newark, N. J.

First associated with his father Alfred S. Badgley, at Montclair, he later became a member of the law firm of Riker & Riker, at Newark. As a staunch Republican, Mr. Badgley was elected to the House of Assembly in 1917 and 1918 from Essex County.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Maryland and North Carolina and although at one time a student of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, he was not given the opportunity to complete a course in that instiution.

Mr. Badgley is not only a prominent club member but has also held many important offices in various societies. He is a Past Master of the Montclair Lodge, number 144, F. & A. M.; Past and Exaulted Ruler of the Montclair Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 891; member of New Jersey Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Valley of Jersey City; Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Newark, N. J., and Montclair chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Badgley's office is at 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

MOSES NELSON BAKER—Upper Montclair.—Editor, Engineer. Born at Enosburgh, Vt., on Jan. 26, 1864; son of Benjamin Nelson and Sarah Maretta (Wright) Baker; married at Burlington, Vt., on Aug. 22, 1889, to Ella S. Babbit, daughter of Asher Stevens and Emmeline (Jones) Babbit, of Keesville N. Y.

Children: Theta Helen, born in 1890; Will, born 1892 (deceased 1895); Frederick Wood, born 1894; Elizabeth, born 1896; Ruth, born 1902; Dorothea, born 1907.

Moses Nelson Baker was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League, 1911-'18; was a member of the Montclair Board of Health for twenty years, serving as its President from 1904 to 1915; was a member and Vice-President in 1915-'16 of the New Jersey Department of Health, and in 1904, served as President of the New Jersey Sanitary Association. He served as a member of the Montclair Township Committee in 1893-'94.

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Mr. Baker can trace his American lineage back for many generations. He was educated in the Enosburgh district school and at Craftsbury Academy and the University of Vermont, from which latter he received the Ph. B. degree in 1886 and the C. E. degree in 1899. After working on the Union Pacific Railway at Pocatello, Idaho, in 1886-'87 and being elected school trustee of Pocatello, he spent a short time in an architect's office in Fitchburg, Mass. In November, 1887, he became Associate Editor of "Engineering News," New York City, continuing in that position until and after consolidation as "Engineering News-Record" April 1, 1917. He was Director of the Engineering News Publishing Company prior to 1911 and of the Hill Publishing Company from 1911 until the formation of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company in 1917.

Mr. Baker edited "The Manual of American Water Works" of '88-'89'90, '91 and '97, and "The Municipal Year Book" of 1902, and is the author of "Sewage Purification in America," 1893; "Sewage Disposal in the United States" (joint author), 1894; "Sewerage and Sewage Purification," 1896; "Potable Water", 1899; Municipal Engineering and Sanitation" (jointly with Ella Babbit Baker), 1901; municipal engineering articles in the International Year Book, 1898 to date, and likewise in the International Encyclopedia and the American edition of Nelson's Encyclopedia; "British Sewage Works", 1905; "Notes on British Refuse Destructors", 1905, and of numerous articles and addresses on municipal engineering and sanitation and on public health.

ALFRED N. BARBER—Trenton.—Secretary Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Born at Lambertville, N. J., May 19, 1867.

From April 1880 till July 1884, Mr. Barber worked in the office of city clerk of Trenton. At the end of that time he entered the employ of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and served that concern until it became a part of the American Bridge Company. He then resigned to become contracting agent for the sales department of John A. Roebling's Sons Company.

Mr. Barber has always taken an active interest in public affairs. For three years, 1905, 1906 and 1907, he served as assemblyman from Mercer County, and during the last mentioned year was also the Republican leader. Soon after the creation of the Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1907, he was appointed secretary of that body which office he still occupies.

THOMAS BARBER—Phillipsburgh.—380 South Main St.—Physician. Born at Port Warren, N. J., on May 11th, 1868, son of Robert Kennedy and Mary Stroh Barber.

Thomas Barber is a lineal descendant of John Barber Esquire, who settled at what is now Lopatcong Township, prior to 1740, and is first mentioned as appearing before the Presbytery of New Brunswick making the

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first appeal for preaching in his neighborhood near the Musconnekunk in 1739. Senator Barber's ancestors were actively engaged in the Revolution. His great grandfather, son of John Barber, was for some time a revolutionary soldier. His great grandfather, Thomas Kennedy, a nephew of General William Maxwell, was a member of Kennedy's brigade of teams. His great grand father, Henry Stroh Sr., was wounded at the battle of Trenton. His great great grand father Mathias Shipman, was Lieutenant Colonel of Second Sussex Regiment. His great great grandfather, Jonas Hartzell, was a member of a committee of safety, who afterwards served as Sheriff, State Senator, Member of Assembly and Judge in Pennsylvania.

Senator Barber attended the Phillipsburgh High School from 1881 to 1883, and finished preparation for College at the Easton High School in 1885. Owing to ill health entrance in college was delayed till 1891, when he entered Lafayette, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1895, and Masters in 1898. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, from which he received Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. He located in Phillipsburg and has since practiced in conjunction with his brother Dr. Isaac Barber. He began his political career 1911 when he was a candidate for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket and won over his opponent Marvin A. Pierson, with plurality of 2152 votes. In 1914 he was re-elected with an increased plurality over Shoemaker, and again in 1917, over John C. Sharpe. He is a member of the Elks, Eagles, and Moose Lodges.

HUGH C. BARRETT—East Orange, (86 Washington St.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Newark, N. J., March 13th, 1886, son of Michael T. Barrett.

Hugh C. Barrett is the son of the late Michael T. Barrett who occupied a seat in the Assembly in 1887, and 1891-'93 was the first Democratic Senator from Essex County in twenty-five years.

Mr. Barrett attended St. Mary's Academy, Newark and later Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1908. Two years afterward he completed his studies at the New York University Law School.

After leaving school, he studied law with the firm of Lum, Tamblyn & Colyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1910. At this date he became associated with his father in the firm of M. T. & H. C. Barrett. This law concern still exists with the addition of a new name, Roy Anthony.

On Jan. 1, 1911, Mr. Barrett was elected Corporation Council of Harrison, N. J., and has occupied that position ever since. At present he is also council for the Newark Firemen's Relief Association, the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 4, and the U. S. Savings Bank, of Newark.

In 1918 he was elected for the first time to public office as Assemblyman, on the Democratic ticket. During the session of 1919, he was the Democratic leader.

WILLIAM GEORGE BESLER—Plainfield.—Railroad President. Born at Galesburgh, Ill., March 30th, 1864; son of John D. and

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Anna (Chopin) Besler, married on October 10, 1888, to Effie B. Lewis.

William G. Besler is President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He has risen to his station by progressing promotions from a train masters clerk. With a technical education acquired at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he entered the office of the train master of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Galesburg, in 1880, and was speedily advanced to Division Superintendent. In 1899 the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company tendered him the position of Superintendent of the road, and accepting, he became the General Superintendent in September, 1900. In March, 1902, he was made General Manager, and in December, 1902, Vice President as well as General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was elected President of the company, on May 1st, 1914.

Mr. Besler is a member of the Railroad, Engineers and Technology Clubs of New York and a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City.

CHARLES MILLER BIDDLE—Riverton.—Merchant. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3rd, 1844; son of Robert and Anna (Miller) Biddle married at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19th, 1868, to Hannah McIlvain, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain.

Children: Anna, Nov. 24th, 1869; Martha McIlvain, March 28th, 1871; Helen Elsie, May 16th, 1875; Hannah McIlvain and Charles Miller, twins, Aug. 14th, 1878, and Robert 2nd, born Feb. 19th, 1880 (deceased 1919).

At about eighteen years of age, Charles Miller Biddle entered the hardware business in the store of R. & W. C. Biddle & Company, in September 1861; this business having been established by his father, Robert Biddle and his uncle, William C. Biddle, in 1837. After four years of faithful service he was taken into the firm before he was yet of age. After the building was burned in 1866, the firm purchased property on Commerce St., Phila., Pa., and changed the name of the concern to Biddle Hardware Co. Several years later after the senior members of the firm, his father and uncle retired, Charles Miller Biddle bought out the remaining members and became sole proprietor of the business. On January 1st, 1914, he bought out the corporation of Supplee Hardware Company and established the Supplee-Biddle Hardware Company, of which concern he is now President, and his son, Charles Miller, is serving as Vice President. This makes the third generation of the family now in the business which is in its eighty-first year, and is considered one of the largest hardware jobbers in the East.

Always a Republican, Mr. Biddle in 1912 was Alternate Delegate-at-large for New Jersey on the Republican ticket. Several years ago he was defeated by one vote for Mayor of Riverton. Governor Edge appointed him in the year 1917 a member of the Auxiliary Committee of

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the Department of Conservation and Development of the State of New Jersey.

He is a direct descendant of William Biddle, the original emigrant who came to New Jersey from London, about 1681, and who had been a member of the Society of Friends before 1660.

Having purchased, in the year 1678, lands in New Jersey, this ancestor embarked for that Province about the year 1671, and upon his arrival, settled at the place now known as Kinkora, between Burlington and Bordentown, N. J., to which he gave the name of Mount Hope.

The great grandfather of the present Mr. Biddle was active in the Revolutionary War. On March 13, 1877, he was appointed president of the Board of War and Navy of the Supreme Executive Council under the new Constitution.

At the present time he is president of the Riverton Iron Pier Company, president of the Riverton and Palmyra Water Company as well as being director in the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, the Logan Trust Company, Philadelphia, and treasurer of Swarthmore College, of Pennsylvania, and Trustee for several large estates.

Mr. Biddle's club memberships are the Union League of Philadelphia, Riverton Yacht Club, of which he has been vice-Commodore for fourteen years, and of the Riverton Country Club.

JAMES H. BIRCH, Jr.—Burlington. —Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Burlington, on June 17, 1872; son of James H. (Sr.) and Hannah (Conrow) Birch.

James H. Birch became actively interested in the carriage manufacturing business at his father's plant in Burlington, soon after he had completed his education; and visited nearly all parts of the world in promoting the extension and expansion of the business.

Mr. Birch in his extensive travels observed that every locality had its special vehicle suited to the peculiarities of the country and other conditions, and became satisfied they were so wedded to their own fashions that they would be slow to accept the probably better fashions prevalent here. And it came to him that the business of providing each with its own kind, could be easily extended over the world. It is due to these observations of his and the energy with which he has acted on them, that the Birch name is now in the traffic of every country on the globe where people use vehicles of any kind; even Jinrikishas are made and shipped from their factory.

Mr. Birch was one of the pioneers in introducing American manufactured products on 'round the world trips. Mr. Birch's chief diversion is the publication of "The Log" of the Circumnavigators Club, embracing in its membership those who have been round the globe once or oftener. Among its distinguished globe-trotting member-readers are Ex-President Wm. Taft, Ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan, Poultney Bigelow, Brigadier Gen. Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K. C. N. G., John Henry Mears, play manager, who holds the world record for encircling the globe, Ex-Governor J. Krank-

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lin Fort of this state, and W. N. Macmillen of Nairobi, British East Africa, who entertained Ex-President Roosevelt on his hunting trip to the Dark Continent.

Mr. Birch is one of the three who launched the Circumnavigators Club. He is the first Keeper of the Records, then became Scribe, is one of the first Governors and has just been elected Governor for three years by the Board of Governors.

Mr. Birch is a director in the Mechanics National Bank of Burlington, the Burlington City Loan & Trust Co., and the Robert Morris Trust Co., of Philadelphia and a member of the Board of Managers of the Burlington Savings Institution. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club.

THOMAS HENDERSON BIRCH—Burlington.—Diplomat and Manufacturer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Burlington, September 5, 1875; son of James H. (Sr.) and Hannah M. (Conrow) Birch; married at Philadelphia, to Helen L., daughter of Dr. Thomas and Helen Barr.

Thomas Henderson Birch is connected with the diplomatic service of the United States through appointment, by President Woodrow Wilson as U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Portugal; and had previously risen to wide recognition among the manufacturers of New Jersey. He was educated at private schools and business colleges, and soon went into the manufacture of carriages.

The business was established at Burlington by Ambassador Birch's father in 1862; and, until about twenty years ago, had continued its operations wholly to the home trade. Its expansion was first promoted by an order from the Boston Fruit Company, now the United Fruit Company, for carts to be taken back to the West Indies on their empty banana steamers running out of Philadelphia. This trade grew into a fixture; and upon a visit made to Jamaica by one of the sons it was seen that the United States had great advantages for competing with vehicle makers in almost every country.

Through the push and energy of the father and sons, the exports of the establishment reach every known country on the face of the globe. It even sends Jinrikishas to the cities in Japan, India, Madagascar, and South Africa. The first carriage sent to Abyssinia had the Birch nameplate and was brought by King Menilek. The Boers and Britains alike used Birch wagons in the Transvaal war as did the Japanese and Russians in Manchuria, and the Americans and Spaniards in Cuba. The Birch export catalogue lists hundreds of peculiar vehicles built after the fashions of those used in the countries for which they are sent. The catalogue itself is printed in three languages and its business statements are carried in fourteen languages, including the Chinese, Arabic and Hindustani.

Thomas H. Birch early interested himself in the State Militia, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He made the acquaintance of Woodrow Wil-

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son after Dr. Wilson had become Governor of New Jersey, and the relations between them, personal as well as political, became very close. Governor Wilson made Col. Birch one of his personal Aids; and, after he had become President, he tendered to Col. Birch the position of United States Minister to Portugal. The diplomatic distinction was one that was not unagreeable to Colonel Birch and he accepted. The United States Senate, upon receiving the name in September, 1913, promptly confirmed the nomination. Col. Birch is now located at the American Legation in Lisbon, Portugal.

CHARLES CLARKE BLACK—Jersey City, 15 Exchange Place —Jurist. Born in Mt. Holly, July 29, 1858; son of John and Mary Anna (Clarke) Black; married at Flushing, N. Y., February 12, 1890, to Alice Greenleaf Hazen, daughter of Melzar F. and Emma C. Hazen, of Flushing, Long Island. (Mrs. Black died March 21st, 1915.)

Charles C. Black is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. His birthplace was on a Burlington County farm. He was prepared for college and later graduated from Princeton College (class of '78). He studied law at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor three years later and practiced law in Jersey City.

At the time when Mr. Black began the practise, the inequality between the taxation of individual property and of the railroad holdings was a topic of large interest in Jersey City; and he gave particular attention to the problems incidental to the situation there. His view was that the railroads had so arranged legislation, and were so influencing the taxing authorities, as to escape a large share of the public burden they ought to bear; and he, became quite conspicuous in the local and state agitation for equal taxation. The first immediate official result of his interest in the matter was his appointment in 1891 to the State Tax Board, and he served on that board till 1908. He was appointed by Gov. Griggs and by Gov. Murphy on the Equal Tax Commissions of 1896 and 1904.

Mr. Black's work for equal taxes led to his nomination on an "equal tax" platform for the governorship by the democratic State Convention of 1904. In that contest he was opposed by Edward C. Stokes and defeated. Governor Stokes subsequently nominated him as a member of the new Board for the Equalization of Taxation; and, the Senate confirming him, he served on that board till Governor Fort in January of 1908 appointed him a Circuit Court Judge. While he was serving on that bench a vacancy was created in the Supreme Court, by the death of Justice Voorhees; and Governor Fielder named Judge Black to fill out Justice Voorhee's unexpired term. He was appointed in 1915 for the full term by Governor Fielder. His circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem.

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Justice Black has published "Proofs and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation" and "Law and Practice of Accident Cases."

WILLIAM HARTWELL BLACKWELL—Titusville.—Fruit-grower and Assemblyman. Born at Washington's Crossing, N. J., on July 22, 1882; son of Charles E. and Sarah E. (Hartwell) Blackwell; married at Titusville, N. J., Sept. 6, 1905, to Bertha Allen, daughter of S. Judson and Elizabeth (Bergen) Allen.

Children: Warren Allen, May 13th, 1910.

William H. Blackwell traces his descent back to Stephen Blackwell and Ely Moore, who were soldiers of the Revolution.

He attended the public schools of Hopewell Township and later the State Model School, graduating in 1901.

Mr. Blackwell ranks as one of the largest producers of Bartlett pears in the state of New Jersey. In recognition of his activities in the agricultural line, he was three times elected president of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture. What at the head of that body he succeeded in bringing about its re-organization and placing it in closer touch with the State Board of Agriculture and the Office of Farm Demonstration.

In November, 1918, he was elected to the State Legislature from Mercer County, this being the first political office he has ever held.

He is a member of the following clubs and organizations; New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, F. and A. M.; Mercer County Board of Agriculture, Titusville Grange No. 163, Mercer County Pamona Grange, No. 8; New Jersey State Grange, and is president of the Pleasant Valley Vigilant Society.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR—Elwood.—Farmer and Mechanical Engineer. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882.

William A. Blair was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. He has taken a keen interest in the public affairs of Atlantic County, and from 1916 to 1917 was a member of the Atlantic County Board of Chosen Freeholders. At the fall elections in 1917 he was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket and at the 1918 elections was re-elected to office over Meyers, high Democrat with a prurality of 4,129 votes.

GEORGE E. BLAKESLEE—Jersey City.—Highway Board. Born at Bridgeport, Conn., March 23rd, 1873.

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George E. Blakeslee received his education at Bridgeport, Conn. For the past twenty-four years he has been a resident of Jersey City. At present he is engaged in the automobile business of that city.

Mr. Blakeslee has also taken an active part in public affairs. He was instrumental in having the Egan Road Law introduced in the Senate, and was considerably influential in having it adopted by the public with more than 89,000 majority of votes.

In recognition of his ability, on March 24, 1917, he was appointed a member of the Highway Board by Governor Edge for a four year term.

CHARLES A. BLOOMFIELD—Metuchen.—Manufacturer. Born in New York City February 25th, 1849.

Charles A. Bloomfield received most of his early education in a private academy in Summit and the College of the City of New York, and after graduation entered the law office of his father, who was connected with the firm of McElrath, Bloomfield and ex-Judge Daly.

The parent was one of the distinguished lawyers of his day, and it is a matter of record that not a single case he ever tried as a trial lawyer was reversed by high courts.

Having little taste for law, Charles Bloomfield, however, forty years ago took up the mercantile life entering the clay business near Metuchen and organizing the Bloomfield Clay Company which has mines on the Raritan Ridge. In 1912 and 1913 he became the president of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, and at one time was also the head of the New Jersey Clay Workers Association and originator of the Department of Ceramics in the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick, N. J.

His ancestry is traced back to the early settlers of this country, the original family having landed at Newburyport, Mass., in 1632 and settled in New Jersey in 1639. Mr. Bloomfield is now residing on the land that came to his forebears from the Indians. One of his ancestors, General Joseph Bloomfield, was governor of New Jersey and Grand Master of the Masonic lodges of New Jersey in 1799 and 1800. The town of Bloomfield, N. J., was named in commemoration of one of the family who was a deeply religious man and assisted in the erection of the old Bloomfield Church.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons he presented to it a commission made out to General Bloomfield, an ancestor, who distinguished himself in 1793.

Mr. Bloomfield, while not a politician in the general sense of the term, at the same time has always taken a great interest in political affairs, at one time being suggested as Republican candidate for the Governorship of New Jersey, recently his name was put forward as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District.

Mr. Bloomfield's club memberships are chiefly in Masonic Order and are, Belleville Lodge, no. 1108; Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 135, at Metuchen, of which he was past master; the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, New York;

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Temple Commandry No. 18, Knights Templar, New Brunswick, N. J., 32nd degree Scottish Rites, Valley of N. J., and of Salaam Temple, A. A. O. M. S., at Newark, and the Masonic Veterans of the Grand Lodge, of which he was a short time ago elected president.

JAMES BOWEN—Jersey City, (225 Clinton Ave.)—Assemblyman. Born at Towanda, Pa., on Aug. 1, 1883.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Towanda, Pa. He came to Jersey City where he engaged in a building and general contracting business.

In the fall election of 1918, he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket.

JULIUS BRANDES—Paterson, (519 Marshall St.)—Manufacturer. Born in Hanover, Germany, 1851.

Julius Brandes, president of the silk ribbon manufacturing company, of Paterson, which bears his name has been engaged in the textile industry from early manhood.

After obtaining his education in Hanover, Ga., he entered the silk dyeing business of his father with whom he laid the foundation of his present day success. This early training was supplemented by several years service with the big chemical works of Bremen, Germany. When Mr. Brandes arrived in this country in 1868, it was natural that he should turn to the silk industry, and he accepted employment in the various leading mills of Paterson in various capacities, enlarging his already comprehensive experience.

After about ten years residence in America, he became manager of the William Wicke & Company, where after proving his ability by developing the business, he was admitted to partnership in the firm. In the course of a few years, facts show, that Mr. Brandes increased the output of the mill from 5,000 to 200,000 yards of ribbon a day.

Althought the William Wicke & Company continued to prosper, in 1898 Mr. Brandes decided to retire from that concern and erect a ribbon producing plant of his own. Thus the Julius Brandes mill came into existence, and at the present date is capable of producing any variety of ribbon known.

Some few years ago, the efforts of Mr. Brandes and the concern was culminated in the establishment of an additional plant at College Point, L. I., which has an output of 50,000 yards a day of narrow ribbon.

Several other important commercial enterprises attracted the attention of Mr. Brandes, later and he now holds the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Hawley Silk Company, of Hawley, Pa. He is also treasurer of the Orion Textile Co. of South Allentown, Pa., treasurer of

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Machenback Importing Company of New York, Treasurer of the Maywood Silk Co., of Paterson, N. J., and a directory in the United States Trust Company of Paterson.

The unique feature of the mills established by Mr. Brandes, is that they not only manufacture their own product but dye them as well.

Among the numerous organizations of a fraternal and social character which Mr. Brandes is a member are the Mozart Singing Society, the New Jersey Automobile Club, and the Beethoven Lodge, No. 154, F. and A. M., of which he was worshipful master for several years, the Ancient Arabic Order the Hamilton Club of Paterson, New Jersey, and the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Brandes' business address is 508 Marshall Street, Paterson, N. J.

THOMAS BROWN—Perth Amboy, (123 Water St.).—Lawyer. Born in England, on Dec. 3rd, 1877.

Thomas Brown was born in England, of American parents, while they were traveling through that country. They returned to America and since he was one year old, Mr. Brown has been a continuous resident in the County of Middlesex. He attended the Public Schools of Perth Amboy. His studies in law were completed in the New York Law School in 1905, when he graduated with the degree of LL. B.

In 1907, he was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar, as an attorney, and three years later as counselor.

In 1918 he was elected as New Jersey State Senator on the Republican ticket.

NEWTON ALBERT KENDALL BUGBEE—Trenton, (231 W. State St.)—State Comptroller. Born at Minneapolis, Minn., April 21st, 1876, son of Alvin Newton and Lucy (Kendall) Bugbee, married at Trenton, N. J., on Oct. 9th, 1900, to Florence Hancock Toms, daughter of Charles and Solina Toms.

Children: Jesse Albert, born Nov. 26, 1902; Catherine Hancock, born March 23, 1906; Chas. Kendall, born Aug. 21, 1913.

When twelve years old, Newton Albert Kendall Bugbee, removed with his parents from the city of his birth, to Templeton, Mass., where he completed his education in the public schools.

In Aug. 1894, at eighteen, he began his business career at the Edge Moor Bridge Works, Wilmington, Del. After about two years service with that concern, he came to Trenton and entered the employ of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. On Jan. 1, 1904, he resigned to start in business for himself.

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At present he is secretary and treasurer of the Newton A. K. Bugbee Company, Inc., structural iron work contractors of Trenton. He is also director of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Bugbee has been active in public affairs. In Sept. 1913, he was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee and three years later re-elected to the same office. In the Republican victory in New Jersey during 1916 and 1917 he is credited with having wielded much influence. In a joint meeting of the Legislature, January 30, 1917, he was elected state comptroller for a term of three years, in succession to Edward I. Edwards.

His club memberships are Union Club, Newark, Carteret Club, Trenton Club, Trenton Country Club and Lotos Club of Trenton.

Mr. Bugbee's business address is 206 E. Hanover Street, Trenton.

WILLIAM GEORGE BUMSTED—Jersey City, (48 Glenwood Ave.)—Lawyer, Born in Jersey City, December 23, 1855; son of William H. and Mary (Arbuckle) Bumstead; married in 1885 to Minnie G. Gale, daughter of Diedrich and Julia Gale of New York City.

William G. Bumsted, while a lawyer professionally, is more largely interested in real estate operations and in corporation directorates. Of English ancestry, his fore-bears have been people of importance in the Hudson section of the state for generations. His father, Wm. H. Bumsted, was for many years an important factor in the republican politics of the county.

Mr. Bumsted received his early education in the public schools of Jersey City and in Hasbrouck Institute. Entering Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., he graduated from there in 1875 with the intention of going to Yale University. But the death of his father in 1874 had left the care of a large estate upon his mother's hands, and he abandoned a further collegiate career to assist her in looking after it.

Mr. Bumsted read law in the office of William Brinkerhoff, afterwards State Senator from Hudson county, and was admitted to practice in 1879. Shortly afterwards he associated himself in business with Hamilton Wallis, a son of the President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, and with William D. Edwards afterwards State Senator from Hudson County, under the firm name of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted. The firm devoted itself largely to a real estate office practice, and was dissolved upon the death of Mr. Wallis and the expression by Mr. Edwards of a desire to take a larger part in litigated practice.

The real estate patronage of the firm fell largely to Mr. Bumsted after the dissolution and he acquired special recognition for capacity as an adviser in that line of enterprise.

Gradually Mr. Bumsted drifted into the line himself and became largely interested in plans for the upbuild of the city. Incidental to his real estate operations he was brought into such close relations with the financial institutions of the locality that he eventually became a Director of many of

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them. His rule of accepting a directorship in the directorate of no company to whose affairs he cannot give close person attention is a healthy variation from the rule of the "know-nothing," "I didn't-do-it," " 'T wasn't-me," directors of some companies that have from time to time been charged with short-comings. He is one of the charter members of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company and one of its original Directors. He has large investments on the Hackensack water front, in the faith of eventual dock improvements there; and for sometime was a promoter of building and loan associations. Upon the death of Frank H. Earle he succeeded to the Presidency of the Raritan Railroad Company which runs through the rich clay district of Middlesex County from Perth Amboy to New Brunswick, and is a part owner of that Company.

Mr. Bumsted is a republican without political ambitions; and a Director of Christ (Episcopal) Hospital, of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, of the Provident Institution for Savings, of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company and of the Pavonia Trust Company, all of Jersey City.

WALTER J. BUZBY—Atlantic City.—Hotel owner. Born at Masonville, Burlington county, N. J., Oct., 12, 1865.

Walter J. Buzby spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Burlington County. At the age of twenty, in 1885, he entered the employ of Mitchell, Fletcher & Company, fancy grocers, of Philadelphia, and remained with this concern for fifteen years. During this time he rose from a position as the lowest salaried clerk in the store to one of the junior memberships in the firm.

After severing his connections with the grocery business, Mr. Buzby purchased Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, from Joseph H. Borton, and enlisted as an associate the services of a well known Philadelphia architect. Since 1900, he has continued to operate the hotel on an open-all-year basis. Mr. Buzby, since his residence in Atlantic City, has interested himself in the public affairs of that place, having been twice elected a member of the City Council. At present he is a director in two banks.

In 1915, he was appointed a member of the Board of Conservation and Development by Governor Fielder for a term of two years, and on March 24, 1917, a member of the State Highway Commission for a three year term, by Governor Edge.

ERNEST CADGENE—Paterson, (669 14th Ave.)—Chemist and Inventor. Born in Lyons, France, March 31st, 1879; son of Jacques and Lucis Cote Cadgene; married at Cormaranche, on July 28th, 1909, to Mary Pervilhac, daughter of Henry Pervilhac and Bertha (Preaud) Pervilhac.

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Children: James, born March 2, 1911; Henry, born June 22, 1913; George, born Feb., 15, 1919.

Dr. Ernest Cadgène, president of the Lyons Piece Dye Works of Paterson, comes from French stock.

Dr. Cadgène received most of his early education in Switzerland where he studied at the Polytechnikum at Zurich, from which institution he received his diploma as a chemist. He later obtained the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Zurich.

After completing his education, he entered the dye trade under the direction of his father. During this period, Dr. Cadgene received a thorough training in the dyeing business, and also gained valuable experience in the finishing and printing of silks.

Before coming to the United States in 1904, Dr. Cadgène was an expert on the subject of dyes and manufacture. He had made a thorough study of this chiefly in Switzerland.

Upon locating in this country, Dr. Cadgène became connected with a large dyeing concern of Paterson, and remained in this employ until 1907. At the end of this time, he began business for himself.

As show by statistics, the Lyons Piece Dye Works is now one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States and in fact is ranked as one of the three largest.

Dr. Cadgène is also the president of the Lyons Ignition Company, manufacturers of a French Spark plug, and the Lyons Velvet Company, both of which he organized. He is also head of the Lacharnay Carburetor Company of Paterson, which manufacturers a carburetor which has great success in Europe.

His club memberships are: the Hamilton Club, Paterson; Automobile Club of America; Arcola Country Club, and he has also taken an active interest in civic and commercial movements.

Dr. Cadgène's business address is, Lyons Piece Dye Works, Fifth Avenue, and Boulevard, Paterson, N. J.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL—Newark, 125 Heller Pky.).—Manufacturer. Born at Belleville, N. J., April 4th, 1860; son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Campbell; married at Newark, N. J., May 30th, 1885, to Mary E. Widmer, daughter of Jacob Widmer, of Newark, N. J.

Children: Alvin Allen, Feb. 9, 1887; Ruth, March 5th, 1890; Leggett Charles, June 15, 1892; Eleanor Wilson, March 18, 1895; Mary Evelyn, July 14, 1897.

The grandfather of Mr. Campbell was court musician at Sterling Castle, Scotland, and was one of the first land masters to come to America.

As a life-long resident of New Jersey, he was educated in the public schools of Belleville, and soon after graduation began to build the frame work of his future success in the mercantile business, by seeking

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employment in Newark. Until 1905, he was employed by the De Witt Wire Cloth Co., and Eastwood Wire Works, but at the end of that time, with his two sons, organized the American Wire Cloth Company at Newark, N. J., out of which grew the better equipped and larger Newark Wire Cloth Company which to-day is one of the few, outside of Germany, manufacturing the finer grades of material.

Although undoubtedly most of Mr. Campbell's activities have been confined to the mercantile field, he has also interested himself to a considerable extent in civic affairs. In 1895 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Belleville, N. J., and during the past several years, as a resident of Newark, N. J., Mayor Gillen of that city has appointed him chairman of most of the large civic committees, although there is a radical difference of politics between the two men. At the present time Mr. Campbell is the director of the Newark Board of Trade.

His club memberships are Hardware Club, N. Y., Downtown Club, Newark, N. J., Executive Chairman Boy's Community Work (Y. M. C. A.), chairman League of Churches, N. J., member Anti-Saloon League, N. J., Grand Council Royal Arcanum, elder Belleville Dutch Reformed Church.

Mr. Campbell's business address is 224 Verona Avenue, Newark, N. J.

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL—Hackensack.—Jurist. Born in Bergen County, N. J., Nov. 28th, 1872, son of Abraham D. Campbell.

At an early age, Mr. Campbell began reading law with his father, the late Abraham D. Campbell, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1894, was admitted to the New Jersey Bar. He almost immediately became a partner of A. D. & L. A. Campbell, which remained until his father's death in Oct., 1896.

In addition to representing a number of other municipalities in Bergen County he served as counsel to Hackensack for twelve years in succession, and also as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County for six years.

On January 6th, 1914, he was made a Judge in Circuit Court by Acting Governor Taylor, on an ad interim appointment, and when on January 20th, Governor Fielder sent his name to the Senate for a full term, which will expire in 1921, he was confirmed.

Judge Campbell's circuit is composed of the counties of Hudson and Bergen.

ROBERT CAREY—Jersey City, (75 Montgomery St.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born on Sept. 16th, 1872; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dillaway) Carey; married in 1889 to Cora, daughter of William Gurney of Jersey City.

Children: Robert, Anna.

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While Robert Carey was from 1908 to 1913 the Presiding Judge of the County Courts in Hudson, he is more widely known because of his activities in promoting the establishment of the system of Commission Rule in the municipalities of the state, and has been heard upon the platforms in every city in which the new system of City Rule has been agitated. His participation in the Progressive movement in the Republican party is another feature of his career that has contributed to his prominence.

Judge Carey is a graduate of grammar school No. 20 and the High School in Jersey City, and took a course in law at the New York Law School while enrolled as a student in the offices of Hudspeth & Puster in Jersey City. Soon after his admission he became a member of the firm; and the connection, after Mr. Puster's death, with Judge Hudspeth continued till he was appointed to the Judgeship by Governor Fort. By Governor Fort's appointment he has also served on the State Board of Taxation. Prior to that he served six years as Corporation Attorney of Jersey City. Judge Carey's father was a lawyer practicing in New York and Jersey City and some years ago a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly.

Judge Carey is a member of numerous clubs, is identified with the several charity organizations in Hudson County and is a Trusteee of the Home of the Homeless, Christ Hospital and The State Home for Boys. He was the author of the New Jersey Juvenile Court Act under which the Courts of Essex and Hudson County are operating.

HARRIET FRANCES CARPENTER—Millington.—Educator and Author. Born at Lyons, Iowa, on June 6th, 1875, daughter of Abraham and Mary Carpenter.

Harriet Frances Carpenter, is of an old colonial Pennsylvania family; and the eighth lineal grand daughter of Madam Feree, the French Hugeonot colonizer of Lancaster county, from whom the late Admiral Schley claimed descent. Her ancestors were loyal patriots and Revolutionary heroes, dwelling for several generations in the big stone mansion "Carpenter Hall" on the lands deeded to them by William Penn. The place was sold when the grandfather moved west. Later Miss Carpenter's father owned large wheat ranges at Fargo and at Island Lake, North Dakota; and, being a delicate child, she was taken there to romp over the prairies and to ride the bronchos brought, unbroken, from Montana. It was here that the love for nature, that has colored her life, first developed.

After careful tutoring, Miss Carpenter went to Chicago to finish her education and was graduated from the Chicago Kindergarten College, toward the end of the nineteenth century, with the highest honors of her class. The same year she became Superintendent of the Cincinnati Free Kintergarten Training School and Supervisor of its thirty kindergartens. She was a charter member of the Cincinnati Woman's Club; and to members of the Educational Department gave her first course of lectures on Children's Literature and on the interpretation of music drama for which her several trips to Beyreuth had fitted her.

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After a few years, she resigned to seek rest and to continue the study of interpretive art, coming to New York for the purpose. But Newark was in need of an enthusiastic leader for the kindergartens then newly put into the public school system there, and she was persuaded to take charge of this work in the city normal school now the New Jersey State Normal School. The general courses in story telling which Miss Carpenter conducts there led to the publication of her two volumes, entitled, "Mother Play in Story", and several children's dramas and other child literature so much in use in modern school life.

Miss Carpenter is opposed to the idea of taxation without representation, and on principle an advocate of Equal Suffrage. In 1912, to help the cause, she sued the state for the right to vote as a property holder. Her insistment was that the right once exercised by the women of New Jersey had been taken away illegally. The Supreme Court of the State did not agree with her.

Miss Carpenter lives in her country home on the Long Hill Road, at Millington.

CHARLES B. CASALE—Newark—Assemblyman. Born at New York City, January 9, 1867.

Mr. Casale received his principal early education in the public schools of New York, from which he graduated while yet a young man, his family removed to Newark.

On January 1, 1895, he was appointed Excise License Inspector and he occupied that office until December 31, 1902. Afterward, he was appointed under sheriff jurisdiction, and served for twelve years.

In 1918 Mr. Casale was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket.

BEN. E. CHAPIN—Newark, 204 N. 6th St.).—Editor and Publisher. Born in Gt. Barrington, Mass., March 12th, 1867; son of Norman C. and Sarah J. (Blodgett) Chapin; married at Newark, N. J., March 12th, 1895, to Tillie S. Schermerhorn, daughter of Harry and Mary (Van Ness) Schermerhorn, of Newark, N. J.

Ben. E. Chapin traces his ancestry back to Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was one of the founders of Springfield, Mass., and also Amos Chapin, who was one of the Minute Men in the Revolution, and a Corporal of Col. John Ashley's Massachusetts Regiment.

Most of Mr. Chapin's early education was obtained in Great Barrington, Mass., when he was graduated from the High School, and from which town he moved to Newark more than thirty-five years ago.

He commenced in business life as a messenger in the station of the Housatanic railroad in Great Barrington, and at the age of seventeen accepted a position as a timekeeper in the repair shops of the Lackawanna

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railroad at Kingsland, N. J. From here he was transferred to the office of Superintendant Andrew Reasoner at Hoboken, and served there in a confidential capacity until 1899. At the end of this time he resigned to devote himself to publication work, having in 1891 established the "Railroad Employee."

As a Republican in politics, Mr. Chapin, in the national campaigns of 1908-'12 and 1916 was in charge of the railroad labor bureau of the Republican National Committee. He has never held elective office but in the congressional campaign of 1918 was mentioned for the Republican Congressional nomination in the eighth New Jersey District, but declined on the grounds that if he were made a candidate it would necessitate his severance with war work he was engaged in.

It was in July 1917 that he was appointed State Director of the New Jersey Division of Four Minute Men, and this position he retained until the national organization was mustered out of service in Jan. 14th, 1919, with 110 local and county chairmen and 926 speakers. At present, however, he is the head of the Minute Men of New Jersey, which organization has succeeded the former organization.

Mr. Chapin is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Northern Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M., and several other organizations.

His business address is 494 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN—Englewood, (Linden Ave.)—Ornithologist. Born in Englewood, June 12, 1864; son of Lebbeus and Mary Augusta (Parkhurst) Chapman; married at New York on February 24, 1898, to Fannie Miller Embury, daughter of Alfred S. and Lucy W. Bates, of Scarsdale, N. Y.

Children: Frank M., born March 19, 1900.

Frank M. Chapman is the Curator of Ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History, and the author of a number of works on bird life and habits that are regarded as authoritative. He was a founder and is still a Director of the National Association of Audubon Societies that have done so much for bird culture and for the protection of bird life in the United States. The Audubon Society of New Jersey has been more than once called upon, by the menace of hurtful legislation, to prevent the destruction of birds.

Mr. Chapman's education was acquired at the Englewood Academy and at Brown University where he graduated with Sc. D. degree in 1913. He had already, in 1887, become the Curator at the Museum of Natural History in New York. In 1917 he returned from an extended professional trip through South America. He is the editor and founder of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America"; "Bird Life"; "Bird Studies with a Camera"; "Warblers of North America"; "Color Key to North American Birds"; "Value of Birds to the State"; "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist" and "Travels of Birds."

Mr. Chapman is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists Union (President, 1911 to '13); member of the Linnaean Society (President, 1897);

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Honorary member of the New York Zoological Society; Vice-President of the Explorer's Club; a member of the British Ornithologists Union, etc.; and is connected with the Englewood Country Club, Century Association, Society of Colonial Wars and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. CHEW—Salem.—President State Department of Health. Born at Camden, N. J., Sept. 18, 1871.

William H. Chew received his education in the private schools of Camden, which he attended and later the Rugby Academy of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated.

At the age of nineteen, in 1890, he entered business with his father who was engaged in the publication of the West Jersey Press. Ever since this date the son continued in the printing and publishing business, being head at the present date of the Sinnickson Chew & Sons Co., of Camden, and the Standard & Jerseyman Company of Salem.

In 1908, he became connected with the New Jersey National Guard, first serving as a captain and paymaster of the Third Infantry, and later as assistant paymaster general.

He was chosen as the first secretary of the New Jersey Forest Park Reservation Committee, and in 1907, he was appointed a member of the State Sewerage Commission. When the body in 1908 was merged with the State Board of Health he was appointed to the Board by Gov. Fort. He served until July 1, 1915, filling the office of vice president during the last two years of his term.

When the present Department of Health was created he was appointed as a member by Governor Fielder and when the Board was fully organized he was elected president of it. In 1916 he received his appointment to a full term, which will end on July 1, 1920.

For many years, Mr. Chew has taken an active interest in all varieties of public health work, and is a member of a number of societies.

PERCIVAL CHRYSTIE—High Bridge.—Steel manufacturer. Born, at "Solitude" High Bridge, N. J., May 31st, 1868; son of Oliver and Emily (Taylor) Chrystie.

Percival Chrystie is a descendant of a long line of iron and steel manufacturers. His ancestors and family and the company named after it, has been engaged in the business in and around High Bridge, N. J., for about one hundred and seventy-five years and have furnished the Government with material in every war which the United States has been engaged in, including the Revolution. Mr. Chrystie, himself, at present, is vice-president of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company and with his cousin Knox Taylor who is president of the firm, represents the fifth generation of the family engaged in this particular industry.

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Mr. Chrystie attended Turners School, in Pittsfield, Mass., and Leal's Academy, Plainfield, N. J., from which he was graduated.

He served as a member of the State Board of Education, and as a member of the Fish and Game Commission. In 1917, he was appointed by Governor Edge a member of the Board of Conservation and Development, his term of office will expire in 1921.

JOHN CLAFLIN—Morristown—Merchant (retired). Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 24, 1850; son of Horace B. and Agnes (Sanger) Claflin; married at Monterey, Cal., on June 27th, 1880 to Elizabeth Stewart Dunn.

John Claflin was, till the time of his retirement from business in 1914, the head of the Claflin dry goods establishment in New York. His father who stood at the head of the mercantile men of the country had founded the Claflin Company. John Claflin was educated at the College of the City of New York, graduating from there in 1869. He afterwards traveled in Europe and the East, and in 1887 crossed the South American continent from the Pacific coast at 10 degrees south latitude to the Atlantic coast at the Equator. Upon his return he entered his fathers establishment and became a member of the firm in January, 1873. In 1890 the business was organized under the title of The H. B. Claflin Co., and in 1909 re-organized as the United Dry Goods Companies.

WATSON G. CLARK—Tenafly—Engineer. Born at Creskill, Bergen County, N. J., Sept. 1st, 1871; son of Elijah F. and Emma Gerould (Ranney) Clark, married at Tenafly, N. J., on June 18, 1902, to Mabel Marion Palmer, daughter of Henry B. and Kate (Nelson) Palmer.

Children: Watson Gerould, Jr., Henry Bogert Palmer, Mabel Bernice and Nelson Ranney.

Watson G. Clark attended private and public schools of New York till 1886, and the University Preparatory School in 1886-'87. He received his education for engineering in the New Yory University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891 with a degree of B. S., and the degree of Civil Engineer, a year later.

After completing his education he became connected with Charles B. Brush, civil engineer, of Hoboken, N. J., and continued in business with him, until 1896. At that time he established a business of his own, and has since practised general engineering, and specialized on municipal work and foundation tests. In 1912-14, he designed and supervised the construction of the Englewood approach, the roadway leading from the Dyckman street ferry to the top of the Palisades. At present he maintains offices at Tenafly and Edgewater, N. J., and also at 30 Church Street, New York city.

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On March 24, 1917 he was appointed a member of the State Highway Commission by Governor Edge for a three year term, and is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clark is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

His business address is 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

EVERETT COLBY—West Orange.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Milwaukee, Wis., on September 10, 1874; son of Charles L. and Anna Sims Colby; married at Plainfield, on June 30th, 1903, to Edith Hyde, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Hyde.

Children: Elizabeth (died); Edith; Anne, Everett, Jr.; Charles Lewis.

Everett Colby came into public view when in 1905 he achieved a nomination for member of the State Senate from Essex County over the violent opposition of Major Carl Lentz, chairman of the Republican County Committee, and of the powerful organization at Major Lentz's command. Major Lentz had been regarded all over the state as one of the most autocratic leaders in all of the states history; and, Mr. Colby's capture of the state senatorial nomination, after Major Lentz had said he could not have it, attracted attention all over the east. The Anit-Boss movement which exerted so marked an influence upon the later political history of the country had its birth in this struggle between Colby and Lentz.

Mr. Colby had been a member for three years of the New Jersey House of Assembly, with Major Lentz's countenance, when he sought promotion to the State Senate. When the County Chairman set his face against Mr. Colby's nomination, the Assemblyman met him at the primaries with a full opposition ticket; and not only Mr. Colby but every man on his ticket was put in nomination and afterwards elected. One of the local results was the appearance in Trenton of a Republican legislative delegation in both Senate and House defying the regnant republican powers of the state as well as of the county. The movement started out as the "New Idea" party; but later, when the "Progressives" came into prominence, became known as the Progressive Party of the State. Mr. Colby has been consistently in sympathy with that wing of the republican party ever since, and was a warm advocate of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination in the campaign of 1912 in which President Taft sought re-election. His work as a Progressive has helped to tincture the republican party of the United States with the spirit of the Progressive movement.

In the State Senate, apart from promoting legislation aimed at the power of the dominating local political chiefs throughout the state, Mr. Colby's energies were largely directed toward the enactment of laws limiting the term of franchises granted by the authorities to the public utility companies. They had been securing, almost for the asking, street and other public right of way in perpetuity; and as the result of the movement in which Mr. Colby was most conspicuous, laws were enacted, not

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only in New Jersey, but in other states, forbidding grants that were to run in excess of fifty years.

Mr. Colby brought into the politics of the state a name that was not unfamiliar here. His uncle, Gardner R. Colby, had, in a previous campaign, made a very imposing, though it proved to be an unsuccessful, canvass for the republican nomination for the governorship; and it was the political opportunity that Gardner R. Colby's candidacy seemed to open that attracted Everett Colby into the New Jersey field. Mr. Colby's activities after he came into the state were strenuous. He became chairman of the West Orange Republican Township Committee, a member of the State Board of Education and President of the State League of Republican Clubs. He was also a member of Governor Murphy's personal official staff. He was the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1913 and one of the six Progressives appointed to the National Republican Committee to manage the presidential campaign of 1916.

Mr. Colby came to New York when a boy, attended Browning's School and graduated from Brown University in 1897. After he had made a tour around the world, he entered the New York Law School, graduating from there in 1899. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and opened a law office there in association with Frank Sommer and Borden D. Whiting, under the firm name of Sommer, Colby & Whiting. He had meanwhile in 1904 been connected with the banking firms of Herrick, Hicks & Colby, and the law firm of Hatch, Debevoise & Colby.

CLARENCE L. COLE—Atlantic City.—Lawyer. Born in Alexandria, Va., on Dec. 17, 1863; son of James R. and Melissa Cole; married in Jan., 1885, to Lizzie Conover, of Atlantic City.

Children: Myra Ella, Clarence L., Jr., Maurice Y.

In the movement, intensively pursued immediately after Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as Governor, for the eradication of the corruption with which Atlantic City and county officialism had been impregnated for more than a quarter century, one of the purifying forces was exerted by Clarence L. Cole. It was because of his sympathy with the Progressive spirit of Governor Wilson's administrative policies that the Governor in February, 1911, selected him as Judge of the Circuit Court. He took the position on the Bench that had been filled by Judge Allen B. Endicott.

Judge Cole found his first employment as a messenger boy in Alexandria, Va., for the Atlantic Pacific Telegraph Company, but soon afterwards he went with the Western Union. He clerked subsequently in general merchandise stores and became later an apprentice to the moulding trade in the shops of the Virginia Midland R. R. Co. at Alexandria. Returning to the telegraph service at Baltimore, he later was an operator at the Brighton Hotel in Atlantic City, and subsequently became manager of the main telegraph office there.

Meanwhile he had fixed his mind upon the practice of the law for a calling and he enrolled himself as a student in the law office of Judge Joseph Thompson. Soon after his admission to the Bar, in 1890, he was

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made Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county under his preceptor, who then held the office of Prosecutor; and upon the expiration of their terms he and Judge Thompson entered into a co-partnership under the firm name of Thompson & Cole. That business relation continued until Mr. Cole was appointed to the Circuit Court Bench in February, 1911, which office he held until April, 1914, when he resigned to become County Judge. The latter office he held until November, 1915, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law.

Judge Cole is a member of the State Bar Association and the Atlantic County Bar Association. He is an F. & A. M. of Trinity Lodge, No. 79.

VARNUM LANSING COLLINS—Princeton, (214 Western Way) —College Professor Teaching. Born in Hong Kong, China, Dec., 1, 1870, son of Varnum Daniel and Mary L. (Ball) Collins; married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 20th, 1901, to Princetta Lee Hanger, daughter of James E. and Nora (McCarthy) Hanger of Washington, D. C.

Children: Princetta Lee, Sept. 25th, 1907, (died Oct. 3, 1907), Varnum Lansing, April 22, 1912.

Professor V. Lansing Collins received most of his education abroad particularly in London, Bexley and Paris.

In his infancy he resided in China with his parents, and at the age of four went to England, where he lived until 1883. He then was sent to school in Paris for two years, returning in 1885 to Engalnd to prepare for Oxford University. Family plans changing, however, he entered Princeton in 1888, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1892. On graduation he became professor of Greek and Latin in Moores Hill College, Indiana and held that position for one year. He resigned to pursue graduate study at Princeton, became Reference Librarian at Princeton University in 1896, and remained there in that capacity for ten years, when he became assistant professor of modern languages. After six years of service he became professor of French language and literature in 1912, and still holds that position, as well as that of clerk of the faculty. He has been acting secretary of the University since 1917.

