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Division of State Libr<sup>W</sup> **WHY NEW JERSEY NEEDS A STATE POLICE**  
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PAUL WILLARD GARRETT

Governor Walter E. Edge, in his annual message to the Legislature on January 8, 1918, inserted a plank which had been long awaited by rural and suburban New Jersey, and one which gave expression to the growing sentiments of almost a whole State. In a few short phrases, the Governor laid bare the condition that "there never was in the history of the state a time when rural police protection was more imperatively necessary than it is today," and then he courageously declared it to be "the duty of the Legislature to provide some practical method of rural police protection under State control." The request for a "properly regulated and directed State police force" was one of the most timely and most far-reaching sections of his unusual message.

There is under consideration now at the State House a bill, introduced by Assemblyman Philip A. Wilson of Sussex County, and known as Assembly Bill No. 100, which if made into law by the present Legislature will mark their session with distinction. It remains for the legislators now sitting to determine whether they, or those who follow them, will be known as the creators of the New Jersey State police.

The idea of a State police has been generally accepted throughout the country. It has, indeed, been adopted in a practical way by thirteen states. New Jersey is the only State in a line running from Ohio to Maine which has not adopted some form of State police. But New Jersey, too, has now awakened. The sentiment of the New Jersey granges, her agricultural societies, her civic organizations, her women's clubs, her guard and defense leagues, her horticultural societies and her automobile clubs and her commercial organizations is the best test of the pulse of the general feeling throughout the State, and that sentiment is almost unanimous for State police. The question whether this State needs or wants a State police is no longer moot. It is now but a question when New Jersey will follow in the footpath broken by the sister states which surround her.

#### THE STATE POLICE AND THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

Since the New Jersey Senate, in its last few hours of session in 1917, passed the State police bill, a new factor has cut across the normal conditions of a peace-time New Jersey. That factor at once has made rural and suburban crime even more acute and internal disturbances, such as incendiary riots, even more likely; it has taken completely away the New Jersey National Guard, and it has thrown upon the State the obligation to make recruiting for Guard service more attractive. That factor was the entrance of the United States into a war upon Germany. The primary reasons why this State now needs a State police are still those which have long obtained because the sheriff-constable system has not adequately protected rural citizens and property. But the big share which New Jersey is taking, and gladly taking, in the World War is operating not only to jab this long-standing sore, but seriously to irritate other vital parts.

It was to have been expected that the withdrawal of the most virile of the young men from the country to the camps, to the munitions plants, and to the front, would make necessary their replacement by foreigners from the cities. This removal of sons and brothers from families and the counter importation of irresponsible aliens to the country, has not contributed

to the safety of country women or children. It has rather tended further to disrupt the trust of unprotected citizens in their enjoyment of freedom and security.

But, aside from the new menace thrown upon the farmer, the necessity at this time for relieving Guardsmen from police responsibilities is paramount. The fact that the present National Guard is liable to be called for police work has, in the opinion of the Army Board, operated seriously to check the better development of the National defense. The Army Board, indeed, has gone so far as to recommend to Congress that the National Guard be relieved from its police duty and that the States be required to provide their own police protection through State police systems within the states. It was estimated by a high official in charge of the Guard service of New Jersey that the number of recruits willing to enlist for service in this State alone could be increased by fifty per centum were it possible to assure Guardsmen that they would not be called to police duty. Lawyers, business men and laborers are patriotic and are anxious to take up arms as a soldier. They do not relish the duties of a policeman. Moreover, it seems that even the recruits for the partially trained Home Guard and Defense Leagues are no less zealous to be used as ordinary policemen than are the recruits for the National Guard itself. Mr. J. Osgood Nichols himself, president of the Home Defense League of New Jersey and representing local leagues throughout the whole State having an individual membership of 11,000 men, has declared officially that this Guard is willing to act as a complement force to the State police, but that they want a State police created this year to take the prime responsibility. The Home Defense League itself is actually asking the Legislature for the passage of the pending State police bill. They, the Army Board and the National Guard officials want State police now because the war against Germany is on now. They all want to win that war.

#### THE STATE HAS NOT ASSUMED ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLICING.

It is an anomalous situation in New Jersey to find that the State, in the face of its responsibility for the policing of life and property, has delegated almost in entirety the administration of that task to the local governments. This local protection has sometimes been adequate and sometimes quite inadequate. The local protection afforded in sizable municipalities has been sufficient in the main, because it has been administered by a constantly patrolling police. The police protection outside of patrolled municipalities generally, and that within, occasionally, has been inadequate. The vast suburban and rural areas, though often infested with crime, have had no patrolling and no crime deterring police force. Aggrieved citizens, residing or traveling in these areas, have had the options of hunting up their elected constable from his farm field or village saloon or store, of driving or sending to the county seat for the sheriff, or of accepting their grievance without complaint. The latter has been too generally found the most satisfactory of these three alternatives. The New Jersey farmers with their stock, produce and machinery; the country women who are left alone during the day and often at night; the smaller rural plant owners who cannot afford private pro-

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tection; the rural travelers, and the children who must pass through foreign settlements on their way to and from school, all are easy prey to the criminal and the vagabond. He has a nimble mind who can reconcile himself to the fact that the State has not provided the same protection to its rural citizens as is given to those who live within the walls of the cities. Protection to the life and property of rural New Jersey has become a private luxury, which only the wealthy can afford. That is not true of all states. It is not true of Pennsylvania. It is not true of New York. It is still true of New Jersey. It will be true of New Jersey until she, like sister states, assumes her Constitutional responsibility for policing those of her localities which cannot police themselves.