Although Prof. Collins has been actively engaged in his profession as an educator he has also been an extensive contributor to literature. He is the author of "The Continental Congress at Princeton," which was published in 1908, also a history of "Princeton" (American Univ. and College Series) 1914, a compiler with F. P. Hill of a biblography of "books pamphlets and newspapers printed at Newark, N. J., between the years 1776 and 1900," a volume privately printed in 1902. He is also editor of the official General Biographical Catalogue of Princeton University. He edited for the Princeton Historical Association "A brief narrative of the ravages of the British and Hessians at Princeton in 1776-'77." Under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association he edited the "Lectures on Moral Philosophy," of President Witherspoon whose biography he is writing.

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He is a member of the New Jersey Library Association, the American Bibligraphical Society, the Modern Language Association of America, the Princeton Historical Association, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the National Institute of Social Sciences.

His club memberships are the Nassau Club of Princeton and the Princeton clubs of New York and Philadelphia.

DAVID GROVE CONRAD—Barnegat.—Merchant. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 16, 1867.

Senator Conrad is one of the directors of the Tuckerton Bank, and a stockholder in the Barnegat Water Company.

Having been practically a life-long resident of Barnegat, he has always taken an important part in the public and civic activities of his home city. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the Ocean County Board of Freeholders, and the following year was elected a member of the board. He was twice re-elected in 1909 and again in 1912, both times without opposition. From 1912 until 1916 he served as assemblyman from Ocean County, and at the fall of 1916 elections was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket with a plurality of 227 votes over Hilliard, his opponent.

He is a member of Barnegat Lodge, No. 71; Knights of Columbus; State Council No. 202; Junior O. U. A. M.; and of Cedar Run Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

EDWARD WILLIAM COOPER—South Orange, (568 Prospect St.)—Religious Worker and Publisher. Born in London, England, Jan. 21st, 1863; son of Edward and Mary (Hayslip) Cooper; married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1887 to Fannie Fielding, daughter of William and Mary Fielding of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Grace E., July 26, 1888; Alice F., July 24, 1890; Constance, Dec. 30, 1893; Edward W. Jr. July 31st, 1896 and Frances E. Jan. 19, 1904.

Edward William Cooper's early start in life, and his chosen business was obtained in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his parents took up residence, coming from England in 1869. In Brooklyn Mr. Cooper received his education in Public School No. 10, and in 1876, after graduating began his apprenticeship to the printing trade. Within a few years he entered the employ of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, and on the completion of six years service was appointed manager of the supply department, in 1885. Three years later found him, established in his present business—that of publishing insurance supplies and specialties in New York. In 1894, he took up residence in South Orange, N. J.

Despite the fact that his work has claimed a great deal of his time and attention, Mr. Cooper has taken an active part in civic and religious

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affairs. For eleven years he was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of South Orange. From 1906 to the present date, he has been a trustee of the South Orange M. E. Church, and since 1895 superintendent of the Sunday School. He was elected head of the New Jersey Sunday School association in 1911, and held that office for three years, and in 1916 he became the head of the School of Methods for Sunday School teachers at Asbury Park, N. J.

The scope of his activities did not end here, however, as at various times he has occupied the following offices, chairmanship of the Finance Committee and trustee of the Newark District Epworth League Fresh Air Home, member of the Essex County Sunday School Association and also of that organization's executive Committee. He has also been closely associated with the Newark Conference Board of S. S. and the Board of Managers of the Newark District Church Society, organizer of the June Walk of the Sunday Schools of Essex County in 1908.

Mr. Cooper's business address is 83 John St., New York City.

JOHN J. COPPINGER—Jersey City, (256 Grove St.)—Assemblyman. Born at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 4th, 1874; son of Marty and Mary E. (Mulhearn) Coppinger.

John J. Coppinger's father was the late Marty Coppinger, who was born in Galaway, Ireland. His mother was Mary E. Mulhearn, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Coppinger received his early education in St. Peters Parochial School at Jersey City, from which he graduated in June, 1889.

Soon after completing his school training, he began his apprenticeship in the plumbing business with John W. Thompson. After a period of five years, he became a journeyman. Upon the death of his employer he established a business of his own, and has continued as a master plumber for more than nineteen years.

In politics Mr. Coppinger has always been an ardent Democrat, and an active worker for that party. For the past five years he was a representative of the Democratic County Committee, and in 1918 he was elected to the Assembly.

His memberships in fraternal and other organizations are Jersey City Lodge No. 211, B. P. O. Elks, Hudson Council 1240, Knights of Columbus, Div. No. 16 Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he has served as Treasurer of the Master Plumbers Association three years and still holds that position.

Mr. Coppinger's business address is 203 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

ROBERT LYNN COX—Montclair, (87 North Mountain Ave.)—Lawyer. Born in Joe Davies County Ill., Nov. 27th, 1865, son of Jeremiah L. Cox and Deliah Garretson Cox, married at Buffalo,

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N. Y., on Sept. 17th, 1890, to Margaret, daughter of John McKenna and Abigail Wheeler.

Children: Howard L., Carleton W., and Marion Ruth.

Robert Lynn Cox studied in the country schools of Joe Davies county, Ill., and later attended the village high school of Nova, Ill.

When nineteen years old he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the employ of the Buffalo School Furniture Company as a shipping clerk in the foundry department. At the end of several years he became superintendant of this factory. Later in 1890-'95 he was associated with his uncle, Oliver S. Garretson, in the publishing and printing business in New York and Buffalo, and while engaged in this industry, also studied law. In July 1898, he was admitted to the New York Bar, after having received in 1898 a degree of LL. B. from the University of Buffalo. He then engaged in the general practice of law as senior partner successively with the firms of Cox & Kimball, Cox, Kernan & Kimball and Cox, Kimball & Stowe.

In the years 1903,-'04,-'05, and '06 he represented the second Assembly district in the city of Buffalo in the New York Assembly, serving also as a member of the cities, General Laws, Codes and Judiciary Committees and was chairman of the last named committee in 1906. In order to accept a position of attorney and secretary to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, he in 1907 removed to New York. After the death of Grover Cleveland, in 1908, Mr. Cox succeeded him as chief executive officer of the association under the title of general counsel and manager, and remained in this position until 1916. At that time, he resigned to become third vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Edge and his term will expire in 1924.

Mr. Cox is a Royal Arch Mason and Past Master of Washington Lodge No. 240, F. & A. M., of Buffalo, N. Y., member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, American Bar Association, also of the Manhattan and Republican Bar Association, also of the Manhattan and Republican clubs of New York, and member and director of the Montclair Golf Club.

His business address is No. 1, Madison Ave., New York City.

GEORGE THOMAS CRANMER—Trenton.—U. S. Court Official. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Barnegat, Dec. 6th, 1848; son of Capt. George Cranmer, (a New Jersey mariner), and Charlotte Collins Cranmer; married on April 6th, 1893, to Tacy Margaret, daughter of Wilkinson G. and Martha C. Conrad,

Children: Martha Charlotte, born Dec. 30th, 1895; died at Barnegat, April 1, 1907.

George T. Cranmer, for one year Assemblyman and for nine State Senator from Ocean Co., has been for twenty-six years Clerk of the United State District Court for the New Jersey District. On both sides, he is of English extraction. The Cranmer family, one of the oldest in Eastern

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New Jersey, claims descent from Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury who was burned at the stake, by order of Queen Mary, at Smithfield, England, in 1556, for his devotion to Protestantism. The family in New Jersey is descended from William Cranmer, who settled at Southold, Long Island, New York, in 1640, and whose descendants settled in Monmouth County and at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of 1700. A paternal ancestor, Daniel Leeds, compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs and a Quaker writer and controversialist of fame in his day, settled at Little Egg Harbor, Leeds Point, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

After availing himself of the educational facilities afforded him in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary at Pennington, in his fourteenth year. At the age of sixteen, and before graduation, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and shortly afterwards accepted the position of bookkeeper and cashier in a large mercantile business at Eatontown, (Monmouth Co.) where he remained for five years. He was engaged in business in Trenton, from 1871 to 1876; then returned to his native village at Barnegat. In 1878 he was the republican candidate for member of House of Assembly for Ocean County, but was defeated by Rufus Blodgett, later United States Senator. In September, 1879, President Hayes appointed him Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, at Tuckerton; he resigned July 1, 1880.

In November, 1882, he was elected for Ocean County, to the House of Assembly. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for State Senator for Ocean County, and elected over ex-Senator Emson. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1886, and again in 1889. He was Chairman of the Republican Senate caucus and of the Republican joint caucus for four years. In the session of 1889 he was nominated by the minority republican caucus for President of the Senate. His nine years of service in the Senate ended in 1893. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. His appointment on January 2, 1893, as Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey was made by U. S. Judge Edward T. Green. He succeeded Linsey Rowe, who had resigned, and he has since held the position under Judges Green, Kirkpatrick, Lanning, Cross, Rellstab, Haight and Davis.

The Senator is a member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, served as Grand Chancellor of the State of New Jersey for the year ending in February, 1895, and, connected with the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Trenton, is a member and Secretary of its Board of Trustees.

EARL STETSON CRAWFORD—Nutley.—Artist. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1877; son of Franklin Matthew and Florence A. (Depuy) Crawford; married at Princeton, on Jan. 14, 1902 to Brenetta B. Herrman, daughter of Charles D. and Emma F. Herrman of Toledo, O., and New York.

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E. Stetson Crawford, grandson of John B. Stetson of Philadelphia, did mural work on the United States Government building at San Francisco, has done other work of the same kind on several important private collections, and has been connected with the School of Applied Design for Women in New York since 1912. He has served as an Art Director in several publications and is a portrait painter. Stained glass windows in a number of churches are of his design.

Mr. Crawford was educated at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Delacluse and Julien Academies and at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts in Paris; and he subsequently attended art classes in Munich, London, Rome, Florence and Venice.

Mr. Crawford has acted as an instructor of advanced classes in book-cover designs and composition work; has been a member of the Nutley Shade Tree Commission for five years and was for some time connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a Fellow of the Society of American Illustrators, a member; and since 1912 Secretary, of the National Association of Portrait Painters, and a member of the Loyal American Society.

Mr. Crawford is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian in faith, a member of the Masonic Order and is connected with the T-Square and Salmagundi Clubs.

Mr. Crawford's studio in New York is at 51 West Tenth Street, and he has a summer home at Roque Bluffs, Me.

HENRY M. CRESSMAN—Egg Harbor City—County Superintendent of Schools. Born in Sellersville, Pa., November 17, 1871; son of Henry S. and Sarah A. (Snyder) Cressman; married in Sellersville, Pa., August 21, 1895, to Emma F. Jacoby, daughter of Enos S. and Elizabeth Fellman Jacoby, of Sellersville, Pa.

Children: Ruth J., May 14th, 1896; Paul J., March 9, 1903. (died April 1, 1912).

Henry M. Cressman traces his ancestry back to German forebears who settled in Pennsylvania in 1722 and 1728. His grandfather was Philip Cressman, his grandmother, Mary Magdelena Stout. Most of his education and training for his profession was obtained in the Sellersville High School, Bethlehem Preparatory School and at the Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. From the last mentioned institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1895 upon graduation, and later, in 1901, the degree of A. M. In 1916 Muhlenberg College also conferred upon him the degree of Pd. D.

Prior to graduation, Mr. Cressman taught for three years in rural schools in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Cressman became principal of the High School at Egg Harbor City and held that position for nine years, when, in 1904 he became Supervising Principal. After five year's service in that capacity Mr. Cressman was appointed County Superintendent of Schools of Atlantic County and is still performing the duties of that office.

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Mr. Cressman was also connected for a number of years with the Society for the Extension of University Teaching as an organizer and as such was the organizer and founder of a number of University Extension centers.

During this time, however, he also served for five years as the first president of the Enterprise Gas Co. and for several years as a Director of the Commercial Bank of Egg Harbor City, of which institution he is now the vice-president.

In 1918 he served as President of the New Jersey State Teacher's Association. He is also the Secretary of the Vocational Board of Education for Atlantic County and is identified with the Council of Education, National Education Association and is a past master of Trinity Lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., Mays Landing, N. J.

Mr. Cressman's business address is Egg Harbor City, N. J.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRESSON, JR.—South Orange, 152 Montrose Ave.)—Civil Engineer. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23rd, 1873; son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha Amelia (Chambers) Cresson; married at Fall River, Mass., Feb. 4th, 1913 to Amy Clark Tuttle, daughter of E. A. and Cornelia (Clarke) Tuttle.

Children: Cornelia, born Feb. 15th, 1915.

The ancestry of Benjamin Franklin Cresson, Jr., can be traced back to French, English and Irish progenators. The first members of the family of his father's side, are found settled in Philadelphia about 1657.

Mr. Cresson's date of residence in New Jersey began about six years ago. Previous to that time, he made his home in the city of birth, Philadelphia, where he received his earliest education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. Later he attended Lehigh University and the University of Pa., receiving from the latter the degree of B. S. Before leaving his native state, he was employed from 1894 to 1900, on railroad work for the Lehigh Valley railroad, the Penn. railroad, and the W. Va. short line railroad as well as on the Reading subway work in Philadelphia.

But after leaving the Quaker state in 1900 before coming to New Jersey he located for thirteen years in New York City, where he laid his foundation for his future success as an engineer. One year after his arrival in that city he attracted the attention of the scientific world with his work as an assistant engineer on re-survey plans for the completion of the Hudson tunnels (now known as the McAdoo tunnels) under the North River.

From 1901 to '10 he held the positions of assistant engineer, alignment engineer, and resident engineer in charge of precise triangulations on the North River. During this period, he was also resident engineer in charge of tunnels under the North River from the Weehawken shaft, as well as being resident engineer in charge of terminal Station, west section of the Pennsylvania Station in New York from the east side of Ninth Avenue to the east side of Tenth Avenue. He also did work in the

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capacity of an assistant engineer, on the Atlantic Avenue improvements in Brooklyn for the Long Island railroad.

During the years 1910-'13, he was deputy commissioner of Department of Docks and Ferries, New York City, as well as being in charge of engineering activities connected with that work. For several months during the absence of the Commissioner he acted in his stead. To further round out his experience, Mr. Cresson, Jr., in 1911, visited Europe to study the conditions and management of important harbors.

In 1913-'15, he was appointed chief engineer of the New Jersey Harbor Commission, which position he resigned to take up the duties on July 1, 1915, as chief engineer of the Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey. This position however, also gave way in 1916 to the office of consulting engineer to the Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey, and this position has been filled from that time, by Mr. Cresson.

His latest and perhaps most important task in life, however, was given him, when in March, 1918, he was appointed consulting engineer to the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which is now undertaking a two-year study of conditions at the Port of New York and for which investigation the legislatures both of New York and New Jersey have appropriated $100,000 each for the first year of the program, of study and the preparation of an operating plan for the Port of New York which will be used for fifty years to come.

While this country was at war with Germany, in the early part of 1918, Mr. Cresson was called upon to act as consulting engineer to the Director of Storage of the War Department, United States Army, and had in his charge among other things the passing on of plans, designs, and the freight handling equipment, etc., for the Army Supply Bases at Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia Pa., Norfelk, Va., Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La., on which work more than 200 million dollars were expended.

In 1917 he was chosen by Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to act as an Associate member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States; and until a short time ago was member of the Committee on Terminal Port Facilities of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense.

His club memberships are the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, member and director American Association of Port Authorities, member Municipal Engineers of New York, International Congresses of Navigation, Engineers Club of New York, etc.

Mr. Cresson's business address is 50 Church Street, New York City.

FRANCIS E. CROASDALE—Atlantic City, (17 N. Florida Ave.) —Secretary to Governor. Born at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct., 6. 1886, son of Charles Wilson and Anna (Conover) Croasdale, married at Atlantic City, N. J., in June, 1916 to Helen Florence Thorne daughter of Harry and Ella Thorne.

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Children: Charles Wilson, 2nd, born 1915; Frances Ella, born 1918.

Francis E. Croasdale's father was Charles Wilson Croasdale who served in the Civil War with the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was honorably discharged from the service as a brevet captain, and who later was commissioned as an officer in the Third U. S. B. V. His mother was Anna Conover Croasdale who at one time resided in Gloucester City, N. J. Both parents were among the number of pioneer settlers of Atlantic City.

At the time of Mr. Croasdale's appointment as secretary to the Governor in Dec. 1916 he was living in the building which he was born in and which his father and mother had erected nearly forty years previously in the southern section of the island.

Mr. Croasdale attended the public schools of Atlantic City in 1892-1900 and later the high school of that city from which he was graduated in 1904.

Immediately after completing his education, he became a reporter on the Atlantic City Daily Press which at the time, was being published by Walter E. Edge (now Governor). During this period he also studied law in the office of Eugene G. Schninghammer, at Atlantic City. In 1912 he became editor of the paper, and he also served as its legislative correspondent in Trenton, In 1914 he, with two other employees, organized a company and leased the Press and the Atlantic City Union, and combined both into the Press-Union Company of which he is still secretary and a stockholder.

In 1915, he was private secretary to speaker of the House of Assembly, Carleton Godfrey, and in 1916 toured the State with Walter E. Edge and Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen in the Republican campaign of that time, and managed the publicity work.

Mr. Croasdale was appointed State Librarian in Feb. 1919 for a term of five years.

His business address is cor. Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

FRANCIS BACON CROCKER—Ampere.—Electrical Engineer. Born at New York, N. Y., on July 4th, 1861; son of Henry H. and Mary (Eldridge) Crocker.

Francis B. Crocker is one of the founders of the Crocker-Wheeler Co., at Ampere, just outside of Newark, and one of the noted engineers of the United States. He was graduated in 1882 from Columbia University with the degree of E. M. and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1884 and the Honorary M. S. degree in 1914. Columbia established in 1889 the first course in electrical engineering in the country; Mr. Croker was put in charge of the department and for twenty-five years remained as head Professor of Electrical Engineering.

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In 1887 Mr. Crocker was also one of the founders and Vice-President of the C. & C. (Curtis & Crocker) Electric Co. Since the foundation of the Crocker-Wheeler Co., in 1888, he has been and still is active in its affairs. The company is one of the greatest industrial establishments in the State, and prominent, the world over, in the manufacture of electrical machinery. It is especially noted for the high quality of its products, and thousands of machines made at the Ampere works are sold all over this country and in many foreign countries.

Mr. Croker was President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1897 and '98, and of the New York Electrical Society from 1889 to 1892. He is Foreign Member of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, a Fellow of the A. A. A. S. and was Permanent Secretary, in 1893, of the International Electrical Congress.

He is the author of "Management of Electrical Machinery" (7th edition), 1907; "Electric Lighting," (6th edition), 1904; "Electric Motors," (2nd edition), 1914; and of many articles and papers in the "Electrical World," in "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers" and other journals.

Mr. Crocker is a member of the University Club of New York.

SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL—Mendham.—Banker. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born April 24th, 1871, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Frederic and Esther Husted Cromwell; married November 29th, 1899, to Agnes Witney, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Suydam Whitney, of Morris Plains.

Children: Frederick, born Sept. 10th, 1900; Seymour L., Jr., born November 20th, 1902; Whitney Husted, born November 29th, 1904; John, born August 25th, 1915.

Mr. Cromwell was educated at the Brooklyn Latin School, Morse School in New York City, Harvard University, Class of '92, and the University of Berlin. On returning to America he became an officer in the East River Gas Company, and afterwards in the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company. In '98 he served in Troop "A" U. S. Volunteers and participated in the Porto Rican campaign. In 1896 he became connected with the firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co., bankers and brokers, New York City, of which firm he is still a member.

In New Jersey he has been interested in charitable and penal problems. He is President of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association; was at one time President of the Conference of Charities and Corrections, and has recently been appointed by Governor Edge as one of the Prison Inquiry Commission, and is also serving on a commission that has to do with the food supply of the State in the present crisis.

Mr. Cromwell is a Director in several banks and industrial companies; a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange; President of the Essex Fox Hounds, of Peapack; member of the Somerset Hills Country

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Club and Raritan Valley Country Club; and, in New York, member of the Union, University, Harvard, Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

JAMES J. CROSS—Newark, (68 South 6th. St.).—Water Transportation and Assemblyman. Born at New York City, Jan. 26th, 1870; son of Joseph and Mary (Reiley) Cross; married at Newark, N. J., to Margaret Farrell, daughter of John and Margarett Farrell of Montclair, N. J.

James T. Cross's father was born in England and his mother was born in Ireland. They came to this country and settled in New York. He moved to this state forty years ago, coming to Newark, where he attended the Christian Brothers School.

He was captain of some of the largest excursion steamers that left New York Harbor, among them being the "Mandalay" "Glen Island" and "Republic."

At the November 1918 elections he was elected as representative from Essex county to the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket.

He is a member of the Newark Elks Lodge; Joel Parker Association, Sem Senape Club, Puritan Club, and the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

JULIET C. CUSHING (Mrs. G. W. B.)—East Orange. Born New York, N. Y.; daughter of Simon and Sarah M. (Olmstead) Clannon; married at East Orange, October, 1875 to George W. B. Cushing, son of Prentice and Eleanor Taintor Cushing of Massachusetts.

Juliet C. Cushing has been President of the Consumers League of New Jersey since its organization in 1900. The League organized the New Jersey Child Labor Committee in 1904. It is now known as the New Jersey Child Labor and Welfare Committee; and Mrs. Cushing is the Committee's chairman. She is a vice-president of the National Consumer's League, the President being Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. She is acting chairman of the Committee of Women in Industry, both of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defence and of the New Jersey Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence and she has been appointed assistant director of the Federal-State Employment Service. Mrs. Cushing is also interested in the organization work of the Presbyterian Church and has been President of the Presbyterial and Synodical Societies connected with Presbyterian Church of New Jersey. She is also President of the Orange Auxiliary to the McAll Mission in France.

Mrs. Cushing's father, a native of County Ross, Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Her mother was of old Colonial stock, a descendent of Jonathan Gilbert who traced his line back to Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Mrs. Cushing was educated in private schools and was graduated

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from Miss Wadleigh's Department of the Twelfth Street School in New York.

The Consumers League of which Mrs. Cushing is President is an association of persons who, in making their purchases, strive to further the welfare of those who make or distribute the things bought. Its objects are to better conditions for women and children who are wage earners; to further the enactment and enforcement of laws for their protection; to increase the demand for goods made and sold under right conditions and to abolish sweatshops and tenement and child labor. It urges upon every buyer responsibility for conditions in industry of which he does not approve and upon employers a high standard of law-abiding, humane treatment of employees. It appeals to the consumer to do "Christmas Shopping" early and against Saturday afternoon shopping; to the employer, to give women employees a living wage, reasonable hours of labor, sanitary conditions in work and lunch rooms and a Saturday half-holiday during two summer months; and to the employee to render conscientious and intelligent service and to make the interest of a fair employer his own interest.

Mrs. Cushing is a member, and in 1896-97-98 was President of the Womens Club of Orange; and was a Delegate to the Conventions of the General Federation of Women's Club held in Louisville, Ky., in Denver, Col. and in New York City.

MARY STEWART CUTTING (Mrs. Charles W.)—East Orange. (50 Munn Avenue).—Author. Born in New York City, June 27, 1851; daughter of Ulysses and Mary (Stewart) Doubleday; married in New York City, December 29, 1875, to Charles Weed Cutting, who died in 1893.

Children: Charles W., Ulysses D., Mary S., Janet B., Amy D.

Mary Stewart Cutting, from her earliest childhood, was given to making up stories and trying to write them. After she grew up she wrote a number for children that were printed in a little Church Mission paper, "The Young Christian Soldier;" and the acceptance of a few of her poems by Lippincott's Magazine winged her ambition for the larger fields of literature. During her married life she wrote but little; but after her husband's death she took up literature as a profession. In two years she offered a dozen or more manuscripts sixty-three times to publishers and had but three of them accepted. One appeared in Harper's, another in the Cosmopolitan and the third in McClure's.

In the hope of striking some new and popular vien she varied the style and topics of her stories with only measurable success until her "Fairy Gold" caught the eye of an editor in McClure's. Having accepted the manuscript he said he would take all the "married life stories" she chose to send in. When she remarked that there was nothing new about that sort of thing,—that it was only just what every one knew all about,—he replied that she was the only one writing it. She took the suburbs for the setting of her contributions afterwards, and her stories have run in nearly

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all the magazines. Mrs. Cutting says of her work that she writes slowly and envies the people who dash off so many thousand words a day; and that the one of her stories she likes the best is "The Song of Courage," published in "Everybody's" magazine several years ago but never published in book form.

Mrs. Cutting's father served in the Civil War and was a Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers and a brother of General Abner Doubleday. Her mother's father was Dr. James Stewart, a New York physician. Mrs. Cutting has lived in—besides New York—Chicago for a year, afterwards in Bergen Point and moved to East Orange in 1898.

Mrs. Cutting's books are: "Little Stories of Courtship," "Little Stories of Married Life," More Stories of Married Life," "The Suburban Whirl and Other Stories of Married Life," "Heart of Lynn," "The Wayfarers," "Just for Two," "Lovers of Sanna," "The Unforseen," "Refractory Husbands," and "The Blossoming Rod."

Mrs. Cutting is a member of the Authors League of America.

DAVID R. DALY—Jersey City. (324 York Street)—Manufacturer. Born at Piermont, N. Y., June 8, 1853, son of William and Mary Ann (Rennie) Daly. Married to Jane Gaisford, daughter of James and Mary A. Gaisford, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

David R. Daly is of Irish parentage. He was educated at old Public School No. 1 in Jersey City, and in the technical classes of the Cooper Institute, New York. He entered the employ of J. H. Gautier & Co., of Jersey City, at an early age. Eagerness for the technical education, which he found to be a necessity in his employment, led him to attend the classes at the Cooper Institute. He has been with the Gautier Company ever since, and the story of his career is one of steady rise to prominence in its management, now being the Company's President and General Manager.

Mr. Daly has taken an active part in the civic and trade life of the city, and his interest in the educational welfare of the community led Mayor Wanser to name him a director of the Board of Education. Later, Mayor Fagan appointed him a member of the Free Public Library Board, and he is now its Treasurer. He has also held the office of President of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce for the years 1905, 1906 and 1911.

Mr. Daly is a director of the Home of the Homeless in Jersey City, an institution for orphaned children; a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, Vice-President of the Hudson County National Bank, and a member of the Union League, Palma and Carteret Clubs.

MARY SHARPE DANIELS—Ocean Grove.—Writer and Educator. Born at Somerville, N. J., Feb. 8th, 1863; daughter of Rev. Josiah Reeves and Abigail (Sharpe) Daniels.

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Mary Sharpe Daniels comes from English and Scotch stock. Her earliest known ancestors in America were officers in the Colonial wars; the less remote include Capt. John Daniels, of the Cumberland (New Jersey) Militia, and Brig.-General Silas Newcomb, of the New Jersey State Militia, both of whom were active in the American Revolution, the latter being a participant in the "Greenwich Tea Party."

Miss Daniels' early education was obtained in public and private schools of New Jersey, including the Jersey City High School and the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown. Her more advanced studies were pursued at Wellesley College, Mass. She holds the degrees of B. A. from Wellesley College (1886) and of M. A. from McMaster University, Toronto, Canada (1894).

For one year after graduation, Miss Daniels taught Greek in Wellesley College and afterwards held the chair of Greek and Latin in Moulton College, Toronto, for five years. Resigning this position in 1895, she devoted herself for many years exclusively to writing as a means of self-support. Her work has been chiefly in the form of stories for young people and travel sketches in numerous periodicals, among which were "Youth's Companion," "Young People," "Classmate," "Forward," "Girl's Companion," "Young People's Weekly," "Independent," "Outlook," "Churchman," "Christian Advocate," "Christian Endeavor World."

During the period between 1900 and 1915, Miss Daniels spent several years at longer or shorter intervals in travel with her family throughout Europe, North Africa, the nearer Orient, Canada and the West Indies, these journeyings ending abruptly after the beginning of the war.

While a resident of Toronto, Can., her interest in literature led Miss Daniels to organize and conduct a club for the study of Nineteenth Century Literature and also a Browning Study Club. For the past six years she has been a member of the Woman's Club of Asbury Park, and for three years was chairman of its Literary Department. At the present time she is vice president for the Third District (Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties) of the New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

WINTHROP M. DANIELS—Princeton.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917) Born at at Dayton, O., September 30, 1867; son of Edwin A. and Mary B. Daniels; married at Montville, Conn., October 12, 1898, to Joan Robertson daughter of Carmichael and Mary Clark Robertson, of Montville, Conn.

Children: Robertson Balfour, born Aug. 6, 1900.

Winthrop M. Daniels attended the public and private schools of Dayton, Ohio; and, entering Princeton in 1884, obtained his A. B. degree in 1888. While doing graduate work in the University, he taught for two years in Princeton Preparatory School. Princeton awarded the A. M. degree to him in 1890. The same year he entered the University of Liepzig. In 1891 he was engaged as an Instructor in Economics at Wesleyan

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University in Middletown, Conn. In 1892 he was called to Princeton University and made Assistant Professor of Political Economy; and three years later he was elected Professor of Political Economy. He was still holding this chair when, in 1911, Governor Wilson tendered him a place on the Public Utility Commission of New Jersey. He served on that board until Gov. Wilson, having become President of the United States, nominated him to place on the Interstate Commerce Commission. A vacancy had occurred in the Commission; and the original appointment was to fill an unexpired term to end January 1st, 1917. He was re-appointed for a full term and was confirmed by the Senate in January, 1917.

Commissioner Daniels served for several years as ad interim editorial writer on the staff of the New York Evening Post; and for three years as Secretary and Treasurer of the American Economic Association. He has published a volume entitled "Elements of Public Finance," and also various economic and literary studies for the periodical publications.

Commissioner Daniels is a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., and of the Transportation Club of Chicago; and, though his official duties make a residence in Washington necessary, his home is still in Princeton.

WALTER B. DAVIS—Salem, (West Broadway)—City Superintendant of Schools. Born at Shiloh, N. J., July 30th, 1873; son of Theodore F. and Eliza S. Davis; married at Shiloh, N. J., to Rebecca Fogg, in 1894, who died in Colorado in 1903. Married on Aug. 1, 1907, to Nelle Tomlinson, daughter of Samuel and Etta M. (Moore) Tomlinson.

Children: Miriam Eliza, Everett Fogg, and Marietta Carolyn.

In his childhood Walter B. Davis attended the public schools of Shiloh graduating from the Hopewell Township High School in 1890. He received his higher education in Salem, W. Va. College, and in Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

The senior Davis was the leading business man of the village of Shiloh, having kept the general store and post office. He then became part owner and manager of the Davis Rainear and Davis Canning Establishment, and there Young Davis learned the can-making trade.

Upon leaving college, he taught music in Salem College, and in 1897 began public school teaching in the Shiloh schools. At that time he took his family to Colorado and for five years was a teacher of Latin and History in the Manitou High School, Colorado. He took a course in supervision of public school music at Chicago, and returned to Manitou, where he took over the supervision of music in the public schools of Manitou and Colorado City.

In 1903 he returned to this state, and was made supervising principal of the schools of Center Township, Camden County. In 1907 he took a similar position in Glassboro, and since 1913, he has been superintendent of the Salem Schools.

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In the various communities where he has lived, he has always taken an active part in civic and church affairs. For a number of years he has served as chorister in various churches. During the great war he was one of the Four Minute men, who spoke at various gatherings in the interests of the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, and other patriotic activities. He has also been active in the N. J. State Teacher's Association and other educational organizations.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Tall Cedars, Odd Fellows, and Patriotic Order Sons of America.

His business address is Salem High School Salem, N. J.

WILLIAM JEROME DAVIS—Harrison.—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Harrison, November, 1858; son of Hiram W. and Emma L. (Sandford) Davis.

William J. Davis, President of the Hudson County Park Commission, has been known in Republican State Councils for some years. He comes of a family that owned the farms on which East Newark and Arlington rest, and whose members were deep in the life of the community about them. His father, a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was instrumental in establishing the free bridge across the Passaic that connects Hudson with Essex County, and had a large hand, too, in the erection of the Hudson county Penitentiary at Snake Hill.

Mr. Davis's family on his father's side can trace its line away back to Cedric in the 5th Century, decorated later on with the names of Charlemagne and Frederick the Great. The first of whom there is any record in New Jersey is Jacobie Davis, whose son, Aaron, was born in Asbury (Hunterdon Co.) in October, 1775. Aaron was a cousin of Wm. Davis, who owned the territory that is now the town of Arlington. His son, Mark W., grandfather of Wm. J. Davis, removed to Harrison and purchasing the farm on which Harrison has since been built, engaged in the cattle business and maintained a road house that was patronized by cattle drivers. Mark's son Hiram W. (Mr. Davis's father), reserving the homestead, set the rest of the farm off into building lots and devoted himself to his estate and to community affairs.

Mr. Davis's mother traced her ancestry back to William the Conqueror. Their estate in England was confiscated by Parliament and Captain Sandford, then head of the family, came to Barbadoes, W. I.; and afterwards settled in Union (N. J.) on a farm covering 5,000 acres of upland and 10,000 acres of meadow land. The farm has since become the site of East Newark.

William J. Davis's interests therefore centre largely in the towns in the west part of Hudson County, but at the same time necessarily branch out to the larger circle outside. He attended Hackettstown Seminary and graduated from Yale College. He read law in the office of William Brinkerhoff, in Jersey City, and was admitted as attorney in 1884. He has woven his business interests in with his law work; was director of several of the Essex and Hudson Co. trolley companies before their absorption by the

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Public Srvice; ;was one of the organizers and is now the President of, the West Hudson Trust Company, and was President of the East Newark Gas Light Co., and the Hudson Electric Light Co. until they too were taken up by the Public Service Corporation.

In his public relations Mr. Davis is president of the Martin Tax Act Commission of Harrison and Kearny and a Sinking Fund Commissioner there. At one of the times when the consolidation of the towns and cities in Hudson county into one municipality was under consideration, Governer Voorhees named him as one of the commissioners to consider and report upon the advisability of the consolidation. By Governor Fort's appointment he served on the commission created to study the question of the taxation of trust and banking companies' stock and to report to the legislature.

Mr. Davis organized the West Hudson County Trust Company, Harrisson, and has been President of the company since its organization.

He was instrumental in securing passage of the act creating the Hudson County Park Commission and was appointed by Judge John A. Blair, on June 23, 1903, one of the Commissioners. On May 26, 1905, Mr. Davis was elected President of the Board and is still acting as President.

Mr. Davis is also one of the Trustees of the Harrison Free Public Library and has been a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the Town of Harrison for a number of years. He is a member of the Union League Club, Carteret Club and New York Press Club.

EDITH BARNARD DELANO—East Orange, (9 Webster Place.) Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Washington, D. C.; daughter of William Theodore and Emma J. (Thomas) Barnard; married in 1908, to James Delano, son of James and Elizabeth R. Delano, of New Bedford, Mass.

Edith Barnard Delano, besides being active in the book world, is a contributor to the leading magazines and the author of several feature photoplays. Much of her work is done in Deerfield, Mass., where she spends her summers. Her grandfather, Theodore Barnard, one of the founders of the Associated Press, was the only one of her grand-parents of New England origin; the others were from Maryland and Virginia. Dr. William T. Barnard, her father, built the first Chicago elevated railroad; in connection with the B. O. Railroad, originated the traveling library idea, and introduced into this country the first system of employees' relief.

Mrs. Delano was educated mostly by governesses, and at Bryn Mawr Preparatory School in Baltimore, where a large part of her girlhood was passed. Her first story was written in the summer of 1904, and sold to the Woman's Home Companion. Since then she has been a hard worker with the pen.

Besides her contributions to the leading magazines for twelve years she has written the following books: "Zebedee V," 1912; "The Land of Content," 1913; "The Colonel's Experiment," 1913; "Rags," 1915; "When Carey Came to Town," 1916; "June," a story for girls, 1916; "To-morrow

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Morning," a 1917 serial in the Ladies' Home Journal, to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company in October, 1917.

Those of Mrs. Delano's photoplays already produced were filmed by the Famous Players Film Company, featuring Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Hazel Dawn and Marie Doro, and are "Rags;" "The Heart of Jennifer;" "The White Pearl;" "Still Waters;" and "Hulda from Holland." "The White Pearl" was also novelized by a collaborator, upon Mrs. Delano's photoplay of the same title.

Mrs. Delano is a member of the Southern Society of the Oranges, the Authors' League of America and the Vigilantes, the latter an association of authors and artists.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS DE VOE—Milltown, (583 Main St.) —Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at village of Old Bridge, Middlesex county, N. J., Nov. 15, 1889; son of George W. and Alice (Appleby) De Voe; married at Spotswood, N. J., July 14, 1915, to Marion Behringer, daughter of Michael and Lydia (Jones) Behringer, of Spotswood, N. J.

Children: Dorothy Frances, born July 12, 1916.

Frederick Williams De Voe, democratic assemblyman from Middlesex county, comes from an old Middlesex county family. His paternal grandfather was George W. DeVoe, founder and president until his death, of the Peoples National Bank of New Brunswick. His grandfather was also one of the founders of the well known paint and oil business now known as F. W. De Voe & C. T. Reynolds & Company of New York City. This business was conducted by him and his partner until taken over by the assemblyman's uncle, Fred W. De Voe. It later became known as F. W. De Voe and C. T. Reynolds Company, although the De Voe family continued to hold controlling interest in the business. Assemblyman De Voe's maternal grandfather is Herbert Appleby, a Civil War veteran and former postmaster of Old Bridge, New Jersey. His father is George W. De Voe, a former postmaster of Spotswood, N. J.

Assemblyman De Voe attended the public school at Spotswood and later had two years of business training at Peddie Institute, at Hightstown.

At the close of his schooling, he became a reporter on the "New Brunswick Home News," where he spent two years, and later on the "Perth Amboy Evening News," where he put in two more years in the newspaper game. In 1912, deciding that his profession would be law, he entered the New York Law School, and in 1915 passed the bar examination, studying in the offices of Russell E. Watson, of New Brunswick.

He has been practicing since that date at New Brunswick, the county seat of Middlesex county, and is now attorney for the First National Bank of Milltown; the Milltown Building and Loan Association, and the Middlesex County Building and Loan Association of New Brunswick. While the Great War was in progress he worked on fifteen war drives, serving as chairman for the Red Cross campaigns in Milltown.

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He is a member of the following clubs and lodges: K. O. K. A., of New Brunswick; Charles L. Walters Council, No. 178, Junior O. U. A. M., of Milltown, Palestine Lodge, No. 111, F. and A. M., of New Brunswick, Wickatunk Tribe, Redmen, of Milltown, Associate member Frank Lloyd Post, G. A. R., of Middlesex county.

His business address is 41 Paterson Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM L. DILL—Paterson, (307 Seventeenth Avenue.)—Assistant Secretary of State and Motor Vehicle Commissioner. Born at Freeburg, Pa., March 15, 1874; son of William H. and Margaret C. Dill; married at Hartford, Conn., on July 8, 1902, to Clara Baker Gorman, daughter of James O. and Frances Gorman.

Children: three boys and three girls.

William L. Dill's father was Major William H. Dill, commander of the famous 118th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, which served in the Civil War, and who was also one of the formost educators in Pennsylvania during the latter part of his life.

Mr. Dill attended the public school of Freeburg, Pa.

In 1888 he came to Paterson, N. J., where he engaged in the fire insurance business. In 1902 he was appointed secretary to the Mayor of Paterson, and served in that capacity during the fire, floods, and labor troubles of that city.

After retiring from this position on December 31, 1903, he was chosen secretary of the Passaic River Flood district commission, and upon the completion of that body in 1905 was appointed secretary of the Taxpayers Association of Paterson, which performed the work a Board of Trade would have done, had there been one in that city at the time. In 1909 Mr. Dill became clerk to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Paterson, and remained such until December 31, 1913.

For six years he was secretary to the Democratic Senate Minority, and when this party gained control of the state in 1913, he was unanimously chosen as Senate Secretary during that period. For four years, 1911-1915, he was a member of the Passaic County Board of Taxation, serving as president during the last three years of his term. On April 5, 1915, he was appointed assistant Secretary of State, his term to expire in 1920.

Perhaps his best work for the state, however, has been done, and is being done as Motor Vehicle Commissioner to which office he was appointed April 5, 1915. At present he is also secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Dill is a member of the following clubs: Elks, Hamilton and National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

His business address is State House, Trenton, N. J.

HENRY CALEB DIXON—Salem, (64 Walnut St.)—County Superintendent of Schools. Born at Tolesboro, Lewis county, Ky.,

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September 18, 1864; son of Levi and Mary A. (Towler) Dixon; married at Madison, Ind., December 19, 1895, to Helen Irene Stanton, daughter of C. A. and Anna B. Stanton, of Madison, Ind.

Children: Morris S., born January 16, 1898; Eric S., born May 30, 1899.

Mr. Dixon removed with his parents to Indiana when he was but a child and received his early education in the public schools of that state. Later he attended Franklin College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1893.

Previous to coming to New Jersey in 1906 he was principal of graded and high Schools in Letts and in Elizabethtown, Indiana for ten years, and of the Classical and Scientific Institute of Mount Pleasant, Pa. His first position in New Jersey was as superintendent of schools in Woodbury, which he held from 1906 to 1913, when he resigned to become head of the public schools of Salem county, which office he now holds.

FREDERICK W. DONNELLY—Trenton.—Merchant, Mayor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Trenton, on October 14, 1866; son of Richard A. and Susan (Davisson) Donnelly; married at Trenton, on January 25, 1895, to Eliza Woolman Lukens, daughter of Mary Stockham Lukens, of Bucks county, Pa.

Children: Frederick S.; Katherine E.; Helen E.

Frederick W. Donnelly is Mayor of Trenton, under the new Commission system of rule the city adopted in the summer of 1911. Mr. Donnelly was one of the early advocates of the Commission plan for New Jersey. A leader in the campaign for its adoption in Trenton and elected as high man in the first Commission Government election held in the city, he was named as Mayor when the Commission organized in August, 1911. In the canvass for new Commissioners in 1915, he was high man again and made Mayor for another term. His election as Mayor brings to the Donnelly family, the unique distinction of establishing the only precedent in Trenton where the father and son have served the city as its Chief Executive. His father, Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelly, was Mayor from 1884 to 1886.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was planning to build a bridge across the Delaware River at the southern extremity of Trenton, at the time of Mayor Donnelly's first election. The Mayor made opposition on the ground that the construction of the large railroad span at that point would effectually "bottle up" the Trenton harbor and practically vitiate all the improvements that had been made in the river channel and in the city's waterfront. After he had carried the controversy even into the halls of Congress, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not only changed the proposed location of the structure to a point nearly two miles farther down the river, but in addition granted to the City of Trenton more than

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a million dollars' worth of concessions, such as new canal bridges, dedicated lands for park purposes and improved crossing and water terminal facilities.

Mayor Donnelly received his early education in the Trenton public schools and the State Model School. Later he attended the Episcopal School at Burlington, and prepared for a business career at A. J. Rider's Business College in Trenton. At the age of seventeen he obtained a position with a New York wholesale clothing concern, following the vocation of a traveling salesman for several years. On his return to Trenton, he assumed the management of the store of his father, and a few years later established the business of which he is now the head.

Mr. Donnelly has long been an enthusiastic supporter of waterway projects and is often referred to as the "Father of New Jersey Waterways." He is President of the Trenton-Philadelphia-New York Deeper Waterways Association, which he organized; President of the New Jersey Rivers and Harbors Congress; Vice President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; and Vice President and one of the charter members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterway Association. He was President of the New Jersey Ship Canal Commission, which formulated the original plans for the trans-state canal. When the Trenton Harbor Board was in existence, Mayor Donnelly was its president also. He was likewise President of New Jersey League of Municipalities, which he was instrumental in organizing, for three years.

He has written and lectured extensively on government reforms and his two treatises on "Securing Efficient Administration under the Commission Plan" have gained wide circulation. He has also written many articles on the subjects of improved inland waterways and transportation.

Mayor Donnelly is a member of the Masonic Order, Scottish Rites, Crescent Temple; Sons of Veterans; Patriotic Sons of America; Woodmen of America; B. P. O. E.; I. O. O. M.; National Union; Forresters; Eagles; American Academy of Political and Social Science; the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, Trenton Country, Engineers, Canoe, Yacht and Rotary Clubs. He worships at Trinity Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL J. DONOVAN—Bayonne.—Contractor and Assemblyman. Born at Bayonne, N. J., on May 12, 1889.

Michael J. Donovan was educated at St. Mary's parochial school, in Bayonne, the place of his birth, and upon his graduation entered St. Francis Xavier College.

Assemblyman Donovan has always taken a prominent part in the public and civic affairs of Bayonne, and for a term of three years, from 1914 to 1917, he served as a member of the Bayonne Board of Education. At the elections in the fall of 1918 he was elected to the Assembly on

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the Democratic ticket with a plurality of 20,230 votes over Mayberry, his opponent.

GEORGE W. DOWNS—Madison, (24 Loantaka Way)—Contractor and Assemblyman. Born at Hackettstown, N. J., October 14, 1855.

George W. Downs, Assemblyman from Morris county, is serving his fourth year in the Legislature. Previous to the present term, when he defeated his Democratic opponent Fancher at the elections in the fall of 1918 by a plurality of 2,307, he served for three consecutive years, 1914, '15, and '16.

Assemblyman Downs was educated in the public schools of Hackettstown, his birthplace. He later changed his residence to Madison, his present home, and from September, 1904, until May, 1910, he served as a member of the city council of Madison. Then, on the death of Mayor Anderson he was elected to fill the vacancy, and at the close of the year was again elected for a two year term. It was largely through his efforts, while filling the mayoralty chair in Madison that a Board of Public Improvement was organized, as well as the Mayors' Society of Morris County, in 1913. He was elected president of the latter organization.

He is a member of the following clubs: Madison Lodge, No. 93, F. & A. of M., the Madison Golf Club and the Board of Public Improvement.

JAMES BUCHANAN DUKE—Somerville.—Capitalist. Born at Durham, N. C., in 1857; son of Washington D. Duke; married 2nd on July 23, 1907, to Nanie Lee (Holt) Inman, of Atlanta, Ga.

James B. Duke is President of the American Tobacco Company, which in large measure controls the tobacco industry throughout the country. Since 1912 he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the British-American Tobacco Company which has an equally important relation to the tobacco industry of the world.

Mr. Duke was educated in the country schools of the farming district near Durham, N. C., in which he was born, and went into the tobacco business with his father and brothers in Durham. He acquired an interest in the firm of Duke Brothers at eighteen and came to New York in 1884. He organized the American Tobacco Company, a combination of large tobacco manufacturing concerns, and was its President from the time of its organization in 1889 until 1912. The Continental Tobacco Company, Inc., had meanwhile taken out a charter, and he was made its President also; and when in 1898 it became known as the Consolidated Tobacco Company, Inc., he succeeded to the Presidency, holding this office until 1901.

In February, 1917, President Duke announced his purpose of equipping a coast patrol boat which several of his employees volunteered to man. The

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boat was to have a speed of more than twenty knots an hour and be fitted with every device known to modern naval warfare and the total outlay for the expedition was estimated at $1,000,000.

Mr. Duke is a Director of the Imperial Tobacco Company of London, the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, N. Y., the Guaranty Trust Company, N. Y., the Morristown Trust Company and the Southern Power Company; and is a Trustee of the American Surety Company.

CHARLES WARREN EATON—Bloomfield.—Artist (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Albany, N. Y., February 22, 1857; son of Daniel Oliver and Mary Bounds Eaton.

Charles W. Eaton, a direct descendant of Francis Eaton of the Pilgrim party that came over in 1620 on the Mayflower, was a pupil at the National Academy of Designs and the Art Students League in New York. He opened a studio in New York in 1886 and has since been following his art work there. He has exhibited in the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery in London. One of his works won honorable mention at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and another at the Pan-American Exposition. He received a silver medal at the Charleston Exposition and won the Proctor Prize in 1901, the Inness prize in 1902 and the Shaw prize in 1903 at the Salmagundi Exhibition. The Philadelphia Art Club in 1903 awarded him a gold medal. The National Academy of Design in 1904 awarded the Inness gold medal. At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and at the Buenos Aires exposition in 1910 he received silver medals; and the Paris Salon in 1906 awarded him a gold medal.

Mr. Eaton is a member of the American Water Color Society, the New York Water Color Club and of the Salmagundi and Lotos Clubs of New York.

FREDERICK W. EGNER—Newark, (360 Mt. Prospect Avenue) Financier. Born at Orange, August 6, 1870; son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Graah) Egner, married in 1895 to Florence G. Carter; 2nd in December, 1907 to Elizabeth Wigton of Phillipsburgh.

Frederick W. Egner is one of the Vice Presidents of The Fidelity Trust Company, Newark. He attended the public schools at Orange until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work in the Half Dime Savings Bank that had just been organized there. In 1891, he was offered the position of assistant bookkeeper in the Savings Department of the Fidelity Trust Company, in Newark. Six months later he was made assistant teller, and, six months beyond that, Paying Teller of the Company.

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In January, 1889, the Company named him as its Secretary and Treasurer and he held that position until, ten years later, he was promoted to the office of Third Vice President.

Mr. Egner is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and a Director of the Union County Trust Company of Elizabeth and of the Essex Trust Company in East Orange. His club memberships are with the Essex County Country, the Balustrol Golf, the Forest Hills Field, the Salmagundi and Lotos.

CHARLES H. ELLIS—Camden.—Mayor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Camden, April 22, 1862; son of Charles H. and Hannah A. (Kille) Ellis; married at Camden, 1883, to Emma, daughter of Stephen T. and Sarah Taylor; (died October 25th, 1897)—2nd on April 29th, 1907, to Hattie B., daughter of John Weber.

Children: Ella T., Frank M., Laura D. and Elizabeth M.

Charles H. Ellis is now serving his fifth term as Mayor of Camden and has held the office continuously since 1904.

Mr. Ellis, who was educated in the public schools of Camden, had been previously groomed for the public service in minor local places. He was in the grocery business before Collector Moffett named him as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States Government in the Southern District of New Jersey. That was the beginning of his political career and he served in that relation for eight years.

His work municipally was, until the time he reached the Mayorality, in the City Council and in the Board of Education. He was first elected to the local school board in March of 1891 and served until an act of the legislature ordered the replacement of the board by an appointive Commission of Public Instruction. The act was passed on the eve of Mayor Pratt's retirement from office; and, on the day his term expired, the Mayor appointed Mr. Ellis to serve on the new Commission. Mayor Wescott, who took office the next day, contested the right of the former Mayor to appoint the members of the Commission; and the courts sustained him. That decision, of course, ousted the Commissioners whom Mayor Pratt had appointed and gave the power of appointment to Mayor Wescott. Mr. Ellis was one of Mayor Pratt's appointees whom Mayor Wescott selected for the new Board. Mr. Ellis was first President of the new board. In 1892 he was elected to the City Council, made leader on the floor of the Chamber, and in 1894 became the President of the body. In 1903 he was given the republican nomination for Mayor; and, elected then, was re-elected in 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1916.

Mayor Ellis is a member of Trimble Lodge No. 117 F. & A. M., of Excelsior and Perfection Consistory, Scottish Rite, of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Consent Temple Knights of Mystic Shrine, Senatus Lodge I. O. O. F., the Leni Lenape, the I. O. R. M., the Woodmen of America, Camden Council No. 17 Order North America, Lydia Dinah Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., Evening Star Council, Sr. O. U. A. M., Washington Camp P. O. S.

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A. of Camden, Lodge No. 111 L. O. O. M., Rebecca Lodge I. O. O. F. Dewey Temple O. U. A. M. Camden Lodge No. 293 B. P. O. E., and the Young Men's Christian Association, honorary member of the Physicians Motor Club and a member of the Strollers Club of Philadelphia and the Sixth Ward Republican Club of Camden.

JOHN H. ELY—Newark, (67 Pennsylvania Avenue)—Architect. Born New Hope, Pa., June 13th, 1851; son of Matthias C. and Keziah (Stackhouse) Ely; married at Cranbury Neck, N. J., Dec. 13th, 1871, to Lydia Helen Wilson, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel and Hannah (Bergen) Wilson.

Children: Wilson C.; Mrs. Ida M. Bemiss.

John H. Ely is of English extraction on his father's side; his mother was of French lineage. Joshua Ely, who came from Dunham, Nottingham, England, in 1635, purchased four hundred acres of land in what was then called Burlington County, New Jersey. The lot on which the State House, Trenton, now stands, adjoined his tract on the south. The father of Mr. Ely was engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania for a number of years, but about twenty years before his death he came to this State, where he died, February 8th, 1895.

Mr. Ely attended the public schools in New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., until he was seven years of age, and in White Haven, Lucerne County, Pa., for five years afterwards. He completed his schooling in the public schools of this State, whither he came with his father's family when he was twelve years of age. And when the choice of a life calling became necessary, he chose that of the architect. He has followed his profession, in Newark since 1885. Many important buildings are of his planning. Among these is the great new City Hall in Newark—one of the most imposing and beautiful municipal buildings in the country. He also planned and built the city's new hospital. These great public works were accomplished in colaboration with his son.

Mr. Ely is a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was elected to serve in the Common Council of Newark for two years, 1892 and 1893; and at the organization of the Council in 1895, a unanimous vote, made him its President. He was one of the Committee of 100 that aided in the City's 250th Anniversary festivities; and he has served on some of the city commissions. In 1909 and 1910 he was appointed a member of the Shade Tree Commission; in 1911 a trustee of the Free Public Library, and in 1912 a member of the Board of Directors of the Newark Museum Association. He is also a member of the Excise Board.

Mrs. Ely is a granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Wilson who was on the circuit embracing Hightstown, Hamilton Square and Trenton early in the nineteenth century. Of Mrs. Ely's children, Wilson C., his partner in business, was married on June 2, 1897, to Grace R. Chamberlain, of Jamesburg. His daughter Ida May, married, in February, 1898, Dr. E. D. Bemiss, of Newark.

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Among the professional associations with which he has allied himself, is the American Institute of Architects, and he is one of the charter members of the New Jersey Chapter of the Institute. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Salaam Temple, associated with the Cartaret Book Club, the Newark Board of Trade and the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Essex Club, the Gottfried Krueger Association, the Masonic Club of New Jersey and the Washington Association.

AYMAR EMBURY—Englewood. —Architect. Born in New York, August 15, 1880; son of Aymar and Fannie Miller (Bates) Embury; married May 14, 1904, to Dorothy Coe, of Englewood.

Aymar Embury, in his architect work, specializes in country houses. He has planned and supervised the construction of more than 250 of these, and is the author of two or three books on architectural topics. He has also directed the erection of some hotels and library buildings and banks in the country.

Mr. Embury entered Princeton University and, graduated with the C. E. degree in 1900, was given the M. S. degree in 1901. He had been in business for three years in New York when in 1904 he became an instructor in architecture at Princeton University but he was there for only a year, returning then to his practice. In 1917, he went to France to engage in Government work.

Mr. Embury is the author of "100 Country Houses," 1908; "The Dutch Colonial House," 1912; "Country Houses," 1914; "Early American Churches," 1914. He is a member of the A. I. A., the Architectural League, New York, Princeton Engineering Society, and is connected with The Players, the Englewood Country, The Knickerbocker Country Clubs.

Mr. Embury has a New York office at 132 Madison Avenue.

ROBERT FRY ENGLE—Beach Haven.—Member of Board of Commerce and Navigation. Born at Mount Holly, N. J., Feb. 4th, 1868, son of Robert Barclay and Jane (Darnell) Engle; married at Buckingham, Pa., on Nov. 6th, 1902 to Sarah A. Atkinson.

Children: Robert Fry Engle, Jr., and Jean Engle.

Robert Fry Engle's father was Robert Barclay Engle, Senator from Ocean County, from 1896 to 1898 and his mother was Jane Darnell Engle of Mount Laurel, N. J. His father, although born and raised as a farmer, established one of the first hotels in Beach Haven, N. J., opening the "Parry House" in 1874. In 1876, he built the Engelside.

Mr. Engle, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the Friend's Boarding School at Westtown, Pa., in 1891, and after several years experience in the wholesale dry goods business at Philadelphia,

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he came to the assistance of his father in the management of the hotel.

In 1901 when the father died, the property was incorporated into "The Engleside Company," and Mr. Engle became the treasurer and manager of this concern, and which position he has held to date. He is also head and general manager of the "Covington Company" which owns and operates the Covington Apartment Hotel in West Philadelphia. For the past fifteen years, he has been a member of the Council of the Borough of Beach Haven.

On Feb. 27th, 1917, he was appointed for a full term of four years as a member of the Board of Commerce and Navigation by Governor Edge.

His business address is Beach Haven, N. J.

WILLIAM WADSWORTH EVANS—Paterson, (591 East 29th St.).—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Paterson, N. J., October 5th, 1887, married at Paterson, N. J., to Isabel, daughter of William D. Blauvelt of Paterson, N. J.

Children: Barbara born April 10, 1914.

William Wadsworth Evans, republican representative to the Assembly from Passaic County is a Patersonian. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating in 1901, and thereupon entering the Paterson High School from which he graduated in 1905. Deciding that law was his chosen profession he entered the New York Law School, graduating from that institution in 1908. The following year he was admitted to the New York Bar, and in November, 1911, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar.

Assemblyman Evans was secretary to Speaker Thomas F. McCran in 1912 while the latter was assemblyman from Passaic County.

EDWARD D. FARMER—Montclair, (16 Madison Avenue.)—Manufacturer. Born at Montclair, N. J., Oct. 2, 1877; son of George P. and Helena E. (Damai) Farmer; married at Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 26th, to Helen H. Hart, daughter of E. C. Hart.

Children: Annette Hart and Helen Joyce.

Edward D. Farmer, obtained his principal education in the public schools of Montclair which he attended in 1899 and from which he was graduated.

At the present, Mr. Farmer is a director of the consolidated Safety Pin Company, and President of the Jenkins Manufacturing Company of Bloomfield, N. J., as well as being treasurer of the Pratt & Farmer Company, of New York City, and head of the Farmer Coal Company, of Asbury Park, N. J.

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Mr. Farmer's activities in the commercial world were not confined to manufacturing. He is also a financier, and is a director in the following banks, Bloomfield National Bank, Glen Ridge Trust Company, and the Essex Title Guaranty and Trust Company.

He is a member of the Montclair Club, Inc., Montclair Golf Club, and the Montclair Civic Association.

DUDLEY FARRAND—Newark, (49 Lincoln Park).—Electrical Engineer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Bloomfield, Feb. 21, 1867; son of Charles and Anna (Ferrand) Ferrand; married in Newark, Nov. 9th, 1899, to Jane Champenois daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Champenois, of Newark.

Children: Dudley Champenois, born May 3rd, 1901, (died July 19th, 1901;) Louise Champenois, born May 2, 1903, (died Nov. 11th, 1905); Laura Jean, born Feb. 10th, 1907.

The Farrand family comes of the French Hugeunots. Nathan Farrand, first of the family on this side of the sea of whom there is any mention, is noted in an ancient record as having settled in Milford, Conn., in 1645. His son, also Nathan, came to Newark in 1691 and rose to be a Judge of the Essex County Court; and Bethuel Ferrand, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Ferrand, was a lieutenant in the Patriotic Army during the Revolution.

Dudley Farrand was educated in the Bloomfield schools, Common and High, and at the Newark Academy. Later, in 1887, he entered Princeton College, but did not take the course. Electricity was then just beginning to burst on the notice of men as a new force of nature that might be harnessed for human use. The rising generation became interested in it; and young Farrand deciding not to take the course at Princeton accepted a position with the Newark Electric Light and Power Company. He has since filled every position in the electrical department of that company and of the now Public Service Corporation, which absorbed it.

Mr. Farrand had been with the Electric Light and Power Company for only two years when he was made Assistant Secretary of the Company; and two years afterwards was promoted to the position of Assistant Manager, with charge of the operating department; in 1892 he was placed in charge of Design and Construction. Thence his rise to higher positions was rapid. He became Assistant Manager of the company in 1896, and a year later was made General Manager. The supervision of the company's work all over New Jersey was given to him in 1899; and in 1903, when the company had gone under the wing of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, he was made General Manager of its electric department. Later, when the energies of the Public Service Corporation were differentiated, it established the Public Service Electric Company to take over and operate all of its electric properties. Mr. Farrand was made Vice President and General Manager of that company; and when, at the outbreak of hostilities between United States and Germany, Gen. Hine was given a

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leave of absence, Mr. Farrand was made Assistant to President McCarter of the Public Service Corporation.

Mr. Farrand's skill and expertness as an electrical engineer have commanded wide attention. He assisted the Board of Engineers, in an advisory way, in compiling data for the use of the National Conservation Commission appointed by President Roosevelt; and later was invited by the President to represent the electric interests in the first Conference of Governors, held at the White House in May, 1908.

Mr. Farrand was a private in the First Troop of Calvary of New Jersey (Essex troop) from 1893 to 1898. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a Fellow of the American Institute Electrical Engineers and Past President of the National Electric Light Association. His club memberships are with the Engineers (N. Y.), Essex (Newark), Essex County Country Club (West Orange), Rumson Country and the Sea Bright Beach, and he is one of the Sons of American Revolution.

Mr. Farrand's summer home is at Fair Haven, (Monmouth Co.)

CHARLES LE ROY FARRELL—Newark, (624 Clifton Ave.)—Banker. Born at Britol, Ind. Nov. 14th, 1874; son of John W. Mary J. (Maffit) Farrell; married at Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 12th, 1898, to Nellie May Richards, daughter of Edward N. and Serena H. Richards of Indianapolis.

Charles Le Roy Farrell received most of his early education in the public and high schools of Bristol, Ind. He later studied at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, for one year.

Mr. Farrell resided in his native state until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Chicago. In 1908 he came to New York and lived in that city until 1910. Mr. Farrell's date of taking up residence in New Jersey, dates back eight years, when he made his home in Newark, N. J.

At the present writing, he is president and director of the National Newark and Essex Banking Co., as well as being director of the Securing Savings Bank, Newark, American Insurance Co., Newark, American Foreign Banking Corporation, New York City, and trusteee of Babies Hospital, Newark, N. J. He is also treasurer Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New Jersey and a director of the Board of Trade, Newark, and of the American Red Cross, Newark Chapter. He is Governor and treasurer of Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J., and also of the Down Town Club, Newark, and a director of the Newark Music Festival Association.

Mr. Farrell's club memberships are the Union League Club, New York, City Essex Club, Newark; Down Town Club, Newark; Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills; Rumson Country Club, Rumson, and the Seaview Golf Club Absecon.

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His business address is the National Newark & Essex Banking Co., Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

JOHN J. FARRELL—Trenton—Executive Clerk. Born at New York City on Aug. 31st, 1864, son of John and Bridget (Reilley) Farrell, married at Newark, N. J., on Jan. 27, 1897 to Lucy Young daughter of William and Anne (Carey) Young.

Children: Lucy V., born Nov. 7, 1897; John J., Jr., born August 28, 1899; Anne, born May 6, 1901; William, born July 24, 1905.

John J. Farrell is a descendant of John Farrell who lost his life while superintendent of the Morgan Iron Works New York, in fitting out the Monitor which sank the Merrimac and his father was the fifth generation of Farrell's who settled in New York City.

He attended the public schools of Newark in 1871 to 1878.

Early in life, Mr. Farrell became interested in newspaper work. In 1883 doing special work for various papers and in 1892 he joined the staff of the Newark Evening News.

For many years almost continuously from his entrance into the newspaper field he was legislative correspondent at Trenton for the Newark News and other papers.

From 1899 to 1904 when he served as State Riparian Commissioner, however, he discontinued his regular work in the newspaper profession. At the end of this period, he again became a legislative correspondent for the Atlantic City Review until Feb. 20th, 1913, when he was engaged as Executive Clerk of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles A. Ransom.

Mr. Farrell is a member of the following clubs: Elks, National Correspondence and New Jersey Legislative Correspondents.

His business address is Statehouse, Trenton, N. J.

JOSEPH FEWSMITH—Newark, (72 Washington Street.)—Physician and Surgeon. Born at Auburn, N. Y., on Jan. 31, 1851; son of Joseph and Emma C. (Livingston) Fewsmith; married at Newark on April, 1880, to Jean A. Hendry, daughter of Hugh Hendry of Scotland.

Children: Jean, born in 1897.

Joseph Fewsmith, widely known among the physicians and surgeons of the state, is of English lineage on his father's side; his paternal ancestors were of Quaker stock and figured during the Revolutionary period. On his mother's side he is of Dutch and Scotch origin. His father, a D. D., was for thirty-seven years Pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Newark, of which Dr. Fewsmith is now one of the trustees.

Dr. Fewsmith's earlier education was acquired at the Newark Academy and at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. He graduated from Yale Col-

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lege in 1871, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1874 and pursued his medical and surgical studies at Roosevelt Hospital in 1875, at Vienna (Austria) in 1877 and at Woolwich Military hospital in London. He established himself as a practitioner in Newark, and has since been engaged there.

Dr. Fewsmith is connected professionally with a large number of hospitals. He has been President of the Medical Board of St. Michael's Hospital in Newark for a number of years, is surgeon for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and examiner for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark and for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He is attending physician at the Protestant Foster Home, consulting physician to the Home for Crippled Children and for eight years was a Trustee of the Newark City Home at Verona.

Dr. Fewsmith is a member of the Essex County Country Club, of Newark, the New Jersey Automobile Club, and many medical societies.

WILLIAM H. F. FIELDER—Newark, (171 Littleton Avenue.) Read Estate.—Born in New York, August 25th, 1874 (Deceased Jan. 1, 1919, see Vol. 1, 1917); son of Christian F. and Elizabeth J. (Roemer) Fielder; married Jan. 2nd, 1871, to Catherine Petronella Moeller.

Children: W. C., born June 18, 1875; Ernest J., born May 2nd, 1878; Bertha (Mrs. Frank R. Sanford) born Sept. 5, 1885.

JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER—Jersey City, (139 Gifford Ave.) —Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born February 26th, 1867; son of George B. and Eleanor A. (Brinkerhoff) Fielder; married June 4th, 1895, to Mabel Cholwell Miller, daughter of Mary E. and Charles B. Miller, of Norwalk, Conn.

James Fairman Fielder, Governor of the State 1913-1917, was reared in the atmosphere of a family that, on the side of both father and mother, has long been active in the public affairs. The Brinkerhoff family, from which his mother comes, were among the early settlers of the "Old Bergen" section of Jersey City, and owned in the early days large farming tracts included within the corporate limits of Bergen. They had a prominent part in all the movements of their times; and the old Bergen Dutch Reformed Church, which they aided to establish, still stands, on Bergen Avenue, one of the oldest shrines in the state. John Brinkerhoff, Mr. Fielder's grandfather, on his mother's side was for many years Director of the County Board of Freeholders, and a Common Pleas Judge, and William Brinkerhoff, who represented Hudson County in the State Senate in 1884-'85-'86, is the Governor's uncle. His paternal grandfather was a Republican leader in the days of the old Commission Government in Jersey City

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and was a member of the Assembly from Hudson County in 1871. George B. Fielder, his father, was for years the Register of Hudson County, and in 1893-'94 represented the Hudson County district in Congress.

Mr. Fielder was educated at the public and high schools of Jersey City, and finished in the Selleck school at Norwalk, Conn. He took a course at Columbia University Law School, graduating in 1887 with the degree of L. L. B. After a period of study in the law office of his uncle, ex-Senator Brinkerhoff, he was admitted to the Bar in 1888. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on him by Rutgers College in 1914.

Public affairs were an every-day topic in the house of his parents. He naturally acquired a deep interest in the subject, and was early drawn into the swim of politics. He was elected to the Assembly in 1903 and again in 1904; and in 1907 chosen by its voters to represent the county in the State Senate. When, in 1910, he stood for re-election, he was given an overwhelming majority. In both the Senate and the House he was called to serve upon the most important committees. At the organization of the Legislature in January of 1913 he became President of the Senate. Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of the state, had in the previous November, been elected President of the United States, and was about to lay down his state office for the greater one at Washington. Mr. Fielder's elevation to the Presidency of the Senate was made with the knowledge that, under the constitution, the President of the Senate was to serve as Acting Governor until a new Governor could be elected by the people.

Governor Wilson did not lay down his state office until the very eve of his departure for Washington to take the oath as President. Senator Fielder assumed the office of Acting Governor March 1, 1913, and served until October 28, when he resigned his seat in the Senate. His resignation vacated not only the Senate chair but also the Acting Governorship; and Leon R. Taylor, of Monmouth County, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, became the state's second ad interim Governor. At the primary in September Mr. Fielder was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor for the full term of three years, and in November he was elected over ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes, the Republican candidate, by a majority exceeding 32,000.

In giving the Great Seal of the State into Mr. Fielder's hands, in the presence of the Senate and of the Assembly on the 1st of March, 1913, Governor Wilson felicitated the state upon having provided itself with so fitting a chief. Both during his services as Acting Governor, and after his inauguration in January, 1914, for the full term, Governor Fielder devoted himself to the completion of the work Governor Wilson had been obliged to leave behind him, undone; and a mass of constructive legislation which Governor Wilson had initiated, was perfected under his supervision.

Among the achievements of his administration may be noted the inheritance tax law, which has increased the revenue of the State by a fairly graduated tax upon estates of deceased persons; the bank stock tax act, which brings revenue to the localities from this class of personal property; reform in the care and employment of inmates of the state's penal institutions; the strengthening of the pure food laws; a system of traffic regulations, uniform throughout the state; statutes safeguarding the health

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and safety of women and other operators in workshops and factories, and the grade crossing elimination law.

JOSEPH J. FINLEY—Newark, (130 North 11th Street).—Merchant and Assemblyman. Born in Kells, County Meath, Ireland, May 1st, 1871.

Joseph J. Finley was formerly owner of a chain of grocery stores throughout the state and is now in the wholesale paper and twine business.

Assemblyman Finley has never held any public office previous to being elected to the office which he now holds.

J. HAMPTON FITHIAN—Bridgeton, (62 N. Pearl St.)—Lawyer and Senator. Born at Greenwich, N. J., Dec. 16th, 1873; son of Samuel P. and Margaret K. (Stetser) Fithian; married at Bridgeton, N. J., April 26th, 1898, to Mary E. Robbins, daughter of William W. Robbins of Bridgeton, N. J.

Children: James H. Jr., born May 10th, 1899; William R,, born April 15, 1900.

Most of Mr. Fithian's education was obtained in the West Jersey Academy, from which he was graduated in 1890.

He has resided within the borders of New Jersey all his life, and with the exception of the first sixteen years which he spent in his native place, the township of Greenwich, he has lived in Bridgeton, N. J.

In 1899, nine years after beginning his practice in law at that place, he became Prosecutor of the Pleas of Cumberland County, and held that office until 1914. He was elected to the Senate in 1918.

Mr. Fithian's club memberships are Welcome Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., Brearley Council, No. 2, F. & A. M., and the Bridgeton Lodge, B. P. O. E.

His business address is 4 Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

JOSEPH FRANCIS STEPHEN FITZPATRICK—Jersey City, (40 Boyd Ave.)—Purchasing Agent, Hudson Co. Born at Jersey City, N. J., March 15th, 1880; son of Francis S. and Bridget (McGrath) Stephen.

Joseph Francis Stephen Fitzpatrick comes partly from Irish stock. His mother, still living, emigrated from Tipperary, Ireland, where she was born in 1849, to Jersey City, in 1886. His father, who was born 1844, and is also still living, came to Jersey City from Perth Amboy, one year after his birth with his family.

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Mr. Fitzpatrick was educated chiefly in the St. Peters institution at Jersey City. He attended the parochial school from 1885 to 1892, the high school from 1892 until 1894, and college from 1894 till 1898, at which time he received the A. B. degree, and in 1899 the A. M. degree.

Virtually ever since completing his school training, Mr. Fitzpatrick has been engaged in organization work and education among Catholic young men and women.. Thus, he has served on the Board of Directors of the Columbia Club at Jersey City for five years and as that association's vice president for one year. He also assisted in organizing St. Peter's Holy name Society of which he was later its first president for six years.

Records show, Mr. Fitzpatrick to have also been one of the founders, and the first president of the St. Peter's Club, an organization which cost $100,000 and which is considered one of the best social and educational institutions of the country for Catholic young men and women. Its night schools has an enrollment of 1500 men and women.

With this, however, his organization work did not end, for he assisted in beginning and was president for three years of the Hudson County Federation of the Holy Name Society. At the present date he is serving a second term as president of the Newark Diocesan Federation of the Holy Name Society.

He was employed seven years in commercial and manufacturing lines. For one year he was secretary to the director of Revenue and Finance in Jersey City, and for four years deputy director of Revenue and Finance, during which time he collaborated with the directors of Revenue and Finance in the compilation of a manual on taxation that has been circulated throughout the United States.

During the World's War, Mr. Fitzpatrick was chairman of the Jersey City Exemption Board No. 5, and also head of the Council of all such boards in that city. In the seventh Provisional Battalion of New Jersey, he was second Lieutenant.

He is a member of the following clubs besides those already mentioned, Columbian Club, St. Peters Club, Lodge No. 211, B. P. O. E., Knights of Columbus, Jersey City Club and Carteret Club all of Jersey City.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's business address is the Court House, Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM—Newark, (912 South 16th St.) Minister. Born at Bloomfield, N. J.; son of John F. and Sophia E. (Harvey) Folsom; married at Newark, N. J., to Isabel M. Kirk, daughter of Ransford A. Kirk.

Children: Joseph Kirk, Isabel, and Evelyn Fulford.

Rev. Joseph Fulford Folsom is a direct descendant of the Puritan, John Folsom, of Hingham, England, who came with his family to America on the ship "Diligent," landing at Boston, August 10th, 1638, and also Major John Fulford, who was in command of the defences at Annapolis, Maryland, during the Revolution.

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Mr. Folsom throughout his minority lived in his native town, Bloomfield, N. J., where he received his common school education. After leaving high school he was engaged in office work in the city of New York for a few years and part of 1885 was spent in Fargo, Dakota, where he was employed in a real estate.

He later took up a course of theological study under guidance of his pastor, Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, and eventually entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1892.

He was ordained as pastor of the Pound Ridge Presbyterian Church, Westchester County, New York, in June 21, 1892, and served in this pastorate for three years.

His next charge was the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearney, Hudson County, New Jersey, where he was installed, July 8, 1895, and where he remained until his removal by the Presbytery of Newark, to Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, in order to take ministerial charge of an unorganized field in the Clinton Hill section of the city. Here he commenced his duties, November 21, 1904, in a commodious chapel previously erected by the committee of Presbyterial church extension, and on February 15th, 1906, the congregation was organized as the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian church, and Mr. Folsom was unanimously elected the first pastor. In 1912, with a membership of over five hundred, this church merged with the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, and became the Collegiate Third Church, South. Under this arrangement the chapel was enlarged for Sunday school and social work, and a new church edifice for religious services exclusively was erected.

In 1895 Mr. Folsom was elected the first chaplain-general of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and served two years; and being re-elected to the same office in 1907, he served another two years. He is also a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1904 he was elected recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, which office he is still holding at the present time. In 1909 he was appointed librarian of this society, and when the office was made elective in 1912, he was chosen to fill it. He is the editor of the "Proceedings" of the New Jersey Historical Society issued quarterly. For a number of years he has been greatly interested in the state and local history of New Jersey. He made researches for material on the folk lore of the state, and wrote a number of articles on witchcraft, omens, magic and illusions. He has written many articles on colonial history, biography and bipliography. For a number of years Mr. Folsom has been the Chaplain of Franklin Lodge F. & A. M., of Irvington, New Jersey. In 1916 he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred on the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the City of Newark.

Mr. Folsom called attention to Daniel Bray and other New Jersey patriots who, in 1776, at great peril to themselves, brought down the Delaware River the boats needed for Washington's attack on Trenton and also wrote the "Ballad of Daniel Bray." This poem, printed in the "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," compiled by W. C. Armstrong, was also published by the Free Public Library of Newark.

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In connection with his work for the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. Folsom conducts a department on historical matters in the Newark Evening News, familiarly known as the column by the "Lorist."

He is a member and director of the Carteret Book Club, and has been engaged to write a history of Philip Carteret, the first Governor of New Jersey, to be published by the Club. At the present time he is also working on a second volume of the history of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

In the poetical field, Mr. Folsom has also done occasional work, his contributions having appeared in "The Independent", and other publications, but more frequently in the daily Press. At the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington at Newark in 1912, he read "The Horseman Washington," which he had composed for this event. His poem on the Lincoln statue appears in the volume entitled "The Newark Lincoln," compiled by John Cotton Dana, and also in oldroyls "The Poet Lincoln," Washington, 1915.

Among the fraternities of which he is a member are the Delta Upsilon, the Masonic and Knights of Pythias. He is Chaplain of Franklin Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.

ROBERT HAYES FORDYCE—Paterson, (73 Twelfth Avenue.) —Banker. Born in Paterson, in 1855.

Robert H. Fordyce, ex-Mayor of Paterson, has resided in that city all of his life and was educated in its public schools. After graduating from High School, he finished in a private school. His first position was with the firm of Harrell & Hayes, coppersmiths, both members of which firm were his uncles. In 1872 he became shipping clerk for the New York Steam Engine Works in Passaic, and a year later attached himself to the Architectural Department of the Watson Machine Company. He was connected with the Paterson post office for eight years, officiating for the last four of the eight as Deputy Post Master. From 1883 to 1890 he was in the employ of the First National Bank of Paterson. With the idea of starting in business there, he went to Seattle but was not favorably impressed with the opportunities and returned to Paterson after a few months absence. In 1891 he became Teller of the Second National Bank, but resigned, after twelve years, to become Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Trust Company, which was then being organized and held that position until later when he was made president of the Company.

Mr. Fordyce has been active in political and military circles. He served as Mayor for one term. He was a charter member of the Paterson Light Guards which was organized in 1870, and became the First Battalion of the State National Guard. He had been Captain of Company B. for five years when he resigned in 1890.

THOMAS FOXHALL, Jr.—Passaic—Manufacturer. Born at Lowell, Mass., on Dec. 21, 1884; son of Thomas Foxhall, of Passaic.

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Thomas Foxhall, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Passaic, where he spent the greater part of his life, graduating from the Passaic High School. He entered a law school later to prepare himself for the law profession, but although he completed his course, he never practiced but instead went into business with his father, who was then manufacturing engraved copper rollers for textile printers. Seeing the possibilities that would result if narrow fabrics such as ribbons were handled in the like manner, he designated machinery and founded the Passaic Ribbon Printing Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. At the fall elections he was re-elected to the State Assembly.

He is a member of the following clubs: Past Exalted Ruler, B. P. O. E., and (exempt) Volunteer Fire Department of Passaic.

LOUIS ROCHESTER FREUND—Verona.—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Rochester, N. Y., on March 18, 1889, son of Maurice Aaron and Jennie R. (Schargin) Freund; married at Newark, N. J., Sept. 30th, 1913, to Rebecca B. Herman, daughter of Nathan B. and Hannah Herman.

Children: Miles Abner, born Nov. 16, 1916.

Louis Rochester Freund, democratic Assemblyman from Essex County has practically been a lifelong resident of Newark, Although born in Rochester, N. Y., he came to Newark when but six years of age, and in his childhood attended the public schools of that city. In 1904 he entered the Newark High School, but was obliged to leave it the following year and earn a livelihood. After putting in a year as clerk in the law office of Kneeland, La Fetra and Glaze, he resumed his studies at High School so that in 1907 he was able to enter Rutgers College. There, too, he supported himself by working Saturdays, Sundays and certain evenings during the week. At the close of 1908 he left Rutgers and began an evening course at the New York Law School, during the day, earning his living. After the close of the year he entered the New Jersey Law School as the matter of convenience, and in 1910 he graduated with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar the same year.

Assemblyman Freund has been interested in politics since he was twenty-one years of age, and has been identified actively as a Democrat in his home city. He has been the Democratic nominee for the Assembly for four years, namely 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. In 1917 the ticket came within one thousand of being elected, and last year he carried with a plurality of five thousand votes. He was one of the six assemblymen appointed on the Conference Committee of the House on organization recently.

He is a member of the following organizations, Oriental Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. E., Craftsman Club, Rut-

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gers College Alumni, Joel Parker Association and the Lawyers Democratic club of Essex County. Of the latter club he is vice-president.

His business address is 810 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

HENRY J. GAEDE—Hoboken, (91 Washington St.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Jersey City, N. J., on June 25, 1884, son of Henry A. Gaede, of Hoboken, N. J.

Henry J. Gaede was educated in the Newburgh Academy, Newburgh, N. Y., where he remained until he entered New York University, to study his chosen profession, law. In 1904, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and then took a special course at Cornell University.

In June, 1905, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in June, 1908, he was admitted as a counselor. In 1911 he was admitted to the New York bar. He began the practice of law and is at present associated with his father, Henry A. Gaede, under the name of Gaede and Gaede, in Hoboken.

At the 1918 fall elections he was re-elected to the State Assembly. He is a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. E., and of the Theta Lambda Phi Fraternity.

FREDERIC A. GENTIEU—Pennsgrove—Member State Board Taxes and Assets. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10th, 1872, son of Pierre and Sarah A. Gentieu; married at Camden, N. J., on April 22, 1892, to Maude E. Willett, daughter of Franklin E. and Harriet Willett.

Children: Oscar F. E., Fred A., Harriet S., and Esther V.

Frederic A. Gentieu is a descendant of Puritan stock on his mother's side, whose ancestors settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1631, and later fought in the Revolutionary Army.

His father Pierre Gentieu, born in Orthez, France, came to America from France in May, 1860, served in the Civil War 1862-'65 as a Corporal in Co. B., 13th Conn. Volunteers.

Removing from the place of his birth to Wilmington, Del., at the age of six, Mr. Gentieu was educated in the public schools of the last mentioned city, which he attended in 1880.

He then took up the study of carpentry and architecture, finishing this training with Joseph Seeds & Son, of Wilmington in 1890.

In 1891 he accepted the position of supervising foreman in the erection of the first smokeless powder plant in the United States, which was built by the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company, at Carney's Point, N. J. In 1899 he accepted a position in the chemical laboratory of the same concern, to study the manufacture of guncotton and smokeless powder under the personal instruction of the owners. In 1905, Mr. Gentieu was made Assistant Superintendent of the plant and later Superintendent.

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He has, since the date of his residence, been interested in the public affairs of Pennsgrove, and from March 17, 1903 to March 16th, 1909, served two terms as a member of the Board of Education. For three years, 1905-'08, he also acted as the President of this Board. On the Republican ticket, in 1907, he was elected Mayor of the Borough and was re-elected in 1909.

In 1908, he was an Alternate Delegate representing the First Congressional District at the Republican Convention at Chicago.

Having been appointed in 1913 for a term which expired in 1915, Mr. Gentieu became a member of the old State Board of Assessors. When the new Board was created at the end of that time he was again appointed a member by Governor Fielder for a term of two years, at a salary of $3,000 again in 1917 he was re-chosen by Governor Edge as a member for a term which will expire July 1, 1920.

Mr. Gentieu is a Past Master of Pennsgrove Lodge No. 162, Free & Accepted Masons, also a member of Crescent Temple, Knights of the Mystic Shrine and other Masonic Bodies, past State Commander of the Sons of Veterans, Past District President of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. He is President of the Pennsgrove Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Old Colony Club and the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, and other fraternal and social organizations.

His business address is Pennsgrove, N. J.

FREDERICK GILKYSON—Trenton.—Adjutant General. Born at Yardley, Pa., on Dec. 1st, 1868, son of Stephen R. Gilkyson.

Frederick Gilkyson is the son of Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson, who commanded the Sixth Regiment, Infantry, of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War.

General Gilkyson attended the public schools of Trenton and after graduation in 1884, entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1905 he resigned as assistant freight agent at Trenton. He then became vice president and general manager of the Bellmark Pottery Company of Trenton.

He served as clerk to the Trenton Park Board Commissioners, in 1904-'08, as tax receiver for two terms in Trenton. At the end of this period, he was appointed Commissioner of Public roads for a term of three years.

General Gilkyson's military experience began on March 2, 1885, when he entered the National Guard of New Jersey as a private of Company A. Seventh Regiment. Years later, on July 9, 1894, he was commissioned as Battalion Adjutant, and afterwards served as Adjutant of the Second Regiment, and Adjutant of the Second Brigade. On Dec., 30th, 1907, with the rank of colonel he was appointed adjutant of the State. While this country was at war with Spain, he served as Battalion Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered out on April 6, 1899.

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When war was declared on Germany, April 6, 1917, he was detailed to duty in the Adjutant-General's office, and assigned as Chief of the Bureau of Enrollment. At this time he was also in charge of operation of the Selective Service Law, and was appointed, Acting Adjutant-General on July 25th, 1917, when Brigadier General Charles W. Baker was mustered into Federal Service.

JOHN E. GILL—Trenton, (831 West State St.)—Assemblyman. Born at Quincy, Ill., June 19th, 1872.

John E. Gill since coming to Trenton has taken a keen interest in the public and civic affairs of the city and entire county as well. He was the first president of the Trenton Playground Association, and also of the Trenton Junior City Baseball League, which was the largest of its kind in America under his administration. In 1907 he was a candidate for Mayor of Trenton on the Republican ticket, and in 1912, he was elected to serve his first term in the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1917, and last year was again re-elected to serve a third term with a plurality of 3,582 votes over Smith, high Democrat. In 1912 Assemblyman Gill represented the Fourth Congressional District as a delegate to the National Republican Convention.

Assemblyman Gill is now vice-president of the Rider-Moore & Stewart School of Accounts, Banking and Secretarial Training. He is a director and one of the organizers of the Dural Rubber Company and the Mercer Mortgage & Securities Company. He is a trustee of the Prospect Presbyterian Church, the McKinley Hospital, ex-president and now chairman of the advisory board of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, president of the City Rescue Mission, president of the Trenton League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and former president of the Eastern Commercial Teacher's Association, and the Eastern Gregg Shorhand Association.

In 1908 Governor Fort appointed him a trustee of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, and he was re-appointed by Governor Wilson. He resigned from the position in 1914 at the end of six years of service.

W. IRVING GLOVER—Englewood, (Woodland Ave).—Real-Estate. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 2, 1879.

W. Irving Glover is treasurer of the Whitmore Realty Company of New York City.

His public life began in 1915 when he was elected a member of the Bergen County Board of Freeholders. He is now serving his third term

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in the Legislature, having been re-elected at the 1918 fall elections with a plurality of 4,048 votes over Hitchcock, high Democrat.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS—Trenton.—State Engineer. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858.

Mr. Goethals in 1880 was graduated from the United States Military Academy. At the end of this time he was appointed as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and in 1909 reached the rank of Colonel. From 1885 to 1889, he also served as an assistant professor of civil and military engineering. During the Spanish-American War, he was a Lieutenant -Colonel and Chief Engineer in the First Army Corps.

The chief work of Mr. Goethals life, and an attainment which will perpetuate his name, was his supervision of the construction of the Panama Canal. In 1907 he was appointed chairman and chief engineer of the commission in charge. On April 1, 1914, he was also appointed governor of the Panama Canal zone.

In March, 1917, after his return to New Jersey upon the completion of the above mentioned gigantic task, he was appointed State Engineer with the concurrence of State Treasurer Read and State Comptroller Bugbee, comprising the State House Commission.

EDRIC CLARENCE GREAVES—South Orange, (118 Mulligan Place)—Assemblyman. Born at Barbadoes, B. W. I., August 31st, 1877.

Edric Clarence Greaves is of British descent, his ancestors being a family of orators, jurists and executives of the British Empire. Several magistrates of the British Isles are his ancestors. He is a paternal descendant of Sir Herbert Greaves, Chief Justice of Barbadoes, West Indies, and a first cousin of his maternal side is Sir Henry Powell, attorney-general of British Guiana.

Assemblyman Greaves is secretary of the Newark Diocesan Federation of Holy Name Societies of Essex County, and is prominent as an orator. When ex-President Grover Cleveland was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Greaves was his private secretary.

Aside from the seat in the Legislature which he is now holding, he has never held a public office. He was elected at the fall of 1918 elections with a plurality of 4,760 votes over Davenport, high Republican.

CHARLES HENRY GREEN—Ridgewood, (123 Spring Avenue.)—Industrial Promoter. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Albion, Mich, April 17th, 1867; son of Henry S. and Mary E. (Ketchum) Green; married on July 16, 1890, to Ada May

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Kernaghan, (deceased Oct. 19, 1917), daughter of William G. and Hester A. Kernaghan, of Detroit, Mich.

Charles H. Green had much to do with the International Exposition held at San Francisco in 1915 in commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal; and as the result of his work as an exposition manager, he has since 1903 been Managing Director or President of more than Forty Industrial Expositions. He was chief of the Department of Manufacturers and Varied Industries of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and active for two years before the Exposition opened in making preparations for the display. He was appointed United States Commissioner to Japan and China in the interest of the Exposition, was President of the Department Jury and a member of the Superior Jury of the International Jury of Awards. For his labors in connection with the Exposition and in special recognition of his distinguished services, he received from the Emperor of China in 1916 the Chia Ho Decoration.

Mr. Green comes from sturdy Vermont ancestry, his grandfather, White Ketchum, having been the first white man to locate as far West as Marshall, Michigan. Orator H. Green, his other grandfather, was one of the founders of Albion, Michigan. Mr. Green's parents both graduated from the Albion Seminary, now know as Albion College, and these two pioneer families were united through their marriage, in the early sixties.

Mr. Green was educated at the Homer Academy, Calhoun county, Michigan, and became a registered chemist of that state. He was afterwards, from 1900 to 1902, advertising and sales manager of the Shredded Wheat Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y. He next turned his attention to the sales and advertising promotion for a number of large industrial concerns through the medium of Trade Expositions in various parts of the country, including the Brooklyn Automobile Show, the Brooklyn Food and Industrial Exposition, the New York Food and Industrial Exposition, the New England Industrial Exposition in Boston, the Boston Mechanics Exposition, the National Music Show and others of which he is still Managing Director.

Mr. Green is an enthusiastic Jerseyite and was an organizer and President of the New Jersey Society of California during the Exposition period and took active interest in the participation of New Jersey.

In politics Mr. Green is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. His clubs are the Sphinx and the Hardware of New York, the Ridgewood Country, and the Olympic of San Francisco. He has offices at 105 West 40th Street.

JOHN GRIFFIN—Jersey City.—Vice Chancellor. Born at Jersey City, N. J., June 26, 1858; married at Jersey City, on September 30, 1884, to Agnes V. Stanley.

Children: John Stanley and William L. (Both practicing law in Jersey City—Griffin & Griffin.)

John Griffin received most of his education in the public school. At an early age, he entered the law offices of Bedle, Muirheid & McGee, as a student.

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In June, 1881, he was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar as an attorney, and three years later was made a counselor. Later he became a partner of James A. Romeyn, and subsequently was taken into the old firm headed by the late Governor Bedle as a junior partner.

Mr. Griffin during this period specialized in studying and practicing admiralty law, and ultimately became recognized as an authority. He has had wide experience in all the higher courts of the state and also in the Supreme Court of the United States. Many municipal laws have been framed by him. For seventeen years he was counsel to the Board of Freeholders in Hudson county.

On March 20, 1913, Mr. Griffin was appointed a vice-chancellor for a term of seven years by Chancellor Walker at a salary of $12,000. In politics, he has also been a Democrat.

FLORENCE MARION HOWE HALL—High Bridge.—Writer and Lecturer. Born in Boston, Mass., on August 25, 1845; daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe; married, Boston, on Nov. 15, 1871, to David Prescott Hall, son of David Priestly and Caroline (Minturn) Hall.

Children: Samuel Prescott, born Sept. 13th, 1872; Caroline Minturn, born Aug. 25, 1874, married to Hugh Birckhead: Henry Marion, born April 1, 1877; John Howe, born June 20, 1881.

Beside being the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, famous as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Florence Marion Howe Hall is of equal note in the field of literature and in labors for the political advancement of women. She has been particularly active in promoting the woman suffrage movement, was for eight years President of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association (now its honorary President); has been President also of the Plainfield and North Plainfield Equal Suffrage League, leader of the Woman Suffrage party, Twelfth Assembly District of New York City, and in the season of 1916 acted as General Secretary of the Newport County (R. I.) Woman Suffrage League. Equally interested in women's work in other directions, she was for six years Chairman of Correspondence for New Jersey of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been Vice President and Director of the New Jersey Federation, and for eleven years was President of the Plainfield branch of the Alliance of Unitarian Women. She has been Regent and Vice Regent, Continental Chapter D. A. R. and is now Hon. Vice Regent.

Mrs. Hall's father was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Greek fleet in the Revolution of '22-'29. Known as "The Massachusetts Philanthropist" and as "The Cadmus of the Blind," he was the educator of Laura Bridgman, the first blind-deaf-mute taught the use of language. One of Mrs. Hall's books is entitled "Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil." Her mother, besides her literary activities, served as President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the founder of many clubs, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association and of the

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"Association for the Advancement of Women," a body of women who did excellent work in many States.

Mrs. Hall was educated by governesses part of the time and later attended Miss Peabody's private school at Jamaica Plain, the Agassiz School at Cambridge and the Clapp School in Boston, graduating in 1863. Her tutor in piano music was Otto Dresel.

Mrs. Hall was brought up in an atmosphere of patriotic, philanthropic and literary activity. Her best known lecture on the platform, at women's clubs and colleges relates to the distinguished people she has met. Most of Mrs. Hall's books were published by Dana Estes & Co., of Boston, and Harper & Brothers, New York. She is the author of "Social Customs," "Handbook of Hospitality for Town and Country," "Boys, Girls and Manners," "The Correct Thing in Good Society," "Flossy's Play Days," "Julia Ward Howe and the Woman Suffrage Movement," "Social Usages at Washington," "Good Form for all Occasions," "A. B. C. of Correct Speech," "The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Memories Grave and Gay," and, in collaboration with Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, "Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil."

Mrs. Hall is also an honorary member of the Monday Afternoon Club of Plainfield, and was its President; Regent and now honorary Vice Regent of Continental Chapter D. A. R.; honorary member of the New Jersey Women's Press Club, and once President, now honorary member of the Garden Club at High Bridge. All of her sons are Harvard graduates and hold Harvard degrees—Samuel Prescott that of B. A., Henry M., B. A. also M. A. and Ph. D. Columbia, and John Howe that of M. A. and B. A., Harvard.

JAMES A. HAMILL—Jersey City, (239 Washington Street.) Lawyer. Born in Jersey City, March 31, 1871.

James A. Hamill has been a Member of the National House of Representatives in Washington, representing the now 12th district of New Jersey, since 1909. He had previously served in the state legislature. Mr. Hamill attended the Sixth Ward public school and entered St. Peter's College in Jersey City in 1890, graduating from there in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a year following he took the post graduate course in Philosophy and received the degree of Master of Arts. He read law in the office of Isaac Taylor, who was at one time a partner of Chancellor Alexander T. McGill and meanwhile attended the lectures at the New York Law School, where he became a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to practice at the June term of 1900, he opened an office in Jersey City and has been practicing there ever since.

Mr. Hamill's first nomination for the Assembly was given to him by the Democratic County Convention in 1901 and he served in the Houses of 1902-1903-1904-1905. At that time the question of the equal taxation of railroads with individual property owners was the topic of the hour, and Assemblyman Hamill took a showy part in the debates. In 1906 Allan L. McDermott, who had represented the district in the three prior Con-

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gresses, declined to stand for re-election, and Assemblyman Hamill was given the nomination. The democratic majority of the county made the nomination as good as an election and he has been re-elected at every campaign since.

REV. DAVID STUART HAMILTON—Paterson, (452 Van Houten St.)—Clergyman. Born at Wilmington, Del., on Sept., 18, 1864, son of Wilson and Mary (Rooney) Hamilton.

Rev. David Stuart Hamilton, who since 1895 has been the rector of the largest Episcopal church in Paterson, N. J., comes from Scotch-Irish stock.

Most of his early education was received in Yeates Institute, of Lancaster, Pa., which he attended in 1880-1882, and later the St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, New York, from which he graduated in 1886 and from the General Theological Seminary, New York City in 1889.

He was assistant rector at Christ Church, Williamsport, Pa., 1889-1890 and Rector St. Paul's Church Columbia, Pa., 1890-1895. During his pastorate at the St. Paul's Church Rev. Hamilton has taken active part in all religious, civic and welfare movements of Paterson and vicinity.

JAMES HAMMOND—Trenton, (261 Highland Ave.)—Lawyer and Senator. Born at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 21st, 1882.

Senator Hammond was educated in the public schools of Trenton, his birthplace, graduating from the Trenton High School. He thereupon entered the New York Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1909 and has been practicing law since.

Senator Hammond began public life when he was elected to the State Assembly. He was twice re-elected and at the elections in 1916 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 1, 086, votes over S. Roy Health, high Democrat. In 1918 he was appointed Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer County.

He is a member of the following clubs: Sons of St. George, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen, American Mechanics, Patriotic Order, Sons of America and Mercer Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons.

JOHN W. HARDING—Paterson, (437 Ellison St.)—Lawyer. Born at Tunkhannock, Pa., on May 28th, 1863; son of William B. and Cynthia (Ward) Harding married at Tunkhannock on Oct. 24, 1901 to Ruth Guthrie Thomson, daughter of Frank Hamilton and Jennie (Leighton) Thomson.

Children: Jean Guthrie, born Jan. 27th, 1903.

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John W. Harding, comes of a long established Pennsylvania family of English ancestry. He obtained his early education at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1882, and he also later attended Princeton University, as a member of the class of 1886.

Directly upon completion of his education, he moved to Paterson, N. J., and became associated in 1900 with John W. Griggs in the law firm since known as Griggs and Harding.

Mr. Harding is interested in landscape painting, and was at one time a pupil of Mrs. Rhodes Holmes Nicholls.

He is a member of the Arcola Country Club, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and the Princeton Club of New York City.

His business address is 152 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

JACOB HAUSSLING—Newark. (440 High Street)—Manufacturer. Born in Newark, February 22, 1855; son of Henry Haussling; married January 11, 1874 to Ellen Elligott.