#### THE COUNTY POLICE PLAN IMPRACTICAL.

These unprotected rural communities have frequently taken steps to afford their own police protection. But the facts that there are many communities which suffer from thefts during the harvest seasons primarily, others which are devastated by fires during the spring months chiefly, and still others which are annoyed during the hunting seasons particularly, have made it impractical for single localities to equip and maintain a uniformed patrol throughout the year. The break-down moreover, of the present sheriff-constable system, and the repeated failure of sincere efforts to revive it and to set up new local systems of protection, have destroyed the confidence of the people in any county police plan. There have been many attempts in this country to create and maintain an effective county police system, but everywhere it has proved its own worst enemy. It has never been possible to raise a county police system to a sufficiently prominent place in the eyes of the people as to command their confidence and insure its freedom from politics. The eyes of a whole State constantly will be upon a State force and thereby can it be kept out of politics absolutely. The local appointment of a county police, on the other hand, the influences of the local boss and the too familiar relations which grow up between the county police force—and their friends about the county—all destroy the morale of the force. But politics should have no place in any police system from its head to its foot. It will not have any place in a "properly regulated and directed State police force."

It is particularly significant that although the sentiment of the State is generally in favor of the creation of a State police, the only voice that has yet been heard for a county police system is that which has long been crying against the State police idea. The county police plan comes clearly, not from those who are interested sincerely in giving rural New Jersey better protection, but from those who are seeking to emasculate the State police question. The proponents of that proposed alternative have yet to explain how a county police can be expected to pursue criminals into neighbor counties; to apprehend criminals who have escaped from other jurisdictions, and to act as the mobile police arm of the Governor in enforcing the fire, road, fish and game laws of the State.

New Jersey has no desire to provide further political berths for county henchmen. But she does need a well-organized system of rural protection which can be kept out of "politics" and the citizens have very definitely shown their belief that that should be a State police. New Jersey needs a mobile State force, one which knows no county lines and one which will work always and only for law and order.

#### THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE NEW JERSEY SHERIFF-CONSTABLE SYSTEM.

The only quarters to which a farmer or rural citizen of New Jersey may turn for police protection when a horse has been stolen, a murder committed, or a threat made against his limbs or property, are his local constable or his county sheriff. Rural and suburban New Jersey, containing about one-half of her population and about one-quarter of her destructible property, lies quite without police patrol. It may, indeed, be said that these neglected districts have been given not one finger more patrol protection than they had a hundred years ago. And yet the crime of the present-day rural county has increased a thousand-fold over the crime of the Colonial rural county. But there would have arisen no demand for further protection had the sheriff and the constables given adequate protection.

It is manifestly impossible for any sheriff alone to police a whole county. The task itself and the added duties of a sheriff have grown to such proportions that most of the New Jersey sheriffs for a generation have shaken off the gigantic burden of policing as one hopeless of performance. Their time is quite consumed serving papers and caring for the county jail, for which they are responsible. Indeed seventeen of the twenty-one sheriffs in New Jersey admit that they do not take seriously their duty of apprehending criminals. Many of the sheriffs manifest surprise and some seem insulted that one should suggest that the sheriff is the police officer of the county. The sheriff from one of the largest, wealthiest and most important rural counties wrote in a most matter-of-fact manner, "In all my experience with the sheriff's office for the last twelve years, the sheriff has never been called upon to apprehend a criminal." The sheriff from another one of the most important rural counties said, "How can you expect me to sit here and watch this jail and police this county at the same time. It would be a joke for one sheriff to attempt to handle the crime in as large a county as this. Why try?" Another sheriff expressed a common view in these words, "The sheriff is not supposed to perform police work except in case of a riot."

The constables of New Jersey, elected by their localities, work upon a fee system. They are not, therefore, interested in deterring crime. Their livelihood depends upon the commission of crime. The hundreds of New Jersey constables, with few exceptions, never patrol but continue in the work of their chosen vocation and perform police work only when especially requested and after a warrant has been issued by a Justice of the Peace. Many instances are recorded of drunkenness among constables and failure to apprehend criminals, because of indifference or carelessness or lack of rudimentary police training. The prosecutors and sheriffs, of every county in the State except one county, frankly state that the constables are generally untrained in police work and are ineffective as police officers. The sheriff of one of the leading counties declared that "my constables give me more trouble than my prisoners and some of them are much less reliable."