Children: Henry J., Elizabeth, Jacob and Josephine.

Jacob Haussling served for several terms in the Mayorality of the city of Newark. He was educated in St. Mary's parochial school, and at the Second Ward Grammar School and took a course subsequently at Strattons Business College. His father, from Bavaria, apprenticed him in a marble cutting yard. When the apprenticeship came to an end, he went into the mineral water business which his father has established some years before.

Mayor Haussling's first political venture was in 1889 when he accepted the democratic nomination for County Register, and came within seventeen votes of being elected. In 1896, when the party of the nation was weakened by the silver coinage agitation, he accepted the democratic nomination for Sheriff; and he suffered defeat by Henry M. Doremus, his republican opponent, which he had anticipated. But when four years later he again measured swords with Mr. Doremus for the same office, he won over him by a majority exceeding 3,000. Meanwhile he had made an unsuccessful campaign for the Assembly.

In 1906, he accepted the nomination of the democratic city convention for Mayor. He was elected and re-elected in 1908, 1910 and 1912. The city officialism during his administration passed entirely into the hands of the democrats and many considerable improvements were made under its auspices. The most important of these was the laying out, on the river front, of a large area of upland for dockage and warehouse uses. The anticipation is that when this territory shall have been put in order for business, it will become the scene of a new industrial city and add largely to the Newark ratables.

ELROY HEADLEY—East Orange, (123 North Park St.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Unionville, N. J., April 7, 1879;

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son of William C. and Rosetta A. (Ayres) Headley; married at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 25th, 1919; to Ethel B. Whitman, daughter of Harris B. and Mary (Bosch) Whitman of East Orange, N. J.

Children: Elroy Whitman, born Nov. 26, 1904; Carey Baldwin, Jan. 13th, 1917.

Elroy Headley traces his lineage back to the first settlers in New England when Leonard Headley came over from England, landing at Boston. From there, the family moved to Long Island, and then to Elizabethtown, Union county, N. J., in 1664, where a tract of land was apportioned to him as one of the sixty original settlers of New Jersey. Direct descendants were active in the Revolutionary War.

Assemblyman Headley attended the public schools at Irvington, graduating in 1894. In the meantime the family moved to East Orange and he entered Newark Academy, graduating in 1897. He prepared for his chosen profession by taking a course at the New York Law School immediately after graduating at Princeton University in 1901. In 1903 he completed his course at Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and thereafter in the November term court he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law and in 1906 as a counselor-at-law.

He has always taken a great interest in public activities, and attended the Plattsburg Military Training Camp, receiving an honorable discharge on September 6, 1916 as a sharpshooter.

He is a member of the East Orange Rifles and Company A, East Orange Battalion, State Militia Reserve, and served in the coal relief activities as well as at the Morgan explosion. He also served on the Legal Advisory Committee to the East Orange Questionaire Board. In November, 1918, he was elected to the General Assembly from Essex county, and is chairman of the Military and Printing Committees.

He is the author of "Patriotic Essays," which has reached the third edition, and has also written many articles on "Defending Constitutional Guarantees." As an orator he took first prize in the Senior -Junior prize Essay contest at Clio Hall, Princeton University on December 13th, 1899, and second prize in the Senior Oratorial Contest at Clio Hall on March 18, 1901, and was one of the Baird Prize Orators in Senior year.

He is a member of Orange Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Board of Stewards of the Ferry M. E. Church of East Orange, Ophir Lodge, No. 186, F. and A. M., Ophir Chapter No. 60, Eastern Star, Elmwood Chapter, No. 306, J. O. U. A. M., Apex Lodge, No. 148, Knights of Pythias, Crescent Lodge No. 1, Court of the Orient, East Orange Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., Essex Encampment, I. O. O. F., East Orange Lodge, No. 630, B. P. O. E., Lawyers Democratic Club, Princeton Association of the Oranges, Lawyers Club of Essex county and the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Princeton University.

His business address is 800 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM HENRY—Haddonfield, (406 Mansion Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born at Easton, Pa., Aug. 29th, 1853; son of Matthew

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Schropp and Esther Tyrill (Berg) Henry; married at Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1876, to Sarah Anna Plum, daughter of Samuel Thornton and Isabella (Brunt) Plum, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children: Margaret T. and Esther Berg, born Feb. 18th, 1877; William, born Sept. 10th, 1878; Vernon Russell, born July 31, 1882; Morton Howard, born Dec. 5, 1884; Robert Thornton, born Feb. 28th, 1888; Isabella J., born May 17th, 1890; Charles Cline, born Dec. 15th, 1893.

William Henry comes from a long line of manufacturers. His father, Matthew Schropp Henry, born in Nazareth in 1790, was an extensive iron manufacturer at Jacobsburg, near Nazareth, while his grandfather, William Henry, also in his time made guns at Bolton, near Belfast, Pa. His great grandfather, William Henry, of Lancaster, Pa., was a manufacturer of rifles and was also armorer during the American Revolution. This forebear was later a commissary general, a member of the Committee of Safety, treasurer of the Lancaster Company, and was a member of the Continental Congress. He also invented the screw auger, and built a steamboat at the early date of 1763. The first member of the family to land in America was his great-great grandfather who emigrated from Scotland and settled at New Castle Del., in 1722, and later lived at West Caln township, Chester County, Pa.

Mr. Henry obtained most of his early education in the public schools of Bethlehem and Philadelphia which he attended until about ten years old, and then studied at Girard College until 1871, when, at seventeen he was graduated.

Upon leaving college he was employed as an office boy by Seth B. Stitt, a large wool merchant, and woolen manufacturer, who was also sole owner of the Camden Woolen Mills of Camden, N. J., and the Saxony Woolen Mills, of Little Falls, N. Y., and also connected with various other outgrowths of this concern, in such firms as the Camden Woolen Mills Company, the Mirion Worsted Mills, of West Conithocken, Pa., and the Highland Woolen Mills, of Camden, N. J.

After forty-five years of faithful service he retired from active participation in the business as secretary and treasurer of the Highland Worsted Mills of Camden, but at the present time still remains a member of that concern as a member of the Board of Directors.

Although his business activities have consumed much of his time, Mr. Henry, always took an earnest interest in civic and religious matters, particularly the latter. From 1894 to 1904, he was a member of the Board of Education of Haddonfield. For a period of thirty-four years (1885-1919) he has been clerk of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, as well as being ruling elder in the same church for thirty years (1888-1919) and also clerk of Session for more than twenty-five years (1893-1919).

He has also been prominent in the Logan Memorial Presbyterian Church of Audubon, N. J., at the present time being a member of its Board of Trustees and of which body he was also president for twenty-three years. He was also superintendent of the Bible School of that church from the date of its organization, 1894, when there were en-

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rolled but seven scholars, until 1914, when the membership numbered three hundred. For the past two years, he has been superintendant of the Presbyterian Bible School at Ashland, N. J.

Mr. Henry is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Moravian Historical Society of Bethlehem, Pa.

His club memberships are Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, Past Master of Haddonfield Lodge, No. 130, N. J. F. & A. M., Siloam Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., Excelsior Consistory S. S. R. S., and Thirty-second degree, Cyrene Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar.

L. EDWARD HERRMANN—Jersey City, (96 Danford Ave.)—Counsel Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Born at Jersey City, N. J., on July 6th, 1876.

Mr. Herrmann attended the public schools of Jersey City and graduated from the High School of the same. He then took up studies in the New York University from which he graduated in 1898. While a law student in the New York Law School he also taught in night schools of Jersey City, and at the same time was connected as a reporter with the Jersey City News, and the Jersey Journal.

After completing his education, he later studied law in the offices of John L. Keller, John W. Heck and Augustus Zabriskie. In June 1901, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in November 1908, as a counselor.

He filled two terms as a member of the Board of Education and served as secretary to James F. Fielder, during his terms as President of the Senate, Acting Governor and Governor of New Jersey. As a counsel to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, in May 1916, Mr. Herrmann succeeded Frank H. Sommer.

He is a member of the following clubs, University Club, of Hudson County, Cartaret club and the Down Town club of New York.

His business address is 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

HENRY G. HERSHFIELD—Pompton Lakes.—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, son of Lewis Harris Hershfield.

Henry G. Hershfield, is the son of Lewis Harris Hershfield, a pioneer of Montana, and a grandson of Harris Hershfield, one of the early settlers of Kansas.

He was educated in the public schools of Helena, Montana. He later entered Columbia University, New York City, taking both Academic and Legal Courses.

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At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Assemblyman Hershfield entered the service of the Government and was detailed to the Indian Reservations. He resigned in 1900 and took up newspaper work with the New York Morning Journal. He gave up this work, however, and engaged in law practice and fire insurance business, as agent for Northern New Jersey, with offices in Pompton Lakes and New York City.

Mr. Hershfield has been active in public and civil work in his home town as well as Passaic County, and it was largely through his efforts while Mayor of Pompton Lakes, that the borough built and operated one of the few successful municipally owned water and electric light plants. He is now serving his fourth term as Mayor of Pompton Lakes, being at every election both the Republican and Democratic nominee. He is the organizer of the First National Bank of Pompton Lakes, and the Pompton Lakes Building and Loan Association.

In 1914 he was appointed foreman of the first chancellor-drawn grand jury in Passaic County and in 1916 he was elected to represent the Seventh Congressional District at the Republican Convention in Chicago. He is now serving his third term in the Assembly, having been re-elected at the fall 1918 elections.

He is a member of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion, N. Y., Masons, Graduate Club, N. Y., Odd Fellows, Mechanics, and the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

JAMES F. HYLAND—Newark, (100 South St.)—Real Estate and Assemblyman. Born at Newark, N. J., Aug. 19th, 1867; son of William and Jane (Doran) Hyland; married at Newark, N. J., Jan., 1895, to Elizabeth Asher, daughter of Theodore and Matilda Asher.

Children: Elizabeth, Jan. 1900; William F., July, 1901; Joseph, Feb. 1903; Dorothy, Jan., 1906; James Jr., 1908; Luke, 1909.

James F. Hyland has lived in Newark all his life and in his early days he attended St. Joseph's Parochial School, from 1872 to 1881.

In 1898 he was elected to the Essex County Board of Freeholders and served until 1900. For ten years thereafter, he was under-sheriff of Essex County, serving under William Nicols, Frank Sommers, William Horrigan and John F. Monohan. He was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly in 1918 from Essex County.

He is a member of the Joel Parkers association, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Hyland's business address is 20 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.

MRS. ROBERT ARCHIBALD IRVING—Haddonfield, (401 Mansion Ave.)—Social Worker. Born at St. Louis, Mo., Oct., 18th, 1876, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Jones (Winslow) Shippen,

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married at Chicago, Ill., Feb., 21, 1899, to Robert A. Irving, son of Archibald and Ellen (Taylor) Irving.

Children: Helen Elizabeth Feb., 10, 1900; Margaret Shippen, Feb. 16th, 1901; Robert Shippen, June 15, 1909; Edward Winslow, Jan. 7, 1911.

Mrs. Robert Archibald Irving's mother is a direct descendant of Edward Winslow of Worcestershire, England, whose son Keneln Winslow came over to this country in the Mayflower. His brother, Edward Winslow later became the third Governor of Plymouth. In the ninth generation, she is descended from Peter Folger, one of the first settlers of Nantucket, who was Benjamin Franklin's maternal grandfather.

She is a paternal descendant from Robert Shippen, vice chancellor of Brasenose College, Oxford University, which office he filled for thirty-five years. An anscestor, William Shippen, known in history as "Downright Shippen", was sent to the Tower of London by King George the first, for attacking the monarch in a speech before the House of Commons. Mrs. Irving's paternal great grandfather was Edward Shippen, one of the founders of the College of New Jersey in 1746-'48, which was later in 1753 moved to Princeton. For twenty years (1747 to 1767) he was senior trustee of Princeton University. He was also one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy which became the University of Pennsylvania. During the year 1744 he was Mayor of Philadelphia. During the French and Indian War he was paymaster for the British and Provincial forces.

Judge Joseph Shippen, of Seattle, Washington, is a graduate of Harvard University. During the Civil War he was appointed by the Governor of Philadelphia as a commissioner to hospitals and sick and wounded soldiers, and became an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission. During the presidential campaign for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864 he stumped the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware for the martyr president. Delegate and speaker at 16th International Peace Conference, Munich, 1907 and International Peace Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Mrs. Irving attended the public schools of Chicago, and later private schools in Heidelberg and Stuttgart, Germany; Paris, France, and Geneva, Switzerland. In all she spent seven and one-half years in Europe. For two years she assisted in English and Music classes at Hull House, Chicago, under Jane Adams and Julia Lathrop.

Mrs. Irving has been an active worker in the cause of Women Suffrage. During the campaigns of 1915, in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, she was a speaker and lecturer. Also during the 1917 campaign in the state of New York. She is chairman of the Camden County Suffrage Association, and for two years, from 1915 to 1917 she was chairman of the Third Congressional District of New Jersey. She is also an active worker and speaker in the cause of Prohibition and Prison Reform. She is president of the Parent and Teachers Association and a lecturer for the State Mothers Congress. During the Great War she was appointed Camden County chairman for the Women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

She is a member of the following clubs and other organizaztions:

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Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of 1812, Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's clubs, W. C. T. U., New Jersey Women's Suffrage Association, Mothers congress of New Jersey, Philadelphia Music club, State Council of National Defense, a member of the State Executive Board of the Consumers League, Music Manuscript Society of Philadelphia and other organizations.

While a child, she was studying at Stuttgart, Germany, and when on one occasion the grandfather of the ex-Kaiser and his staff visited, she was delegated by her class to present flowers to the former monarch, William I. his son Frederick, his grandson, the ex-Kaiser, and Chancellor Bismarck and Von Moltke.

RICHARD C. JENKINSON—Newark.—Manufacturer. Born in Newark, April 14, 1833, son of George Bestall and Jane (Stringer) Jenkinson; married at Newark, December 21, 1876, to Emily Pendleton Coe, daughter of George Villers and Mary (Blair) Coe.

Children: Louis Emily, born June 10, 1878; Charlotte M., born April 14, 1880; Margaret Blair, born February 8, 1882.

Richard C. Jenkinson's father was a manufacturer of trunks, bags and leather goods in Newark, and was President of the Newark Electric Company and Vice President of the Newark Gas Company.

Mr. Jenkinson was educated in the public schools of Newark, and, having graduated from high school, pursued a course of instruction in German and French under private tutors. Five years later he went abroad for the larger information travel would bring to him. In 1869 he engaged in the wholesale dry goods commission business in New York City. In 1876 he started in the business of manufacturing metal goods and hardware and is still engaged in that line.

Mr. Jenkinson is a republican, and the city convention of that party in 1900, nominated him for Mayor. The city was at that time of democratic leaning, but, in spite of his defeat, Mr. Jenkinson made an agreeable showing at the polls. He has since been solicited to permit the use of his name in connection with other nominations but has steadily declined. At the same time he is deeply interested in the public and civic affairs of Newark, and scarce a citizens' movement is undertaken without his participation. His last connection was with the Committee of 100 that arranged and conducted the six months celebration of Newark's 250th Anniversary.

Mr. Jenkinson's club memberships are with the Union League, the Republican and the Lotos Clubs of New York and the Essex Club of Newark.

WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON—New Providence, (Firleigh Hall.)—Editor, Author and Publicist. Born in New York, on

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October 7th, 1857; son of William and Alathea Augusta (Coles) Johnson; married at Tuckerton, in 1878, to Sue Rockhill, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Z. Rockhill, of Tuckerton.

A few weeks after his birth the family of Willis Fletcher Johnson removed to a large estate at New Providence where it has since been settled. Dr. Johnson began his education at home under his father, a man of high attainments; later attended the Ladd School at Summit, near his home, and also Pennington Seminary, where he was graduated with high honors. He was next matriculated at New York University and remained there for some time, but, owing to impaired health, left before the completion of his course. In 1876 he was the Centennial Fourth of July orator at a great union celebration held by a number of towns in Burlington and Ocean counties, and for a time thereafter was principal of a public school at Tuckerton.

Soon after his marriage to Miss Rockhill, who is a relative of the late Ambassador to Russia, William Woodville Rockhill, Dr. Johnson began work as a lecturer, and also as a journalist, his first writing having been done for the Toms River "Courier." In 1879 he was for a time city editor of the "New York Daily Witness," and early in 1880 he became a member of the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune," a connection which has ever since remained unbroken.

During the administration of President Arthur he became deeply interested in civil service reform, and has since been an earnest advocate of the merit system, and a frequent writer and speaker upon it. He has also concerned himself with civic affairs. He was one of the founders and first President of the Republican Club of New Providence township, and has frequently been a speaker in political campaigns.

He has written and published a number of books, chiefly biographical and historical. In 1903 he published "A Century of Expansion," which is recognized as the standard treatise on the territorial growth of the United States and its constitutional, diplomatic and political results. In 1904 Dr. Johnson accompanied Secretary Taft on a visit to Panama, and later published "Four Centuries of the Panama Canal," which has been republished in other countries and is accepted as the authoritative history of the isthmian canal enterprise. In 1916 he published his magnum opus, "America's Foreign Relations;" a two-volume history of the foreign relations of the United States from the earliest times to the present, which has been generally accepted in America and Europe as the authoritative and standard work upon that subject. In 1917 appeared his "America and the Great War for Humanity."

For many years Dr. Johnson has been actively interested in educational affairs. He was one of the organizers and President of the Board of Trustees of the Priscilla Braislin School for Girls, at Bordentown. For a number of years he was President of the Board of Trustees of Pennington Seminary, and is a member of the Council of New York University. For thirty years he has been a popular lecturer, delivering many occasional lectures and orations, as well as educational addresses at Pennington Seminary, the Lawrenceville School, the Priscilla Braislin School, the Bordentown Military Institute, and the public schools of Newark, Jersey City,

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Hoboken, Bayonne and other places in this State. He has also been in demand as a lecturer in New York, Washington and other cities, and at New York University, Wesleyan University, Dickinson College, Amherst College and elsewhere, and since 1903 has been one of the staff lecturers of the New York City Board of Education. In 1914 he was elected Honorary Professor of the History of Foreign Relations in New York University. In recognition of his literary and scholastic attainments, he has received from New York University the honorary degree of Master of Letters, (L. H. M.), and from Dickinson College the degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.) and Doctor of Humane Letters (L. H. D.).

Dr. Johnson has always been an earnest organization republican, and has frequently been invited to be a candidate for elective or appointive office, but invariably declined until the Spring of 1908, when, on May 8, he was appointed by Governor Fort a member of the State Civil Service Commission, which had just been created by act of Legislature. Upon the organization of the Commission he was elected its President, and he was retained in that position, by successive re-elections at the hands of his colleagues, during the four years of his service. He retired from the Commission in May, 1912.

Dr. Johnson is descended from a cousin of Samuel Johnson, the famous Lexicographer, and from the English families of May, Fletcher, Coles and Reeves, and the French family of Paschal. His books besides those already referred to include "Colonel Henry Ludington, a Memoir," "Parsifal and the Holy Grail," "An American Statesman, Life and Works of J. G. Blaine," "Life of General Sherman," "Stanley's Adventures in Africa," and "A Political and Governmental History of the State of New York," in five volumes, octavo, now in course of preparation.

Dr. Johnson is a member and lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY T. KAYS—Newton, (38 High St.)—Lawyer and Senator. Born at Newton, N. J., Sept. 29th, 1878.

Mr. Kays, State Senator from Sussex County, was elected to that office last year over his Republican opponent.

Senator Kays attended the public schools of his home city, Newton, graduating in 1896. He entered the English and Classical school, graduating in 1898, and thereupon entered Princeton University, in 1899. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1903.

He received his law training in the office of his father, Thomas M. Kays, and in February 1910 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. From May 1910 until June 1911 he served as counsel for the Sussex County Board of Freeholders, and two years later he was elected to the Assembly, which office he held for three years, and was elected to the State Senate in 1918.

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During the Great War he was named Federal Food Administrator for Sussex County.

EDWARD QUINTON KEASBEY—Morristown.—Lawyer. Born at Salem, July 27th, 1849; son of Anthony Q. and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey; married on October 22, 1885, to Eliza G. Darcy, daughter of Henry G. and Anne McKenzie Darcy, of Newark.

The father of Edward Q. Keasbey was for twenty-five years United States District Attorney for New Jersey; and his mother was the daughter of Jacob W. Miller, who was United States Senator for New Jersey from 1841 to 1853.

Mr. Keasbey is a graduate of Princeton College and of the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1872, and as counselor in June, 1875, and entered at once into active practice in Newark. He was associated with his father until the death of the elder Mr. Keasbey in 1895; and Edward Q. and George M. Keasbey are still carrying on the business of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons.

He served in the legislature of New Jersey in 1884 and 1885. He was a United States Commissioner and is a Supreme Court Commissioner and Special Master in Chancery. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and in 1918-'19, President of the New Jersey State Bar Association. From 1879 to 1885 he was editor of the "New Jersey Law Journal," and he has contributed legal essays to the Harvard, Yale and Columbia law reviews. He is the author of a book entitled "The Law of Electric Wires in Streets and Highways," Callaghan & Co., 1892, 1900 and also of the first two volumes of "The Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," Lewis Publishing Co., N. Y., 1912.

Mr. Keasbey is a Director of the North American Company, the Kearny Land Company, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines and other corporations, a Trustee of the Howard Savings Institution and of the Hospital of St. Barnabas in Newark and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark.

His club connections are with the Essex of Newark, the Morris County Golf and the Morristown.

RALPH NEWTON KELLAM—Merchantville.—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16th, 1878.

Ralph Newton Kellam was educated in the public schools of Camden, and entered the Friends Central High School of Philadelphia. In 1900 he was graduated from the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and three years later from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Pennsyl-

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vania and in 1906 to the New Jersey bar. He has since been practicing law, both in Camden and Philadelphia. He is solicitor of the County Building and Loan Association, the Westmont Building and Loan Association, and is a director of the Economy Building and Loan Association. Since 1910 he has been a solicitor for the Board of Health of the Borough of Collingswood.

His interest in public and civic life began in 1905 when he was named a member of the Board of Education of Haddonfield which office he held for three years. He was a member of the Camden County, Republican Committee for the Borough of Merchantville in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. Assemblyman Kellam is now serving his third term in the Legislature, having been re-elected at the fall of 1918 elections with a plurality of 10,236 votes over Nicholson high Democrat.

His club memberships are: New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution, Camden Lodge; Lodge No. 293, B. P. O. E.; Merchantville Lodge No. 119, F. & A. M.; Siloam Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Law Association of the City of Philadelphia; Law Academy of the City of Philadelphia; University Club of Philadelphia; Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York.

WARREN CHARLES KING—Bound Brook, (East Union Ave.) —Chemical Manufacturer. Born at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1876; son of Charles Artemus and Mary Helen (Bevier) King; married at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4, 1899; to Jessie Calhoun Caldwell, daughter of Joseph B. and Alexine S. (Frossard) Caldwell, of Atlanta, Ga.

Children: Joseph Caldwell, born October 5, 1900, graduated from Lawrenceville June, 1918, entered Princeton University Sept., 1918, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, Nov. 2, 1918; Charles Artemus, born February 27, 1904; Kalbryn Virginia, born Sept. 6, 1907.

Warren Charles King is a descendant of the King family which early settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

His ancestor, James King, was granted a large tract of land in the vicinity of what is now known as Suffield, Conn., and who settled there in 1678. Mr. King's paternal ancestors all lived in and around Suffield, Conn., and some of the land is still owned by members of the king family.

His father, Charles Artemus King moved from Suffield to Binghamton, N. Y. about 1870. He entered the customs service in New York in 1887, and was Deputy Collector of Customs for more than twenty years.

Warren Charles King was educated in the public schools of Binghamton, N. Y. and Brooklyn, N. Y. He later studied at the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, from which he was graduated in June, 1899. On Jan. 2, 1896 he entered the employ of Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, and when the General Chemical Company was formed in April,

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1899, he was placed in charge of the New York City and Export departments.

While still with this concern, he organized in 1907 the Independent Chemical Company, of New York, to handle imported products. In 1913, he became the president and treasurer of the company, and severed his other business connections.

Mr. King has also organized a considerable number of other plants. In July, 1915, he started the King Chemical Company at Bound Brook, N. J., and became its president and treasurer. In 1916 he organized, and is now the president and treasurer of, the Sterling Color Company of New York, and in September, 1916, began the Peerless Color Company at Bound Brook, and is now the treasurer of that firm.

But his list of organizing activities have not yet been fully recorded, for, in 1901 he started the Pratt Institute Chemical Alumni, and served as its first president for two years, and in 1916 he organized the Manufacturers Association at Bound Brook; one year later the Bound Brook Committee of Public Safety, and again in 1918 he continued his work, and organized and is now serving as its first president the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey.

Through the last mentioned organization, Mr. King voices his opposition to the abrogation of contracts by the Public Service Corporation, and he opened a bureau at Washington, D. C., to place the facilities of Manufacturers of New Jersey at the disposal of the Government. In June 1918 he launched a movement to organize the manufacturers of the United States along the lines of the Federation of Labor, and at present, is a member of the Committee on Readjustments after the War of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. King's memberships in fraternal and commercial organizations are, president of the Bound Brook Council Boy Scouts of America, chairman of the Manufacturers Association and the Manufacturers Club of Bound Brook; member of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Chapter; Liberty Loan Committee; United War Work Campaign; President of the Bound Brook Board of Trade; member of the War Service Committee of the Resource and Conversion section, War Industries Board, in Region No. 3 and Region No. 4; member of the sons of the American Revolution; National Marine League, National Security League; Aerial League of America; Travel Club of America; National Geographic Society; Academy of Political Science; American Society for the Advancement of Science; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Society of Chemical Industry; American Chemical Society; United States Chamber of Commerce; New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; Railroad Club; The Meridian and Chemists clubs of New York; the Hamilton Club of Paterson; the Raritan Valley Country Club; Middlebrook Country Club; Automobile Club of America, and the International Motor Club.

His business address is 122 West Street, New York City.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK—Highland Park, (233 Lawrence Ave.)—Real Estate; Assemblyman. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1887.

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Andrew Kirkpatrick, was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick. Upon graduating he attended Coleman's National Business College at Newark.

His father was the late J. Bayard Kirkpatrick who conducted a real estate and insurance business. It was there that upon completion of his school work, young Kirkpatrick served his apprenticeship. Upon the death of his father, the business was incorporated under the name of J. B. Kirkpatrick Company, and he filled the position of secretary and treasurer.

Assemblyman Kirkpatrick is prominent in building and loan circles and has taken an active part in movements for the promotion of the war.

He was elected to the assembly in the fall 1918 election.

IRA A. KIP, Jr.—South Orange.—Manufacturer. Born in Passaic, on April 22, 1876; married in 1893, to Katherine Flower.

Ira A. Kip, Jr., is one of the rising men in New Jersey politics and prominent as well in industrial circles. From 1907 to 1913 he was Governor of the New York Stock Exchange; and he has been a delegate to the three Republican National Conventions and a Presidential Elector.

Mr. Kip was eighteen years of age when he began his business career in the office of H. H. Croker & Co., East India importers and brokers. He is now President of the Duratex Company on Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, and Vice President of the Salts Textile Co., Inc. The Textile company manufactures pile fabrics; and it has factories in Europe as well as here. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1901 continuing the connection until 1913.

Mr. Kip first evinced his interest in politics by participating in the public affairs of South Orange. He was twice President of the Village. During his administration, he participated in the movement for a joint trunk sewer system, and largely improved the South Orange water service. The first of the National Conventions to which he was a delegate was that which at Chicago in 1904 nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency. He was one of the Electors who cast the vote of the state for William H. Taft for President in 1908. He served as a delegate from his Congressional district to the Chicago Convention of 1916 that nominated ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, and was an ardent worker for the election of the Hughes ticket. In 1917 Gov. Edge appointed him a member of the State Highway Commission.

Mr. Kip was connected with the Seventh Regiment of New York City. Besides belonging to the Holland Society is a member, and for two years was President, of the Essex County Country Club, and is also a member of the Morris County Golf Club, the Calumet Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Thousand Islands Yacht Club and the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.

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Mr. Kip's home is Walnut Gate in the fashionable section of the Oranges, and he has a summer place, Leek Island, among the Thousand Islands, of the St. Lawrence River.

ANTHONY R. KUSER—Bernardsville.—Member of State Highway Commission. Born at Newark N. J., May 12th, 1862.

When he was five years old, Mr. Kuser's parents moved to Trenton, where he spent his boyhood, and where he consequently received his early education. He attended the public schools of Trenton.

In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Leon Abbett, as a member of his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel, and later was also a member of the staffs of Governor Werts, and Governor Griggs. In 1892, upon his appointment by Governor Abbett, he began his four-years membership of the State Board of Assessors.

At present, he is considerably interested in gas, electric and traction companies. He is a vice-president and director of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. His activities are not confined to these however, for he is also connected with a number of banks and trust companies and is also a director in a number of them.

On March 14th, 1917, he was appointed by Governor Edge as a member of the State Highway Commission.

MARK LAKE—Ocean City, (639 Central Ave.).—Assemblyman. Born at Bargaintown, N. J., on Aug. 13, 1863.

Mark Lake was educated in the public schools. In April 1880 he came to Peek's Beach, Cape May County, which at that time was a wilderness, to lay out Ocean City. He has lived there ever since, and taken an active part in the public and civic activities of not only the city, but the entire county.

From 1898 to 1902 he served on the city council, one year as president of that body. He also served one year as acting Mayor of Ocean City. In 1908 he was elected Coroner of Cape May County, and in 1913 he was re-elected. He held that office until 1916 when he was elected to the State Assembly on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1917 elections.

EDMUND B. LEAMING—Moorestown, (618 Chester Ave.)—Vice Chancellor. Born at Seaville, Cape May County, N. J., on May 24th, 1857, son of Jonathan F. and Eliza (Bennett) Leaming; married at Brookline, Mass., on June 4, 1907 to Edith Hand, daughter of Dr. Daniel Whildin and Sue Edgerton Hand.

Children: Edmund B. Jr., born January 26, 1913.

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Edmund B. Leaming is the son of former Senator, Dr. Jonathan F. Leaming, who occupied a seat in the Senate from 1862 to 1865, and again from 1877 to 1880, and also the brother of the late Dr. Walter S. Leaming, who was Senator from Cape May, from 1889 to 1892.

Mr. Leaming received most of his early education under private tutorage, but later in 1877 and 1878 attended the University of Pennsylvania as a post graduate.

Upon completion of his studies at this institution he began the reading of law in the offices of the late Judge and one time Congressman, Jas. Buchanan in Trenton. Among the notables who prepared themselves for the bar in Trenton at the same time, were United States Judge William M. Lanning, Congressman Ira Wood, Prosecutor of the Pleas Eugene Emley, Alfred L. Black, Samuel W. Beldon, and Samuel Walker, Jr.

In February, 1881, Mr. Leaming was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar as an attorney, and in February, 1884, as a counselor.

He practiced in Camden, N. J., from 1881 to 1891; at Bellingham, Washington, from 1891 to 1896, and at San Francisco, Cal., from 1896 to 1903, when he returned to New Jersey. On his return in 1903 he formed a law partnership in Camden with Samuel W. Beldon. When that firm was dissolved upon the appointment of Mr. Beldon as general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company, at Newark, N. J., Mr. Leaming practiced alone.

On September 21, 1906, he was appointed Vice Chancellor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Martin P. Grey. In 1913, he was re-appointed for another term which expires in 1920, by Chancellor Walker.

Mr. Leaming is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

His office address is Camden Court House Building, Camden, New Jersey.

LEWIS LEVI—Paterson, (70 Carroll St.)—President Manhattan Shirt Co. Born at Brucken, Germany, July 11, 1844, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Mayer) Levi, married at Paterson, N. J., April 4th, 1869, to Bertha Ellenbogen, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lowenstein) Ellenbogen.

Children: Abram L. Leeds, Jan. 14th, 1870; Juleo C. Leeds, Dec. 1, 1871; Elsie (Mrs. Jacob Samuels) April 13, 1875; Lillian (Mrs. Charles M. Weil) Aug. 20th, 1879; Thelka (Mrs. Albert J. Sperry) Dec. 18, 1883.

Coming to New York from Brucken in 1857, at the age of thirteen, Lewis Levi, immediately started in business with his oldest brother, Jacob Levi, who had already established a small business of manufacturing shirts and overalls.

Mr. Levi's education as his start in life was secured after a struggle. He attended the public schools at Brucken, Germany, but was compelled to leave at the age of thirteen to assist in his brother's business.

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After ten years residence in New York City, in 1867, Mr. Levi came to Paterson and established a shirt manufacturing business. At that time the concern employed only 100 persons, but to-day has 3,000 on its pay rolls, with branches in Passaic, N. J., Kingston, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Fort Edward, N. Y. Greenwich N. Y.. Salem, N. Y., Poultney, Vt., and Pawtucket, R. I. All of Mr. Levi's sons are assisting him.

During the latter part of his life, Mr. Levi has been doing a great deal of charity work in giving to various institutions regardless of religious denomination.

At present he is a director of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J.

His club memberships are, Arcola Country Club, North Jersey Country Club, Hamilton Club of Paterson, and the Hallywood Golf Club.

Mr. Levi's business address is 195-237 River Street, Paterson, N. J.

THOMAS LLOYD LEWIS—Asbury Park.—Broker and Assemblyman. Born at New York City on March 30, 1888.

Assemblyman Lewis is active in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League. In 1917, when first elected to the Legislature, he won on the Republican ticket with a plurality of 985 votes, although Monmouth County then elected a Democratic senator, sheriff, surrogate and freeholder. In 1918 he won with a plurality of 801 over Pearce, high Democrat.

Although entitled to deferred classification in the 1918 draft, he waived it, and was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, to the Central Officers' Training School. It was while there that he was nominated for his second term in the Legislature. He was honorably discharged when the armistice was signed.

For several years he was connected with Foster & Adams, stock brokers of New York City. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ocean Grove, of Asbury Lodge, No. 142, F. and A. M.; Goodwin Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Tall Cedars of Lebanon, and Company D, New Jersey State Militia.

JOSEPH CROSBY LINCOLN—Hackensack, (370 Summit Ave.) —Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Brewster, Mass., February 13, 1870; son of Joseph and Emily (Crosby) Lincoln; married on May 12, 1897, to Florence E. Sargeant, of Chelsea, Mass.

After leaving school in Chelsea, Mr. Lincoln entered the office of a Boston mercantile house, where he remained for some years. Having a fondness for drawing, in 1896, he entered the illustrating class of Henry Sandham, then President of the Boston Art Club, and one of America's foremost illustrators. Mr. Lincoln studied with Mr. Sandham for a year,

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and during that time did some illustrating work for advertising purposes and for the lesser magazines.

During that time also he began to write verses and humorous sketches. His work in these lines attracted the attention of Sterling Elliott, President of the League of American Wheelmen an organization with 125,000 members. As President of the League, Mr. Elliott was publisher of the "L. A. W. Bulletin," its official organ. He offered Mr. Lincoln an editorial position on the "Bulletin," and the offer was accepted.

Mr. Lincoln remained with the "Bulletin" for two years, contributing to its columns verses and jokes, as well as editorial matter. Many of the verses written for the "Bulletin" are now included in his book of verses, "Cape Cod Ballads."

His work attracted attention and he received requests from the editors of various periodicals for contributions. In 1899 he gave up his position with the "Bulletin," and decided to enter the literary field as a "free lance." He and Mrs. Lincoln left Chelsea, where they had resided, and came to New York, living in Brooklyn for some months, and then removing to Hackensack, which has since been their home.

Mr. Lincoln, although then, as now, a regular contributor to the leading magazines, did not attempt the writing of a long story until 1904, when "Cap'n Eri" appeared. Since then, his novels have occupied the most of his time.

From 1903 to 1906, he was the editor of the "Bulletin of the American Institute of Bank Clerks," the educational organization conducted by the American Bankers' Association. As his literary work became more confining, he gave up all editorial labors. He is the author of "Cape Cod Ballads," (1902); "Cap'n Eri" (1904); "Partners of the Tide," (1905); "Mr. Pratt," (1906); "The Old Home House," (1907); "Cy Whittaker's Place," (1908); "Our Village," (1909); "Keziah Coffin," (1909); "The Depot Master." (1910) "Cap'n Warren's Wards," (1911); "The Woman Haters," (1911); "The Postmaster," (1912); "Rise of Rosecoe Paine," (1912); "Mr. Pratts Patients," (1913); "Cap'n Dan's Daughter," (1914); "Kent Knowles, Quahaug," (1914); "Thankful's Inheritance," (1915); and "Mary Gusta," (1916).

Mr. Lincoln's writings all deal with Cape Cod and Cape Cod people. As a boy he lived on the Cape, knew the old sailors and ship masters and imbibed the 'long-shore and salt water atmosphere.

With Mr. William Danforth, of Chicago, he is the author of one play, a dramatization of his novel, "Cy Whittaker's Place," in which Thomas Wise, the well-known actor, appeared as the star.

He is a member of the Author's League and the Dutch Treat Club of New York and of the Hackensack Golf Club.

Mr. Lincoln has a summer home at Chatham, Mass.

WILLIAM FRANCIS LITTLE—Rahway, 110 Elm Ave.).—Superintendent of Schools. Born at Loysburg, Pa., Nov. 24th, 1864; son of William and Kate Pepple Little; married at Kingston.

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Mass., July 21, 1910 to Marou S. Brown, daughter of Thomas and Sophia Yunetchi Brown, of Boston, Mass.

Children: William Francis Jr., born July 21, 1911; Richard Walter, May 8, 1917.

William Francis Little is a descendant of a family which traces back to the eleventh century in England. On his maternal side his ancestors came from Holland in the early part of the 18th Century and settled in Friend's Cove, Bedford county, Pa.

He received his education chiefly in the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1888, and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., where he received his diploma, A. B. in 1892. He also took a post-graduate course at the Columbia University and the University of Heidelberg, Germany in 1899-1901.

He taught in private schools of Stanford, Conn., from 1892 to 1899, when he went abroad to study for a doctor's degree. In 1901, he returned to this country, and, deciding to enter public school work, he attended the Teachers' College, at Columbia for one year (1901-1902). At the end of that time, he obtained a Master's Diploma in Education. He then resumed his work in private schools until 1905 when he came to Elizabeth, N. J., as principal of Battin High School, where he resided until 1916. At about this time he accepted the position as superintendent of public schools at Rahway, N. J., and is still in that capacity.

Mr. Little is a member of the Transportation Club, of New York City, the School Masters Club of New York City, the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Temple of Norwalk, Conn.

CHESTER LOOMIS—Englewood.—Portrait and Landscape Painter. Born near Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1852; son of Chauncey C. and Lucy S. Loomis; married at Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 23, 1883, to Sarah S. Dana, daughter of Charles S. Dana, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and later of Kansas City, Mo.

Children: Charles Dana, born in Paris, France, in 1884; John Putnam, born in Englewood, in 1888.

Chester Loomis spent the thirteen years following 1872 almost continuously in Paris, and during his residence there, exhibited five or six times in the annual Paris Salon. He has pictures in many public and private collections and mural painting in the Alpha Delta Phi House at Cornell University and in the Englewood Public Library. He has besides painted many portraits and figure pictures and landscapes.

Mr. Loomis's ancestors on his father's side came from England in 1637, and settled in Connecticut. On his mother's side there is a strain of Holland blood, but there too, the English strain predominates. He acquired his schooling in a private school in Syracuse and subsequently attended Cornell University. It was after leaving the University in 1872 that he spent the years in Paris. Two years after his return to this country he became a resident of this State, and has since made his home in Englewood.

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Mr. Loomis is an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Society of American Artists, the Mural Painters, the Architectural League of New York, and the Artists' Fund Society.

CHARLES F. LYNCH—Paterson.—District Attorney. Born at Franklin borough, Sussex county, N. J., January 9, 1884.

Charles F. Lynch attended the public schools of Franklin, N. J., and in 1901 removed to Paterson and entered the law offices of Michael Dunn, (now Prosecutor of the Pleas) as a student and clerk. He remained there for several years, and then entered the law offices of Pierce & Grier, New York City.

In November 1906, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, a short time later he became associated in the practice of law with William Hughes (the late New Jersey State Senator).

In June 1913, Mr. Lynch was appointed Second United States District attorney, and a little more than a year later was promoted to First Assistant District Attorney. On May 29, 1916, he became District Attorney.

WILLIAM B. MACKAY, Jr.—Hackensack.—Lawyer. Born at Greenock, Scotland, on Aug. 21, 1876.

William B. Mackay, Jr., is of Scotch ancestry, and in June, 1899, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, and has since practiced law in Hackensack. On April 16, 1915 he was appointed a Supreme Court Commissioner, and from January, 1915, until January, 1916, he served as counsel for the Bergen County Board of Freeholders. He served in no other public office until elected to the State Senate at the fall 1916 elections, when he won with a plurality of 6,930 votes over Arthur M. Agnew, high Democrat.

ALFRED S. MARCH—New Brunswick, 153 Somerset St.)—Lawyer and Member Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., Mar. 4, 1876; son of Joseph H. and Josephine E. (Stanley) March; married at New Brunswick on Nov. 9, 1905 to Anna E. Parsell, daughter of George Kuhl and Imogene (Bartle) Parsell.

Children: Robert Parsell, born Sept. 3, 1907; Jean Stanley, born Feb. 10, 1910.

Mr. March received his early education in the public schools of New Brunswick from which he was graduated in 1894. Upon completing school studies, he read law in the firm of Van Cleef, Daly & Woodbridge until its

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dissolution in 1896. Thereupon, he completed his studies with Hon. James H. Van Cleef, and was admitted to the New Jersey State bar in 1900.

Since then, Mr. March practiced in New Brunswick, first having offices with Hon. Robert Adrain for several years and subsequently alone and later was associated with his brother-in-law, Hon. Freeman Woodbridge, in the firm of Woodbridge & March. When Hon. Freeman Woodbridge was appointed Judge of the District Court of New Brunswick in 1911, the firm was dissolved and Mr. March has since practiced alone.

At present he is a Counselor-at-Law, Special Master in Chancery, and a Supreme Court Commissioner. At one time he was township counsel for Woodbridge, and in 1909 he declined his election as City Attorney of New Brunswick. Mr. March has been greatly interested in civic activities of New Brunswick, however having served in the Board of Aldermen of that city, and also as a member, and secretary of the Advisory Water Commission, of New Brunswick. He has also served as Treasurer of Middlesex County Bar Association.

In 1917, he was appointed as a member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners by Governor Edge for a term of six years in succession to John J. Treacey.

Mr. March is connected with numerous civic organizations and also several fraternal orders and is a member of the membership committee of the N. J. State Bar Association and also a trustee of New Brunswick Public Library.

His office address is National Bank of New Jersey Building, New Brunswick, N. J.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Jr.,—Olderick.—Lawyer and Senator. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Feb. 21, 1867.

Senator Martens began the political career in 1897 when he was elected to the State Assembly, and twice re-elected in 1898 and 1999. He holds the distinction of being the only Senator in Hunterdon County who was ever given a fourth term. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate for first time, and re-elected in 1913, 1915 and 1918. Last year his plurality was 133 over Thomas, his Republican opponent.

THOMAS F. MARTIN—Trenton.—Secretary of State. Born at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 30th, 1868.

Thomas F. Martin is a newspaper editor and publisher by profession, at present being owner and editor of the Hudson Dispatch which is published in Union Hill, Hudson county.

In 1911 Mr. Martin's legislative career began when he was elected a member of the House of Assembly. He was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1913. Two years later he was again chosen a member of the House, and

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during this fulfillment of offices acted as leader of the Democratic members on the floor.

After the death of David S. Crater, Governor Fielder on April 5, 1915, appointed Mr. Martin secretary of State for a term of five years.

His memberships in fraternal and other organizations are, Palisade Council No. 483, Knights of Columbus, the Carteret Club of Jersey City. He is also a charter member of the North Hudson Board of Trade.

ANDREW McLEAN—Passaic, (111 Passaic Ave.)—Merchant and Manufacturer. Born at Troy, N. Y., May 12, 1861, son of Andrew and Virginia (Kip) McLean; married at Troy, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1889 to Sarah Belle Cridge, daughter of Edmund L. and Jane Warr Cridge.

Children: Andrew, Jr., born April 27, 1894; George Edmund born January 4, 1897; Virginia and Belle, born January 6, 1901.

Andrew McLean is a descendant on his maternal side, of Lieut. Abraham Van Kueren, Poughkeepsie Minute Man, who served all through the Revolution under General George Washington. His mother is a descendant of the Dutch who settled in New York about 1650.

He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, N. J., and he later studied at the University of New York.

Soon after his father died in 1888, Mr. McLean succeeded him as the third generation in the family in the Andrew McLean Company, manufacturers of Finished Cotton Goods at Passaic. This business was established in New York City in 1826, by his grandfather, Andrew McLean, who emigrated from Scotland in 1824, and at whose death his son, also named Andrew McLean, succeeded him in 1852.

By an unusual coincident,the fourth generation of the family is also represented in the business in the person of Andrew McLean, Jr., who is now superintendent. Mr. Andrew McLean, Sr., is president of the concern.

In addition to his interests in this branch of the manufacturing industry, Mr. McLean has served as president, director and trustee in other business connections.

He was elected Mayor of Passaic for two terms, one in 1895 and the other in 1897, on the Republican ticket. Since 1889, the date of its organization, he has been director in the People's Bank and Trust Company of Passaic, and in 1913 was elected vice-president. He has also been the President of the Guarantee Mortgage & Title Insurance Company of Passaic since its inception in 1905. In 1891 when the Passaic Board of Trade was organized he was elected vice-president for two years, and at the end of that time was chosen president and served for an equal amount of time. Mr. McLean was one of the first governors of the Passaic General Hospital, started in 1892, he also served as president for two years.

While he was residing in New York City he became a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York in 1886 and continued as such until 1892.

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He is a member of the Union League Club, of New York, the Aquackanonk Club of Passaic, Passaic City Club, Thousand Island Yacht Club, Alexandria Bay, New York, Veterans Association, 7th Regiment, New York, St. Andrews Society of New York and New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. McLean's business address is 12-14-16 East 22nd St., New York City, and Passaic, N. J.

CHARLES P. MESSICK—Trenton, (131 Monmouth St.)—Chief Examiner and Secretary of Civil Service Commission. Born near Georgetown, Sussex County, Del., June 4th, 1882; son of John T. and Julia West Messick; married at Philadelphia, Pa., on June 30, 1909, to Maude Louise Sharpley, daughter of Albert T. and Margaret E. Sharpley.

Mr. Messick received his early education in the rural schools of Sussex County, Delaware, which he attended from 1888 to 1899. Receiving a certification as a teacher at the age of seventeen, he began teaching in the country schools of his native county and continued for a period of four years, during which time he prepared himself for entrance to college. In 1903, he entered Delaware State College and was graduated with high honors in 1907, with the degree of A. B. Two years after, he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution, and in 1910 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania. While in college, Mr. Messick took a prominent part in athletics.

In 1907, Mr. Messick removed to New Jersey and was for one year instructor in History and Civics at Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, N. J., and in 1908 he joined the faculty of the Trenton High School, where for almost five years he was in charge of the Department of History.

Since 1910, he has been associated with the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission and since 1912 he has devoted his entire time to civil service work. In his position of Assistant Examiner, he had directed and developed the examination work of the Commission in such a way as to attract the attention of civil service workers throughout the country. In 1914 he was tendered the office of Chief Examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia, but declined, preferring to remain with the New Jersey Commission.

Mr. Messick has continued his interest in educational and civic affairs, and in 1916 acepted the position of Supervisor of the Trenton Evening Schools. Under his direction, the evening school work was reorganized and extended, and a most vigorous program of Americanization of foreigners was started. His work in this connection was unusually successful.

On his promotion to the position of Chief Examiner and Secretary of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission on November 15, 1917, he gave up his evening school work.

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He is a member of the Honorary Fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi, the Sigma Nu Fraternity (being the organizer of the local chapter at Delaware College), the School Masters' Club, Trenton, and other fraternal organizations.

Mr. Messick's office address is State House, Trenton, N. J.

HERVEY STUDDIFORD MOORE—Trenton, (714 West State St.)—Assemblyman. Born at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 14, 1884; son of William Randolph and Mary (Bradley) Moore; married at Trenton, N. J., on Feb. 11, 1914, to Lilian Mary Field, daughter of William H. and Sarah A. Field.

Children: Hervey Studdiford, Jr., born Dec. 2, 1916.

Hervey Studdiford Moore, republican assemblyman from Mercer county, is of Irish-Scotch descent. In his early days, Assemblyman Moore attended the public schools of Trenton, and the Trenton High School, from which he graduated. He entered the University of Pennsylvania after graduating. He then took up a course at George Washington University.

He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1908, and as counselor-at-law in 1911. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1913 and 1914, and Republican candidate for Speaker in the House in 1914. He was re-elected in 1918.

He is a member of the following organizations: Trenton Country Club, Republican Club of Trenton and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

His business address is Suite 411, Broad Street, National Bank Building, Trenton, N. J.

OLIVER JAMES MORELOCK—Maplewood, (42 Clarement Ave.)—County Supt. of Schools. Born at Silver Run, Md., March 8, 1871; son of Dennis A. and Rebecca (Slyder) Moorelock; married at Rose, N. Y., June 26, 1895, to Ellen Thomas Closs, daughter of Frank H. and Zadora (Thomas) Closs of Rose, N. Y.

Children: Dorothea Thomas, born July 10, 1899; Elizabeth Elton, born October 30, 1900; Oliver James, Jr., born June 12, 1908.

Oliver James Morelock's grandfather was Joseph Morelock, a school teacher and farmer, in Westminister, Md. His great grandfather, Michael Morelock, was born in Pennsylvania while his great-great-grandfather of the same name emigrated from Baden, Germany, and settled in America about 1767. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Jacob Slyder and his grandmother Elizabeth Bankert, who were both born near Silver Run, Md.

Mr. Morelock attended country school near Silver Run from 1877 to 1885 when he entered the Edgehill Family School in Littleton, Pa., to prepare for college. In 1889 he was matriculated in the Franklin and

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Marshal College, Lancaster, Pa., as a member of the sophomore class, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1892, and the degree of A. M. in 1895. In 1906, 1907 and 1909, Mr. Moorelock added to his scholastic education and professional training by attending the summer session at Teachers College, Columbia University. He also spent the academic year 1908-1909 as a graduate student in the same institution, devoting his time to the study of educational subjects and majoring in school administration and sociology.

At the early age of sixteen, Mr. Moorelock really began his life's work by teaching a country school near Silver Run. After graduation from college, he was instructor in Mathematics in Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., for the period of one year, and also held the same position in Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., for two years, 1893-1895. From 1895-1896 he was the principal of Bloomfield Academy, New Bloomfield, Pa., and from 1896-1901, principal of the public schools of Tunkhannock, Pa., teaching at the same time in the high school seven and eight periods a day. In 1901 he began his seven years principalship of the Lockport High School, Lockport, N. Y., where he also taught College preparatory Greek and medeaveal and modern history. During this period he was Vice President of the Interscholastic Debating League of Western New York and Pennsylvania, and trained debaters who won the League cup twice for the Lockport school.

From 1909-'11 Mr. Morelock was vice-principal of the Newark City Normal school and instructor in class room management and in special methods in the subjects of Geography and History. In 1911 he became principal of the Webster Elementary School, an instutition used for the purpose of giving practise work in teaching to normal school students. In Feb. 1913, he was appointed County superintendant of schools in Essex County, N. J., the position which he now holds.

Mr. Morelock is a member of the Tawse Club, Teachers College, New Jersey Council of Education, New York School Masters Club, Newark Schoolmen's Club, the Wednesday Club of Newark, and of the National Educational Association.

His business address is 316 Essex Building, Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

CHARLES LINSCOTT MORGAN—Elizabeth, (224 Rahway Ave.) Assemblyman. Born at Elizabeth, N. J. in 1879.

Assemblyman Morgan has a lengthy record as a legislator, having been returned to his seat in the legislature five consecutive times. He was first elected in 1914 and re-elected each year thereafter. At the fall 1918 elections he was elected with a plurality of 3,982 votes over Songer, high Democrat. During his term in the legislature he has been chairman of many important committees. He was a member of the Civil

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Service Investigation Committee, and many bills on Social Hygiene which he introduced are now laws. He was appointed March 31, 1919, Judge of Elizabeth District Court.

CHARLES A. MORRIS—Toms River.—County Supt. of Schools. Born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 10th, 1880; son of Stephen and Mary A. (Johnson) Morris; married at Port Jervis, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1906, to Emma Ethel Space, daughter of George E. Space of Port Jervis, N. Y.

Children: Charlotte Emma, born May 8, 1908.

Charles A. Morris is a direct descendant of one William Morris, of Tintern, Monmouthshire, Eng. Lewis Morris, grandson of Wm. Morris was appointed High Sheriff of Monmouth County, New Jersey, on March 14, 1862. His father was a minister of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Morris attended the public schools at Port Jervis, N. Y., and was graduated from the High of that place in 1899. In 1901 he entered Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., and received his diploma in 1905. He pursued graduate studies while engaged in other activities in 1917 at Columbia University in New York City.

During the period 1899-1901, he was a rural school teacher in New York state but at the end of that time resigned to become the clerk of the New Jersey weather bureau, which he remained for one year. In 1905-1906, he was a high school teacher at Perth Amboy, N. J., and when he resigned from that position he was made County Superintendent of schools of Ocean County.

Mr. Morris was secretary and treasurer of the Ocean County Sunday School Association from 1912 to 1916, and become the president of that organization in 1917.

His business address is Court House, Tom's River, N. J.

GEORGE A. MOTT—Tuckerton.—Director of Board of Shell Fisheries. Born at Tuckerton, N. J., July 2nd, 1864.

Mr. Mott received his early education in the public schools of Tuckerton which he attended until he was eighteen years old. At the end of that time he changed his residence to Atlantic City where he entered a grocery store for a period of two years. After this he conducted a grocery business of his own at Beach Haven, N. J., and continued in it for eight years, at the same time engaging himself in the planting and shipping of oysters.

By an act of Legislature in 1893, he was appointed a member of the first oyster commission for the State. Three years later, he was renamed by the Legislature, and again in 1899, was appointed by Governor Voorhees. In 1902, Governor Murphy re-appointed, and thus he was able to serve as a member, and sometimes as secretary for the commission during its twelve years of existence.

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During this period, Mr. Mott, largely through his own efforts in interesting Professor Julius Nelson in 1900, in taking up the scientific study of oyster propagation. As there was no appropriation made by the Legislature for that purpose at the time, Mr. Mott himself furnished and maintained a suitable station for experiments, and assisted personally in the work.

In 1912, he was appointed oyster superintendant for Ocean County by Governor Wilson, and in 1915, re-appointed by Governor Fielder. The Board of Shell Fisheries on July 1st, 1915, made his selection as director of shell fisheries unanimous.

ANDREW MURO—Jersey City, (411 York Street)—Assemblyman. Born at New York City, N. Y., December 13th, 1885, son of Vito and Elizabeth (Pesdland) Muro; married at Jersey City of June 14, 1906 to Angelina Pagliarullo, daughter of Frank Pagliarullo.

Children: Elizabeth, born May 11, 1908; Vito, born Sept. 2, 1911.

Andrew Muro, Assemblyman from Hudson County, was educated in the schools of Jersey City.

Upon completing his schooling he learned the plumbing trade and has conducted a plumbing business in Jersey City for the past ten years.

Assemblyman Muro defeated Mayberry, his Republican opponent at the 1918 election by a plurality of 19,806.

He is a member of the following clubs: B. P. O. Elks, No. 211; Clio Club; John V. Campana Association; S. Aremsenio Association, and Columbus Democratic League.

His business address is 369 Second Street, Jersey City.

ANDREW EDWARD NOLAN—Jersey City, (69 Poplar Street). —Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1885; son of James S. and Mary Jane (Fitzpatrick) Nolan; married at Jersey City on June 27, 1912, to Gertrude, daughter of Maurice and Susan (Beasley) Connors.

Andrew Edward Nolan was educated in the St. Paul of the Cross School of Jersey City, and after graduating entered Eagan's School of Business, where he took a business and shorthand course. In 1912 he entered the New Jersey Law School, in order to prepare himself for admission to the bar, and in 1915 he graduated with the degree of Bachellor of Laws. He studied law in the office of Hamill and Cain for four years and in June 1915 was admitted to the bar as an attorney. He has been practicing in Jersey City since.

Aside from his office in the Legislature, which he is now holding for the second term, he has never before held public office. He was re-elected

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to the Assembly at the fall 1918 elections with a plurality of 19,933 votes over Mayberry, high Republican.

His business address is 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

JAMES F. NORTON—Jersey City.—Newspaper man. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Jersey City; son of James F. and Anna Norton; married to Maria Franey.

Children: Daniel (served in U. S. Army, during World War), and Helen.

Though James F. Norton has spent all his life in newspaper work, he is now the Surrogate of Hudson county. The election returns of the fall campaign of 1916 disclosed that in his canvass for the Surrogacy, he received 15,000 more votes in the county than were cast for President Wilson's re-election, 10,000 more than were received by H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York who was the democratic candidate for Governor, and 9,980 more votes than McGlennon, the democratic candidate for State Senator polled. This demonstration of personal popularity has been followed by events that point Surrogate Norton out as one of the new leaders of the Hudson county democracy.

Surrogate Norton began work, with a common school education, as an errand boy in "The Argus" printing office in Jersey City. Association with newspaper men bred an ambition for newspaper work; it was not long before he was writing items for print and eventually he rose to be a reporter. Twenty-six years ago he became the Hudson county correspondent of the "New York World," and is regarded in "The World" office as an authority on New Jersey politics and the political statistics of the state. Upon his election to the Surrogacy he resigned his "World" position; and the editorial department of "The World" presented him with a testimonial book bearing letters of felicitation from every man in it, from Mr. Pulitzer, the publisher of "The World," down through the entire editorial staff to the copy carriers in the department.

Young Norton took to politics as readily as he did to newspaper work; and he was regarded by Robert Davis, long the democratic leader of the county, as one of his most valuable lieutenants. When Davis was ready to make known his willingness to join hands with ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, (with whom he had not been on agreeable terms for some years before) for the support of the candidacy of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, for Governor of New Jersey, it was Norton who was chosen to make the announcement for him; and the publication, in a paper in Jersey City which Norton controlled, of an elaborate notice of Dr. Wilson was accepted everywhere as the token of an alliance between the two potential democratic leaders of the state that assured Dr. Wilson's nomination. Dr. Wilson's nomination and election to the Governorship was his stepping stone to the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Norton served as a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders in '83 and '84; and in '87 and '88 was elected to the House of Assembly in the legislature of 1888 and '89. When the movement for the

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establishment of Commission Rule in Jersey City started in 1913, he was influential in effecting the change; and when Frank Hague was made one of the new five Ruling Commissioners of the city he named Norton as his Deputy. He served in that capacity until he entered the primary of 1916 as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Surrogate and won out in a field of a dozen condidates. His election by the majority that attracted state-wide attention followed in November. In the campaign of 1917 for the election of new city Commissioners, Surrogate Norton helped prepare the ticket that won at the polls; and the election has given him an influence in Jersey City politics that makes for supremacy in county politics.

Mr. Norton is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, New York Press Club, Slug Club (a Jersey City Newspaper Association) and the Hudson County Democratic Club.

WILLIAM STRYKER OPDYKE—Alpine.—Lawyer. Born 1836 in the City of New York; son of George Opdyke (Mayor of New York City in 1863-'64), and Elizabeth Hall (Stryker) Opdyke, (both deceased); married at New York City on October 20th, 1863, to Margaret Elizabeth Post, daughter of Alfred Charles Post, M. D. of New York City, who died April 3rd, 1911.

Children: Alfred, born 1869.

Mr. Opdyke is a descendant of Dutch ancestors who settled in Huntington County, New Jersey, where both of his parents were born, but who, after their marriage, moved to the City of New York. Mr. Opdyke attended Grant's School in Newark, New Jersey, and upon leaving this school he, in 1853, entered the New York University on Washington Square, New York, and graduated in 1856. He then spent two years in Europe, and upon his return attended the Albany Law School, upon graduation from which he was admitted to the practice of law in 1860, which he still continues in the City of New York. About 1898 he moved his home, first to Creskill, New Jersey, and later to Alpine, New Jersey.

Mr. Opdyke is a member of the New York University Club, and has been a member of its Council since 1883.

His business address is 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

WILLIAM G. PECKHAM—Westfield, (Mountainside).—Lawyer Born at Newport, R. I. Feb. 7th, 1849; son of William G. and Mary Hull (Perry) Peckham; married at Newport, R. I., to Laura Thurston, daughter of William H. and Laura (Carter) Thurston, 2nd, 1914 to Marion Wheelock, daughter of Francis H. and Clara Brown Wheelock.

William Gibbs Peckham is descended from an old New England family. The Peckhams originated in Rhode Island, having come to this

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country from England, about 1640. His grandfather, Judge Perry, and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry were blood relatives, and both descended from Edward Perry of Sandwich. The elder William Peckham founded the first church of his sect at Green End, near Newport about 1650. Judge William Peckham was one of the later worthies of Narragansett.

William Gibbs Peckham entered Harvard University at the age of fourteen, graduating in 1867. He entered New York University Law School in 1869 at about the same time as Elihu Root. In 1867 he went to Germany, where he studied law at Heidelberg and Munich Universities and art in Italy for two years. On his return from abroad he entered the office of Wm Evarts and Joseph H. Choate and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1884, during the Independent Presidential campaign to elect Grover Cleveland, he was chairman of the New Jersey Independents, and served on the executive committee of the National organization under George William Curtis and Carl Schurz who managed the campaign.

Mr. Peckham is fond of outdoors and travel, and has visited South America, the West Indies, Africa and Europe. For the past nineteen years he has upheld a summer home in the Canadian Rockies. He has made art studies and has written about art and travels in the Harvard's Graduate's magazine, International Studio, Green Bag, and Forest and Stream. He was chairman of the committee of the New York County Lawyers Association to look out for lawyers who are in need of help.

He is a member of a college society of the University of North Carolina the "Clio" Society of Princeton and the "Signet" Society of Harvard. He has served on the visiting committee of International Law at Harvard and was president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. He has been a member of the Harvard Club, Lawyers Club, Players Club, Railroad Club, Evarts Club, Commonwealth Club, Reform and Salmagundi Clubs. He has been also a member of the Bar Association, New York Institute and the New York County Lawyers Association.

His business address is 30 Church Street, New York City.

STEPHEN PFEIL—Camden, (431 Linden Street).—Member of the Board of Conservation and Development. Born at New York City, December 26th, 1854; son of Martin Pfeil and Johanna Kurtz Pfeil; married at Trenton, N. J., on March 23rd, 1882, to Ida Thoere, daughter of Henry and Sophia Thoene nee Brand. Children: Ida and Julia.

Stephen Pfeil was educated in the schools of New York City. In 1874 he graduated from the New York University Law School receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1875. He practiced the profession in that state for somewhat over ten years, and in 1888 he moved to Camden. There he has since been engaged in literary work. He has contributed many articles on international law and social political topics to various periodicals and the daily press. In 1892 he was co-author of Walsh's Handy Book of Literary Curiosities. In 1893 he became an editorial writer on the Philadelphia Record, which position he has held ever since.

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Mr. Pfeil has always been a staunch Democrat, and his first vote cast was for Samuel J. Tilden, for President. He has been active in Democratic policies, and in 1910 was a delegate to the Convention which elected Woodrow Wilson governor of New Jersey. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Wilson as a member to the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey, and on the consolidation of this department with others in the Department of Conservation and Development, he was appointed by Governor Fielder to this board in 1915. He was re-appointed in 1916, his present term expiring in 1920.

His business address is 431 Linden St.

HELEN McCULLOCH PHYFE, (Mrs. Benjamin Pearsall)—Haworth.—Suffragist. Born at Oil City, Pa., Aug. 9, 1888, daughter of William Thomas and Mary Eva (McCulloch) married at Haworth, N. J., Sept. 29th, 1909, to Benjamin Pearsall Phyfe, son of John D. and Jane (Campbell) Phyfe of New York City.

Children: William Lee, born Feb. 11, 1911.

Helen McCulloch Phyfe comes from Scotch ancestry on her father's side and from Alsatian ancestors on her mother's. It was to escape German rule in Alsace Lorraine that her great grandfather came to this "land of the free" many years ago.

Her father, William Thomas has long been connected with the New York Central Railroad and at present holds the position of Auditor of Revenue.

Mrs. Phyfe attended the public schools of Haworth. After completing the public school course, she entered the Dwight School for Girls at Englewood, which she attended from 1901 to 1905 and thereupon Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from 1905 to 1909.

Since completing her schooling she has been identified with all public and civic movements in her home town. She is a member of the Haworth Library Association, acting as its vice-president in 1911-'13 and as president the following three years. At present she is again vice-president and on the board of directors. She has also taken an active part in the suffrage affairs. She has served as president of the Haworth Woman's Suffrage Association, 1913-'15 as secretary of the Bergen County Woman's Suffrage Association and as president from 1915 to 1917. During the Suffrage campaign of 1915 she played a prominent part. During the last few years she has written many articles in the interest of suffrage, and during the Liberty Loan campaigns she was in charge of the publicity work in her home town.

She is a teacher, and associate superintendent of the Haworth Congregational Sunday School and works with the Girl's Patriotic League. During the war she was active in Y. W. C. A. work among the soldiers at Camp Merritt.

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Among other organizations she is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Vassar College.

CHARLES CLARKE PILGRIM—Newark, (1142A Broad St.)—Lawyer. Born at Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 6, 1874; son of Henry Johnson and Elizabeth (Clarke) Pilgrim; married at Newark, N. J., June 27th, 1900, to Cora Belle Elston, daughter of William H. and Harriet A. Barringer Elston. The last daughter of Dr. Wm. N. Barringer (deceased) for many years superintendent of Schools in Newark, and in his day one of ablest and best known educators in the country.

Children: Marguerite Adelaide, Feb. 25th, 1902; William Barringer, Nov. 12, 1907; Charles Clarke, Jr., Jan. 24, 1912.

Charles Clarke Pilgrim has been a lifelong resident of New Jersey with the exception of two years spent in Brooklyn.

He received his education in the public schools of Bridgeton and Pennington Seminary (Pennington, N. J.). He prepared for the bar by acting as law clerk in the offices of Coult & Howell, at Newark, entering in 1895. James E. Howell, of the firm, was later Vice Chancellor. His fine character and extensive learning greatly influenced and inspired the subject of this sketch.

During the November court term in 1898 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1901 as a counselor. He began his law practice in Newark in 1899 and has continued there since. In 1915 he was elected to the Assembly and the following year was elected speaker of the House. The following year, 1917 he was elected as Republican candidate to the Senate, for a term of three years which expires in 1921. He was, in 1918, chairman of the committee on revision of laws, taxation, and railroads and canals, in 1919 of Bankers and Insurance and Municipal Corporations. He has been active in the councils of the Republican Party, especially during election campaigns, when he frequently took the platform.

He is a member of the following organizations: Henry W. Lawton Council No 284, Jr. O. U. A. M.; he is a past master of Kane Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M., Union Club of Newark, Republican Indian League of Newark, Ninth and Sixteenth Wards Republican clubs, and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., of Newark.

His business address is 790 Broad St. Newark.

JAMES EDWARD POPE—Jersey City, (161 Summit Ave.)—Merchant. Born at New York, N. Y., July 5, 1862; son of Thomas J. and Katherine (Buxton) Pope; married at Anniston, Ala., in 1897, to Fanny Ford Noble, daughter of the late Stephen H. and Frances (Ford) Noble of Alabama.

Children: James Noble, Oct., 1899.

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James Edward Pope, a native of Greenwich Village, now the 9th Ward of New York City, is of English descent, his paternal ancestor, James Pope, having emigrated to this Country from London, England, in 1830; some years later settled in Hoboken, N. J., where he later became Recorder. His maternal ancestors came from England about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in New York City.

Dr. Charles Buxton, grandfather of James Edward Pope, graduated from Queens College, now Rutgers, later completing his education at Edinboro University. Dr. Buxton was a great admirer of George Washington, whom he served professionally while the General was in New York City. He later presented George Washington with an original painting, copies of which have since become known to collectors of Americana as "The Washington Bowling Green." Therein the figure of Washington is depicted as standing upon the pedestal of the Statue of George IV in the Bowling Green, New York City, while in the background may be seen the British fleet making a hurried departure from English shores. A copy of this painting may now be seen at the Lenox Library, New York City. Katherine A. Buxton, mother of James Edward Pope, was born in Greenwich Village, now the Ninth Ward of New York City.

From 1873 to 1874 he attended Public School No. 12 in Jersey City and during the following three years, the Hasbrouck Institute at Jersey City. In 1877 he attended the Stevens High School at Hoboken, from whence he graduated in 1878. In 1879 he attended the Collegiate & Commercial Institute, a military school at New Haven, Connecticut. Graduating from the Institute in 1879, he entered the class of 1882 Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

Since leaving College in 1883 Mr. Pope has always been active in public and civic affairs in Jersey City. During the World War he was United States Government Appeal Agent for District No. 10, Chairman of the Jersey City War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., served in the Knights of Columbus War Work Drive and was Chairman of the Jersey City United War Work Campaign Committee which raised the largest voluntary contribution ever given by the citizens of Jersey City. Director of the Jersey City Chapter, American Red Cross. He was Chairman of the Hudson County Court House Investigating Committee; is treasurer of the Citizen's Federation of Hudson County; Chairman of the Hudson County Board of Elections; President of the Whittier House Association of Jersey City, a social settlement director in the New Jersey Y. M. C. A., director in the Hudson County War Camp Community Service.

He is a member of the following clubs: Carteret Club of Jersey City; Meridian Club of New York; Old Colony Club; Newark Bait & Fly Catching Club; International Motor Club; Associated Automobile Club of New Jersey Berzelius Society of Yale University; Merchants Association of New York; American Manufacturers Export Association; The Rotary Club; Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M.; The Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.; Jersey City Suffrage League; Jersey City Chamber of Commerce; The Yale Club of New York; The Hudson County Historical Society; The New York Botanical Society; National Historical Society.

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Mr. Pope is President of the Pope Metals Co., and of the Pope Trading Corporation of New York; President of the Seabord Metal Co., of Jersey City, Director of the Beneficial Loan Association of Jersey City.

LEWELLYN PRATT—Nutley, (303 Highfield Lane).—First Vice-President, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Born at Oakland, Cal., April 2, 1872; son of Amasa and Louisa M. (Bowen) Pratt; married at New York City, April 2, 1895, to daughter of Joshua G. and Laura (Judd) Dickinson of Honolulu H. T.

Children: Helen Louise (Schaaf), born 1896; Llewellyn Neville, born 1897; Hastings Bower, born 1904; Julia Mather, born 1910; Wilson Judd, born 1916.

Lewellyn Pratt spent his early childhood in Honolulu, Hawaii, where his father was president of Cahu College. His father, Amasa Pratt, is a direct descendant of Lieutenant William Pratt, of Connecticut. The family originally came over from Baldock, Hertfordshire, England. His mother, Louise M. (Bowen) Pratt, comes from an old Massachusetts family.

He attended the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, graduating and thereupon entering the Columbus High School. He entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., graduating in 1894 with a degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Upon graduation from college, he was correspondent for the Central Press Association in Mexico, and he taught civics and U. S. history in the Central High School of Columbus. In 1898 he entered the advertising business. For eleven years, from 1901 to 1912, he was salesman and general sales manager for the American Art works at Cohocton, Ohio, and from 1912 to 1915 he was general sales manager for the Passaic Metalware Company. Since 1915 he has been in business for himself.

Although the only public office he has held has been that of president of the city council of Cohocton, he has always taken an active part in elections. He has been an active worker at the polls, and has served on the Essex County Democratic Committee.

For the past ten years, he has been active in councils of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, having served as a member of the National Executive Committee, as well as chairman of the National Education and Program Committee. He is now first vice-president of the organization. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Nutley Lodge, of Masons; Nutley Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Williams club; Advertising Club, N. Y., and the Chi Phi Society.

His business address is 110 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

REV. SAMUEL D. PRICE, D. D.—Montclair, (5 Vincent Place) Clergyman. Born at Newark, N. J., July 27th, 1869; son of Wil-

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liam and Mary Louise (Dobbins) Price; married at Newark, N. J. on April 29th, 1897, to Elinor De Vausney, daughter of Jacob and Mary Sherman Stoddard De Vausney.
Children: Adelaide Elizabeth, born June 20th, 1898 and Elinor Gertrude, born October 12th, 1899.

Rev. Samuel D. Price is a product of New Jersey. In his early life he attended the public schools of Caldwell, Montclair and Newark and in 1889 graduated from the Newark Academy. Thereupon he entered New York University, graduating in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1896 with a degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The following year he completed a post-graduate course at Princeton, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

Before leaving college he began preaching in the Bruce Street Presbyterian Chapel at Newark, and continued work there throughout his seminary course at Princeton. He was ordained in 1896 and entered the active pastorate in 1898 when he accepted the call of the Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, where he remained until 1906 when he became pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church at Camden. He was in charge of the pulpit there until 1917 when he became assistant secretary of the World's Sunday School Association.

For more than twenty years Dr. Price has been actively engaged in Sunday School work in the state. He was secretary of the Monmouth County Sunday School Association, when chosen secretary of the New Jersey Sunday School Association in 1901. He has also been treasurer of the Lord's Day Alliance of New Jersey since the organization of that body in 1908. He is also organizer and supenintendent of an activity of the World's Sunday School Association, called Department for Utilizing Surplus Material which co-operates with missionaries in all parts of the world. Not alone in his home city but throughout the state, he has been active in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Dr. Price is well known as a lecturer, and has traveled to many parts of the world, including Europe and Asia. During his travels he has gathered a valuable collection of lantern slides, which he uses to good advantage in his lectures. In 1917, while he was pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Camden, the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He is a member of the Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of New York University having been honor man in his class. He is also a member of the Shrewsbury Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

His business address is 216 Metropolitan Tower, New York.

GEORGE LAWRENCE RECORD—Jersey City, (15 Exchange Place.)—Lawyer. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Auburn, Me., March 13th, 1859; son of Calvin and Melancy Beals) Record; married at Auburn, Me., February 22, 1888, to Eliza Hanscom.

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No man in New Jersey has led a more variegated political career than that which George L. Record has led. Beginning as a democrat swung to the republican side by the free silver agitation of 1896, and, by his antipathy to the bosses to the national Progressive Party, he is chiefly noted for his radicalism in politics and statesmanship. It was he who inspired, and in some cases formulated, the reforms in election and corporation methods that distinguished the administration of Woodrow Wilson as Governor. He admired Gov. Wilson's progressive spirit; and the same admiration made him an advocate of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States by the convention that eventually gave a second nomination to President Taft. In that sensational campaign Mr. Record was called in some prints the "Field Marshal" of the National Progressive Party.

Mr. Record had practised law in Jersey City for some time, been an unsuccessful aspirant for a democratic nomination for Congress in opposition to the democratic chieftains of Hudson County, and had served as counsel to the State Riparian Board, when the nomination of Mark M. Fagan for Mayor of Jersey City brought him into prominence, Mr. Fagan had succeeded in capturing the support of the republicans of the city without asking the leave of the party leaders; and upon being elected evinced a disposition to fight them that pleased Mr. Record's militant humor. Mayor Fagan made him Corporation Counsel; and from his desk in that office Mr. Record practically dominated the policy of Mr. Fagan's eight year administration. Its chief feature was an attack upon the railroad valuations, which Mr. Record claimed were unfairly low, and upon the efforts of the trolley companies, that were just then coming into existence, to secure perpetual street franchises. When Dr. Wilson stepped from Princeton University into the Governorship, Mr. Record was called into conference for the formulation of the reform plans the new Governor had in mind.

The new plan of elections embodied in the Geran law was devised and put into legislative shape by Mr. Record, and through the influence of the Governor pushed through the legislature. Its chief feature was the substitution of party nominating primaries for local and state conventions and the application of civil service rules to the selection of election officers. It was this law that enabled Gov. Wilson to win the support of New Jersey in his reach for President of the United States without asking the aid of any of the democratic leaders of the state. When Theodore Roosevelt threw down the glove to President Taft in the national campaign of 1908, Mr. Record became a supporter of the Oyster Bay statesman and a figure in national politics for the zeal with which he espoused the cause of the Progressive Party. His opposition to what were known as the "Bosses" pleased Governor Wilson, and, because of his acquaintance with the railroad problem the Governor made him a member of the State Railroad Tax Board. In 1916 Mr. Record made a canvass for the republican nomination for Governor on the Single Tax, Home Rule and Local Option platform.

Mr. Record was educated at the local schools in Auburn, Me., and in Bates College in Lewiston. Gravitating to the nation's metropolitan center he became a stenographer in the law office of Strong & Cadwalader in New

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York and studied law meantime. He was making his home in New Jersey at the time, and his application for admission was to the New Jersey bar. He was made an attorney in 1877 and three years later a counselor. He is still engaged in the practice of the law in Jersey City.

Mr. Record is a member of the Republican Club in New York, the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and the Arcola Country Club in Bergen County.

FIRMAN M. REEVES—Millville.—Assemblyman. Born at Millville, N. J., September 26th, 1877.

Firman M. Reeves graduated from the public schools of Millville. That same year he entered the Bridgeton Business College, where he completed his course.

Although Assemblyman Reeves has always taken a prominent part in the civic affairs of his home town, he has never held public office before being elected to the Legislature. He is now serving his second term in the Assembly, having been re-elected at the fall 1918 elections with a plurality of 2,916 votes over Dillworth, high Democrat.

He is a member of the following clubs; Millville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose and of Tuscola Tribe, Red Men.

He is a director of the Mechanics National Bank of Millville; of the Hope Building and Loan Association, and is treasurer of the Millville Firemen's Relief Association.

ERMAN JESSE RIDGWAY—Montclair, (14 Undercliffe Road) —Publisher. Born near Ostego, Muskingum Co., O., on Aug. 6, 1867; son of Nathan B. and Catherine (Erman) Ridgway; married on June 28, 1899 to Anna Eleanora Robinson, of West Union, Iowa.

E. J. Ridgway is the President of the Ridgway Company which publishes "Everybody's Magazine," and a Director in the Butterick Company which publishes "The Delineator," "The Designer," and "The Woman's Magazine," of New York.

Mr. Ridgway graduated from Yale, class of 1892 with the A. B. degree; and, connecting himself with the Frank A. Munsey Company in 1894, was its Vice President and General Manager until 1903. Then he organized the Ridgway Company and has since been its President.

Mr. Ridgway is a member of the American Golf Association and Advertising Interests, the Periodical Publishers Association of America and the Ohio Society of New York and is connected with the Yale, Lotos, Sphinx and Aldine Clubs, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity of New York, the

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Country Club of Lakewood, and the Outlook and Commercial Club of Montclair.

EMMOR ROBERTS—Moorestown.—Fruit Grower and Assemblyman. Born at Moorestown, N. J., Mar. 13th, 1890; son of Horace and Emma (Thomas) Roberts; married at Merchantville, N. J., May 19th, 1917, to Marion Coles, daughter of Samuel T. and Marianna (Lippincott) Coles.

Children: Emmor, Jr., born June 11th, 1918.

Emmor Roberts is of Quaker parentage. His father, Horace Roberts is a very extensive farmer and fruit grower of Moorestown. His grandfather, Emmor Roberts, was prominent as a farmer and educator.

Assemblyman Roberts graduated from the Moorestown Friends High School in 1907. In 1911 he graduated from Swarthmore College with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the following year he spent taking a course at the Cornell Agricultural College.

He owns and directs five large fruit farms in Burlington County, being one of the most extensive fruit growers in the state. He is active in public affairs in his county and since 1916 has retained his seat in the House of Assembly, being re-elected each year, with increased majorities. He is chairman of the committee on Agriculture as well as of the committee on Ways and Means.

He is a member of the State Library Commission, County Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, as well as a director of the Moorestown Trust Company. Besides being a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Swarthmore College, he is a member of the "Book and Key," an honorary senior society.

CHARLES B. ROBINSON, Sr.—Salem.—Assemblyman. Born in Mannington Township, Salem County, July 12th, 1858.

Charles B. Robinson, Sr., received his education in the public schools.

Assemblyman Robinson has been prominent in the public and civic affairs of Salem County. For three years he served as a constable in Mannington Township for the like period served as constable in Pilesgrove Township. For six years he was a member of the Pilesgrove Township Board of Education. From August 1908 until December 1915 he served as an inspector on the State Board of Health, at Trenton, and was elected to the State Assembly. He was re-elected at the fall 1918 elections, winning by a plurality of 1,310 votes over Spiegel, high Democrat.

WILLIAM R. ROGERS—Paterson, (117 East 21st Street)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Paterson, N. J., in 1881.

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William R. Rogers was educated in the public schools of Paterson, his birth place, graduating from the Paterson High School.

Assemblyman Rogers began his public career in 911 when he was elected an alderman of the city of Paterson, an office which he held for one year. He was re-elected to the assembly over Kennedy, in 1918, with a plurality of 6,225 votes.

He is a member of the B. P. O. E., No. 60.

His business address is Paterson Savings Institution Building, Paterson, N. J.

JESSIE NAUDAIN ALEXANDER ROPES (Mrs. William T.)—Montclair, (19 Gates Avenue)—Singer; Home maker. Born in Chicago, Ill., on July 8th, 1872; daughter of Hugh Alexander and Ann Campbell (Magill) Ropes; married at Montclair, on June 10, 1899, to William Townsend Ropes, son of Elihu Harrison and Josephine Townsend Ropes, of Elizabeth.

Children: William Alexander, born April 25, 1900; Marian, born January 8, 1904.

Mrs. Ropes has been President of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs and is State Secretary of the Federation to the General Federation. For eight years she was a concert soloist and since 1900, has been the contralto soloist of the Montclair Congregational Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Montclair.

The Naudians of France from whom she is descended were of Huguenot stock and they founded the Naudain family of Delaware. Other branches of her line lead to Herman Schee of Holland and to the Alexanders of Scotland. The first five years of her life were spent in Chicago. She had resided later in Pensacola, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C., and in Brooklyn before in 1897 she came to New Jersey to make her home. Her first residence in this state was in Orange. She was educated at private schools in the cities in which her parents lived and at St. Agnes Episcopal School in Haddonfield, this state. Between 1890 and '98 she became widely known on the concert platform and her church connections as contralto soloist followed.

Mrs. Ropes's Presidency of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs covered the years 1913,-'14-'15. In 1913, also, she was elected President of the Montclair Federation of Women's Organizations and held that position until 1917. She is also President of the Montclair Women's Club, elected in 1915, and of the Montclair All-round Club. From 1915 to 1917 she was President of the Ex Club of the New Jersey State Federation.

Mrs. Ropes's other connections reflect the diversity of her activities. From 1910 to 1917 she was Chairman of the Essex County Committee of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association; and she is Chairman of the Montclair Dramatic Club, one of the Board of Managers of the Camp Fire Girls Association, the Children's Home Association and the Homeopathic Society of Montclair and vicinity; a Director of the Montclair Co-operative

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Society and a member of the Montclair Civic Association, the Montclair Musical Club, the Scout Mothers Association and the Montclair branch (its Vice-President for a time) of the Needlework Guild. She is also Vice President of the Unity Forum and a member of the New Jersey State Housing Association.

CONRAD ROSSI-DIEHL—Glen Ridge, (42 Hawthorne Avenue.) —Artist. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Rhenish, Bavaria, in 1842; son of Conrad L. and Therese (Rossi) Diehl; married to "Mignon" Rossi-Diehl.

Children: Two sons and four daughters.

The father of Conrad Rossi-Diehl was a government official in high standing until he became a leader in the "Revolution of '48." For his activities in that behalf he was condemned to death, his estates were confiscated and he was compelled to seek refuge in America. With his family he settled on a farm in Illinois, but when the gentle-bred mother succumbed to the ravages of malaria the four young children were distributed among relatives abroad, while the two older boys were sent to a boarding school in Missouri.

One of these two was Conrad. Having inherited the synthetic gift of poetic imagery from the mother and of analytic temperament from the father, he was equipped to take the initiative in thought and action when thrown upon his own resources. Though he was compelled to leave the common school even before he had completed the primary course, he readily found the helping hand of competent masters while serving apprenticeships in the various walks of life. This assistance is never denied by true masters to youngsters whom they find striving onward and upward. The first to extend such friendly aid was Karl Schmolze, an historical painter of note who was also a refugee and a friend of the family.

At this time the boy lived in Philadelphia where he was apprenticed to a lithographer. One day he was asked by a little friend to accompany him on an errand to John Sartain, President of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; and that gentleman, in his casual talk with the boy, discovered his talent and ambition and persuaded him to enter the evening class for drawing from the antique. He consented, but here he was again thrown upon his own resources, because there was no instructor in charge.

In 1856 he joined his father in Chicago; and, after working at his trade and studying meanwhile under the friendly guidance of Karl Merck, portrait painter, he fell in with a firm of Fresco painters. There it became his privilege to design and paint the several heads and figures for the walls in Governor Mattison's new mansion in Springfield, Ill. In 1858, for a fourth of July celebration, he painted a transparency—larger than any picture he had ever seen—allegorically representing Columbia and Germania joining hands in celebration of the national holiday. The work, though somewhat crude, attracted so much attention that his father, now a Justice of the Peace, decided to send him to Europe to study art. Kaulbach was his ideal; and he went to the studio of that famous historical painter in Munich to pursue his studies. Kaulbach tried to dissuade him

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from entering upon art for a profession, but, within three months, had taken him under his immediate charge, although he had not had a pupil for more than ten years. When prepared to enter a Composition Class he had the good fortune to become a pupil of Philip Foltz, the real backbone of the Munich Academy in its halycon days; and it was here he painted his first original composition—the trial scene in Hamlet—and won high praise for it from the "Muenchener Kunst-Anzeiger." The work was first exhibited in the Darby Gallery in New York City where it had an enthusiastic reception, and afterwards in Chicago where he made a free gift of it to the public as the nucleus of a city collection.

It was this work that prompted George P. A. Healy, portrait painter, to raise a fund to enable Rossi-Diehl to complete his studies in Paris, where, in order to acquaint himself with French methods, he entered the atelier of Leon Gerome. It was here that he produced a life size picture of Macbeth taking the fatal step from the high state of a dauntless hero to that of a craven, which, when exhibited in New York City, evoked columns of comment in the daily press. Its subsequent exhibition in Chicago attracted equally wide attention. When the great fire of '77 broke out, Rossi-Diehl rushed to the Academy building, and, finding no other way to save his picture, cut it from its frame and carried it through the burning city to a place of safety. Its gift afterwards to St. Louis led to the formation of an Art Society, and, under its auspices, the organization of an art school over which Rossi-Diehl presided. Several of his pupils from the Chicago Academy of Design joined him upon its opening; and, through the influence of Dr. William T. Harris, then Superintendent of the St. Louis public schools but later for several years chief of the National Bureau of Education, the artist's attainments were utilized in the local schools. Here he developed the well known "Grammar of Form and Form Composition," which was promoted further in Columbia, Mo., where he, for six years, occupied the Chair of Art in the Missoiri State University.

Coming to New York later he was a co-worker with John Ward Stimson in building up the Artist Artison Institute. During his leisure hours he painted a picture entitled "Love and Labor," modeled a floating figure of "Christ" and worked out plates for his new departure in art education in professional class work.

Notwithstanding his intense devotion to art, Rossi-Diehl has never sought for public or private patronage, nor for a prize, or painted for the market, or placed any of his works on sale; nor has any of his elaborated studies, educational models or charts ever left his hands. Among his elaborated studies there figure a large penciled cartoon eptomizing the entire movement which led up to the American Revolution, and its counterpart epitomizing the Conquest of Mexico—an elaborated color study, characterizing and reconstituting the principal features, both as regards the mode of warfare, the architecture and costumes, so far as ancient archaeological data reveal them. He is now engaged upon a painting epitomizing the great Life Tragedy, the central feature of which is the "crown of thorns," and all in an art message from the Nineteenth to the Twentieth century.

F. G. R. ROTH—Englewood, (Sherwood Place.)—Sculptor. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Brooklyn, N. Y.,

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April 28th, 1872; son of Johannes and Jane Gray (Bean) Roth; married at St. Lukes Church, New York City, April 29th, 1905, to Madeleine E. G. Forster, daughter of George F. and Gertrude S. Forster, of Bristol, England.

Children: Jack R., born July 1, 1909; Roger F., born June 12, 1915.

Frederick G. R. Roth was one of the first sculptors in this country to develop the making of small bronzes. A predilection for the animal in art led him to special studies in this line of sculpture. In late years however Mr. Roth has given marked attention to the study of the human figure; and his work on the Panama Pacific International Exposition and smaller works and portraits attest his skill in that field. Among his best known work in small bronzes are the "Performing Elephants," the "Polar Bear," and the "Performing Bear" and the "Pigs"—the three last mentioned of which have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City—and the "Princeton Tigers" at the entrance gate of the athletic fields in Princeton University. His collaborative work on the Kit Carson in Trinidad, and the work done in San Francisco should be classed as his larger work. Mr. Roth is also one of the first to use ceramics in the reproduction of his work and in pursuing the development of this interesting medium in his Englewood studio where the glazing and firing are done by him personally.

Mr. Roth received silver medals at the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 and the International Art Exhibition at Buenos Aires in 1910, and a gold medal was awarded his exhibit at the Fine Arts Palace of the Panama Pacific International Exhibition in San Francisco in 1915. Roth is an Academician of the National Academy of Design (elected 1906), a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League of New York and the National Institute of Arts and Letters and an instructor in modeling at the school of the National Academy of Design in New York.

Mr. Roth's family originated in the small town of Roth Bavaria. His father's ancestry can be traced back to the Twelfth century, mostly clergymen figuring in it. His mother's father was a Scotch designer who made his home in Leeds, England, and to him Roth owes his artistic inheritance. Johannes Roth, his father, was a cotton broker in New York, who later conducted his business in Bremen, Germany, where Roth received his schooling and later was apprenticed in his father's office. After many years of misdirected efforts, he was permitted to follow his talents call and started his studies in 1893 at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. Upon its termination in 1896 he entered the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin for a number of years and traveled in Europe until he came to New York where he opened a studio.

T. HARRY ROWLAND—Camden, (1125 Heuwood Ave.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 22nd,

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1888, son of William and Elizabeth (Quest) Rowland, married at Haddonfield, N. J., on September 15, 1915, to Veda M. McKonn.

Children: Thomas Henry, born October 22nd, 1916.

T. Harry Rowland was educated in the public schools of Camden, and the Camden High School. Upon his graduation from there he entered Lafayette College and deciding that law would be his profession, he took a course at the Temple University Law School.

He was elected to the assembly last fall over Nicholson, his Democratic opponent, with a plurality of 10,232.

He is also a member of the Board of Education of Camden.

WILLIAM NELSON RUNYON—Plainfield, (136 East 9th St.) —Lawyer. Born at Plainfield, N. J., March 5th, 1871, son of Nelson and Wilhelmina F. (Trow) Runyon; married Jan. 1, 1913, to Florence M. MacDonald.

Children: Jane Trow, born Oct. 6, 1913, William N. Jr., born July 18, 1916, Frederic Walter, born Sept. 27, 1918, (deceased).

William Nelson Runyon is a paternal descendant of Vincent Rognion, a French Hugenot. On his mother's side he is of English and Irish ancestry.

Senator Runyon was educated in the Plainfield public schools, grading from Yale University and was a member of the New York Law School class of 1894.

Senator Runyon has always taken an active part in politics, and from 1897 to 1898 he was a member of the Common Council of Plainfield while from 1899 to 1910 he was city Judge of Plainfield. In 1915 he was elected to the House of Assembly from Union county, and served for three years, 1915, 1916, and 1917. The year following he was elected to the State Senate and last fall was re-elected.

HARRY B. SALTER—Trenton, (140 West State Street).—Chief Auditor. Born at Brookville, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 4th, 1873; son of Malcolm and Fannie (Broughton) Salter, married at Trenton on Nov. 14, 1895, to Ida May Taylor, daughter of W. Scott and Laura (Price) Taylor.

Children: Dorothy May, born November 26, 1896.

Harry B. Salter since 1917 chief auditor of New Jersey, traces his lineage back to Richard Salter, who was Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey during the Colonial period. A more recent descendant, James Salter, was state treasurer of New Jersey in the early part of the nineteenth century.

He received his early education in the public and high school of Trenton. In 1888 he entered the newspaper profession and until 1894 he was

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on the staffs of the Trenton newspapers. He was also Trenton correspondent for New York and Philadelphia papers. In May 1894 he was appointed deputy clerk of Trenton by C. Edward Murray and held that position until January 1, 1904, when he was elected city clerk. He was re-elected to that position in 1907 and again in 1910. He held that position until August, 1912. From 1914 until April 1917 he was secretary of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, when he was appointed to his present position by Comptroller Bugbee. For many years (1911 to 1918) he was Lieutenant Colonel Quartermaster on the staff of Quartermaster General C. Edward Murray. In 1905 he was commissioned captain and quartermaster of the second Regiment N. G. N. J., and in 1907, Major of the Second Brigade and in 1908 Deputy Quartermaster General. During the early part of the war with Germany Colonel Salter was placed in active charge of the organization of the Selective Service Boards under supervision of the Adjutant General and rendered valuable service in the first mobilization of the draft army.

He was also active in the enlistment, organization and mustering in of the new State Militia in 1918, upon which duty he was detailed by the Adjutant General for a long period.

He is a member of Trenton Lodge No. 5, F. and A. M.; Scottish Rite; Crescent Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Benevelont and Protective Order of Elks; National Union; Trenton Republican Club; Carteret Club; Sons of the Revolution and The Century Club of Philadelphia.

His business address is State House Trenton.

ROBERT LEE SAUNDERS—Irvington, (1156 Clinton Ave.)—City Supt. of Schools. Born at Luzerne, Pa., Dec. 28, 1881, son of Walter Jacob and Cecilia (Hess) Saunders, married at Nanticoke, Pa., July 23, 1907, to Edith Daniels, daughter of Llewellyn and Anna Thomas Daniels.

Children: Herschel, July 3, 1909; Constance, Sept. 8, 1913; Robert Lee, Jr., July 10, 1917.

Robert Lee Saunders is of old New England and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. In his early life, he attended the public schools of Wyoming, Pa., graduating from the high school in 1899. He then took a course at the Scranton Business College, from 1899 to 1901 and spent three years at the East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, Normal School. In 1913 he entered the New Jersey Law School and in 1916 the Hamilton College of Law of Chicago, Ill.

He is a member of the Library Commission of Irvington, vice-president of the Home and School League of Irvington, N. J. He is a pioneer in establishing alternating schools in the state with school savings banks and departmentalization of special subjects in grammar schools. He was supervising principal of schools at Metamoros, Pa., Secaucus, N. J., nine years, and has been superintendent of schools, Irvington, N. J., for the past three years.

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He is a member of the F. and A. M., Enterprise Lodge, of New Jersey, the Irvington Forum.

His business address is Office of the Supt. of Schools, Irvington, N. J.

SAMUEL SCHLEIMER—New Brunswick—Lawyer. Born at Washington, D. C., on November 6th, 1873, son of David and Esther (Fishman) Schleimer; married at New Brunswick, N. J., on April 20th, 1898, to Louisa M. Terrill, daughter of J. Newton and Mary (Meyers) Terrill.

Children: Mary Louise, born June 30th, 1899.

Samuel Schleimer, although born in Washington, D. C., has spent most of his life in New Jersey. In his early days, he attended the public schools of Elizabeth, graduating in 1901. He decided upon law as his chosen profession, and after completing his course at New York University in 1904 with the degree of LL. B., he entered the law office of the late P. H. Gilhooly, of Elizabeth, where after four years he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1896. He has since practiced in New Jersey, with offices in Elizabeth, his home town. His practice includes some of the largest civil and criminal cases, and during his period of practice, he has appeared in the courts of every county of the state.

He has always been active in the public affairs of Middlesex county, and for the past seven years has been president of the Middlesex Democratic Club. In September 1916 he was chairman of the committee in charge of the notification of President Wilson at Shadow Lawn. During the great war he was on the executive committee and state counsel of the Four Minute Men and chairman of the Four Minute Men in New Brunswick. In September 1918 he was appointed by Secretary of State Martin as one of the commissioners to take the votes of the soldiers in the camps.

He is a member of the following organizations: Masons, Elks, and numerous clubs.

His business address is 207 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

HENRY PARSELL SCHNEEWEISS—New Brunswick, (49 Bayard St.).—Treasurer of Rutgers College. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., July 19th, 1856, son of Franz M. and Mary (Parsell) Schneeweiss; married at New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1892, to M. Cornelia Hardenbergh, daughter of J. Rutsen and Catharine (Van Dyck) Hardenbergh.

Children: Catharine Hardenbergh, born Oct. 5th, 1893.

Henry Parsell Schneeweiss is of Austrian and old Dutch and Hugenot stock. His father, Franz M. Schneeweiss attended the University of Vienna at the time of the uprising under Kossuth. His mother Mary (Parsell) Schneeweiss is descended from old Dutch and Hugenot families that lived in New Jersey and Long Island for the past two hundred years.

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In his early life he attended Rutgers Preparatory School and was a member of the class of 1877 of Rutger's College Classical. Upon completing his college course, he joined the International Silver Company, at Maiden Lane, New York City, where he took charge of the accounting department. Later he took charge of the export business. In all he spent thirty-five years in the employ of the company from 1880 to 1915. In May, 1915, he was named treasurer of Rutgers College, which position he still holds.

He was for many years Elder in the Second Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick and its treasurer and much interested in that denomination, being a member of its Board of Education in the City of New York and also in its Permament Committee on Public Morals, as well as Delegate several times to its General Synod.

He was connected with the organized charity work in New Brunswick and for several years Treasurer of the charity organization society.

He is a member of the following clubs: Sons of the American Revolution.

His business address is Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J.