The original and primary function of the sheriff-constable system was to apprehend criminals and gather evidence for the successful prosecution of criminals. No greater testimonial obtains, showing the utter break-down of the New Jersey sheriff-constable system as an organization for the apprehension of criminals and the gathering of evidence, than the fact that almost every Prosecutor of the Pleas in New Jersey has ceased generally to rely upon the sheriff or constables for evidence. The prosecutors of New Jersey have had to add to their function of prosecuting criminals, that of gathering evidence for the prosecution and of apprehending the criminals.

There arises now no occasion to consider the abolition of the sheriff-constable system. It has its legitimate sphere of activities. No one would be so bold as to attack individual sheriffs or constables for evils which grow necessarily from a system. But as a policing force within the county the sheriff-constable system of New Jersey has broken and is no longer potent.

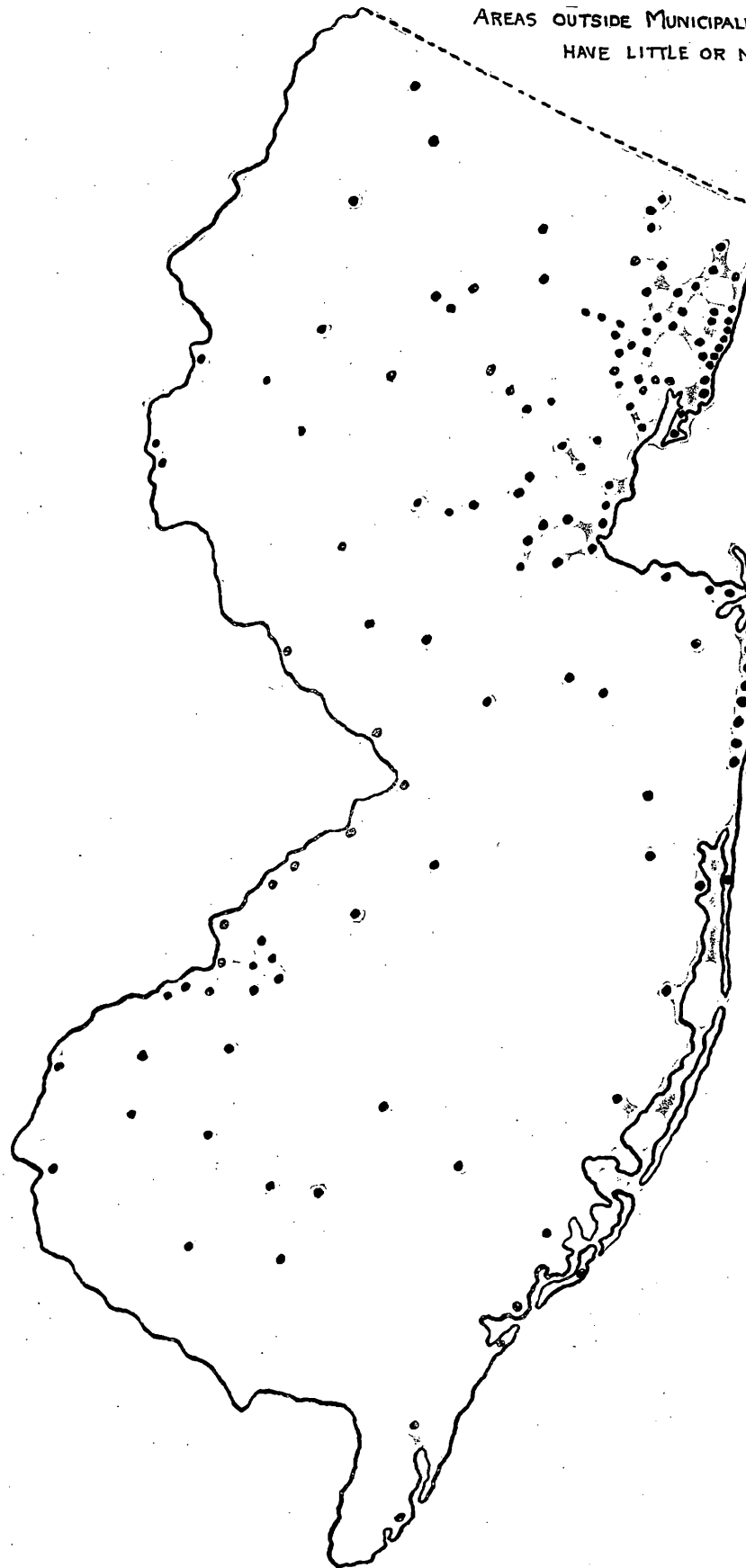
#### OTHER STATES HAVE SOLVED THESE PROBLEMS BY STATE POLICE.

The break-down of the sheriff-constable system as a policing arm to enforce law and order is not peculiar to New Jersey. It has likewise broken down in many other states, and no fewer than thirteen of those states have created State police systems of one and another form. Conservative New Jersey is exceedingly fortunate in that she need look only to Pennsylvania or New York to find how State police systems have solved the problems with which she herself is confronted.

#### WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE HAS DONE.

The State of Pennsylvania has had a State police since 1905, consisting of two hundred and twenty-eight mounted and uniformed men. The Legislature of 1917 increased the size of that force to three hundred and thirty men as an endorsement of the splendid work done during the years previous. The State policemen, generally men trained in the United States Army, are thoroughly disciplined and familiar with the criminal law of Pennsylvania and their duties as guardians of life and property. They are, without exception, men of high repu-

AREAS OUTSIDE MUNICIPALITIES, INDICATED BY DOTS ●  
HAVE LITTLE OR NO POLICE PATROL



#### WHY NEW JERSEY NEEDS A STATE POLICE

The white areas, although menaced by crime, have no police patrol. They must depend frequently for protection entirely upon a broken-down sheriff-constable system.

The New Jersey State Grange, State Federation of Women's Clubs, State Horticultural Society, Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey, Home Defense League of New Jersey, and 301 local Granges, agricultural societies, guard organizations, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, women's clubs, Improvement associations and automobile clubs are asking for State police this year.

Recruiting for Guard service would be much easier if New Jersey had a State police to relieve it from police work. New Jersey now has no National Guard.

One indicted criminal in every seven in New Jersey becomes a fugitive.

Only one complaint of crime in every two in New Jersey results in punishment to the criminal.

The loss from forest fires reached a high mark of \$209,090 in 1915.

The road, fish and game laws in some sections are woefully violated for lack of police patrol.

Assembly Bill No. 100 is drawn primarily to protect rural and suburban citizens. It provides against free interference by State police in city industrial troubles. The Pennsylvania law has no such restrictions.

The cost of a State police is small in comparison with the saving to the State of life and property which it will bring.

tation and are held in highest esteem by the farmers of Pennsylvania. The men are divided over the State into between thirty and fifty stations and sub-stations, and spend the greater part of their time patrolling the rural sections. During the last ten years they have patrolled 4,547,194 miles, or an average of about 454,719 miles per year. They have made 27,650 arrests, or an average of 2,765 per year, to say nothing of the incalculable number of crimes which they have deterred by their constant patrol. They have been particularly effective in deterring and apprehending larceny, burglary, assault and battery, disorderly conduct, carrying concealed and deadly weapons, violations of the game and liquor laws, malicious mischief and rioting. Superintendent Grome testified before the Industrial Relations Commission in 1915 that his force since its beginning had spent an average of "one day per year per man" only in actual riot policing. The Fish and Game, Forest Fire, Health and Road Departments all testify to the valuable assistance which has been rendered them by the State police. The impartial sentiment of Pennsylvania toward its own State police rural patrol was gathered by addressing a letter to every grange, agricultural and farmer organization in the State, to every Prosecutor of the Pleas, and to every sheriff. This letter stated that the investigation was made from an absolutely unbiased standpoint, and that their frank opinion was desired irrespective of what that opinion might be. These replies received from the various organizations of farmers (granges and agricultural societies) almost unanimously emphasized the direct benefit and protection which they had been given by the Pennsylvania State police. Forty-five of the forty-nine replies received from Prosecutors of the Pleas spoke heartily in favor, and usually with enthusiasm, of the work accomplished by the State police in patrolling the rural sections. The replies from sheriffs spoke heartily in favor of State police.

There seems no longer any serious question on the part of thinking men throughout Pennsylvania that the State police has been a potent factor in restoring law and order to suburban and rural Pennsylvania. In that system, now twelve years old, the largest Commonwealth of the East has set up a model police organization which is one of the wonders of the day and to which her sister states should look for patterns in the future. How long the Pennsylvania system will remain the best of its type depends upon how long other states will be content to tolerate what Pennsylvania made up her mind long ago she would not tolerate—crime in the country places.

#### UNPUNISHED CRIME IN NEW JERSEY.

One of the more important of the social problems which is confronting New Jersey today, and one which seems especially to call for some form of better or additional police protection, is the large amount of unpunished crime. No factor makes so surely for the encouragement of crime as the feeling on the part of a criminal that his chance of escape is great. Many criminals escape even the first step of a trial and are never so much as indicted by the Grand Jury. Other criminals are indicted by the Grand Jury, but escape apprehension after indictment.

(a) *Complaints of Crime Never Punished*—There is no complete record of all the crime committed in any county because complaints against crime are not always registered by the aggrieved parties with the Prosecutor of the Pleas. The complaints which are registered, moreover, do not invariably represent real crimes, but are expressions of passion or spite. But discounting the comparatively small number of complaints which are erroneously made, it may be said that the difference between the total number of rightful complaints of crime which are made to the Prosecutor of Pleas and the total numbers of criminals indicted by the Grand Jury plus the total number waiving indictment to plea before the Court in Special Session—represents the number of complaints of crime which never result in punishment to any criminal.

There are thousands of rightful complaints of crime in New Jersey which never result in punishment because of lack of evidence. The rightful complaints, with few exceptions, which do not materialize into Grand Jury indictment or pleas before the Court in Special Session, represent the crime which goes unpunished for lack of evidence collecting facilities, or adequate police patrolling.