FRANK D. SCHROTH—Trenton, (23 Delewareview Avenue).—Secretary of the State Board of Taxes and Assessments. Born at Trenton, October 18, 1884; son of the late Assemblyman John Schroth and Margaret (Donahoe) Schroth; married at Trenton, July 6, 1914, to Loretta E. Nolan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Nolan.

Children: Margaret and Loretta.

Mr. Schroth was educated in the public schools of Trenton. After completing his schooling he entered the newspaper profession as a reporter for the "Trenton True American," then a morning paper. From 1905 to 1915 he was connected with the "Trenton Evening Times," for which paper he was the Legislative reporter for many years. During the Legislative session of 1914 he was Secretary to Speaker of the House, A. M. Beekman. In 1915 he was the State Supervisor of the Census, named by the late David S. Crater, then Secretary of State. He was continued in that capacity by Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin until the completion of the work in the same year. Mr. Schroth was the Trenton correspondent for many New York and Philadelphia papers. He was appointed as Secretary of the State Board of Taxes and Assessments December 14, 1915, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Irvine M. Maguire.

His business address is State House, Trenton.

WILLIAM M. SCHULTZ—West Hoboken, (364 Hudson Boulevard).—Assemblyman. Born at Jersey City, N. J., May 11th, 1869.

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William M. Schultz was educated in the public schools of New York City and has always taken a leading part in the politics of West Hoboken, his home, and from 1908 to 1914, he filled the office of Commissioner on Assessment. At the fall of 1918 election he was elected over Mayberry, his Republican opponent with a plurality of 19,591 votes.

AUSTEN SCOTT—New Brunswick.—College Professor. Born at Maumee, O., on August 10, 1848; son of J. Austen and Sarah (Ranney) Scott; married on February 21, 1882, to Anne Prentiss Stearns, of Newark.

Austen Scott was Private Secretary to George Bancroft, the historian, and spent seven years between 1875 and 1882, in gathering the material and arranging it for the several volumes of that noted writer's "History of the Constitution of the United States." He has been a frequent contributor to reviews on varieties of topics.

Dr. Scott entered Yale College and graduated with the A. B. degree in 1869. He attended the University of Michigan receiving the A. M. degree in 1870 and spent three years after that in attending lectures at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin. While abroad Dr. Scott was Private Secretary to Bancroft. Upon returning to this country he engaged in teaching German at the University of Michigan. After he had concluded his labors in assisting Mr. Bancroft with his History he became Associate in History at Johns Hopkins University and was made Acting Professor of History in 1883. The same year he became Voorhees Professor of History, Political Economy and Constitutional Law in Rutger's College at New Brunswick. In 1890 he was promoted to the Presidency of the college and held it until 1906, when he retired to resume his work as Professor of History and Political Science in the Institution.

Dr. Scott was given the degree of Ph. D. by Leipzig University in 1873, and in 1891 Princeton University conferred the LL. D. degree upon him.

THOMAS ALDEN SHIELDS—Hackettstown.—Assemblyman. Born at Hackettstown, N. J., September 22nd, 1885.

Thomas Alden Shields was educated in the public schools and in 1906 he graduated from Lafayette College, with the degree of C. E., and for the year following served with the Engineer Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Renove, Pa.

He is now secretary and treasurer of the Shields Chamberlain Company, a corporation engaged in the handling of coal, building material and pedigreed grain seed, and breeders of registered Tamworth swine. He has made a particular study of agricultural chemistry and bacteriology. He was elected to the Assembly in 1918.

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Assemblyman Shields is a member of the board of directors of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association.

HOWARD EVERHART SHIMER—Belvidere, (Third St.).—County Superintendant of Schools. Born at Shimerville, Pa., June 1, 1881, son of Llewellyn and Clara (Everhart) Shimer; married at Doylestown, O., June 28th, 1906, to Lucile Miriam Miller, daughter of Samuel H. and Ellen (Snyder) Miller, of Doylestown, O.

Children: Charles Llewellyn, born Sept. 3rd, 1908; Samuel Miller, born July 4, 1912.

Howard Everhart Shimer traces his ancestry back to Jacob Scheimer, who came to America about 1720. He was educated in the public schools of Shimerville, Pa., his birthplace, and thereupon entered Perkiomen Seminary, from which he graduated in 1898. He then entered Muhlenberg College, from which he graduated in 1901, being second in his class. From 1913 to 1914 he took the education courses at Columbia University.

Upon completing his education, he taught mathematics and English at the Allentown, Pa., Preparatory School and in 1902 he became principal of the Nazareth, Pa., High School, holding the office for three years. In 1905 he became superintendent of the Nazareth schools and at the end of five years moved to Newton, New Jersey where he took charge of the schools of that city for seven years. Last year he became county superintendant of the schools of Warren county, which office he still holds.

He is a member of the New York Schoolmaster's Club and the Jersey Council of Education.

JOSEPH SIEGLER—Newark, (34 Wallace Place).—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Newark, N. J., September 6th, 1889, son of Louis and Bertha Siegler; married at New York, N. Y., on March 25th, 1913 to Edith R. Untermann, daughter of Louis and Lena Untermann.

Children: Doris, born March 26th, 1914.

Joseph Siegler began his career as a newsboy. He attended the public schools of Newark, graduating from the Morton street school in 1904. He then entered Newark High School which he attended until 1905 and thereupon New York University Law School, where he graduated in 1909. From the time he was nine years, until entering Law School, he sold papers in his home city, which helped to pay the expenses of his education.

After graduating from law school he went to the law offices of Edward I. Croll and Frederick Jay, where he remained until being admitted to the bar at the June term of court in 1910. Since then he has been practicing law for himself. In June, 1913, he was admitted as a counselor at law, and as master in chancery June 28, 1913.

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He is a member of the Newark Lodge of Elks, Court Montefiore No. 92, Foresters of America, progress Aerie No. 1987, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Newark City Lodge, I. O. Brith Abraham, Eziekiel Lodge, Bnai Brith, Granite Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is treasurer of the Democratic Lawyers Club of Essex County.

His business address is 31 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.

LOUIS SILVER—Town of Union, Weehawken P. O.—Real Estate and Assemblyman. Born in New York City, N. Y. October 3rd, 1871.

Louis Silver was educated in the public schools of Weehawken. At the fall 1918 elections he was elected to the State Assembly with a plurality of 19,448 votes over his Republican opponent Mayberry.

HAROLD M. SIMPSON—Sussex.—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at McAfee, N. J., Dec. 27th, 1886; son of Ora C. and Magdolene B. (Mabee) Simpson; married at Newton, N. J., June 29th, 1915, to Grace E. Hess, daughter of William H and Elanore Hess, of Shinandoah, Pa.

Children: Frances E., Jan. 22, 1917.

Harold M. Simpson is of Revolutionary stock. The family has lived in Sussex County for over two hundred years, Ora C. Simpson, the Assemblyman's father served as country clerk of Sussex for fifteen year.

Assemblyman Simpson was educated in the public schools of Newton. He attended the English and Classical School of Newton and later Lehigh University and Princeton University.

He was appointed District Supervisor of Inheritance Tax for Sussex County and was elected to the Assembly in 1918.

He is a member of the following organizations, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Owls, Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of Pythias, and the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

ALBIN SMITH—Paterson, (741 East 22nd St.)—Lawyer. Born at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, N. J.; son of A. M. Smith, of Paterson, N. J.

Senator Albin M. Smith received his early education in the public schools of Paterson, and upon his graduation from public school was em-

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ployed as a telegraph operator and railroad clerk, and having a desire to study law, he took evening courses at the New York Law School. In 1905 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney and in 1911 as a counselor. He has been practicing law in Paterson since his admission to the bar.

His public life began in 1903 when he was elected an Alderman of Paterson, in which office he remained until 1907. In 1917 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1918 he was elected Senator of Passaic county.

His business address is 152 Market St. Paterson, N. J.

JAMES SMITH, Jr.—Newark, (326 Ferry Street.)—Manufacturer. Born at Newark, on June 12, 1851.

James Smith, Jr., Was United States Senator from this state for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and ending March 4, 1899. It was he too who first gave to Woodrow Wilson, through the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, the introduction into American politics that eventuated in Gov. Wilson's attainment of the Presidency of the United States. The advancement of Dr. Wilson from the Presidency of Princeton to the Presidency of the nation was the culminating triumph of Mr. Smith's long activity in politics and statesmanship.

Senator Smith had already became a prosperous business man of Newark when he began to exhibit an interest in the movement for the upbuild of the city and in its politics. There were then, as there have been since, but few civic and citizens movements without his participation. In 1883 he accepted a nomination for a seat in the City Council and was elected by more majority than the republican candidate against him had votes. It is a matter of history that his work in the City Council was in the direction of the substantial improvement of conditions in the city.

He was pressed afterwards to become a candidate for Mayor; and even after he had refused to consent to the use of his name a City Democratic Convention put him in nomination and he was obliged to put his second declination in a form that was seen to be final. The convention that tendered him the nomination was that which named Schoolmaster Haynes for the office and Mr. Haynes was Mayor for several succeeding terms. There were, however, other departments of the city government in which Mr. Smith thought he could render efficient service for the community; and when the Legislature created the City Board of Works, Mr. Smith became one of its members. He was the promoter there of the movement for the installation of a new water plant for the city; and it was mainly through his energy that it was accomplished. Commissioner Smith supervised all the plans for its construction, carried on the negotiations with the East Jersey Water Company and attended to all the details of its introduction until water was turned in from the new supply heads. No public improvement

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has so much contributed to the aggrandizement of Newark as the replacing of the undesirable old supply from the Passaic River with the new supply from purer fountain heads.

Senator Smith's political activities meanwhile branched out from the city to the state, and he was soon recognized as a force by the state leaders. He became a member of the Democratic State Committee, and when the democratic joint meeting in the Legislature of 1893 hesitated to promote Gov. Lean Abbett to the United States Senate, Mr. Smith was made the caucus nominee instead and elected for the six year term ending in 1899. When his term closed, a republican legislature was in control of the State House and he was of course supplanted by a republican.

There was a fair prospect in 1910 of the election of a democratic candidate to the Governorship provided the party put a commanding name before the people. Senator Smith induced Woodrow Wilson, then the President of Princeton University, to consent to enter the lists as an aspirant. The Senator had enough influence with the State Convention to carry Dr. Wilson's name through it and financed his election; and Dr. Wilson's nomination at Trenton in September was ratified by a plurality approaching 50,000 at the polls in November. His election as Governor was made with a view to his promotion to the Presidency of the United States, in the National Campaign then taking shape.

In the winter of the following year (1911), a successor to John Kean in the United States Senate was to chosen by the Legislature. Ex-Senator Smith was an avowed aspirant for the distinction, and the democratic majority of legislators who had been elected in the fall of 1910 were understood to be favorable to his candidacy. New Jersey had, meanwhile, adopted what was called a "Preferential Senatorial Primary Law," under which the party electors were privileged to express their preferences among the aspirants for the United States Senate. The primary vote was merely advisory, however; and Senator Smith, taking the view that the election of a Senator was a purely legislative function, failed to enter into the contest at the primary polls. James E. Martine, of Plainfield, who announced himself as a candidate against Mr. Smith, had things pretty much his own way in the democratic popular poll. When the Legislature convened for the election of a new Senator, Gov. Wilson took the view that the popular nomination of Mr. Martine made in incumbent upon the Legislature to elect Mr. Martine to the Senate, and his espousal of Martine's cause resulted in Senator Smith's defeat.

By the time the Senatorial campaign of 1913 opened, the constitution of the United States had been changed so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote instead of by the legislatures; and Senator Smith became a candidate in the State senatorial primary. He was again opposed by President Wilson and again defeated. He has since had little to do with politics.

Senator Smith was educated at private schools and had a collegiate training in Wilmington, Del. For a time he was in the dry goods business there. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of patent and enameled leather in Newark, under the firm name of J. H. Halsey & Smith. The business grew into large proportions rapidly, and the products of its plant were sold in the markets of Europe as well as of the United States. Mr. Smith

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became President of the Federal Trust Company in Newark and held that position for some years.

Senator Smith has been a delegate—generally a delegate-at-large—to all of the recent Democratic National Conventions.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SNOW, Jr.—Jersey City, (84 Winfield Ave.)—Assemblyman. Born at Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 11, 1881; son of George W. and Mary R. (Southard) Snow; married at Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 30, 1904, to Katherine A. Sheridan, daughter of Thomas W. Sheridan.

Children: Jean, born April 1st, 1906, (deceased Dec. 1st, 1909); Katherine Randolph, born Oct. 8th, 1907, and Ethel Marie, born April 9, 1914.

George Washington Snow, Jr., traces his ancestry back to the two Snow brothers who came from England and settled in New York and Massachusetts in 1713. His maternal ancestors were the Southards and Randolphs, two old families, mentioned in New Jersey's early history.

In his early life he attended the public schools of Jersey City, graduating from the Jersey City High School and thereupon entering the La Salle School. He was elected to the Assembly in 1918.

He is a member of the following clubs: Jersey City Lodge No. 211, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New York Bay Lodge, No. 298, B. R. T.

His business address is, Greenville Terminal Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, N. J .

FRANK HENRY SOMMER—Newark—Lawyer. Born in Newark, on September 3, 1872; married on November 24th, 1897, to Kate Whitehead Royce, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Throckmorton) Royce.

Children: Florence Catherine; George Raymond and Frank Henry, Jr.

Frank Henry Sommer is Dean of New York University and, allied with the Progressive wing of the Republican party, has been one of the forces in the public affairs of the State for some years past. He was one of the chief Lieutenants of Everett Colby in the "New Idea" movement that disrupted the "Boss system" of New Jersey in 1911, '12, '13, and his administration of the office of Sheriff has led to some of the reforms reflected in the recent legislation of the state.

Sheriff Sommer is of German origin, the founder of the family having come to this country first to Cincinnati and later removed to this state. The Columbia University dean is the third in the ancestral line.

For his early education he was sent to the public schools in Newark and graduated in 1893 from the Metropolis Law School. He subsequently

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took a course in law at the New York University and was awarded the LL. D. degree in 1899. Admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1893 and made a counselor in '97, he entered into a business partnership with Edwin G. Adams but later became a member of the firm of Guild, Lum & Sommer, the business of which was afterwards taken over by the law firm of Sommer, Colby & Whiting.

Prior to his election as Sheriff, Mr. Sommer served as a member of the Board of Education in Newark and he was made a member of the Board again in 1915.

Mr. Sommers club connections are with the Essex County Country, the Lawyers of Newark and the Roseville Athletic.

ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER—Englewood, (Walnut Street).—Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Born at Huntingdon, Penn., September 10th, 1867; son of Robert Milton and Martha (McMurtrie) Speer; married at Harrisburg, Penn., April 12th, 1893, to Emma Doll Bailey, daughter of Charles L. and Emma H. (Doll) Bailey.

Children: Elliott, born November 1st, 1898; Margaret, born November 20th, 1900; Eleanor, born May 5th, 1903; Constance, born November 9th, 1907, and William, born December 6th, 1910.

Robert Elliott Speer was educated in the public schools of Huntingdon, Pa., and in 1883 entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., which he left in 1885. That same year he entered Princeton University, graduating in 1889 with the degree of B. A. and from 1890 to 1891 he attended the Princeton Theological Seminary.

He has travelled extensively in the interest of foreign missions, particularly to Asia and South America. He made five distinct trips, namely in 1894, 1896-'97, 1909-'10 and 1915. In 1891 he was appointed secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States. He is the author of several books on Missionary and religious subjects. During the war he was appointed chairman of the General War Time Commission of Churches.

His business address is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

EDNA EARLE COLE SPENCER (Mrs. John Onens)—Bridgeton, (88 East Avenue.)—Author and Religious Worker. Born at Barnesville, Ohio, September 14, 1881; daughter of Charles M. and Florence (Cunard) Cole; married at Barnesville, N. J., on November 29, 1917, to John Onens Spencer, son of James and Nettie (Lane) Spencer.

Mrs. Edna Earle Cole Spencer is of English stock. Her paternal ancestors came from England about 1800, while her maternal ancestors are Southerners for many generations back.

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She was educated in the public schools of Barnesville, Ohio, her birthplace. In 1902-1904 she attended Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio; in 1905 entered the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, from which she graduated in 1908.

Since completing her schooling she has been active in religious educational work. For seven years she was Educational Director in the First Congregational Church at Gloversville, N. Y.; Maverick Congregational Church, East Boston, Mass.; First Congregational Church, Marietta, Ohio. She has also taught at the Summer Schools at Northfield, Narragansett Pier, Lake Brome, Canada, Winona Lake, Indiana, Asbury Park and others.

She has been very active in Sunday School work, being a member of the State Association Board. She is also active in Red Cross work in her home city and in Woman's Club work. From 1916 to 1917 she was State Elementary Superintendent of Sunday School Work for New Jersey.

She is also widely known as a writer and author, among the books she has written being "The Good Samaritan," a book of twelve bible stories, dramatized for children to be acted. A number of short stories have also been written by her and used in church and Sunday School papers extensively.

JAMES MADISON STEVENS—Ocean City, (619 Wesley Ave.) —Superintendent of Public Schools. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1865; son of Theodore and Mary Anne (Biggs) Stevens; married at Madison, Wis., June 26, 1900, to Caro Louise Bucey, daughter of John and Mary (Slater) Bucey.

Children: Theodore Bucey, born February 10, 1902; James Madison, born October 30, 1905; Robert Bucey, born December 21, 1912.

James Madison Stevens is descended from an old English family of which one William Stevens came to America in 1614, and who in 1652 settled in Talbot county, Maryland. The Stevens family has been prominent in that section of the country until recent years, and one member of the family was governor of the state. In 1887 a brother of his mother, B. T. Biggs, was governor of Delaware.

In his early life, he attended the public schools of Philadelphia, leaving the Central High School in 1882 to read with a private tutor. In 1883 he entered Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in 1887. In 1890 he was granted the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Stevens was principal of Niantic, Conn., High School, 1888-'89; principal of Saguache, Colo., public schools, 1889-'93; superintendent of Darlington, Wis., public schools, 1896-1901; superintendent of public schools at Ocean City, N. J., since July, 1903; principal of Ocean City State Summer School, 1913 to date.

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He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Wesleyan University, and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

His business address is High School Building.

LILLIAN JOSEPHINE STOCKTON (Mrs. Charles W.)—Ridgewood. (Paramus Road.)—Women's Clubs. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born in Clarinda, Ia., on June 10, 1864; daughter of Thomas Richard and Elizabeth Pierce Stockton; married at Longmont, Col., on September 17, 1891, to Charles William Stockton, born at La Grande, Ore., June 6, 1863, son of William M. and Nancy Farrie Stockton.

Children: Kenneth Evans, born January 25, 1893; Dorothy, born February 7, 1894, both in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Stockton was President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Club 1915-17, as well as a Director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her connection with club work in New Jersey began as Vice President of the Ridgewood Woman's Club (1909-'11), of which she was one of the organizers. She was President of this club 1911-'13, and became connected with the State Federation work in 1912 as Director and Chairman of the Department of Sociology. Mrs. Stockton became interested in woman's club work in Chicago, where she lived for six years prior to making New Jersey her home, and where she was an active member of the Woodlawn Woman's Club.

Mrs. Stockton was educated in the public schools of Iowa and in Tabor College, Iowa.

EDWARD CASPER STOKES—Millville.—Banker. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 22, 1860; son of Edward H. and Matilda G. (Kemble) Stokes.

Edward Casper Stokes was Governor of New Jersey for the term beginning in January, 1905. The majority by which he had been elected in the fall of 1904 is the largest ever given to a candidate in the history of the state. In the Legislature of 1902, he came within one vote of receiving, at the hands of the majority joint caucus of the Legislature, the republican nomination for United States Senator. The enactment of the Senatorial preferential primary law was of his inspiration; and, at the republican primaries for the choice of United States Senators in 1913, he was the leading candidate. He served for some years as Chairman of the Republican State Committee; and altogether his public activities have given him national conspicuousness.

Gov. Stokes's forebears on both sides are of Jersey stock. There are seven generations between the ex-Governor and the Thomas Stokes who is the first of the family to be chronicled on this side of the seas. On his mother's side he is connected with a family that has lived in Burlington

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county since the close of the seventeenth century. His father's people were Quakers and native Jerseymen. Edward H. Stokes, the ex-Governor's father, studied pharmacy at the start in Medford, but took afterwards to banking, and, settling finally in Millville, became the President of one of the banks there. Edward C. Stokes's preparatory schooling was at the public schools in Millville, and in the Friends School in Providence, R. I. He subsequently entered Brown University and graduated from there, second honor man, in 1883. Soon after graduation, he accepted a clerkship in the bank in which his father was at the time serving as cashier.

Meanwhile, he was taking a deep interest in public affairs. His special interest in educational problems led to his appointment as Superintendent of the Millville schools. He was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1890 and again in '91. His speech on a pending local option bill during his second year in the Assembly gained him wide repute as an orator. In 1892, he was elected to represent Cumberland county in the State Senate and re-elected in '95 and '98. He was a leader in the anti-race track movement that eventuated in the anti-gambling amendment to the State constitution; and during the excitements over the attempt of what is known as "The (democratic) Rump Senate" to exclude republican senators-elect from the Senate chamber in 1894, he exerted a large influence in the movements that resulted in their admission. He served as Chairman of the Committee that revised and codified the State school law system—a codification that has brought about a contribution of nearly $3,000,000 annually for school purposes out of the State's General Fund; and forced through the Legislature the act requiring the payment of weekly wages in cash. The wage legislation grew out of the habit of the mine-owners and glass-blowers of paying their employees in orders upon the "company's stores." After the close of his Senate term, Gov. Voorhees appointed Senator Stokes clerk of the Court of Chancery.

He was serving there when in 1904 he was given the republican nomination for Governor and elected by a majority of 51,644. Gov. Stokes's administration was signalized by very much important legislation. It was his pen that wrote the approval of the laws establishing the "average rate" system in the taxation of railroad property, a second taking from the State Board of Assessors, the function of fixing the valuations of second class railroad property and transferring it to the local assessors, and another creating the County Boards of Taxation. These acts, with one modifiyng the functions of the State Equalization Board, were largely of his inspiration. Their purpose was to equate corporation and individual tax bills under regulations that would safeguard both sides; and the legislation enriches the state and local treasuries by some millions of dollars annually.

Gov. Stokes was the first to present himself as a candidate for United States Senator in 1910 under the preferential primary law, and led all the candidates on the republican side by a pronounced plurality. The Legislature which had not yet been divested of the function of electing United States Senators was democratic in 1911 and the majority vote of the two Houses made James E. Martine Senator.

Meanwhile, Gov. Stokes's public activities have not abated his interest in banking affairs. He was made the first President of the New Jersey Bankers Association and in 1899 was elected President of the Mechanics

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National Bank at Trenton. His gifts in oratory bring him in wide demand and he has made many notable addresses before educational and other societies of the state. The ex-Governor is a bachelor.

HARLAN FISKE STONE—Englewood.—Law School Dean. Born at Chesterfield, N. H., on October 11, 1872; son of Frederick Lauson and Ann Sophia (Butler) Stone; married on September 7, 1899, to Agnes Harvey, of Chesterfield, N. H.

Harlan F. Stone has been since September, 1910, Dean in the Columbia University School of Law. He had previously been a Lecturer on Law and a Professor of Law in the University. He is also a member of the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone, of New York City.

Mr. Stone graduated from Amherst College in 1894 and later studied at the Columbia University School of Law, graduating from there in 1898. Amherst gave him his degree of M. A. in 1897 and the degree of LL. D. in 1913. He holds the degree of LL. B. from Columbia also. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1898; and a year later began his connection with the educational faculty of the University.

Mr. Stone is a director in the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, the Baker & Taylor Company and the Woman's Hotel Company and a member of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, New York.

Mr. Stone is a republican in politics, attends the Episcopalian Church and is a contributor to many legal publications. His memberships are with the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Ph. B. K., the A. D. Ph., and he is connected with the Century Club and the Amherst Association.

EDWARD LUTZ STURGESS—Glassboro.—Senator. Born at Glassboro, N. J., April 29th, 1868.

Senator Sturgess has been identified with State, County, and local politics for years. He was elected to the Gloucester County Board of Freeholders to fill an unexpired term, but did not seek re-election. Instead, in 1907 he was named County Clerk and served in that office for five years. In 1915 he was clerk to the Committee of Highways of the Senate, and Calendar Clerk in the session of 1916. The following year, the president of the Senate, Gaunt made him his private secretary.

In the fall of 1917 elections he entered the race for Senator, and won by the large plurality of 2,073 votes over Hobday, high Democrat.

EDGAR HOWARD STURTEVANT—Edgewater.—Member of Board of Education. Born at Jacksonville, Ill., Mar. 7th, 1875;

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son of Alfred Henry and Harriet (Morse) Sturtevant; married at Kirkwood, Mo., on July 11, 1903, to Bessie Fitch Skinner, daughter of Lemuel and Anna (Fitch) Skinner.

Children: Grace, born July 14, 1904; Cortland, born April 22, 1907; Julian Monson, born Aug. 9, 1908.

Edgar Howard Sturtevant traces his ancestors back to Samuel Sturtevant, who resided in Plymouth, Mass., in 1642; William Bradford, second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, and Robert Cushman, agent of the Pilgrim band, who procured the Mayflower.

He was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville, Ill., graduating in 1890 and graduated from the Whipple Academy of Jacksonville, Ill., in 1893. He also studied in Illinois College in 1893-1895, and in 1898 the University of Indiana conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1901 the University of Chicago gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

During the year of 1902-1903 he taught at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., and then became assistant professor in the University of Missouri, which position he filled until 1905. Then for a short period he taught at the University of Indiana, and in 1907 became assistant professor at Columbia, which position he still holds.

Since June, 1908, he has lived in Edgewater. In 1912 he was appointed to the State Board of Education by Governor Fielder, for a term, expiring in 1922.

His business address is Columbia University, New York City.

EDWARD JOSEPH SULLIVAN—Jersey City, (176 5th Street)—Assemblyman. Born in Jersey City, N. J., November 14th, 1876.

Edward Joseph Sullivan was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and has always taken a leading part in the politics of Hudson County, and for fifteen years, until the time of his election to the Legislature, was a member of the Democratic County Committee of Hudson County.

At the fall 1918 elections he defeated his Republican opponent Mayberry with a plurality of 19,545 votes.

FRANK M. TAYLOR—Hackensack.—Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals. Born at Fairview, Bergen county, N. J., July 23, 1873.

Frank M. Taylor has been a resident of New Jersey since his birth. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the firm of Lasher & Taylor, general agents for Hartford Fire Insurance, having charge of the company's affairs in New York and New Jersey.

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In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Fielder to serve as his personal military aide with the rank of Colonel. He was re-appointed to that position by Acting Governor Taylor, and again re-appointed by Governor Fielder in 1914. In 1915 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Fielder. His term will expire in 1921.

FREDERICK J. TATTERSALL—Paterson.—Assemblyman; Born in Paterson, N. J., December 24th, 1879.

Mr. Tattersall was educated in the public schools of Paterson, his birthplace, graduating from the Paterson High School. Upon his graduation from high school he engaged in the plumbing trade, and continued it for twenty years. Later he became acting Sales Manager for the John S. Norton Company of Jersey City and Paterson, which position he still holds.

Although Mr. Tattersall has never held another public office, previously to being elected to the Assembly, he has always been identified as an active worker for the republican party. He is now serving his third term in the Assembly, having been returned at the last elections by a plurality of 6,016 votes over Kennedy, high Democrat.

He is a member of the Master Plumbers Association, Benevolent Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, and Fabiola Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias.

EZRA SQUIER TIPPLE—Madison.—Seminary President. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born in Camden, N. Y., January 23, 1861; son of Martin and Sarah E. (Squier) Tipple; married June 24, 1897, to Edna E. White, daughter of Albert E. F. and Nellie A. White, of Detroit, Mich.

Ezra S. Tipple has been President of Drew Theological Seminary since 1912 and is the author of several books on theological subjects.

Dr. Tipple graduated from Syracuse University in 1884 with the A. B. degree and from Drew Seminary in 1887. In 1885 Syracuse University conferred the A. M., in 1886 the Ph. D., in 1899 the D. D. and in 1913 the LL. D. degrees upon him.

Upon taking orders in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he became pastor of the St. Luke's Church in New York in 1887, of Grace Church in 1893 and of Saint James Church in 1897. Form 1901 he was the Executive Secretary at New York of the Metropolitan Thank-Offering Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1904 when he became Pastor again of Grace Church.

Dr. Tipple was appointed Professor of Practical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary in 1905 and held that chair till he was made President of the Seminary. He is a Trustee of the Board of Education of the

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Methodist Church, a Trustee of Syracuse University and the Carmel School for Girls, member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Secretary of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Delta Upsilon Fraternities.

Besides contributing to the religious press, Dr. Tipple is the author of "Heart of Asbury's Journal" (1905), "The Minister of God" (1906), "Drew Sermons"—first series (1906), second series (1907) "Drew Sermons on the Golden Texts" (1908, 1909, 1910), "Life of Freeborn Garrettson" (1910), "Some Famous Country Parishes" (1911) and "Life of Francis Ashbury" (1916).

WILLIAM ST. JOHN TOZER—Bogota, (39 Beechwood Ave.) —Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at New York City, N. Y., on November 7th, 1885, son of William and Emily Louise (Wilson) Tozer; married at Union Hill, N. J., August 30th, 1909, to Mary Grace Wissig, daughter of Edward and Martha Wissig.

Children: Mary Grace, born February 10th, 1912; William St. John, Jr., born January 1st, 1913; Ruth, born August 4, 1914; Edward W., born December 6th, 1917.

William St. John Tozer is of English-Scotch descent. In his early days he attended the public schools of New York City, his birthplace, and later those of New Jersey. He entered the New York Preparatory School, which he attended from 1905 to 1907 and thereupon took a course at the New York Law School.

He was admitted to Bar in New York in March 1910, in New Jersey as attorney in 1913 and as counselor in 1916, and is also member of Bar of United States Supreme Court.

He was a member of the borough council of Bogota from 1916 to 1919, and at the fall elections was elected to the State Assembly.

He is a member of the Union League Club of Hackensack, the New York County Lawyers Association, Bergen County Lawyers Association and the Royal Arcanum.

His business address is 42 Broadway, New York City.

WALKER WHITING VICK—Rutherford, (16 Addison Avenue) —Exporter. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917). Born at Wilmington, N. C. August 16th, 1878; son of Samuel W. and Katherine (Rothwell) Vick; married at New York City, on October 15th, 1902, to Sadie Averill Plunkitt, niece of former Senator George W. Plunkitt, of New York.

Children: Helen M., born August 5th, 1903; Walker W. Jr., born April 29th, 1905; Sally P., born December 19th, 1908; Rosemary P., born June 5th, 1912; Ruth M., born July 29th, 1917; Irene Wilson, born Dec. 28th, 1918.

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Walker W. Vick was Receiver General in 1913-'14 of Santo Domingo; and, becoming convinced as to the attempt to exploit this small nation for which we acted responsibly in a fiduciary capacity, he initiated and forced the investigation into the course pursued by James Mark Sullivan, the United States Minister there, which attracted national and international attention, and assisted in the settlement of the revolutionary disturbances on the Island. The findings of U. S. Senator James D. Phelan, of California, Special Commissioner of President Wilson, more than confirmed all of Mr. Vick's contentions. The Dominican Chamber of Commerce, prominent merchants and managers of various enterprises on the Island, many of the Dominican Senators and Deputies as well as all of the American business interests, joined in a public testimonial to Mr. Vick for his work there and President Wilson himself sent him a warm letter of appreciation. While in Carribean waters Mr. Vick visited Hayti also and made a report that clearly indicated that American occupation of the Island and treaty control was the only method of ending internal disturbances. Furthermore, Mr. Vick recommended for some years changes in Santo Domingo which have recently been affected through American military occupation.

All of these activities of Mr. Vick in the West Indies followed unselfish and enthusiastic work for the political advancement of Woodrow Wilson. He had known President Wilson's father intimately and the President himself during their residence in Wilmington, N. C., and he was deeply interested in Dr. Wilson's gubernatorial canvass in 1910. He became first lieutenant to William F. McCombs in 1911 and aided him till after the close of the National campaign of 1912, probably having been more intimately acquainted with the campaign than anyone. He officiated as Manager of the General Headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson pre-Convention campaign Committee and served as Assistant Secretary of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 and until the St. Louis Convention 1916. One of the features of Mr. Vick's work during the 1912 campaign was the organization of the savings and strict business system conducted at the National Headquarters, in such marked contrast to other campaigns. When preparations were being made for Wilson's inauguration as President, Mr. Vick was sent to Washington as Secretary of the Inaugural Committee to supervise them and was accorded much of the credit for the success of the imposing function of 1913. Mr. Vick was a delegate from the Sixth New Jersey District to the St. Louis Convention that renominated President Wilson in 1916.

The Vick family line is an old one. It is of Norman origin and is quoted in Burke's and other established works on heraldry. The family came to Virgina in the early sixteenth century; but Mr. Vick's immediate branch moved to Edgecombe, now Nash County, North Carolina, and served in the American Revolution from that State. Some of his forebears afterwards went to Mississippi and established the town of Vicksburg. The family is also related to the Vicks of Canada and of Rochester, N. Y., who came here about a century ago.

Mr. Vick has traveled extensively in South America, Mexico, Southern Spain, throughout the West Indies and over other sections. He came to New York eighteen years ago. He was engaged for years in mining,

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smelting and industrial enterprises and was a contributor to magazines and newspapers. During the Spanish American War he served in the United States Navy; in 1912 was President of the United Spanish War Veterans Encampment Commission; and in 1917 was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the Spanish War Veterans. He was active in the campaign resulting in the Panama Exposition in San Francisco. In 1915 he actively engaged in the extension of exports and import trade to South America, Central America, the West Indies, Australia, the Philippines and the Far East as well as throughout Europe. He is the general manager of the Factory Products Export Corporation and Manufacturers' Agents Company, Inc., of New York, Vice President of The Cuyahoga Stamping & Machine Co. of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President of the Taft Kitchen Corp., New Haven, Conn., and Vice President and Director of B. A. Cheney & Co., of New York.

He is a member of the American Manufacturers Export Association, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Pan-American Society, the Merchants' Association of New York. Italian-American Society, American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, National Foreign Trade Council, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Vick is a member of the Rocky Mountain Club and the Lawyers Club of New York, the Club Union and Casino de Juventud, Santo Domingo, the New York Press, the New York Southern Society, the North Carolina Society of New York, the Japan and Mexico Societies, John T. Hilton Camp No. 3 United Spanish War Veterans, No. 547, B. P. O. E. and the Democratic of Rutherford, the National Security League and the Navy League of the United States.

RHEUA GUSSIE VICKERS—Jersey City, (22 Duncan Ave.)—Club Woman and Social Worker. Born at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., daughter of John V. and Anne (Miller) Bauchelle, married at Elizabeth, N. J., 1896, to George T. Vickers, son of Thomas Vickers, of Cincinnati, O.

Children: George T., born 1904.

Rheua Gussie Vickers is a descendant from French Bauchelles, who emigrated to Germany and thence to America at the time of the Huguenot persecutions in France. Her maternal ancestors can be traced back to Lord Radcliffe of England.

She was educated in the public schools of Elizabeth. As a child she was very fond of music and cultivated it in later years. For years, she only worked for charity and private musical affairs in Jersey City, but when the suffrage movement swept the state she came to the foreground. Together with Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. P. M. Garrison she went to Trenton before the Legislature, in an effort to force action of the government bodies, which of course was against suffrage. It was she who conducted a Music Festival in Jersey City which over three thousand people attended.

She is a member of the Woman's Club of Jersey City, the Choral Society, Afternoon Music Club, Jersey City Suffrage Association, the

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Board of St. Katherine's Home and the board of Whittier House Auxiliary.

GEORGE THEODORE VICKERS—Jersey City, (22 Duncan Ave.)—Lawyer. Born at Cincinnati, O., 1871, son of Thomas and Caroline (Seeberger) Vickers, married at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1898, to Rhena Gussie Bauchelle, daughter of John U. Bauchelle.

Children: George T. Jr., born 1904.

George T. Vickers is descended from an old Scotch family, the Mac Vicars. Both his father and mother were foreigners, having come to America. Thomas Vickers, father of the subject of this sketch met his wife while studying for the Unitarian ministry at Heidelberg University. Germany. They both returned to London and thence to America, settling at Cincinnati, O. Here they became well known in literary circles, and he became dean of Ohio University, which position he held until he was honored by becoming librarian of the famous Cincinnati library.

George Theodore Vickers was educated at home by private tutors, and in order to complete his education went abroad to study at Heidelberg University. He remained there for six years, returning to America and settling in the west. He stayed some time at Bismark, South Dakota and then went to Arkansas, where he contracted black malaria. He entered Harvard University to take a post graduate course in astronomy, and then accompanied an expedition with the Pickering Brothers, to Araquipa, Peru, staying two and one-half years. On his return from there, he went on another European trip, of short duration, and returning to America he settled in Jersey City. He entered the law offices of Collings and Corbin, deciding to study law, and immediately after his admittance to the bar, was named assistant prosecutor of Hudson County, which office he still fills.

His military career began at the time of the Spanish American War. He joined the Essex Calvary, and was given a Captain's commission, in the Fourth Regiment, Jersey City. He rapidly rose to major, lieutenant, colonel, and as colonel, he took his regiment to the Border at the time of the Mexican trouble, and on his return was given a public ovation for his splendid care of the troops while encamped at Douglas, Arizona. When the mobilization for the European War began, he at once resigned his position to go with his regiment, but after six weeks of service, he was suddenly mustered out, this being in accordance with the plan carried out during the early part of the war, dropping all National Guard Colonels. Over 2,000 telegrams from Hudson County went to Washington, in a vain plea for his reinstatement.

He is a member of the Cartaret Club of Jersey City, the Sag Harbor Yacht Club, Scottish Rites, Union League Club of Hudson County, Bar Association and the Essex Troop Veterans Association.

His business address is Court House, Jersey City, N. J.

DANIEL S. VOORHEES—Morristown, (32 Maple Avenue)—Lawyer. Born at Somerville, on August 15, 1852; son of Daniel

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Spader and Mary Louise Campton (Doty) Voorhees; married on January 28th, 1874, to Frances L. White, daughter of W. W. White, of New Brunswick.

Daniel S. Voorhees was for four years State Treasurer of New Jersey and for more than a quarter of a century County Clerk of Morris county and has long been a recognized force in the republican politics of the State. He was reared in Elizabeth of Holland ancestry and, while attending the schools there, sold newspapers at the local railway station as an on-the-side business diversion. He secured employment in a hardware store in Elizabeth, but at seventeen formed the connection with the County Clerk's office that continued for so long. He began with a clerkship offered to him by County Clerk Richard Spear, and discharged his functions with an acceptability that prompted William McCarty, whom the democrats of the county afterwards selected County Clerk, to select him, notwithstanding that he is a republican, for the position of Deputy County Clerk. At the election in 1898 the republicans put Mr. Voorhees in nomination for the chief office and he was elected. Successive re-elections made him, including his service as an employee, an incumbent in the County Clerk's office for thirty-seven years.

Meanwhile Mr. Voorhees had served as Town Clerk of Morristown for five years, and the general line of his work in both town and county offices inspired him with an ambition to become a lawyer. He studied successively in the office of John M. Betts, George Forsythe and Quayle & Vreeland. He was admitted to the Bar in 1906; but he had scarcely opened an office for practice before the republican joint meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature at Trenton selected him for the office of State Treasurer. He served until, his term expiring in 1911, at a time when the democrats had acquired control of the joint meeting, he was displaced by Edward I. Edwards, then cashier, now the President of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

State Treasurer Voorhees has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1903 and had risen to great power in the councils of the party when Woodrow Wilson succeeded to the Governorship of New Jersey.

JACOB J. VREELAND—Dover, (16 West Blackwell St.)—Architect. Born at Dover, N. J., March 9th, 1875; son of Jacob J. and Martha (Cooper) Vreeland; married at Dover, N. J., May 25th, 1898, to Ella Abbie Tucker, (great-great grandniece of Daniel Webster), daughter of Mathew and Anna (Blish) Tucker.

Children: Francis M., March 15th, 1899; Jacob W., March 5, 1903; Henry W., Nov. 21, 1905; Keneth M., Nov. 7th, 1908; Mathew T., Nov. 8, 1913; Robert W., June 24, 1914, and Florence E., (deceased).

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The ancestors of the Vreeland family came from Holland in 1636. Michael Jensen Vreeland, accompanied by three sons, settled in Greenville, New Jersey, now a part of Jersey City. Richard, son of Michael Jensen Vreeland, settled at, or near Pompton Plains, New Jersey. He was the progenitor of the family of which Jacob J. Vreeland is a member.

Enoch Vreeland, the grandson of Richard Vreeland, who was the great-great-grandfather of Jacob J. Vreeland, was a resident of Bergen County, New Jersey. His son Jacob, a carpenter by trade, was the first branch of the family to settle in Morris County, New Jersey. His son, Richard J., was born in Stoneybrook, Morris County, New Jersey, June 15, 1810; died 1894. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers. He was prominent in the Whig Party, and afterwards became a Republican. He married Catherine Dey, born at Green Pond, New Jersey, December 12, 1812; died 1881. She was the daughter of John Dey, a native of Scotland.

Their son, Jacob J. Vreeland, Sr., the father of our subject, was born at Stoneybrook, New Jersey, November 2, 1839; died April 12, 1910. He located in Dover in 1866. He was a Contractor and Builder, and spent thirty-eight years in active business, retiring in 1908. He was a staunch Republican and active in local and county politics. He served on the Town Council for twelve years, and was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for about eight years, and was chosen many times as delegate to County and State Conventions, which were held in the days before the Primary Laws were put in force. He was one of the organizers of the Fire Department of the Town of Dover, and was its Chief for a number of years. After retiring from business he was appointed the Assessor of the Town of Dover. He married Martha Cooper, born in Sparta, New Jersey, December 7, 1841, died April, 1902. He and his wife had the following children: Frances M., Charles E.., John Edward, Robert C., and Jacob J., Jr.

Jacob J. Vreeland, Jr., was born at Dover. He received his first schooling in the Private Schools of Dr. Halloway and Lucy Magie, and the public school. He took a preparatory course at the Stevens Preparatory School at Hoboken, New Jersey, and finished his studies with a special architectural course in the University of Pennsylvania. He has practiced his profession of Architecture for twenty-two years, in which time he has erected a number of school buildings, together with other public buildings and private residences. He has been a life resident of the town of Dover, where he owns considerable real estate.

Mr. Vreeland, like his ancestors, has always been active in public life; he being foremost among that group of men who are doing most for the community of Dover. He is in politics a Republican. He served on the Board of Education; the Board of Water Commissioners; two terms in the State Legislature as Assemblyman; and at the present time is the Assessor of the Town. He was the organizer of the Republican Central Committee of Dover, and was its President for seven years. He got up the list of the charter members of the Dover Lodge of Elks, and is one of its Past Exalted Rulers. He is also affiliated with a number of

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other lodges in the town. He and his family are communicants of St. John's Episcopal Church of Dover, N. J.

PETER DUMONT VROOM—Trenton.—Brigadier-General U. S. A. Born at Trenton, April 18, 1842; son of Peter D. and Matilda (Wall) Vroom.

Peter Dumont Vroom, retiring of his own motion as Brigadier-General, U. S. A. in 1903, brought to a close an active Army service that had covered a period of more than forty years. His father was Governor of New Jersey from 1833 to 1836; and his mother was connected with the family of Garret D. Wall, who was elected Governor in 1829 but declined to serve.

Gen. Vroom graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1862 with the C. E. degree. He was soon afterwards made First Lieutenant Adjutant in the New Jersey Infantry. He resigned in September, 1863, and went into the Union service in the Civil War as Major of the 2nd Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry. He was brevetted a Colonel in 1865 and honorably mustered out of service in October of that year. In February, 1860, he was appointed from New Jersey Second Lieutenant, 3rd U. S. Cavalry; made First Lieutenant in July, '66; Captain in May, '76; Inspector General with the rank of Major in December, 1883; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1895; to that of Colonel in '99, and made Brigadier General in 1903.

General Vroom is a member of the New York, Metropolitan, Washington, Army and Navy, and San Antonio Clubs.

HENRY OLIVER WALKER—Lakewood.—Artist. Born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1843; son of Thomas Oliver and Sarah Lucy Walker; married on April 19, 1888, to Laura Margaret, daughter of John P. Marquand, of New York.

Henry O. Walker studied art under Bonnat in Paris and established a studio in New York City. His specialty has been composition in figures. Some of the decorative pictures in the Library of Congress Building on Capitol Hill in Washington are the product of his brush. Others of his works are seen in the decorations in the Appellate Court House in New York City, the State House in Boston, Mass., the Minnesota Capital Building in St. Paul and the Court House in Newark.

Mr. Walker is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

JOSEPH F. WALLWORTH—Haddonfield, (113 Redman Ave.) —Assemblyman. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., February 24th, 1876.

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John F. Wallworth is a member of the firm of J. Wallworth & Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of cotton and wool waste. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Camden County Republican Committee for the past three years, and was elected assemblyman from Camden County at the fall of 1918 elections, with a plurality of 9,986 votes, over Nicholson his Democratic opponent.

He is a member of the following clubs: Haddonfield Republican Club of which he is president; Camden Lodge of Elks; Crescent Temple and Mystic Shrine fraternities of the Masonic Order; and the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

FRANK WANSER—Vineland.—Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., on April 5, 1861.

Frank Wanser was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick and Trenton. At the age of thirteen, he became a page in the House of Assembly and in 1875 and 1876 the two following years, he was a page in the State Senate. During the session of the fifty-fourth congress he was a bookkeeper in the Government publication department of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

In 1899 he went into the real estate and insurance business with his father in Vineland, which business he has conducted since. In 1884 he became special agent and adjuster for New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania for a Boston Fire Insurance Company, which position he fills in conjunction with his business.

From March 1902 until July 1910, Mr. Wanser was postmaster of Vineland, but resigned from that position so as to be able to devote more time to his business. On February 27th, 1917, Governor Edge appointed him State Superintendant of Weights and Measures, for a period of five years.

JOHN M. B. WARD—Paterson, (661 East 18th Street).—Lawyer, Born at Paterson, N. J., on December 16, 1880, son of Z. M. and Kate E. (Smith) Ward.

Children: John Z. M.

John M. B. Ward is a descendant of Polatiah Ward, who was born in December, 1689, and who came to this County with four brothers, settling in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and from the Marcy and Smith families of New York State. Mr. Ward's father, Captain Zebulon M. Ward, Civil War veteran, was one of the most distinguished lawyers Paterson has ever produced.

Mr. Ward obtained his early education in the Paterson Public Schools and in New York Preparatory schools, finally entering Columbia University. He took a law course in the New York University Law School and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1901. At the time of his

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admission to the bar he became associated in his profession with his father Captain Zebulon M. Ward, which association continued until his father's death in 1904. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Senator Peter J. McGinnis under the firm name of Ward & McGinnis, the firm having continued since that time under that name. Mr. Ward has been actively engaged in trial work and has participated in most of the important trial litigations in the northern section of the State. He was appointed a member of the Board of Commerce and Navigation by Governor Fielder, which term of office expires on July 1, 1919.

He is a member of the following organizations: Masons, No. 45; B. P. O. Elks, No. 60; Loyal Order of Moose, No. 353; Lincoln Club; Central Republican Club; Order of America; Royal Arcanium; Junior Order of American Mechanics; Sons of Veterans, and others.

His business address is Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J.

BENJAMIN BRECKINRIDGE WARFIELD—Princeton—Theological Seminary Professor. Born near Lexington, Ky., November 5, 1851; son of William and Mary Cabell (Breckinridge) Warfield; married on August 3, 1876, to Annie Pearce Kinkead, daughter of George Blackburn and Eliza Pearce Kinkead, of Lexington, Ky.

Benjamin B. Warfield is Professor of Didactic and Polemical Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary and has been twice—in 1911 and 1914—Acting President of the Seminary. The first trace of his line in this country is found in the immigration to Annapolis, Md., of Richard Warfield, in 1680. Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, who has been President successively of Miami University, of Lafayette College and of Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pa., is a brother of Dr. Warfield.

Dr. Warfield's early schooling was acquired in private schools in his native town. He entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1871, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1874. He studied for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary and was graduated there in 1876. In the following year he was a student at the Leipzig University. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1879. He had meanwhile become Instructor in New Testament Language and Literature in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny (now Pittsburgh, North side) Pa. Upon his ordination he was given the chair of Professor in these studies, and held it until 1887, when he was called to his Princeton Theological Professorship.

Dr. Warfield's pen has been a busy one. He was the co-editor of the "Presbyterian Review" in 1889 and from 1890 to 1903 editor of the "Presbyterian and Reformed Reviews." He is frequently called upon to prepare encyclopedia articles, and is an author besides of many books on church topics. These include, "Divine Origin of the Bible" (1882), "Inspiration" (1882), "Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament" (1886), "Augustine's Anti-Pelagian Treatises" (1887), "The Idea of Systematic Theology" (1888), "On the Revision of the Confession of Faith"

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(1890), "The Gospel of the Incarnation" (1893) "Two Studies in the History of Doctrine" (1893), "The Right of Systematic Theology" (1897), "The Significance of the Westminister Standards" (1898), "Acts and Pastoral Epistles" (1902), "The Power of God, unto Salvation" (sermons) (1903), "The Lord of Glory" (1907), "Calvin as a Theologian and Calvinism Today" (1909), "Hymns and Religious Verses" (1910), "How Shall we Baptise?" (1911), "The Saviour of the World" (sermons) (1914), "The Plan of Salvation" (1915), "Faith and Life" (1916), and "Counterfeit Miracles," (1918).

Dr. Warfield received the degree of D. D. in 1880 and the degree of LL. D. in 1892 from Princeton University, the degree of LL. D. from Davidson College in 1892, the degree of Lit. D. from Lafayette College in 1911 and the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Utrecht, Holland, in 1913.

ARTHUR EDWARD WARNER—Elizabeth, (37 De Hart Place) —Assemblyman and Secretary-Treasurer, Perth Amboy Printing Co., Born at East Provident, R. I., May 15th, 1878;son of Edward P. and Sarah M. (Medbery) Warner; married at Riverside, R. I., September 4th, 1901, to Nellie Binning Allen, daughter of Samuel and Helen (Reynolds) Allen.

Arthur Edward Warner was educated in the schools of East Providence, Rhode Island, graduating from the Providence High School in 1898. He attended Brown University from 1900 to 1901, and Dartmouth College until 1904, graduating with a degree of Bachelor of Science.

He began his business career by being assistant Principal of the Newport, Vermont, Academy, and later he entered the newspaper profession. He was editor of the Lawrence, Mass., "Eagle," Bridgeport, Conn., "Telegram," Hartford, Conn., "Post;" a member of the editorial staff of the Elizabeth Daily Journal; and later the Newark Evening Star. In 1917 he organized the Perth Amboy Printing Company, purchasing the commercial department of the Perth Amboy Evening News. He is now secretary and treasurer of the concern.

At the fall election in 1917 he was elected a member of the State Assembly and re-elected last year.

He is a member of the University Club of Bridgeport; the Dartmouth Club of New York City and the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Elizabeth.

His business address is 70 South Street, Perth Amboy.

CATHERINE CARTER WARREN (Mrs. Howard C.)—Princeton.—Club Woman. Daughter of Henry Casson and Mary Frances Carter (Jones) Campbell; married at New York, N. Y., April 5, 1905, to Howard Crosby Warren.

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Catherine Carter Warren is of Scoth-Irish descent. Her great-grandfather, Alexander Foster, served during the war of the Revolution, at the close of the war moving to Lexington, Kentucky, where he married Belle Carter.

Mrs. Warren was educated in public and private institutions. In 1900 she was graduated from the University of Chicago, after having completed a special course there in 1910. She was graduated from the Teachers' College and three years later graduated from Barnard College, connected with Columbia University, New York City.

During late years, she has taken an active interest in civic affairs in her home city, Princeton. From 1910 to 1911 she was president of the Present Day Club of Princeton, and from 1911 to 1913 she was president of New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs; from 1910 to 1914 she was a member of the Civil Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and has been a director of the New Jersey Child Labor Committeee since 1900.

She is a member of the Present Day Club of Princeton, the Woman's Suffrage Association of Princeton, the College Woman's Club of Princeton, the Contemporary Club, of Princeton, the Century Club, of New York and the Post Parliament Club, of New York.

AGNES BOWER WAUTERS (Mrs. William Morris)—Bayonne, (820 Avenue A.)—Journalist, Speaker, Song Writer, Civic and Patriotic Worker. Born at Albany, N. Y.; daughter of John Spaven and Elizabeth Watson Hogg; married at Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 20, 1886, to William Morris Wauters, son of Stephen Vreeland and Emily (Christopher) Wauters, of Bayonne, N. J.

Children: Alfred, born Dec. 30, 1888 (deceased Oct. 19, 1918); Bessie Belle, born Aug. 30, 1890 (deceased Feb. 16, 1891); also one grandson, John William Wauters, born May 28, 1914.

Agnes Bower Wauters is a paternal descendant of the Stuarts of Scotland, related to the ruling family, the last of which, Mary Queen of Scots, was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth in the sixteenth century. An ancestor, Robert Spaven, was an associate of King Charles the first, of England, and was one of the few people who knew by whom the monarch was beheaded in 1664. On her maternal side she is related to James Hogg, the shepherd poet of Scotland.

Mrs. Wauters was educated in the public schools of Albany, her birthplace, and in 1875 went to England, where she attended a private school for five years. On her return to America she again entered the public schools of Brooklyn, and later completed her education by taking special courses in New York City.

Mrs. Wauters has attained national fame among Women's organizations as a journalist, speaker, song writer, civic and patriotic worker.

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She is best known for her efforts to have the mountain laurel recognized as the National Flower. At the bienniel of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago in June, 1914, Mrs. Wauters read an original poem, "A Plea for the Laurel." There was such a wide-spread demand from the delegates for copies of it that at the next bienniel, held in New York City in May, 1916, 20,000 copies of it were distributed as well as an article, "Laurel as Our National Flower." As a result Mrs. Wauters succeeded in having a resolution passed endorsing the laurel as the national flower of the United States by the representatives of the 9,000 women's clubs present.

Through these pamphlets she secured the endorsement of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and numerous women's organizations for her movement. Others who were favorably impressed by the idea, and who wished Mrs. Wauters success in her efforts were the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Admiral Dewey. She also has a written endorsement from Edwin Markham, America's poet. It was through her efforts that a bill was introduced in Congress in 1916 asking that the laurel be adopted as the National Floral Emblem. She attended a hearing of the bill on February 2, 1917, and when no action was taken, re-introduced the bill last year.

Recently she was appointed chairman of the National Flower Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and as such, on Victory Day sent a large wreath of laurel to President Wilson; also, on Roosevelt Memorial Day, Feb. 9, 1919, with her committee held ceremonies, placing a large wreath of mountain laurel on the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay Cemetery. She presented General Pershing with a bronze wreath of mountain laurel on behalf of the National Flower League.

It was Mrs. Wauters who also started the Municipal Christmas Tree Association of United Women's Clubs, of which she has been chairman for six years. She secured the appropriation of money annually from the city treasury of Bayonne, whereby eight hundred children are made happy every Christmas. She also originated the idea of planting honor trees to the living and memorial trees to the dead along Lincoln Highway. At one of these twelve ceremonial excercises President Wilson planted a tree and laurel at Princeton in memory of Lincoln, and Gov. Fielder planted one in honor of President Wilson, at which Mrs. Wauters presided.

She is well known as a writer of short stories, songs, and essays, particularly on the Laurel, which have been published in the leading newspapers and magazines of the country.

She is a member of the following organizations: First President of the Bayonne Council of Organizations, which includes fourteen clubs, Past President Alpha Literary and Musical Club, chairman of the Conservation Department of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, President of the Municipal Christmas Tree Association of Bayonne, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Bayonne, chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, member of the Mayor's Committee on the Observance of French Day, La-

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fayette Day and the return of the soldiers and sailors, chairman of the National Flower Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

DAVID FAIRCHILD WEEKS—Skillman, ("Maplewood" Cottage). Physician, Superintendent New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman. Born at Newark, N. J., July 31, 1874; son of Henry Martin and Mary Malvina (Fairchild) Weeks; married at Oak Lane, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1902, to Maude Adele Clampitt, daughter of John Stewart and Amanda (Thomas) Clampitt.

Children: Eleanor, born January 16, 1903; Henry Martin, born September 10, 1907; Mary Fairchild, born December 21, 1909.

David Fairchild Weeks was educated in the public schools of Trenton, graduating from the Trenton High School in 1892, from the State Schools in 1893, and then began his medical career by studying for two years in the office of his father. In 1895 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1898, and has been practicing medicine since.

He was resident physician at the McKeesport Hospital at McKeesport, Pa., Cooper Hospital, Camden, Orthopardic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases at Philadelphia. He has specialized in nervous and mental diseases and had a private practice in Trenton for over ten years. He was formerly associated with the St. Francis Hospital in the Medical Dispensary and with the Mercer Hospital as assistant surgeon. He was also examining physician for the Penn Mutual, Prudential and other insurance companies until appointed superintendent of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman on December 1, 1907.

He is ex-president of the Trenton High School Alumnae Association, Mercer County Component Medical Society, Somerset County Component Medical Society, National Association for the Study of Epilepsy; president of the International Liga Contrale Epilepsae; member of Somerset County Medical Society, State Medical Society of New Jersey, American Association for the Study of Feebleminded, American Medico-Psychological Association, Medical Society of New Jersey, National Society of Social Workers, State Conference of Charities and Corrections, American Gentic Association, Red Cross, Eugenics Research Association, Maryland Psycharatric Society, National Geographic Society, and the American Science Society. In 1916 he was appointed by the Purchasing Agent chairman of the Advisory and Price Fixing Board of the State Purchasing Department.

In his research work on nervous and mental diseases, he has visited most of the institutions for the care of epileptics both in this country and abroad.

He is a member of the following clubs: Ashlar Lodge, No. 76; Free and Accepted Masons; Gebal Council; Palestine Commandary No. 4; Tall

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Cedars of Lebanon; Crescent Temple; A. A. O. N. M. S.; Trenton Lodge, No. 105; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

His business address is New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, Skillman. N. J.

CAROLYN WELLS — Rahway. — Author. (Photograph published in Vol. 1, 1917.) Born at Rahway, daughter of William and Anna (Woodruff) Wells.

Carolyn Wells traces her ancestry straight back to Thomas Wells, the first Treasurer and the fourth Governor of the state of Connecticut. Her special line in literary work is parodist, and anthologist of parodies, humorist and writer of detective stories. Her first notable appearance was as the author of the witty Fluffy Ruffles verses that attracted attention all over the country; and since she took to writing for a business she has given eighty-six books to the public.

Among Miss Wells's books are: "At the Sign of the Sphinx," "Jingle Book," "The Story of Betty," "Idle Idyls," "Mother Goose's Menagerie," "Folly in Fairyland," "The Merry-Go-Round" "A Nonsense Anthology," "Children of Our Town" "A Phenomenal Fauna," "Abeniki Caldwell," "Eight Girls and a Dog," "The Pete and Polly Stores," "Trotty's Trip," "Folly in the Forest," "The Gordon Elopment," "A Parody Anthology," "The Staying Guest," "Folly of the Wise," "A Matromonial Bureau," "The Dorrance Domain," "A Satire Anthology," "The Rubaiyat of a Motor Car," "Dorrance Doings," "A Whimsey Anthology," "Rainy Day Diversions," "Emily Emmins Papers," "Fluffy Ruffles," "The Carolyn Wells Year Book," "The Happy Chaps," "Rubaiyat of Bridge," "The Clue," "Seven Ages of Childhood," "Pleasant Day Diversions," and the series of the "Patty Books," "Marjorie Books," "Dick and Dolly," and of "The Gold Bag," "A Chain of Evidence," "The Lovers' Baedeker," "The Maxwell Mystery," "The Read-Out-Loud Books," "Anybody But Anne," "The White Alley," "Two Little Women" series, "Technique of the Mystery Story," "Jolly Plays for Holidays," "The Curved Blades," "The Bride of a Moment" and "The Mark of Cain."

Miss Wells is a member of the Colony Club of New York and the Lyceum Club of London.

ANDREW FLEMING WEST — Princeton. — University Dean. Born at Allegheny, Pa. May 7, 1853; son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Fleming) West; married on May 9, 1889, to Lucy Marshall Fitz-Randolph, of Morristown.

Children: Randolph West, born at Princeton, August 7, 1890.

Dr. West graduated from Princeton University in 1874 with the A. B. degree and the University conferred the Ph. D. degree in 1883. He holds the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College, conferred in 1897, and the

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D. Litt., conferred by Oxford University in 1902. He became a Professor of Latin in Princeton University in 1883 and has been Dean of the Graduate School at Princeton since 1901. He is a Trustee of the American Academy in Rome and Chairman of the Committee on the School of Classical Studies. He planned the Graduate College of Princeton University.

Dr. West is a writer on university education, particularly the topics referring to classical education. Besides having been the editor of "Terence" (1888), and "The Philobilon of Richard de Bury" (1889), he is the author of "Alcain and the Rise of the Christian Schools" (1893), "Latin Grammar" (1902), "American Liberal Education" (1907), "The Graduate College of Princeton" (1913), and "The War and Education" (1919).

JAMES J. WHALEN—Newark, (365 South 19th Street.)—Assemblyman. Born at Newark, N. J., May 4, 1881.

James J. Whalen was educated in the public and parochial schools of Newark, the city of his birth, and upon leaving school he engaged in business with his father, who was conducting a reporting and collecting agency. Upon the death of his father, however, he secured employment with the New Jersey Bottlers' Protective Association, where he is still employed in the capacity of manager.

He has always been prominent in politics, being an ardent Democrat. For fifteen years he has represented the district in which he resides on the County Committee. At the fall 1918 elections he was elected to the State Assembly with a plurality of 4,775 votes over Davenport, his Republican opponent. This is the first public office he has ever held.

He is a well-know athlete and associated with sports for about fifteen years. He is a member of several athletic clubs. He is president of the Thirteenth Ward (Newark) Democratic Club, a member of the Dominican Holy Name Society and of the Board of Directors of the Hibernian Building and Loan Association.

CHARLES DOUGHTY WHITE—Atlantic City, (138 N. Harrisburg Avenue.)—Hotel Proprietor. Born at Denton Maryland, July 8, 1875; son of Josiah and Mary Kirby (Allen) White; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 23, 1901, to Margaret Dean Fisher, daughter of Francis D. and Sarah (Dix) Fisher.

Children: Bertha D.; Esther Allen; Josiah; Francis D. and Peggy.

Charles Doughty White is descended from Quaker stock which dates back to the Colonial period. He was educated in the public schools of Denton and graduated from the Friends' Central High School of the same place and entered Swarthmore College, from which he graduated. In 1896 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

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He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar and has been practicing law in Atlantic City until 1901. That year he purchased stock in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel at Atlantic City, thus becoming one of the proprietors of the hotel. He is president of the Hotel Men's Association of Atlantic City. In 1916 he was elected city commissioner of Atlantic City, which office he still fills. His term will expire in 1920.

He is a member of the following clubs: Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; Sea View Golf Club; Atlantic City Country Club; Atlantic City Yacht Club; the Lodge of Elks and the Atlantic Game Preserve.

His business address is City Hall, Atlantic City.

ARTHUR WHITNEY—Mendham—Senator. Born at Morris Plains, N. J., July 5, 1871.

Senator Whitney began his public life in 1916 when he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,825 votes over Holland, high Democrat. In 1917 he was returned to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,826 votes over Cooper, high Democrat. While in the Assembly he was chairman of the Joint Appropriation Committee. Last year he was elected to the State Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Mutchler, winning by a plurality of 2,210 votes over Atwood, Independent Republican, and Reed, high Democrat.

ANDREW J. WIGHT—Perth Amboy, (174 Water Street.)—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at South Amboy, N. J., March 14, 1886.

Andrew J. Wight was educated in the public schools of South Amboy, where he was born, graduating from the South Amboy High School in 1904. Thereupon he entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1908.

His first venture was that of a teacher in the Perth Amboy High School, where he remained from 1909 until 1913. While he taught during the day, he spent the evenings attending the New Jersey Law School, and studying at home, and in February, 1913, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar. He was admitted as a counselor in 1916.

Since his admission to the bar, he has been practicing by himself, and was appointed City Attorney of Perth Amboy. At the fall, 1918, elections he was elected to the State Assembly with a plurality of 68 votes over his Republican opponent. Although a recount was made, the original result did not change.

WILLIAM HALSTED WILEY—East Orange.—Publisher. Born in New York City, July 10, 1842; son of John and Elizabeth B.

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Wiley; married on June 1, 1870, to Joanna King Clarke, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Children: Sara King born September 23, 1871; married Fred'k L Drummond, January 24, 1891, died March 6, 1909.

William H. Wiley besides having a record as a soldier in the Civil War, represented the Eighth New Jersey District in the 58th and 59th Congresses of the United States (1903-1907) and in the 61st Congress (1909-1911). He began his education in the public schools of New York City and graduated from the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1861. He afterwards studied at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, graduating in 1866 with the degree of C. E., and took a course at the Columbia College School of Mines.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Wiley connected himself with the 7th Regiment New York Volunteers, became a First Lieutenant U. S. Vols. in 1862, and, when he was mustered out in 1864, was a Major of the Volunteer Army. Since 1876 he has been engaged in the publication of scientific works. Mr. Wiley is author of "Yosemite, Alaska and Yellowstone" (1888) and is the New York correspondent of "Engineering" of London.

Mr. Wiley was President of the International Jury, Brussels Exposition, 1897; member Superior Jury, Brussels; Commissioner for New Jersey, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society Mechanical Engineers, American Institute Mining Engineers, American Institute Electrical Engineers, A. A. A. S., National Geographical Society, Order of Leopold, Belgium; Metropolitan Museum of Art, Society for the Preservation of the Adirondacks, Seventh Regiment War Veterans (President), and of the Veterans Department of South Loyal Legion, O. S. A.

Major Wiley's club memberships are with the Engineers, the University and the Municipal Art of New York, the East Orange Republican, the Essex County Country, Mountain Golf and the Twilight Park Clubs.

JOHN R. WILSON—Paterson, (727 E. 23rd St.)—Superintendent of Schools. Born at Bloomfield, N. J., April 30, 1874; son of Alexander S. and Anna (Hopwood) Wilson; married to Jeanette B. Stuart, daughter of Benjamin C. Stuart of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children: Harold S., born 1900.

John R. Wilson is of direct Scotch descent. His father was born in Scotland, in the town of Aberdeen, and came to America at the age of seventeen.

He was educated in the public schools of Paterson, graduating from the Paterson High School in June, 1890. For three years he attended the State Normal School at Trenton and graduated in 1893. Later he entered the Teacher's College, connected with Columbia University from which he graduated.

He began his teacher's career by becoming teacher and principal of the elementary schools of Millbrook and Monroe in Morris county

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and Hillsdale and Park Ridge in Bergen County. In 1901 he was appointed principal of elementary school No. 19, Paterson and in 1903 was named principal of school No. 16. In 1905 he was transferred to School No. 9. In September 1906 he was elected Superintendant of the schools of Paterson and has continued in that capacity since.

He is a member of the Hamilton Club, St. Paul's Club of Paterson, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge, No. 69, and the Schoolmaster's Club of New York, New Jersey Council of Education, New Jersey State Teacher's Association and the National Education Association.

His business address is City Hall, Paterson, N. J.

WALTER G. WINNE—Hasbrouck Heights, (255 Division Ave.) —Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 18, 1889; son of George T. and Agnes T. (Goff) Winne; married at Jersey City, on June 8, 1916, to Althea M. Sharp, daughter of Peter V. and Jane Sharp.

Walter G. Winne was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and in 1906 was graduated from the Hackensack High School. He then entered Rutgers College from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Litt. B. That same year he entered the New York Law School and after a two years' course graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He is practicing as an attorney in Hackensack. He is Borough Attorney for Hasbrouck Heights and North Arlington, and last year was Commissioner of Lunacy for Bergen County.

Assemblyman Winne is serving his fourth term in the Legislature, having been first elected in 1916, and each year thereafter.

He is a member of the following clubs: Union League Club of Bergen County; Oritani Field Club of Hackensack, Hackensack Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Pioneer Club of Hasbrouck Heights and the Hasbrouck Heights Field Club.

His business address is 173 Main Street, Hackensack.

HOWARD E. WINTER—Plainfield—Member State Board of Health. Born at Red Bank, N. J., on January 30, 1886; son of William Edgar and Elizabeth V. Winter.

Howard E. Winter was educated in the Shrewsbury Academy at Red Bank, where he graduated in 1902. He then completed a three year course at the New York American Veterinarian College, graduating in 1905, and then, for over four years he practiced as an assistant veterinarian in New York City.

In 1910 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Department of Veterinary Medicine, and since then he has practiced his profession in Plainfield. In 1916 he was named by Governor Fielder a

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member of the State Department of Health, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John M. Everitt, and was re-appointed by Governor Edge in 1918.

His business address is 27 Craig Place, Plainfield, N. J.

FREDERICK C. J. WISS—Newark, (33 Littleton Avenue.)—Manufacturer. Born in Newark, 1858; son of Jacob and Mary (Kaiser) Wiss; married at Newark, 1886, to Charlotte S. Lange, daughter of John W. and Catherine (Bierwirth) Lange.

Frederick C. J. Wiss is President and Treasurer of J. Wiss & Sons Co., widely known for its work in the manufacture of cutlery. The business was established by his father, Jacob Wiss, in 1848. Its first location was in Bank Street, near Broad, and its business expanded until it now occupies about 25 city lots. Its manufacturing is done in a series of one, two, three and four story buildings in which about 500 hands are employed.

Mr. Wiss was educated in the public schools of the city and at the age of 17 took charge of his father's establishment. He is also President and Treasurer of the Wiss Realty Corporation, a director of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association and the New Jersey Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co., and a member of the Board of Trade and other associations.

HENRY OTTO WITTPENN—Jersey City, (125 Kensington Ave.)—Manufacturer. Born in Jersey City, October 21, 1872; son of John J. Wittpenn; married at Hoboken, to Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, daughter of Edwin Augustus and Martha Bayard (Dod) Stevens.

Henry Otto Wittpenn is Naval Officer of the Port of New York and has for some years been regarded as a gubernatorial possibility in New Jersey. Mrs. Alexander, his wife, is of the famous Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken, and is herself a well known worker for civic and charity and penal reforms.

Mr. Wittpenn is of German extraction. His father, when he came to these shores, went into the grocery business on Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. The son assisted in the store while attending the public schools and after his graduation took a course of special study across the seas. Returning to America he entered his father's employ and upon his father's death succeeded to his business. He added to the retail trade a wholesale feed establishment located on Black Tom Island. Later he entered on the manufacture and sale of bricks as a member of the firm of Houghtaling & Wittpenn.

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Mr. Wittpenn has a natural bent for politics and soon was active in the local swim. His first official position was as County Supervisor of Hudson county, the duties of which he discharged with a satisfaction that led to his re-election in 1906 by a plurality exceeding 20,000. That triumph pointed him out to the democratic managers in Jersey City as fit to measure swords as a candidate for Mayor, with Mark M. Fagan. Mr. Fagan had captured the Mayoralty in previous years without the aid of the local republican chiefs, and his election, term after term, had bred the idea that he was invincible. Supervisor Wittpenn accepted the nomination against him and surprised the state by achieving an election with a plurality that exceeded 9,000. He was elected for succeeding terms and finally came to be regarded as a local chief of equal power with the politically famous Robert Davis.

In the Democratic State Convention of 1907 Mayor Wittpenn received some votes as a candidate for Governor and he went again before that of 1910 with apparently an assurance of the nomination till ex-Senator Smith suggested the name of Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University. Even in the presence of that over-shadowing name Mayor Wittpenn made a good showing in the balloting. It was assumed that the nomination in 1913 would go to him as a matter of course; but Gov. Wilson had meanwhile withdrawn to assume the Presidency of the United States, and the opportunities opened to him by his succession, as Acting Governor, to Dr. Wilson enabled Senator Fielder to make a successful campaign against him. The State Convention system had meanwhile been abolished for the nominating primary, and Mayor Wittpen was persuaded to withdraw from the rivalry in the interest of party harmony. Senator Fielder was nominated and elected. President Wilson in 1914 appointed ex-Mayor Wittpenn to the office of Naval Officer of the Port of New York—the second most important port office in the United States with a salary of $8,000 a year attached to it. Mayor Wittpenn was still in that position when the campaign of 1916 was in its formative state and he went into the state primary as a candidate again for the nomination for Governor. The democratic voters accepted him as their candidate, but a new republican wave had begun to sweep over the state and he was defeated by Senator Edge of Atlantic county whom the republicans put up against him.

ALEXANDER C. WOOD—Riverton.—Manufacturer, Banker. Born at Haddonfield November 20, 1841; (deceased Jan. 4, 1919—see Vol. 1, 1917); son of Isaac H. and Elizabeth H. (Cooper) Wood; married on June 7, 1866, to Mary Emma Stokes, daughter of Nathaniel N. and Nancy E. Stokes, of Cinnaminson.

FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE—New Brunswick, (43 Mine Street) —Lawyer. Born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 2nd, 1866, son of Rev. John and Helen (Freeman) Woodbridge; married at

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New Brunswick, N. J., October 15th, 1902, to Nettie B. March, daughter of Joseph H. and Josephine (Stanley) March.

Freeman Woodbridge was educated in the grammar school connected with Rutger's College, and the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. He entered New York University in 1885, graduating in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in November, 1892, and has been practicing in New Brunswick ever since. He became a counselor-at-law in 1898, and is now Master in Chancery and Special Master in Chancery. From 1900 to 1905 he served on the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen, filling the office of president of the board and in 1911 was appointed Judge of the New Brunswick District Court, which office he still holds.

He is a member of the Zeeta Psi Fraternity (Phi Chapter) Palestine Lodge, No. 111: Free and Accepted Masons; New Brunswick Lodge, No. 6; Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Union Club of New Brunswick.

His business address is National Bank of N. J. Building, New Brunswick, N. J.

EDWARD HENRY WRIGHT—South Orange, (512 Ridgewood Road).—Lawyer, Member of State Civil Service Commission. Born Newark N. J., on February 13th, 1873; son of Colonel Edward H. and Dorothea (Mason) Wright; married at South Orange, N. J., on June 17th, 1905 to Caroline Lesher, daughter of John Firth and Emilie S. Lesher.

Children: Edward Henry, Jr., and Steven Thomson Mason.

Edward Henry Wright is the grandson of the late United States Senator from New Jersey, William Wright, and from Thomas Mason, the first Governor of Michigan. His father was the late Colonel Edward H. Wright, aid on the staffs of the late Generals Winfield Scott and George B. McClellan.

He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, which he attended from 1885 to 1890, entering Princeton University with the class of 1894. Upon his graduation, he entered the law offices of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter in Newark, supplementing his law studies by a course of law at the New York Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1897 and opened an office for the practice of law in Newark.

In 1907 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1913, Governor Wilson named Mr. Wright to the Civil Service Commission, and in 1917, at the end of his four years, Governor Edge re-appointed him for a four year term.

His business address is 828 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DALLAS GRAY YOUNG—Keyport.—Lawyer and Assemblyman. Born at Elizabeth, N. J., March 21st, 1878.

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Dallas Gray Young served during the Spanish-American War in 1898 as sergeant in Company G. Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was educated in the schools of Elizabeth.

At the 1917 elections he was sent to the State Legislature for the first time, and last year he was re-elected to serve a second time, winning with a plurality of 359 votes over Pearce, high Democrat.

DAVID R. YOUNG—Towaco.—Assemblyman and Farmer. Born at Scotland on May 6th, 1849.

David R. Young is a descendant from an old Scotch family. In public affairs he has a lengthy record, dating back as early as 1876. At that time he was elected to the Newark Common Council, which office he held until 1882. During the last four years he was president of the council. In 1882 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected at the fall 1918 elections with a plurality of 1,927 votes over Fancher, high Democrat.

For twenty-nine years, Mr. Young practiced surveying and was surveyor for the town of Harrison and for Kearney Township for a period of twenty-five years. He was then a member of the firm of Van Duyn & Young and is vice-president and general manager of the North Jersey street Railway and president of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Street Railways. He withdrew and became a farmer, his present location being in Morris County.

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STATE GUIDE

THE STATE ARSENAL

(Formerly old states prison, Trenton, N. J.)

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(1919—143rd Session)

Atlantic—Wm. A. Blair, R ..... Wildwood
Underwood Cochran, R. ..... Atlantic City
Bergen—W. Irving Glover, R. ..... Woodland Ave., Ridgewood
Wm. St. John Tozer, R. ..... 39 Beachwood Ave., Bogota
Wm. G. Winne, R. ..... 255 Division Ave., Hasbrouck Heights
Burlington—Emmor Roberts, R. ..... Moorestown
Camden—Ralph N. Kellam, R. ..... 311 E. Maple St., Merchantville
T. Harry Rowland, R. ..... 1125 Kenwood Ave., Camden
Joseph F. Wallworth, R. ..... 113 Redmond Ave., Haddonfield
Cape May—Mark Lake, R. ..... 639 Central Ave., Ocean City
Cumberland—Firman M. Reeves, R. ..... 307 N. Second St., Millville
Essex—Harry A. Augenblick, D. ..... 22 Stuyvesant Ave., Newark
Hugh C. Barrett, D. ..... 86 Washington St., East Orange
Chas. B. Casale, D. ..... 44 Ferry St., Newark
James J. Cross, D. ..... 21 Third St., Newark
Joseph Finley, D. ..... 130 N. 11th St., Newark
Louis R. Freund, D. ..... Verona
Edrick C. Greaves, D. ..... 118 Mulligan Pl., South Orange
Elroy Headley, D. ..... 123 North Park St., East Orange
James F. Hyland, D. ..... 100 South St., Newark
Michael F. Judge, D. ..... 426 Summer Ave., Newark
Joseph Siegler, D. ..... 34 Wallace Pl., Newark
James J. Whalen, D. ..... 365 S. 19th St., Newark
Gloucester—Horrace M. Fooder, R. ..... 110 Main St., Williamstown
Hudson—James Bowen, D. ..... 225 Clinton Ave., Jersey City
John J. Coppinger, D. ..... 256 Grove St., Jersey City
M. J. Donovan, D. ..... 140 W. 25th St., Bayonne
Henry J. Gaede, D. ..... 91 Washington St., Hoboken
James J. McAteer, D. ..... 315 Kearney Ave., Kearney
Andrew Muro, D. ..... 411 York St., Jersey City
Andrew E. Nolan, D. ..... 3691 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City
William M. Schultz, D. .. 364 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken
Louis Silver, D. ..... 514 Van Vorst Pl., Union Hill
Geo. W. Snow, Jr., D. ..... 90 Winfield Ave., Jersey City

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Francis A. Stanton, D. ..... 831 Castle Pt. Ter., Hoboken
Edward J. Sullivan, D. ..... 176 5th St., Jersey City
Hunterdon—David H. Agans, D. ..... Three Bridges
Mercer—William H. Blackwell, R. ..... Titusville
John E. Gill, R. ..... 831 West State St., Trenton
Harvey S. Moore, R. ..... 714 West State St., Trenton
Middlesex—Fred W. De Voe, D. ..... Milltown
Andrew Kirkpatrick, D. .. 233 Lawrence Ave., Highland Park
Andrew J. Wight, D. ..... 174 Water St., Perth Amboy
Monmouth—Thomas Lloyd Lewis, R. ..... Asbury Park
Dallas C. Young, R. ..... 75 Second Street, Keyport
Morris—Geo. W. Downs, R. ..... 24 Loantaka Way, Madison
David Young, R. ..... Towaco
Ocean—Harry T. Hageman, R. ..... Lakewood
Passaic—William W. Evans, R. ..... 519 E. 29th St., Paterson
Thomas Foxhall, Jr., R. ..... 54 High St., Passaic
Henry Hershfield, R. ..... Pompton Lakes
William R. Rogers, R. ..... 117 E. 21st St., Paterson
F. J. Tattersail, R ..... 367 Knickerbocker Ave., Paterson
Salem—Chas. B. Robinson, R. ..... Salem
Somerset—John S. Amerman, R. ..... Neshanic Station
Sussex—Harold M. Simpson, D. ..... 15 Halsted St., Sussex
Arthur N. Pierson, R. ..... 37 De Hart Pl., Elizabeth
Union—Chas. L. Morgan, R. ..... 1069 Dewey Pl., Elizabeth
Arthur N. Pierson, R. ..... 127 South Euclid Ave., Westfield
Arthur E. Warner, R. ..... 37 De Hart Pl., Elizabeth
Warren—Thomas A. Shields, D. ..... Hackettstown

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(Office 386 Upper Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.—Term, three Years.)

		Term Expires
John B. Niven, Pres.	386 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair	1920
Henry C. Magee, Treasurer	Oakland Ave., Oaklyn	1921
Edwin G. Woodling, Secretary	302 Prospect Ave., Cranford	1922

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Office, Room 629, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Meets last Tuesday of each month at 2 P. M., in Room 629, Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, N. J.

		Salary
Supt., Frances Day, 111 Ave. C.	Bayonne	$2,640
Asst. Supt. Child. Dept., Agnes X. Kenny, 24 Boyd Ave., Jersey City		$1,620
Asst. Supt. Widows' Pen. Dept.—Madeliene Woolf, 24 Forest St., Montclair		1,380

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Board (Term three years, no salary)

Act. Pres., Mr. Joseph McCrystal	194 Broadway, Paterson	1921
Sec., Mr. Benjamin Edsall	280 Roseville Ave., Newark	1921
Treas. Mr. Robert Flemming	111 Gifford Ave., Jersey City	1921
Asst. Treas., Mrs. John Nevin	29 Duncan Ave., Jersey City	1921
Mrs. Mary Jacobson	1074 Broad St., Newark	1921
Mrs. Beatrice Stern	Morganville Road, Matawan	1921

STATE BOARD OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Meets third Monday of each month at Trenton, N. J. (term four years.)

Chief Engineer, Victor Gelineau	Pensgrove	$5,000
1st. Asst., Engineer, Henry J. Sherman	Moorestown	Per Diem
Chief Draftsman, Edward J. Murphy	Jersey City	$2,400
Chief Clerk, Edward H. Russell,	Trenton	$1,800

Board (Term—four years, no salary)

Pres. J. Spencer Smith	Tenafly	1921
V. Pres., Richardson C. Jenkinson	Newark	1922
Counsel, Harrison P. Lindabury	Newark	1920
William L. Saunders	N. Plainfield	1922
Allen K. White	Atlantic City	1923
William T. Kirk	Beverly	1920
Robert F. Eugle	Beach Haven	1921
Henry C. Broking	Paterson	1923
W. Parker Runyon	Perth Amboy	1923
Consulting Engineer, Benj F. Cresson, Jr.	Jersey City	1920

STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY

Office 340 East State Street, Trenton, N. J. (Term, four years, no salary.)

Pres., C. F. A. Hane, D. D. S.	Jersey City	1919
Sec. & Treas., John C. Forsyth, D. D. S.	Trenton	1921
Charles A. Spahn, D. D. S.	Newark	1920
William I. Thompson, D. D. S.	Asbury Park	1922
William H. Geelston, D. D. S.	Camden	1922
Maximillian R. Brinkman, D. D. S.	Hackensack	1919
Franklin Rightmire, D. D. S.	Paterson	1921

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Meetings first Saturday of each month at 10:30 A. M., at State House Trenton.

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Pres., Melvin A. Rice,	Atlantic Highlands	1927
V. Pres., John C. Van Dyke,	New Brunswick	1926
Sec., Calvin N. Kendall	Trenton	1920
D. Stewart Craven	Salem	1924
John P. Murray	Jersey City	1920
Thomas W. Synott	Wenonah	1923
Ernest R. Ackerman	Plainfield	1921
Robert Lynn Cox	Montclair	1925
Oscar W. Jeffery	Englewood	1922

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(Term three years, no salary.)

President, Chas A. Groves, M. D.	E. Orange	1922
Treasurer, James J. McGuire, M. D.	Trenton	1922
Secretary, Alexander McAlister, M. D.	Camden	1920
Philip Marvel, M. D.	Atlantic City	1921
Davis P. Borden, M. D.	Paterson	1920
J. Wm. Hughes, M. D.	Atlantic City	1921
Joseph H. Bryan, M. D.	Asbury Park	1920
D. Webb Granberry, D. O.,	Orange	1919
Wm. Perry Watson, A. M., M. D.,	Jersey City	1922
John J. Mooney, M. D.	Jersey City	1921

R. M. Coburn, D. O., was appointed as the Osteopathic member of the Board but will not take his place until July 4th, 1919.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES

Office, Room 302 McFadden Bldg., Hackensack. Term, three years, $5.00 a day and expenses.

Pres., Mary J. Stone	Hackensack	1921
Sec., Elizabeth J. Higbid	Paterson	1921
Katherine Kevereux	Orange	1920
Minnie Ireland	Long Branch	1922
Mary E. Rockhill	Camden	1922

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Meets at the State House, Trenton, about twice a year. (Term, three years, no salary.)

Pres., Freeman C. Leaming	State and Warren Sts., Trenton	1919
Sec. & Treas., Louis N. Rochat	158 Newark Ave., Jersey City	1920
Lindell C. Ashburn	513 Washington St., Cape May City	1919
Benjamin Block	714 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth	1921
Percy A. Bourke	16 Hamilton Street, Paterson	1921

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STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

Examination of applicants for registration held quarterly at the State House, Trenton, on the first Thursday on the months of January, April, July, and October, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Application forms and necessary information regarding examinations may be obtained from the Seecretary.

Term five years members receive only actual expenses, except the Secretary, who receives a salary fixed by the board.

		Term Exp.
Pres., George M. Beringer, Jr.,	Camden	1920
V. Pres., Daniel H. Hills	Spring Lake	1921
Sec., Edgar R. Sparks	Burlington	1921
Treas., William H. McNiel	Paterson	1924

Examiners

Chemistry, William H. McNiel	Paterson	1924
Materia Medica, George M. Beringer, Jr.,	Camden	1920
Toxocology, Daniel H. Hills	Spring Lake	1922
Pharmacy, Harry W. Crooks	Newark	1923

STATE BOARD OF RAILROADS, JOINT COMPANIES

(Office, State House, Trenton, N. J.)

State Director—Joseph Kaighn, Moorestown. Term expires in 1919

STATE BOARD OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS

Office, State House, Trenton. Term, three years. Appointment by the Governor.

Pres., Frank B. Jess,	Haddon Heights	$4,000	1921
George T. Boughton	89 Danforth Ave., Jersey City	$3,000	1919
Frederick A. Gentieu	Penns Grove	$3,000	1920
Alonzo D. Herrick	Hackettstown	$3,000	1921
Harry W. Mutchler	Rockaway	$3,000	1921

STATE BOARD OF TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION

(Office 9-15 Clinton Street, Newark, N . J.)

Secretary, Miles W. Beemer, 2677 Boulevard, Jersey City, Salary $3,600

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Board (Term 5 years, no salary)

President, John A. Campbell	Trenton	1920
V. Pres., Hugh C. Lendrim	82 Clay Street, Paterson	1922
Pierre F. Cook	1 Exchange Place, Jersey City	1921
Augustus V. Hamburg	324 Clifton Ave., Newark	1923
Henry J. Wostbrock	Midland Park	1924

STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Office, Elizabeth, N. J. Term three years, no salary. Meetings as occasion requires. Examination in January and July.

Sec., John F. Martin	Elizabeth	1921
John A. Maxwell	Somerville	1920
William B. M. Burrell	Camden	1920
William H. Hannold, Jr.,	Swedesboro	1921
Joseph J. Mullin	Newark	1919

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS

Meetings of the Board for the Examination of Candidates for License to practice Veterinary Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry in the State of New Jersey are held semi-annually in the Capitol at Trenton on the last Fridays and Saturdays in June and December, except when the date falls on a legal holiday, when they will be held a week later. (See Chapter 18, Laws 1902.) (Term three years, no salary.)

President., James T. Glennon	Newark	1922
Secretary, J. W. Haffer	Paterson	1922
Treasurer, J. Payne Lowe	Passaic	1920
E. Leon Loblien	New Brunswick	1920
James L. Lindsay	Jersey City	1921

STATE CAPITOL, Trenton N. J.

First building erected 1795, partly destroyed by fire March 21, 1885, new building finished 1889; grounds consist of 26 acres and buildings valued at $400,000.

Custodian, John A. Smith, Salary $3,500.

State House Commission: The Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller.

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COMMISSION TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF BLIND

Office 147 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J., term three years, no salary. Meetings Second Thursday of each month.

Chairman, Rodolph Dieffenback	Jersey City	1921
Secretary, Mrs. W. Reginald Baker	143 Crescent Road, Madison	1921
Ch. Ex. Of., Miss Lydia Y. Hayes	228 Walnut St., Montclair	1921
Dr. W. R. Boughton	15 Church St., Bloomfield	1921
Rev. Edgar S. Wiers	161 Lloyd Road Montclair	1921
Mrs. J. R. Schermerhorn	11 Halsted Pl., East Orange	1921

BOXING COMMISSION

State House, Trenton, N. J.

Chairman, John S. Smith	Atlantic City	1921
W. E. Cann	Elizabeth	1921
George S. Crain	East Orange	1921
Sec., Lester Burdick	Newark	1921
Inspector, J. Pierce Weidner	Jersey City	1921
Inspector, George C. Barloy	Trenton	1921
Inspector, Theodore C. Stokes	Atlantic City	1921

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

State House, Trenton, N. J.

Pres., Dr. John D. Prince	Ringwood	$2,500	1924
Comm., William K. Devereux	Asbury Park	$2,000	1923
Comm., Max Miller	Hoboken	$2,000	1920
Comm., Edward H. Wright	Newark	$2,000	1921
Comm. Edward D. Nolan	Somerville	$2,000	1922
Chief Exa. & Sec., Charles P. Messick	Trenton	$4,000	Ci. Ser
Asst. Sec., Thomas E. Mernin	Trenton	$2,580	Ci. Ser
Asst. Chief Ex., Oliver C. Short	Trenton	$2,520	Ci. Ser
Sr. Asst. Exa., Arthur P. D. Tobien	Trenton	$1,920	Ci. Ser

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Office State House, Trenton, N. J.

Pres., John A. Campbell	Trenton	1920
Reginald W. Darnell	Phillipsburg	1920
Walter F. Hayhurst	Lambertville	1920
Sec., Frank Barkley,	Lambertville	1920

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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

(Three years, no salary.)

Pres., George R. Howe,	Newark	1921
Sec., Albert A. Snowden	Newark	1921
George G. Tennant,	Jersey City	1921
William A. Bainbridge	Roselle Park	1921
John W. Ferguson	Paterson	1921
Ferdinand W. Roebling, Jr.	Trenton	1921

MECHANICS LIEN, LAW REVISION COMMISSION

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

		Term Exp.
Frank H. Genung	Newark	1920
Arthur Quinn	Perth Amboy	1920
James G. Blauvelt	Paterson	1920
William E. Tuttle	Westfield	1920

MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION

Office Freehold, New Jersey. Term: pleasure of Governor, no salary. Meetings at call.

Pres., Theodore W. Morris	Freehold	1921
Vice Pres., James T. Burtis	Freehold	1921
Sec., Joseph A. Yard	Freehold	1921
Treas., Garret A. Denise	Freehold	1921
Mem. of Com., Edward P. Beach	Freehold	1921

Comptroller of the Treasury, Adj. General, Quartermaster General, President of Senate, and the Speaker of House of Assembly.

MORRIS CANAL ABANDONMENT COMMISSION

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

John W. Westcott	Camden	1921
Charles H. Ingersoll	East Orange	1921
Foster F. Birch	Dover	1921
John I. Blair Reiley	Phillipsburg	1920
C. Howard Slater	Jersey City	1922
Henry M. Doremus	Newark	1921
Carleton Godfrey	Atlantic City	1920
Mangold H. Ellenbogan	Paterson	1920
Fred G. Stikel, Jr.	Newark	1921
Albert F. Ganz	Hoboken	1920
William Libbey	Princeton	1920
Jan D. Ely	Marlboro	1920

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NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY PORT AND HARBOR DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Chairman, William R. Wilcox	New York	1921
Vice Chairman, J. Spencer Smith	Tenafly	1921
De Witt Van Buskirk	Bayonne	1921
Frank B. Ford	Roseland	1921
Eugene H. Outerbridge	New York	1921
Consulting Engineer, B. F. Cresson, Jr.	South Orange	1921

NEW JERSEY INTER-STATE BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMMISSION

Main Office, State House, Trenton, N. J. Appointed by the Governor. Meetings monthly. Secretary receives $2,000

Chairman, Weller H. Noyes	Tenafly	1922
Vice Chairman, Samuel T. French	Camden	1920
Secretary, Charles R. Bacon	Haddonfield	
Palmer Campbell	Hoboken	1920
Theodore Boettger	Hackensack	1923
Richard T. Collings	Collingswood	1919
Thomas J. S. Barlow	Maple Shade	1922
Daniel F. Hendrickson	Woodbury	1921
T. Albeus Adams	Montclair	1920

OLD AGE PENSION COMMISSION

Office 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; term, five years, no salary; secretary receives $850.

Secretary, Robert L. Flemming	15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City	1920
Everett Cobby	Lewellyn Park, West Orange	1919
F. William Gertzen	Ramsey	1923
John H. Adamson	Clifton	1920
Augustine Elmendorf	49 Halsey St., Newark	1921
Joseph M. Ackerman	Paterson	1922

PALISADES INTER-STATE PARK COMMISSIONERS

Office, 61 Broadway, New York City. Term, five years, no salary. Appointed by Governor.

"For the selection, location, appropriation and management of certain

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lands along the Palisades of the Hudson River for an Interstate Park, and thereby to preserve the scenery of the Palisades."

Pres., Richard V. Lindabury	Newark, N. J.	1921
Vice Pres., Edward L. Partridge	New York, N. Y.	1920
Sec't., J. Du Pratt White	Nyack, N. Y.	1924
Treas., Frederick C. Sutro	Basking Ridge, N. J.	1923
George W. Perkins	New York, N. Y.	1921
William H. Porter	New York, N. Y.	1923
Charles W. Baker	Montclair, N. J.	1922
Myron W. Robinson	Hackensack, N. J.	1924
W. Averell Harriman	Arden, N. Y.	1922
John J. Voorhees	Jersey City, N. J.	1920

PENAL REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL COMMISSION

Office State House, Trenton, N. J.; term three years, no salary.

Chairman, Dwight W. Morrow	Englewood	1921
Secretary, Richard A. Porter	Trenton	1921
Seymour Cromwell	Bernardsville	1921
John P. Murray	Jersey City	1921
Henry F. Hilfers	Newark	1921
O. H. Hammond	Bernardsville	1921

PILOTAGE COMMISSION

Office 17 State Street, New York City; term three years, no salary.

Pres., Benjamin Van Note	Lakewood	1919
Douglas Haley	Mauricetown	1920
John J. Scully	South Amboy	1923
William A. Maher	Hoboken	1919
John Predmore	Barnegat	1919
John D. Toppin	Newark	1919

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

(Trenton, N. J.—Term five years, no salary.)

Moses Taylor Pyne, Chairman,	Princeton	1921
Henry C. Buchanan, Secretary,	Trenton	1920
Sarah B. Askew, Organizer,	Trenton	1920
Edna B. Pratt	Trenton	1920
John P. Dullard	Trenton	1920
Everitt T. Tomlinson	Elizabeth	1924
John Cotton Dana	Newark	1922
Emmor Roberts	Moorsetown	1923
Calvin N. Kendall, Ex. Officio	Trenton	

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SEWERAGE, PASSAIC VALLEY COMMISSION

Office 820 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.; term five years; salary paid by the Commission; appointment made by the Governor.

Pres., Bernard W. Terlinde	Newark	$2,500	1921
Sec. & Treas., Joseph H. Quigg	Paterson	2,500	1922
Counsel, Adrian Riker	Newark	5,000	1922
Commissioner, James P. Logan	Newark	2,500	1922
Commissioner, William Black	Rutherford	2,500	1923
Commissioner, William A. Hopson	Paterson	2,500	1924
Commissioner, Robert E. Torrance	Kearny	2,500	1920

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND COMMISSION

(Office, State House, Trenton, N. J.)

		Term Exp.
Pres., Calvin N. Kendall	Trenton	
Treas., William T. Rend	Trenton	
Sec., Elizabeth A. Allen	Hoboken	1922
Albert Moncrief	Jersey City	1921
William J. Field	Jersey City	1920
James E. Bryan	Camden	1921
Semily Potter	Newark	1922
Miss Sophie M. Braun	Elizabeth	1919
James Fitzpatrick	Paterson	1919
Bloomfield H. Minch	Bridgeton	1921

UNIFORM LEGISLATION IN UNITED STATES, COMMISSION

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.—term, three years.)

John R. Hardin	Newark	1921
Mark A. Sullivan	Jersey City	1921
George A. Bourgeois	Atlantic City	1921

WASHINGTON ROCK PARK COMMISSION

(Office, Plainfield Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J.)