A large percentage of the total complaints of crime in New

Jersey have never resulted in a Grand Jury indictment or a plea before Special Sessions. The following table gives in brief the number and percentage for each county:

County	Years (Inclusive)	Unpunished Complaints	
		Number	Percentage
Atlantic	1912-1916	1846	52%
Bergen	1912-1916	1070	35%
Burlington	1911-1915	379	45%
Camden	1912-1916	1694	30%
Essex	1913-1916	6350	51%
Gloucester	1912-1916	485	54%
Hudson	1911-1916	6611	47%
Hunterdon	1911-1916	362	58%
Mercer	1914-1916	2445	57%
Middlesex	1912-1916	1517	57%
Monmouth	1914-1916	2050	59%
Morris	1911-1915	1564	59.6%
Ocean	Apr., '14-Nov., '16	351	73%
Passaic	1913-1915	4269	48%
Salem	1911-1915	496	52%
Union	1914-1916	249	25%

A number of prosecutors indicated that they did not have sufficient police facilities to give attention to all complaints. A prosecutor from one of the largest and most important of the counties said: "Complaints come in every day, which we never have time to investigate. We try to select out those which seem *prima facie* to be the most important and let the rest go."

(b) *Fugitives*—The word fugitives is used to comprehend that small proportion of all criminals who, after initial steps of elimination, have been indicted by a Grand Jury and for whom a warrant of arrest stands, and who have escaped apprehension. But after a criminal has left sufficient evidence to evoke a formal complaint to the Prosecutor of the Pleas, to cause subsequently a hearing before the Grand Jury and finally to bring upon himself an indictment from that Grand Jury and the police officials have been charged to make his arrest—there is then little justification for failure to apprehend. There are thousands of criminals who escape punishment because not sufficient evidence can be obtained to secure an indictment. Comparatively few of the criminals are, indeed, ever indicted by a Grand Jury. It is a serious problem, therefore, when any of these few escape apprehension.

Three thousand five hundred and twenty-four indicted criminals, or about 15 per cent. of all criminals indicted by the Grand Jury during a period dating back from one to five years in the various counties, have never been apprehended by the county officials. This means that one indicted criminal in every seven goes to recruit the list of fugitives.

Since many of these criminals escape by dodging into another county or State, and because the county officials "do not want" them or because they are considered good riddance or because of the inexperience of county officials—it would seem that the assistance of an efficient central State detective and police organization should greatly reduce the number of fugitives directly and reduce the number of criminals indirectly by its deterrent effect. Such a detective bureau, in addition to assisting the counties which already have local detectives, would greatly aid the counties which have no regular county detective.

#### RURAL CRIME.

It is almost a daily occurrence for the newspapers of New Jersey to recount instances of crime in the unprotected rural and suburban regions. The greatest factor in crime reduction, the deterring influence of an active patrolling police, is quite absent in the rural and suburban districts of New Jersey.

The counties of South Jersey, and especially the Delaware River sections beginning with Mercer and running through Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem counties, are annoyed by the "riff-raff" elements from Philadelphia, Camden and Trenton; foreign settlements along the river and in the cranberry sections; automobile parties; the general traffic north and south between New York and Philadelphia and that east and west between Philadelphia and Atlantic City; tramps during certain seasons; and not infrequent hold-ups in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and the northern section of Cumberland counties. The counties of Central Jersey have somewhat different rural problems from those obtaining in South Jersey. Ocean and Monmouth counties, aside from their vast unpatrolled interior areas, have long stretches of sea shore

homes, which are generally locked up during two-thirds of the year. Much disturbance also originates from the summer crowds. Middlesex and Somerset counties have a number of large plants located in rural areas which employ foreigners. These plants and the sections surrounding them have considerable disturbance. The northern counties of New Jersey have problems no less tormenting than those obtaining in South Jersey. The counties in the northeast corner of the State are largely suburban and experience disturbances arising from clever New York criminals. There are a large number of these suburban areas, which have no police patrol despite that they all lie within the most thickly populated section of the county and in a section which has a peculiarly high proportion of foreigners. The rural counties along the north-western section of the State are entirely without police patrol and have, in many sections, very serious criminal problems.

#### GRAND JURIES TELL WHY NEW JERSEY NEEDS STATE POLICE.

Grand Juries of Atlantic, Burlington and Middlesex counties have made known to the Legislature the inability of county officials alone to cope with police problems and have petitioned the Legislature to create a State police force. A letter from one of these juries, printed below, declares that "for 20 crimes committed 19 of them go unpunished" under the present sheriff-constable system.

The following statement was prepared and signed by the Burlington County Grand Jury in November, 1916:

"(1) Our county authorities inform us that the proportion between the crimes committed and the criminals apprehended and brought to justice is about 20 to 1, that is to say, that for 20 crimes committed 19 of them go unpunished, and this is especially true of the rural districts where the only peace officer is a constable elected by the people to be sure, but at the same time generally inefficient and unable to cope with any serious matter that may arise, and utterly useless as a preventive of crime. The pay is generally so small that he must get a living in some other occupation, and to that extent he is usually not to be found when he is wanted. Add to this he may be familiar with his own township or district and entirely unfamiliar with adjoining districts and as is frequently the case, will not leave his own bailiwick upon the theory perhaps that somebody else is paid for that, in fact there is no cohesion between the peace officers of the various townships nor under all the circumstances can there be.

"Our county is very largely a rural section, and, except in the more thickly settled communities along the Delaware River, that have and maintain, strictly within their own boundaries, a measure of police protection, the rest of the county is at the mercy of criminals from the large cities, who in these days of quick transportation by automobile or otherwise, manage to perpetrate all manner of crimes with impunity.

"Our Grand Jury firmly believes that a State Constabulary of the kind maintained by the adjoining State of Pennsylvania, should be provided by statute with such regulations as in the wisdom of the legislature may be necessary to afford our rural population a measure of protection. With a State Constabulary system properly inaugurated, the apprehension of criminals would, in a larger measure, be assured, and this would, in itself, prove an ultimate preventative of much lawlessness.

"(2) In our minds there is a practical unanimity of opinion all over the county as to the wisdom of providing for a State Constabulary.

"(3) A resolution adopted by our Grand Jury at a recent session, and presented to the Court, is enclosed herewith.

"(Signed) D. G. BAIRD,

"Foreman Burlington County Grand Jury."

1. Davis G. Baird, Beverly City, 2nd District.
2. William Frick, Chester Township, 1st District.
3. Thomas Henry, Beverly City, 2nd District.
4. Walter Black, Bordentown Township.
5. Bair Ferguson, Beverly City, 2nd District.
6. Harry Brick, Medford Township, East District.
7. Alexander Ferguson, Beverly City, 2nd District.
8. William B. Ross, Southampton Township, East District.
9. Geo. T. Williams, Burlington City, 2nd Ward, 2nd District.
10. Isaac Snowden Haines, Burlington City, 3rd Ward, 2nd District.
11. Clayton Hancock, Springfield Township.
12. Harry K. Cramp, Beverly Township, 2nd District.
13. Israel W. Garwood, Medford Township, West District.
14. Charles Stokes, Beverly Township, 2nd District.
15. Samuel Roberts, Chester Township, 5th District.
16. Alfred Holloway, Chesterfield Township.
17. Harry Borden, North Hanover Township.
18. Henry H. Albertson, Burlington Township.
19. Nathaniel R. Ewan, Southampton Township, East.
20. J. Fletcher Street, Beverly City, 2nd.
21. Clois W. Snyder, Palmyra Township, 2nd.
22. Thomas Walter Borton, Northampton Township, 4th.
23. Petteer Carty, Mansfield Township.

#### FOREIGN PROBLEMS.

Many sections of the State which have especially acute problems are situated in or near foreign settlements. The prevalence of some crimes among certain groups of foreigners

makes their presence extremely annoying at times. New Jersey, despite its small size, stands fifth among the states having the highest number of foreign-born. Twenty-six per cent. of her entire population are foreign-born, and in five counties the percentage runs over thirty. There has been an increase of one hundred per cent. in Italians during the last ten years. The fact that so many of the foreigners are illiterate, that they are not familiar with American democratic customs, and that they are oftentimes emotional and subject to the sway of ill-meaning leaders, all combine to make the foreign problem in New Jersey a delicate one. These foreigners should be given full freedom so long as they are law abiding. But the many instances of rape and robbery and assault and battery due to them would indicate that the problem has not yet been adequately solved.

#### RIOTS.

A clear distinction must be drawn between strikes and riots. The law gives workmen the right to strike, and recognizes it as lawful. But rioting is illegal and the law makes mandatory the suppression of riots. Police authority should never interfere with the right of an employee to strike for higher wages or better working conditions. It is their duty to protect life and property from rioting. It is unfortunate that some of the present local police authorities have seemed to play into the hands of employers and have attempted to suppress strikes under the guise of suppressing riots. Such an attitude makes for evil social conditions in a State.

Twenty-two lives were lost in New Jersey riots between September 30, 1910, and September 30, 1916, by record of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately one hundred persons during that period were seriously injured, and many times that number were assaulted and battered.

The present system of policing riots by hired deputies has given no little dissatisfaction. Deputies recruited from the rough and professional agencies in New York or elsewhere have been oftentimes brutal to the men, and since they work on a per diem basis they are usually more interested in augmenting the riot than making peaceful amends. These deputies have not been satisfactory from the standpoint of employer, employee or the public.

The unusual loss of life and property and costs for extraordinary protection in New Jersey caused by riots, the failure of small police forces in smaller localities adequately to protect life and property, and the universal dissatisfaction with, and the social distress caused by, the deputy method of policing riots, would seem to indicate that the general weal of the State could be raised if it were possible for the smaller local police forces to get assistance, when needed, from the State.

#### THE LOSS FROM FOREST FIRES.

The State Forester of New Jersey states in his last published report that the State is trying to prevent and control forest fires on two million (2,000,000) acres of woodland with an annual appropriation of about \$16,000. The Department estimates that in 1915 there was the unusual loss from forest fires to forests and other property of \$209,090. The loss occurred primarily in Cape May, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Sussex and Warren counties. The State Forester, Mr. Alfred Gaskill, stating his private opinion in 1915, said the following relative to the need for the assistance of additional forest fire protection and the work which a State police might accomplish to that end:

"If they (State police) could be sent out individually to patrol acres subject to fires they would be almost invaluable. Mounted fire guards have been used in this State, as elsewhere, with highly satisfactory results. A Constabulary available for fire patrol during times of danger would be just what we need."