Pres., Percy H. Stewart	Plainfield	1921
Sec'y., William J. Butfield	North Plainfield	1921
Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen	Plainfield	1921
Mrs. Frederick G. Mead	Plainfield	1921
Mrs. John F. Herman	Plainfield	1921

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WATER SUPPLY (North Jersey) COMMISSION

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.—Term four years)

Pres., Laurent J. Tonnele	Bayonne	1920
William E. Ramsey	Perth Amboy	1919
Wood McKee	Paterson	1921
Ernest C. Hinck	Montclair	1922

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN—County Committee

Atlantic—Harry Lovett	Pleasantville
Bergen—Mr. Whitehead	Hackensack
Burlington—James Mercer Davis	Mount Holly
Camden—Rudolph S. Ayers	Camden
Cape May—Samuel A. Lansing	Wildwood
Cumberland—Frank A. Bugbee	Vineland
Essex—T. A. Adams	Montclair
Gloucester—John Hobday	Woodbury
Hudson—Leo Sullivan	Jersey City
Hunterdon—Erastus W. Sutton	Lebanon
Mercer—Joseph S. Hoff	Princeton
Middlesex—Thomas A. Haggerty	New Brunswick
Monmouth—Harry G. Van Note	Oakhurst
Morris—Samuel N. Brant	Madison
Ocean—Lawrence D. Van Note	Point Pleasant
Passaic—Bernard L. Stafford	Paterson
Salem—Alfred D. Mitchell	Salem
Sussex—Floyd Devie	Sussex
Somerset—William J. Kirby	Somerville
Union—W. H. Taverner	Westfield
Warren—Frank Alpaugh	Phillipsburg

Campaign Committee

Hudson—Thomas F. Martin, Patrick Griffin; Bergen—George Van Buskirk; Essex—Charles F. Hehr, Alexander Archibald; Union—Percy Stewart; Passaic—Charles F. Lynch; Middlesex—Bernard F. Gannon; Mercer—Harry Heher; Gloucester—Joseph R. Newton.

Democratic State Committee

(Headquarters: 9 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.)

Chairman, Charles F. McDonald; Vice Chairman, Eugene F. Kinkhead; Secretary, William F. Dill; Ass't. Secretary, Laurent J. Tonnelle; Treasurer, Dennis F. Collins.

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Atlantic—John T. French ..... Atlantic City
Bergen—Archibald C. Hart ..... Hackensack
Burlington—Hon. Richard P. Hughes ..... Florence
Camden—Joseph E. Nowrey ..... Camden
Cape May—William W. Campbell ..... Ocean City
Cumberland—George Hampton ..... Bridgeton
Essex—James R. Nugent ..... Newark
Gloucester—Edward E. Grosscup ..... Wenonah
Hudson—Hon. Eugene F. Kinkhead ..... Washington, D. C.
Hunterdon—George F. Martens ..... New Germantown
Mercer—Joseph S. Hoff ..... Princeton
Middlesex—Thomas J. Scully ..... South Amboy
Monmouth—Charles F. MacDonald ..... Englishtown
Morris—Elmer King ..... Morristown
Ocean—Alexander J. Dunn ..... Lakewood
Passaic—Dr. A. F. McBride ..... Paterson
Salem—Charles F. Pancoast ..... Salem
Sussex—Floyd Devore ..... Newton
Somerset—Jacob Shurts ..... Somerville
Union—Dennis F. Collins ..... Elizabeth
Warren—Johnston Cornish ..... Washington

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN—County Committee

Atlantic—James T. O'Donnell ..... Hammonton
Bergen—Henry J. Westbrook ..... Midland Park
Burlington—Joseph L. Thomas ..... Cinnaminson
Camden—William D. Brown ..... Camden
Cape May—James McLinden ..... Cape May
Cumberland—Ferdinand R. Jones ..... Millville
Essex—John B. Woolston ..... Newark
Gloucester—Oliver J. West ..... Bridgeport
Hunterdon—Arthur F. Foran ..... Flemington
Hudson—Robert Torrence ..... Kearney
Mercer—Harry D. Leavitt ..... Trenton
Middlesex—John Pfeiffer ..... Mauer
Monmouth—E. J. Vanderveer ..... Freehold
Morris—William F. Redmond ..... Madison
Ocean—Alfred W. Brown Jr. ..... Toms River
Passaic—Frederick W. VanBlarcom ..... Paterson
Salem—N. S. Hires ..... Salem
Somerset—Edward E. Cooper, R. F. D. No. 3 ..... Plainfield
Sussex—Lewis Van Blarcom ..... Newton
Union—Donald H. McLean ..... Elizabeth
Warren—Arthur Knowles ..... Phillipsburg

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Republican State Committee

Chairman, Newton A. K. Bugbee, Trenton; Vice Chairman, George F. Wright, Paterson; Treasurer, Ogden H. Hammond, Bernardsville; Secretary, William H. Albright, Woodbury.

Atlantic—Albert H. Darnell ..... Atlantic City
Bergen—Daniel L. Pomeroy ..... Hackensack
Burlington—Henry P. Thorne ..... Medford
Camden—David Baird ..... Camden
Cape May—Charles C. Bohm ..... Cold Spring
Cumberland—Edwrd C. Stokes ..... Millville
Essex—John R. Flavell ..... Newark
Gloucester—William H. Albright ..... Woodbury
Hudson—Charles V. Finch ..... Jersey City
Hunterdon—Ellsworth P. Baylor ..... Hampton
Mercer—Newton A. K. Bugbee ..... Trenton
Middlesex—Frederick C. Schneider ..... New Brunswick
Monmouth—C. Asa Francis ..... Long Branch
Morris—Daniel S. Voorhees ..... Morristown
Ocean—W. Scott Jackson ..... Toms River
Passaic—George F. Wright ..... Paterson
Salem—D. Harris Smith ..... Salem
Somerset—William P. Bowman ..... Somerville
Sussex—Theodore M. Roe ..... Frankford
Union—Hamilton F. Kean ..... Elizabeth
Warren—Arthur Taylor ..... Phillipsburg

Executive Committee: Newton A. K. Bugbee, George F. Wright, Hamilton Kean, David Baird, Edward C. Stokes.

CONGRESSMEN

1st	District	Wm. J. Browning, Camden	$ 7,500	Rep.
2nd	"	Isaac Bacharach, Atlantic City	7,500	Rep.
3rd	"	Thomas J. Scully, South Amboy	7,500	Dem.
4th	"	Elijah C. Hutchinson, Trenton	7,500	Rep.
5th	"	Ernest R. Ackerman,	7,500	Rep.
6th	"	John R. Ramsey, Hackensack	7,500	Rep.
7th	"	Amos. H. Radcliff, Paterson	7,500	Rep.
8th	"	Cornelius A. McGlennon,	7,500	Dem.
9th	"	Daniel P. Minahan,	7,500	Dem.
10th	"	Frederick R. Lehlback, Newark	7,500	Rep.
11th	"	John J. Eagan, Weehawken	7,500	Dem.
12th	"	James A. Hamill, Jersey City	7,500	Dem.

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COURT OF CHANCERY (Term—Seven Years)

Ordinary and Surrogate-General, Edwin Robert Walker.

	Salary	Term Ex.
Chancellor—Edwin R. Walker, Trenton	$13,000	1926
Vice Chancellor—Frederick W. Stevens, Morristown	12,000	1924
Vice Chancellor—Eugene Stevenson, Paterson	12,000	1922
Vice Chancellor—Edmund B. Leaming, Camden	12,000	1920
Vice Chancellor—John Griffin, Jersey City	12,000	1920
Vice Chancellor—Vivian M. Lewis, Paterson	12,000	1926
Vice Chancellor—John H. Backes, Trenton	12,000	1920
Vice Chancellor—John E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands	12,000	1923
Vice Chancellor—Merritt Lane, Jersey City	12,000	1923
Clerk—Robert H. McAdams, Trenton	6,000	1919
Deputy Clerk—Edward M. Applegate, Trenton	3,000	
Reporter—Bayard Stockton, Trenton	500	

CIRCUIT COURT (Term Seven Years)

Frederick Adams (Assignment—Essex County)	$9,000	1924
Frank T. Lloyd, (Assignment: Camden, Ocean, Mercer and Middlesex)	9,000	1921
William H. Speer (Hudson County)	9,000	1922
Nelson Dugan (Essex and Monmouth)	9,000	1925
Howard Carrow (Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties)	9,000	1920
Luther A. Campbell (Hudson)	9,000	1921
George S. Silzer (Passaic, Somerset, Union and Warren)	9,000	1922
Willard W. Cutler (Hunterdon, Morris, Monmouth, Essex, Bergen and Hudson Counties)	9,000	1923

DISTRICT COURTS (Term Five Years)

Atlantic—Frank Smathers	$3,000	1921
Bayonne—Peter Stilwell	3,000	1921
Camden—Garfield Pancoast	3,500	1922
East Orange—Charles B. Clancy	2,500	1920
Elizabeth—Abe J. David	3,000	1919
Hoboken—J. Raymond Tiffany	3,000	1923
Jersey City—John A. Blair	4,000	1923
Jersey City—Charles L. Carrick	4,000	1919
Newark—Cecil H. McMahon	4,000	1923
Newark—Frederick L. Johnson	4,000	1920
New Brunswick—Freeman Woodbridge	2,500	1921
Orange—Daniel A. Dugan	2,500	1921

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	Term	Exp.
Paterson—Edmund Randall	3,500	1923
Passaic—W. Carrington Cabell	3,000	1921
Plainfield—J. Henry Crane	2,000	1922
Perth Amboy—Charles C. Hommann	2,500	1920
Trenton—John A. Montgomery	3,500	1920

Judicial Districts

Essex—First Dist., Montclair—Harry N. Rieves	$3,000	1922
Hudson—First Dist., T'n of Union—Francis H. McCauley	3,000	1920
Second Dist., Kearney—Arthur B. Archibald	3,000	1923
Bergen—First Dist., Bergenfield—E. Howard Foster	2,000	1920
Second Dist., East Rutherford—George L. Lake	2,000	1919
Third Dist., Ridgewood, Hackensack—Peter W. Second Dist., East Rutherford—George L. Lake	2,000	1919
Morris—First Dist., Morristown—Joseph Hichman	2,000	1920
Second Dist., Dover—Lyman M. Smith	2,000	1923
Somerset—Somerville—William F. Vosseller	2,000	1920
Monmouth—First Dist., Asbury Park—Benjamin B. Smith	1,800	1923
Second Dist., Long Branch—Harry Truax	1,800	1923

ERRORS AND APPEALS COURT

The Chancellor, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court. Salary $20 a day for the attendance at Court and $20 a day, not exceeding thirty days each term, when engaged in examination of cases or writing of opinions. Term six years.

John J. White	Atlantic City	1924
Henry S. Terhune	Long Branch	1919
Ernest J. Heppenheimer	Tenafly	1919
Robert Williams	Paterson	1921
Frank M. Taylor	Hackensack	1921
Walter P. Gardner	Jersey City	1922
Clerk, Thomas F. Martin	Trenton	

SUPREME COURT

Meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November. Term seven years.

Chief Justice

William S. Gummere, 7th District Essex	$13,000	1922

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Associate Justice

		Term Exp.
Charles G. Garrison, 2nd Dist., Gloucester and Camden	12,000	1923
Francis J. Swayze—8th District, Hudson	12,000	1924
Thomas W. Trenchard—4th District, Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren	12,000	1921
Charles W. Parker—6th District, Somerset, Morris and and Bergen	12,000	1921
James J. Bergen—5th District, Middlesex and Union	12,000	1921
James F. Minturn—9th District, Passaic and Sussex	12,000	1922
Samuel Kalisch—3rd District, Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean	12,000	1925
Charles C. Black—1st District, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic	12,000	1922
Clerk, Enoch L. Johnson	6,000	1923
Law Reporter, Charles E. Gummere	500	1919

COURT OF PARDONS

Meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State. Pardon Clerk, John J. Farrell.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

Circuit Justice, Mahlon Pitney; Circuit Judges: Joseph Buffington, John B. McPherson, Victor B. Wooley.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

Meets at Newark on the first Tuesday in April and November and at Trenton on the third Tuesday in January and second Tuesday in September.

District Judge John Rellstab ..... Trenton
District Judge Thomas G. Haight ..... Jersey City
District Judge J. Warren Davis ..... Salem
District Attorney, Charles F. Lynch ..... Paterson
1st Asst. Dist. Atty., Joseph L. Bodine ..... Newark
2nd Asst. Dist. Atty., Andrew J. Steelman ..... Newark
Assistant Atty., Joseph Smith ..... Newark
Assistant Atty., Samuel Kessler ..... Newark
Marshal, Albert Bollschweller ..... Trenton
Clerk of District Court, Geo. T. Cranmer ..... Trenton

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Office Room 117 State House, Trenton, N. J.)

		Salary
Secretary, Alva Agee	Princeton	$5,000
Stat. & Inspec., Franklin Dye	Trenton	2,500
Land, Crops and Mkt., Alexis L. Clark	Trenton	3,500
Animal Industry, Dr. J. H. McNiel	Trenton	4,000
Entomologist, Dr. T. J. Headlee		
Plant Pathologist, Dr. M. T. Cook	New Brunswick	

Board of Agriculture. (Term four years. No salary.)

Pres., Joseph S. Frelinghuysen	Somerville	1920
Vice-Pres., H. W. Jeffers	Plainsboro	1919
Frederick M. Curtis	Harrington Park	1921
E. A. Sexsmith	Belmar, R. F. D.	1921
W. W. Titsworth	Sussex	1922
L. Willard Minch	Bridgeton	1922
Edward A. Mechling	Moorestown	1919
Charles Brown	Swedesboro	1920

ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.—Term five years.)

State Architecture—Francis H. Bent, Bound Brook	$4,000	1922
Technical Adviser—William W. Law, Princeton	2,500	1922

Architects, State Board. (Term two years, no salary.)

Pres., Charles P. Baldwin	Newark	1920
Sec., William W. Slack	Trenton	1920
Hugh Roberts	Jersey City	1920
Fred. W. Wentworth	Paterson	1919
Arnold H. Moses	Camden	1919

AUDITING DEPARTMENT

Office of the Comptroller (Civil Service)

		Salary
Chief, Harry D. Salter	Trenton	$4,000
Asst., Arthur F. McGrath	Jersey City	2,200
Asst., David Davies	Newark	2,200
Asst., Charles H. Mather	Trenton	1,500
Asst., James H. Bolton	Somerville	1,620
David C. Wells	Bordentown	1,500

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DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE

(Office, State House, Trenton, N. J.—Term, three years.)

		Salary
Commissioner, Frank H. Smith	Trenton	$6,000
Spe. Dupt., Winfield W. Greene	Trenton	4,000
Dupt. Comm. Thomas K. Johnston	Trenton	3,500
Asst. Dupt. Comm. Christopher A. Gough	Trenton	3,000
Chief Clerk, Benjamin B. Johnson	Trenton	1,800
Building and Loan, James MacMaster	Trenton	2,580

DEPARTMENT OF CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES (Home Rule.)

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

	Salary	Term Ex.
Edward P. Merrey, Paterson	$2,500	1921
Leon Albert, Jersey City	2,500	1920
Francis A. Stanger, Jr., Bridgeton	2,500	1921

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Office, State House, Trenton)

		Salary
State Forester and Director, Alfred Gaskill,	61 Jefferson Road, Princeton	$4,200
State Geol., Henry B. Kummel	917 Edgewood Ave., Trenton	4,000
Asst. State Geol., M. W. Twitchell	Trenton	2,800
Chemist, R. B. Gage	Trenton	3,000
Fire Warden, Charles P. Wilber	146 Hanover St., Trenton	2,800

Board of Conservation and Development (Term four years, no salary.)

Pres., Henry Crofeet White	N. Plainfield	1920
Simon P. Northrup	Newark	1921
William J. Kraft	Camden	1920
William E. Tuttle, Jr.	Westfield	1922
George A. Steele	Eatontown	1919
Percival Chrystie	High Bridge	1921
Isaac F. Richey	Trenton	1919
John L. Kuser	Bordentown	1922

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(Three year term.)

		Term Exp.
Governor Walter E. Edge	$10,000	1920
Sec. to Governor, Francis E. Croasdale	4,000	1920
Executive Clerk, John J. Farrell	2,100	

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

Meets the second Tuesday of each month at State House.

		Salary
Secretary, Walter H. Fell	Trenton	$2,100
Chief Warden, J. M. Stratton	Long Branch	$2,100
Asst., Chief Warden, Howard Mathis	New Cretna	$1,500
Asst. Warden, Harry C. Cudney	Hackettstown	$1,400
Warden William B. Loder	Egg Harbor	$1,200
Warden Otis C. Small	Hammonton	$1,200
Warden Charles C. Morton	Mt. Holly	$1,200
Warden Charles W. Folker	Camden	$1,200
Warden William Steel	Cape May C.	$1,200
Warden Fred. S. Conner	Bridgeton	$1,200
Warden Geo. W. Phifer	Ormond	$1,200
Warden Fred J. Hall	Bloomfield	$1,200
Warden John H. Avis	Woodbury	$1,200
Warden John J. Park	White House Sta.	$1,200
Warden H. M. Loveless, R. F. D. No. 1	Trenton	$1,200
Warden Charles Steuerwald	South Amboy	$1,200
Warden Arthur Davidson	Belmar, R. F. D. No. 1	$ 900
Warden W. E. Young	Chester	$1,200
Warden A. J. Rider	Tuckerton	$1,200
Warden P. K. Hilliard	Manahawkin	$1,200
Warden James H. Evernham	Bayville	$1,200
Warden Wm. C. Klein	Clifton	$1,200
Warden G. I. Hall	Salem	$1,000
Warden David A. Thompson, Jr.	Salem	$1,000
Warden Charles E. Welsh	E. Millstone	$1,200
Warden William H. Small	Englewood	$1,100
Warden J. D. Roe	Newton	$1,100
Warden Wm. Hoblitzell	Rahway	$1,200
Warden J. F. Cox	Washington	$1,000
Warden J. B. Bailey	Washington	$950

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Commissioners. (Term five years, no salary.)

Pres., Ernest Napier	East Orange	1921
Treas., William A. Logue	Bridgeton	1920
Sec., Walter H. Fell	Trenton	
William A. Faunce	Atlantic City	1919
Alexander H. Phillips	Princeton	1923
Robertson S. Ward	East Orange	1922
Amos H. Radcliffe	Paterson	1922
Jasper Lynch	Lakewood	1922

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Meets the first Tuesday of each month at State House. No stated term.

Director, Dr. Jacob C. Price	Branchville	$4,000
Asst. Director, R. B. Fitz Randolph	Trenton	$3,600

Department Chiefs

Bureau, Med. Supervision, Dr. A. C. Hunt	Metuchen
Bureau Local Health Adm., David C. Bowen	Asbury Park
Bureau Vital Statistics, David S. South	Trenton
Bureau Engineering, Harry Croft	Trenton
Bureau Food and Drugs, W. W. Scofield, Jr.,	Trenton
Laboratory, Hygiene, R. B. Fitz-Randolph	Trenton
Div. Gen'l Adm., Charles J. Merrell	Bound Brook
Div. Child Hygiene, Dr. Julius Levy	Newark
Bureau, Venereal Disease (Consultant) Control, Dr. J. H. Smith.	Trenton
Special Ice Cream Investigation, George W. McGuire	Trenton

Members. (Term four years, no salary.)

Pres., William H. Chew	Salem	1920
Frederick T. Crane	Orange	1920
Clyde Potts, C. E.	Morristown	1922
Oliver Kelly	Oak Tree	1922
Howard E. Winter	Plainfield	1921
J. Oliver McDonald, M. D.	Trenton	1923
Henry Spence, M. D.	Jersey City	1923
Thomas B. Lee, M. D.	Camden	1921

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

Advisory Engineer, William G. Thompson ..... Trenton
Asst. State Highway Engineer, Edward E. Reed ..... Trenton
Division Engineer, E. M. Vail ..... Trenton
Division Engineer, Harry D. Robbins ..... Trenton
Division Engineer, Roy Mullins ..... Newark
Division Engineer, J. A. Williams ..... Camden
Secretary A. Lee Grover ..... Trenton
Advisory Engineer, General George W. Goethals

Commissioners. (Term five years, no salary.)

President, John W. Herbert	Helmetta	1922
Anthony R. Kuser	Bernardsville	1923
Watson G. Clark	Tenafly	1920
Walter J. Buzby	Atlantic City	1920
George E. Blakeslee	Jersey City	1921
Robert S. Parsons	Nutley	1923
Samuel Haverstick	Trenton	1921
Lewis C. Duncan	Westville	1923

INHERITANCE TAX SUPERVISORS, DEPARTMENT OF

(Supervisors appointed by Comptroller)

State Supervisor, William D. Kelley ..... Trenton
Special Investigator, Theodore Rurode ..... Jersey City
Special Investigator, Kenneth H. Lanning ..... Trenton

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF

Name changed by Senate bill No. 160, laws of 1919, from Department of Charities and Corrections. Appointed by Commissioner, approved by State Board, under Civil Service Regulations.

Comr., Burdette G. Lewis	Princeton	$10,000
Sec., Barton T. Fell	Trenton	3,500
Divisions of Labor; Agriculture—David I. Kelly	East Orange	5,000
Education; Parole—Calvin Derrick	Trenton	4,500
Administration—Barton T. Fell	Trenton	3,500
Inspection—Joseph Thompson	New Egypt	3,000
Rec. Reports; Information—Dr. Louis B. Blan	Not Pd. by State	
Departmental; Steward—William Golden	Roselle	2,200
Supervisor Institution Farms—William B. Duryee		3,000

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Board. (Term three years, no salary.)

The Board meets on the third Friday of each month at the State House, Trenton.

Chairman, Dwight W. Morrow	Englewood	1927
Frank A. Fetridge	Newark	1920
Dr. John Nevin	Jersey City	1921
Ellis P. Earle	Montclair	1922
Ogden H. Hammond	Bernardsville	1923
Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson	Red Bank	1925
Lewis Starr	Woodbury	1920
Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn	Jersey City	1921

LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF

Office, State House, Trenton, N. J. (Term three years.)

Comr. of Labor, Lewis T. Bryant	Atlantic City	$6,000	1923
Asst. Comr. of Labor, John I. Holt	Trenton	$3,500	1923

LAW DEPARTMENT. (Term five years.)

Atty. Gen. Thomas F. McCran, Savings Inst. Bldg., Paterson	1924		$7,000
Asst. Atty. Gen., William Newcorn 119 W. Front Plainfield	1924		$5,000
2nd Asst. Gen., Grover C. Richman	216 Federal, Camden		$4,800
Asst. to Atty. Gen'l., Francis H. McGee	107 Broad, Freehold		$4,600
Asst. to Atty. Gen'l. Joseph Lanigan	State House, Trenton		$2,500
Asst. to Atty. Gen'l. John Solan	103 E. State, Trenton		$2,500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.)

Comm.-in Chief, Walter E. Edge	Atlantic City
Adjt. Gen'l, Frederick Gilkyson	Trenton
Dupt. Adjt. Gen'l. Col. John M. Rogers	Trenton
Q. M. Gen'l. C. Edward Murray, 237 Greenwood Ave.	Trenton
Insp. Gen'l. (vacant)	
Judge Adv. Gen'l. (vacant)	
Surgeon Gen'l. (vacant)	
Insp. Gen'l Rifle Practice Brig., Bird W. Spencer	Passaic
Chief Q. M. Corps (vacant)	
Chief Clerk Q. M. G. Lt. Col. Samuel S. Armstrong	Trenton

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Naval Militia Brigade

First Batt'l Capt. Edward McC. Peters ..... Hoboken
First Batt'l L. Comm. Benj. J. Soper ..... Hoboken
Sec. Batt'l Comm. Francis W. Hoffmann ..... Camden

Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief

Personal Aide, Col. Myron W. Robinson ..... Hackensack
Ordinance Dept., Major Arthur F. Foran ..... Flemington
Major (retired) Alexander P. Gray, Jr. ..... Paterson
State Militia Capt. Benjamin Hurd ..... Newark

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

(Office State House, Trenton, N. J.—Appointed by Secretary of State.)

Commissioner, William L. Dill	Paterson	$1,500
Secretary, M. Agnes Smith	Trenton	
Chief Clerk, William T. Dearden	Trenton	
Auditor, Nelson P. Howell	Millville	
Chief Inspector Edward Johnson	Jersey City	$2,100
Deputy Inspector Anderson Shinn	Burlington	$1,800
Inspector George Thompson	Somerville	$1,650
Inspector Alexander Ackermann	West New York	$1,650
Inspector John W. Baldwin	Jersey City	$1,650
Inspector Charles D. Pedigree	Camden	$1,650
Inspector Dane B. Sawyer	Westwood	$1,650
Inspector E. Frank Boutillier	East Orange	$1,650
Inspector Harry G. Burton	New Brunswick	$1,650
Inspector William K. Lovett	Wildwood	$1,650
Inspector William G. Vey	Hackettstown	$1,650
Inspector LeRoy Wyckoff	Manasquan	$1,500
Inspector Edward A. Martens	Newark	$1,500
Inspector Maurice R. Mines	Woodbury	$1,500
Inspector William K. Teel	Washington	$1,500
Inspector Lester W. Gilbert	Jersey City	$1,500
Inspector LeRoy Lanning	Merchantville	$1,400
Inspector Joseph E. McCabe	Paterson	$1,400
Inspector William S. Cooper	Trenton	$1,400
Inspector Henry Downs	Madison	$1,400
Inspector Harold Wintermute	Newton	$1,400
Inspector James J. Shanley	Elizabeth	$1,400
Inspector Harold Headley	Millville	$1,350
Inspector Michael M. Fitzpatrick	Hoboken	$1,350
Inspector Frank E. Snyder	Newark	$1,350
Inspector William H. Dykeman	Jersey City	$1,350
Inspector Cortland Parker	Trenton	$1,350
Inspector Arthur Stagg	Hackensack	$1,500

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Inspector Alexander J. Dennen ..... Princeton $1,350
Inspector Henry Kuehnle, Jr. ..... Paterson $1,350

Licensed—Pneumatic-tired motor vehicles Dec. 31, 1918, 139,738; solid-tired motor vehicle, Dec. 31, 1918, 15,736. Gross income, Dec. 31, 1918, $2,431,756.70.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

(Office, Trenton, N. J.—Term, three years.)

Commissioner, Walter E. Darby ..... Westfield $5,000 1920

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF

Office, State House, Trenton, N. J.

Comm. of Education, Calvin N. Kendall ..... Princeton 1921 $10,000
Asst. Comm. of Education, John Enright ..... Freehold $4,500
Asst. Comm. of Education, Albert B. Meredith ..... Plainfield $4,500
Asst. Comm. of Education, Wesley A. O'Leary ..... Trenton $4,500
Asst. Comm. of Education, Zenos E. Scott ..... Lawrenceville $4,500
Bureau of Credentials, Thomas D. Sensor ..... Trenton
Business Division, Herbert W. Morse ..... Trenton
Inspector of Accounts, John S. Mount ..... Trenton
Inspector of Buildings, Charles McDermott ..... Trenton

State Board of Examiners

Chairman, Calvin N. Kendall ..... Princeton
Secretary, Thomas D. Senson ..... Trenton
J. Savitz ..... Trenton
Charles S. Chapin ..... Montclair
W. Spader Willis ..... Newark
Henry Snyder ..... Jersey City
Henry C. Krebs ..... Somerville

PUBLIC UTILITY, DEPARTMENT OF

(Office State House Trenton, N. J., Term six Years.)

Pres., John W. Slocum ..... Long Branch 1921
Counsel, L. Harrmann ..... Jersey City 1920
Secretary, Alfred N. Barber ..... Trenton 1921
Commissioner, Geo. F. Wright ..... Paterson 1924
Commissioner, Alfred S. Marsh ..... New Brunswick 1923

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STATE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

(Office, Room 101-104 State House, Trenton, N. J.—Term five years.)

Purchasing Agent, Edward E. Grosscup	Wenonah	$5,000	1921
Chief Asst. Pur. Agt., Joseph M. Coyle	Hoboken	$3,500	1921
Assistant, Arthur E. Johnson	Trenton		1921
Assistant Edwin C. Stratton	Trenton		1921

Commissioners: The Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC REPORTS

(Term five year.)

Comm. William A. Sweeney	Red Bank	$2,000	1924
Clerk, Frances V. Smith	Trenton	$600	1924

SHELL FISHERIES, DEPARTMENT OF

(Office, State House, Trenton.—Term three years.)

Director, George A. Mott	Tuckerton	$2,000	1921

Members (Term four years, no Salary.)

Pres., Peter C. Cozier	Newport	1919
Joseph N. Fowler	Port Morris	1921
Charles A. Covert	Leesburg	1920
Alfred B. Smith	East Atlantic City	1920
Lorenzo D. Robbins	New Gretna	1921
Russell Post	Keyport	1922
Frank R. Austin	Tuckerton	1919
Augustus J. Meerwald	Dennisville	1922

STATE DEPARTMENT

State House, Trenton, N. J.

Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin	Union Hill	$6,000	1920
Asst. Sec. of State, William L. Dill	Paterson	3,000	1920

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

State House, Trenton, N. J.

State Treasurer, William T. Read	Trenton	$6,000	1922
Deputy Treasurer, L. Kensil Wildrick	Trenton	$4,200	1919
State Comptroller, Newton A. K. Bugbee	Trenton	$6,000	1920
Deputy Comptroller, Isaac Doughton	Trenton	$5,000	1920

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DEPARTMENT OF

Office, 125 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.. Supt. appointed for term of five years; expires 1922; others Civil Service.

State Supt., Frank Wanser	833 Grape St., Vineland	$3,500
Asst. State Supt., J. Frank Fowler	120 Bridge St., Trenton	$1,800
Elliott B. Holton	128 Maple Ave., Newark	$1,800
Augustus W. Schwartz	149 Jefferson Ave., Elizabeth	$1,800
Sec., Joseph G. Rogers	21 Southard St., Trenton	

ENGINEERING, STATE CONFERENCE

Composed of representatives and officials of State Departments as follows:

Department of Public Roads: Public Utility Commission; Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; Director of Conservation and Development; Chief Engineer of Commerce and Navigation; State Board of Taxes and Assessments; State Architect; State Department of Agriculture; Department of Health; Department of Labor; Civil Service Commission; Sec., Alfred Gaskill.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Rutgers College, New Brunswick)

Director, Jacob B. Lipman ..... New Brunswick $4,000

Board of Visitors

(Term two years, no salary; appointed by the Governor.)

Atlantic—William A. Blair	Elwood	1921
Bergen—Arthur Lozier	Ridgewood	1921
Burlington—R. R. Lippincott	Vincentown	1921
Camden—Ephraim T. Gill	Haddonfield	1921
Cape May—Charles P. Vanaman	Dias Creek	1921
Cumberland—Charles F. Seabrook	Bridgeton	1921
Hudson—Diedrich Bahrenburg	Weehawken	1921
Mercer—Josiah T. Allinson	Yardville	1921
Hunterdon—Egbert T. Bush	Stockton	1921
Middlesex—James Neilson	New Brunswick	1921
Monmouth—William H. Ried	Tennent	1921
Morris—John C. Welsh	German Valley	1921
Ocean—James E. Otis	Tuckerton	1921
Passaic—Isaac A. Severn	Clifton	1921
Salem—Charles R. Hires	Salem	1921
Somerset—Joseph Larocque	Bernardsville	1921
Sussex—Robert V. Armstrong	Augusta	1921
Union—John Z. Hatfield	Scotch Plains	1921
Warren—James I. Cooke	Delaware	1921

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SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

(Trenton, N. J.,—Established June 1883.)

Supt. Alvin E. Pope ..... Trenton Salary $3,500

Board of Managers—State Board of Education.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE VILLIAGE FOR EPILEPTICS

Skillman

Officers and employees are appointed by the Superintendent with approval of the Board of Managers, and hold office under Civil Service regulations. Established Nov. 1, 1898; valuation $1,500,000.

Supt. Dr. David Fairchild Weeks	Skillman..	$6,000
Sr. Res. Physician, Dan. S. Renner	Skillman	$2,750
Res. Physician, Arthur L. Zuck	Skillman	$1,300
Res. Physician, Clara C. Renner	Skillman	$1,000
Steward, Edward M. Haynes	Skillman	$2,750

Board of Managers. (Term, three years, no salary.)

Appointed by State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies.

Pres., Herman F. Moosebrugger	57 High St., Somerville	1921
Vice-Pres., Dr. Augustus S. Knight	Gladstone, Peapack	1920
Mrs. Brice Collard	29 Monticello Av. Jersey City	1921
Mrs. Frances De L. Hyde	Mountain Ave., Plainfield	1921
Joseph Larocque, Jr.	Ming Mount, Bernardsville	1921

NEW JERSEY STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

Vineland, N. J.

Officers appointed by Board of Managers. Established, April 20th, 1888. Valuation $482,000.00.

Supt. and Medical Dir., Dr. Madeline A. Hallowell, Vineland, Salary $3,750

Board of Managers

Appointed by State Board with approval of the Governor. Term three years, no salary.

Pres., Harry H. Pond	Plainfield	1921
Treas. George B. Thorn	Crosswicks	1921
Mrs. Anne C. Gils	E. Orange	1921
R. C. Jenkinson	Newark	1921
W. J. Dawson	Wenonoh	1921
Mrs. B. H. Minch	Bridgeton	1921
Mrs. Jessie K. Marvel	Atlantic City	1921

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COLONIES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED MALES

New Lisbon

Appointed by Board of Managers, no Specified term. Established, Date July 1st, 1916. Valuation $60,000.00.

Supt., J. Frank Macomber	New Lisbon	$1,800

Board of Managers. (Term, three years, no salary.)

Appointed by State Board with approval of the Governor.

Pres. Wallis Armstrong	Meadowview Farm, Moorestown	1921
Vice-Pres., Killam E. Bennett	River Bank Riverton	1921
Sec., Elizabeth C. White	New Lisbon	1921
Henry B. Coles	224 E. Main St., Moorestown	1921
Mrs. Chas. R. Miller	101 Lippincott St. Riverton	1921

STATE FIREMEN'S HOME

(Boonton, N. J.—Established 1898.)

Board of Managers (Term four years, no salary.)

The State Comptroller and Commissioners of Banking and Insurance and President of the State Fremen's Association are members ex-officio.

James J. Manning	Insle Place, Elizabeth	1920
Elias K. Leslie	128 Warren Street, Trenton	1920
Egbert Seymoure	771 Ave. C., Bayonne	1920
Bird W. Spencer	Paulison Ave., Passaic	1920
Jacob L. Bunnell	Newton	1920
C. E. Close	Matawan	1920
John Kennell	Irving Place, Passaic	1920
Edward O'Donnell	627 Summit Ave., Jersey City	1920
Evan G. Benners	Moorestown	1922
John G. Andes	595 23rd Street, West New York	1922
Patrick J. Farrell	Bloomfield Ave., Montclair	1922
John Senft	Merchantsville	1922
William H. Matthews	Orange	1920

STATE HOME FOR BOYS

Jamesburg, N. J.

Officers Appointed by Board of Managers, no stated term. Established, April 6, 1865. Valuation $600,000.

Acting Supt. J. M. McCallie, Ph. D.	Jamesburg	$2,500
Asst. Supt. Charles Draine	Jamesburg	$1,800
Acting Matron, Mrs. E. C. McCallie	Jamesburg	$ 800

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Board of Managers. (Term, three years, no salary.)

Appointed by State Board of Institutions and Agencies with the Approval of the Governor.

Pres. Seymour L. Cromwell	Bernardsville	1921
Sec. & Treas., Arthur D. Chandler	86 Harrison St., E. Orange	1921
Prof. Frank A. Fetter	121 Broadmead St., Princeton	1921
Mrs. Cornelia Meytrott	17 Murray St., Freehold	1921
Sigmund Eisner	84 West Front St., Red Bank	1921
Mrs. Caroline R. Colgate	363 Center St., Orange	1921
Maxwell Rockhill	47 Prospect St., Trenton	1921

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Kearny (Established July 4, 1866)

Surgeon, Dr. Eugene H. Goldberg	Kearny	$1,500
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. T. Tilley	Kearny	$1,000
Adjutant, Alonzo P. Lennox	Kearny	$1,000

Board of Managers. (Term, three years, no salary.)

Pres., General Edwin W. Hine	Newark	1919
Capt. R. Wayne Parker	Newark	1919
General J. H. Brensinger	Jersey City	1919
G. A. R. Com. Walter Tully	Newark	1920

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES

Vineland, N. J. (Established December, 1899.)

Commandant, John Shields	Vineland	$1,500
Adjutant, Edward P. Southwick	Vineland	$1,000
Surgeon, Dr. John S. Halsey	Vineland	$2,500
Matron, Emma J. Southwick	Vineland	$1,000

Board of Managers. (Term five years, no salary.)

George Barrett	Camden	1919
David B. Elwell	Elmer	1920
J. W. Trenchard	Bridgeton	1921
Samuel G. Garretson	Perth Amboy	1922

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STATE HOME FOR GIRLS

Trenton, N. J. (Opened 1871. Valuation, $386,201.65.)

Act. Supt., Dr. Ruth Hilliard ..... Trenton
Chief Parole Officer, Ellen F. Dullard ..... Trenton
Asst. Parole Officer, Mrs. Charlotte M. Hopkins ..... Jersey City
Asst. Parole Officer, Mary T. Starr ..... Trenton
Accountant, Joseph McIlvaine ..... Trenton

Trustees. (Term five years, no salary.)

Pres., A. L. Doughty	Mt. Holly	1919
Vice Pres., Mrs. H. Crittendon Harris	Glen Ridge	1920
Treas. Mrs. Leon Cubberly	Trenton	1920
Mrs. John L. Kuser	Bordentown	1921
Aaron V. Dawes	Hightstown	1920
Sec., Mrs. Sarah P. McNiece	Trenton	1920

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS

(Opened Aug. 17, 1876. P. O. Greystone Park, N. J.)

Chief Executive Officer appointed by the Board of Managers—no term stated.

1 Chief Executive Officer, Britton D. Evans, M. D. Salary..... $6,000

Resident Officers appointed by the Chief Executive Officer with the approval of the Board of Managers, no term stated.

1st Senior Assistant Physician, Marcus A. Curry, M. D..... $2,100
2nd Senior Assistant Physician, George R. Hampton, M. D. $2,100
1st Junior Assistant Physician, George B. McMurray, M. D. $1,900
2nd Junior Assistant Physician, Lawrence M. Collins, M. D. $1,900
3rd Junior Assistant Physician, Harris Day, M. D. $1,800
4th Junior Assistant Physician, Charles A. Kinch, M. D. $1,400
5th, Junior Assistant Physician, Vacancy $1,400
6th, Junior Assistant Physician, Vacancy $1,300
7th Junior Assistant Physician, Vacancy $1,300
Pathologist, John V. Donnet $1,800
Treasurer, Orlando M. Bowen ..... $ 500
Secretary, John Boyd ..... $ 500
Warden, Orlando M. Bowen $3,500

Board of Managers

Appointed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Term three years, no salary.

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Pres., Daniel S. Voorhees	Morristown	1921
Vice Pres. James T. Wrightson, M. D.	Newark	1921
W. L. R. Lynd	Dover	1921
John F. Boyle	Jersey City	1921
L. G. Kaufman	Short Hills	1921
Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell	Mendham	1921
Mrs. U. N. Bethell	Montclair	1921

STATE HOSPITAL

Trenton (Opened May, 1848.)

Medical Director, Dr. Harry A. Cotton, M. D., Trenton $4,500

Board of Managers. (Term five years, no salary.)

Pres. Luther M. Halsey	Williamstown	1922
Joseph H. Moore	Hopewell	1918
Arthur D. Frost	Trenton	1919
William L. Black	Hammonton	1919
Stewart Paton	Princeton	1922
Dr. George T. Tracey	Beverly	1922
Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft	Princeton	1922
Holmes V. M. Dennis	Freehold	1922
Mary B. Fox	Camden	1922
Mrs. John L. M. Pendergust	Salem	1922

BORDENTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

(For Colored Youths.)

Officers appointed by State Board of Education. Established 1897. Valuation $200,000.

Principal, William R. Valentine,	Industrial School, Bordentown	$2,200
Asst. Principal, T. C. Williams,	Industrial School, Bordentown	$1,600
Bookkeeper, Harriet F. Lane	Industrial School, Bordentown	$780
Commandant, Victor Daniel	Industrial School, Bordentown	$1,080
Farm Supt., John Urquhart	Industrial School, Bordentown	$1,420

Board of Managers, State Board of Education

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—NEWARK ....

Established, Sept., 16th, 1913.

Prin., W. Spader Willis ..... Newark $5,000

Board of Managers, State Board of Education

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—TRENTON

Founded 1855—Valuation $721,823.52.

Prin., John J. Savitz ..... Trenton Salary $5,500

Board of Managers, State Board of Education

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—UPPER MONTCLAIR

Appointed by State Board of Education, no stated term. Established Sept. 15th, 1908. Valuation $380,299.36.

Prin., Dr. Charles S. Chapin. 96 South Fullerton Ave., Montclair, $6,000

Board of Managers, the State Board of Education.

STATE PRISON—TRENTON

Keeper, James H. Mulheron	Trenton	$3,500	1922
Asst. Keeper, James E. Kersey	Trenton	$3,000	1922
Fiscal Agent, Joseph P. McCormack	Trenton	$2,640	1922
Res. Physician, J. Wellington Crane	Trenton	$2,000	1922
Visiting Physician, Martin W. Reddan	Trenton	$1,800	1922

Board of Managers (Term three years.)

Pres., C. W. Huntington	Elizabeth	1921
Sec., Irvin C. Bleam	Trenton	1921
Prof. E. R. Johnson	Vineland	1921
Mr. Geo. W. Adams	Trenton	1921
Mr. Richard M. Moore	Bridgeton	1921
Mr. Wilson Jones	Franklinville	1921
Mr. Wm. H. Loftus	Glen Ridge	1921
Mr. William B. Maddock	Trenton	1921

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY—RAHWAY

Superintendent appointed by Board of Managers. Officers appointed by Superintendent. Established August 1901. Valuation, $1,350,000.

Supt. Frank Moore	Rahway	$5,000
Deputy, Benj. H. Crosby	Rahway	$1,800
Res. Phy., G. L. Orton	Rahway	$1,500

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Chief Parole, Chas. S. Moore ..... Rahway $1,800
Field Parole, William L. McCormack ..... Rahway $1,400

Commissioners (Term four years, no salary.)

Freeman T. Woodbridge ..... New Brunswick 1921
Dicatur M. Sawyer ..... Montclair 1921
Foster M. Voorhees ..... Elizabeth 1921
Edward D. Duffield ..... South Orange 1921
David T. Kenney ..... Plainfield 1921
Walter E. Edge ..... Atlantic City 1921

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, CLINTON, N. J.

Terms of officers, not stated. Officers appointed by Supt. and Approved by Board. Established May 26, 1914.

Acting Supt., Grace M. Robson ..... Clinton $3,750
Acting Supt., Mary B. Harris ..... Clinton $3,750
Parole Officer, Agnes P. Carey ..... Clinton, $80.00 Monthly
Matron, Carrie L. Merwin ..... Clinton $60.00 Monthly
Matron, Mary A. Funk ..... Clinton $60.00 Monthly
Matron, Nannie H. Brown ..... Clinton $60.00 Monthly

Board of Managers (Appointed by Governor. Term four years, no salary.)

Vice-Pres., Dr. Thos. H. Flynn ..... High Street, Somerville 1922
Sec'y, Mr. Chas W. Ennis ..... 50 Elm St. Morristown 1922
Treas., Mrs. Anna I. La Monte ..... N. Church St., Boundbrook 1922
Mrs. R. V. Lindebury ..... Mine Brook Rd. Bernardsville 1922
Laura H. Lee Brown ..... 6 Cliff St., Somerville 1922
Julianna Conover ..... Princeton 1922
Carroll B. Merritt ..... 14 Pomeroy Ave., Madison 1922

TRAINING SCHOOL AT VINELAND, N. J.

Devoted to the interests of those whose minds have not developed normally. Term of officers, not set. Established, March 1st, 1888. Valuation $400,000.

Supt., Edward R. Johnstone ..... Vineland $5,000
Asst. Supt., C. Emerson Nash ..... Vineland $2,000

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Directors

Term four years, no salary. Elected by the Association.

Pres., Philip P. Baker	Wildwood Crest	1922
Vice Pres., Howard I. Brauson	Vineland	1920
Treas., Harry G. Walls	Vineland	1920
Sec., Edward R. Johnstone	Vineland	1920
Ex. Officio, Walter E. Edge	Atlantic City	1920
Earle Barnes	Phila., Pa.	1919
Hon. E. C. Stokes	Trenton	1922
Harry Chandler	Vineland	1922
Judge H. V. Osborne	Newark	1919
H. Van Wagener	Alstead Center	1919
Dr. T. J. Smith	Bridgeton	1919
Rev. H. H. Beadle	Bridgeton	1920
E. E. Read Jr.,	Camden	1920
Dr. M. J. Greenman	Phila., Pa.	1921
W. G. Tyler	Phila., Pa.	1921
S. S. Fels	Phila., Pa.	1921

TUBERCULOUS SANITORIUM

Glen Gardens (Hunterdon County)

Appointed by the Board, no specified term. (Established 1907.)

Medical Director, Dr. Samuel B. English	Glen Gardens	$3,600
1st Asst. Physician, Dr. Henry B. Dunham	Glen Gardens	$2,000
2nd Asst. Physician (vacant)		$1,200

Board of Managers (Term four years, no salary.)

Pres., Theodore W. Corwin, M. D.	146 2nd Ave., Newark	1920
V. Pres., Frederic J. Hughes, M. D.	706 Park Ave., Plainfield	1920
Sec. & Treas. Edwin J. Burk	254 Jackson St., Trenton	1920
Elmer Loomis	302 Nassau St., Princeton	1919
Frederick C. Low, M. D.	High Bridge	1921
Mrs. Knox Taylor	High Bridge	1921

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS

Samuel Iredell	Camden
Chas. V. Duffy	Newark

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STATE LIBRARY (State House, Trenton, N. J.)

State Capitol, Trenton, N. J. Established March 18, 1796. Term five years.

Librarian, Francis E. Croasdale, Salary $3,000, term expires 1924.

Commissioners: Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General.

STATE MUSEUM (State House, Trenton, N. J.)

Curator, Mrs. Katherin Greywaezs ..... Trenton

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY BY COUNTIES

From Census taken in 1915.)

Atlantic	82,840
Bergen	178,596
Burlington	74,737
Camden	163,221
Cape May	24,407
Cumberland	59,481
Essex	566,324
Gloucester	43,587
Hudson	571,371
Hunterdon	34,697
Mercer	139,812
Middlesex	144,716
Monmouth	107,636
Morris	81,514
Ocean	23,011
Passaic	236,364
Salem	30,292
Somerset	44,123
Sussex	25,977
Union	167,322
Warren	44,314
	2,844,342

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (1919) 143rd Session

		Term Ex.
Atlantic—No representation		
Bergen—Wm. B. Mackay, Jr., R.	62 State St., Hackensack	1920
Burlington—Harold B. Wells, R.	Bordentown	1922

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		Term Ex.
Camden—Joshua C. Haines, R.,	610 Walnut St., Camden	1921
Cape May—Wm. H. Bright, R.	Wildwood	1922
Cumberland—J. Hampton Fithian, R.	62 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton	1920
Essex—Charles C. Pilgrim, R.	1142 A. Broad St., Newark	1921
Gloucester—Edward L. Sturgess, R.	Glassboro	1921
Hudson—Edward I. Edwards, D.	39 Duncan Ave., Jersey City	1922
Hunterdon—George F. Martin, Jr., D.	Olderick	1922
Mercer—James Hammond, R.	261 Highland Ave., Trenton	1920
Middlesex—Thomas Brown, D.	123 Water St., Perth Amboy	1922
Monmouth—Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., D.	Mott St., Keyport	1921
Morris—Arthur Whitney, R.	Mendham	1922
Ocean—David G. Conrad, R.	Barnegat	1920
Passaic—Albin Smith, R	152 Market St., Paterson	1922
Salem—Collins B. Allen, R.	Salem, R. D.	1921
Somerset—Clarence E. Case, R.	11 West High St., Somerville	1921
Sussex—Henry T. Kays, D.	39 High St., Newton	1922
Union—Wm. N. Runyon, R.	102 North Ave., Plainfield	1921
Warren—Thomas Barber, D.	468 S. Main St., Phillipsburg	1921

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW JERSEY

Walter E. Edge	Atlantic City	$7,500	Rep.
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen	Raritan	$7,500	Rep.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Trustees, Industrial Education—Hoboken

Helene Willenborg	Hoboken	1919
Richard Stevens	Hoboken	1920
Caroline B. Wittpenn	Hoboken	1921
Frank Cordts	Hoboken	1921
J. W. Rufus Bensen	Hoboken	1919
Bernard Vazzetti	Hoboken	1920
John Henry Cuntz	Hoboken	1922
William L. E. Keuffel	Hoboken	1922

Trustees, Industrial Education—Trenton

Karl G. Roebling	Trenton	1921
Edward C. Stover	Trenton	1921
Herman C. Mueller	Trenton	1922
Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr.	Trenton	1921
Clifton Reeves	Trenton	1922
Charles Howell Cook	Trenton	1919

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John S. Broughton	Trenton	1919
John A. Campbell	Trenton	1921
Sec. Robert C. Bellville	Trenton	1921

Trustees, Technical School—Newark

Samuel E. Robertson	Newark	1919
Herbert P. Gleason	Newark	1922
John B. Stobaeus	Newark	1922
John A. Furman	Newark	1919
Halsey M. Larter	Newark	1920
Frederick L. Eberhardt	Newark	1920
Peter Campbell	Newark	1921
Abraham Rothschild	Newark	1921

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