#### ROAD LAWS.

The New Jersey road laws are ably enforced on the most traveled sections at the present time by the inspectors of the Motor Vehicle Department. But there are many roadways in the State on which it is physically impossible for the twenty-three busy motor-cyclists to patrol.

## FISH AND GAME LAWS.

The proper enforcement of the fish and game laws depends almost entirely upon an effective patrol. The many deputy wardens, who work on a fee basis, do not generally patrol. This leaves the work entirely to the patrol of one or two wardens in a whole county. The assistance of additional patrol in certain counties during the hunting seasons of the year would greatly assist in the more general enforcement of the fish and game laws.

The New Jersey Fish and Game Commission, represented by its president, Mr. Ernest Napier, is very much in favor of a State police and believes that such a force would materially assist the department in the preservation of game and fish.

## THE PROSECUTORS AND STATE POLICE.

Almost every prosecutor in middle and southern New Jersey particularly favors, and many strongly advocate, the establishment of state police. The sentiment has, moreover, increased since this official canvass was made.

*Prosecutor of the Pleas*, DANIEL V. SUMMERILL, of Salem County, says that fifty per cent. of the rural crime is unapprehended and recommends heartily the establishment of a State Police Rural Patrol. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, DANIEL W. BECKLEY, of Gloucester County, declares that the southern counties are greatly in need of additional rural protection and that there is really no one in his county to police the rural areas. He favors strongly the establishment of a state police. *Ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas*, JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL, of Gloucester County, believes that a state police would greatly assist in the solution of the rural criminal problems. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, WILLIAM J. KRAFT, of Camden County, says that the rural areas are greatly troubled by Philadelphia criminals and says that he is positive that a State Police Rural Patrol would greatly deter rural crime. He favors the establishment of a state police. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, JONATHAN H. KELSEY, of Burlington County, declares that the county officials can handle a small part only of all the rural complaints and give attention to a part only of the requests for more rural protection. He strongly urges the establishment of a state police for the patrol of rural areas and states that many thousands of dollars could be saved the people of his county alone by such a patrol. *Ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas*, SAMUEL A. ATKINSON, is "very strongly in favor of the establishment of a state system of police patrol in New Jersey." *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, CHARLES F. SEXTON, of Monmouth County, favors the establishment of a State Police Detective Bureau for the better detection of criminals. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, JOSEPH E. STRICKLER, of Middlesex County, has strongly urged the establishment of a state police. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, HARRY E. NEWMAN, of Ocean County, favors the establishment of a state police for the better protection of the more sparsely settled rural areas. *Ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas*, THOMAS J. R. BROWN, of Ocean County, declares himself unqualifiedly in favor of a Rural Patrol State Police, and says, "as *Prosecutor of Pleas* of Ocean County for fifteen years, the necessity for immediate action was nearly an every day occurrence during that time." *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, EDWIN F. MILLER, of Cumberland County, favors the establishment of a state police for the better protection of rural areas. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, JAMES RUSSELL CARROW, of Cape May County, states that the rural sections would be better protected by a state police. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, CHARLES H. MOORE, of Atlantic County, expressed no decided views. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, A. DAYTON OLIPHANT, of Mercer County, favors state police. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, RICHARD S. KUEHL, of Hunterdon County, is non-committal. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, A. M. BEEKMAN, of Somerset County, is opposed to the use of a state police in strikes, but says there is need for additional rural protection in some sections of his county. *Ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas*, FREDERICK A. POPE, of Somerset County, favors a state police from the economic point of view. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, ALFRED A. STEIN, of Union County, sees no real need for a state police in Union County. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, CHARLTON N. REED, of Morris County, says that the rural areas have much crime, and need better protection, but suggests that if a state system were established the people might become lax in handling their own police problems. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, ROBERT A. HUDSPETH, of Hudson County, says that some counties may need a rural police, but

that Hudson County does not. *Assistant Prosecutor*, GEORGE T. VICKERS, strongly recommends a mobile state police. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, J. H. HARRISON, of Essex County, expressed no opinion. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, THOS. J. HUTCHIN, of Bergen County, expressed no opinion. *Ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas*, WENDAL J. WRIGHT, of Bergen County, says that a large per cent. of the criminals go unapprehended, and strongly urges the establishment of a state police for the protection of the suburban and rural sections. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, MICHAEL DUNN, of Passaic County, has doubt whether the benefit of at least a large state police would be commensurate with the cost involved. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, WILLIAM A. DOLAN, of Sussex County, expressed no opinion. *Prosecutor of the Pleas*, WILLIAM A. STRYKER, of Warren County, does not favor a state police.

## GOVERNOR EDGE AND STATE POLICE.

While Governor Walter E. Edge did not make state police an administration measure, he did write into his annual message a very comprehensive and strong statement favoring state police. The Governor, in his characteristic manner, has ably caught the widespread sentiment for better protection, and expressed it as follows in his message:

## "NECESSITY FOR RURAL POLICE.

"For years in this state the issue of a state-directed and controlled police system has been a football of politics. No doubt this has been due largely to the popular impression, gained years ago, that a state constabulary, so called, could mean nothing else but an organization instituted by the government for the purpose of bulldozing and roughriding labor in its controversies with capital. There never was a time in the history of the state when rural police protection was more imperatively necessary than it is today, and it seems to me that it is our duty to face this question courageously, regardless of the consequences of popular misunderstanding, and to invite citizens to look upon the subject not as a conspiracy against any particular class, but without prejudice and traditional opposition as one of vital concern to many sections and all interests in New Jersey.

"New Jersey is a thickly populated state. Its problems are both similar to and different from those of Pennsylvania and New York. The rapidly increasing population in suburban sections—that is, beyond town and city limits—needs protection to-day more than ever because of the abnormal conditions. Unfortunate instances which have occurred both before and since the beginning of war strongly indicate this necessity. Industrial plants and industrial sections likewise require such protection, in addition to the local communities, because of the fact that our manufacturers are turning out many of the supplies needed by the Government and her Allies for the war. Local police forces are necessarily inadequate for this function because of the location of many plants outside of city limits. I am frank to say that I believe a properly regulated and directed state police force can be established under wisely formulated legislative regulations and restrictions, which will be adequate to provide such proper protection and yet not be subject to such abuses as are commonly anticipated and against which the public is amply warranted in demanding safeguards. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide some practical method of rural police protection under state control. The form which this should take is a matter for legislative consideration."

## THOSE WHO WANT STATE POLICE THIS YEAR.

The sentiment of this state has been expressed through almost every important state or local grange, agricultural society, board of trade, chamber of commerce, woman's club, horticultural society and automobile club, and with only a half dozen scattering exceptions those 301 organizations are unanimously in favor of state police. They want state police this year. A list has been prepared below of those who favor state police in New Jersey. They want the Legislature to enact Assembly Bill No. 100 into law.

## Those Who Want State Police This Year.

## STATE-WIDE ORGANIZATIONS.

American Cranberry Growers' Association  
Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey  
Defense League of New Jersey  
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station  
New Jersey Association of Small Loan Brokers  
New Jersey Association of Neighborhood Workers  
New Jersey Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association  
New Jersey Division, International Sunshine Society  
New Jersey Housing Association  
New Jersey Safety First Federation  
New Jersey State Department of Agriculture  
New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs  
New Jersey State Grange  
New Jersey State Homemakers' Association  
New Jersey State Horticultural Society  
New Jersey State Nurses' Association  
New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce  
Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey

F. S. Chambers, Sec.  
L. A. Voorhees, Sec.  
Howard S. Borden, Sec.  
Jacob G. Lipman, Dir.  
J. W. Whitstener, Chrmn.  
Miss Emma P. Cantwell, Sec.

New Lisbon  
New Brunswick  
Oceanic  
New Brunswick  
New Brunswick  
Jersey City

Mrs. William Downs, Chm. Leg. Com.  
Mrs. William Hedden, Cor. Sec.  
W. L. Kinkead, Pres.  
W. H. Richardson, Sec.  
Alva Agee, Sec.  
Mrs. Agnes A. Schermerhorn, Pres.  
John T. Cox, Sec.  
Mrs. Charles E. Ward, Cor. Sec.  
H. G. Taylor, Sec.  
Miss Annie I. Curry, Sec.  
H. R. Heydon, Sec.  
Miss Esther L. Elfreth, Sec.

Orange  
Irvington  
Paterson  
Jersey City  
Trenton  
East Orange  
Whitehouse Station  
Newark  
Riverton  
Orange  
Newark  
Haddonfield

## COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

## ATLANTIC

Atlantic County Pomona Grange No. 15  
Hammonton Grange No. 3  
Bargaintown Grange No. 203  
Mays Landing Grange No. 204  
Absecon Highland Grange No. 205  
McKee City Grange No. 206  
Landisville Fruit Growers' Association  
Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce  
Egg Harbor City Board of Trade  
Civic League of Elwood  
Elwood Board of Trade  
Hammonton Board of Trade  
Mays Landing Board of Trade  
Minotola Advancement League  
Mizpah Board of Trade  
Mothers' Congress of Atlantic City  
Women's Research Club of Atlantic City

Henry Tapken, Master  
Anthony Rice, Sec.  
Roland Haggerty, Master  
H. V. Newcomb, Master  
Henry Hornbostel, Master  
A. Heggan, Master  
Frank Dandrea, Mgr.  
W. B. Dill, Sec.  
Frederick Berchtold, Sec.  
K. B. Bieselin, Sec.  
Arthur G. Walker, Sec.  
Irvin I. Hearing, Sec.  
Ira F. B. Smith, Sec.  
F. Lester Ewan, Sec.  
Maurice F. Aaron, Sec.

Egg Harbor, R. F. D.  
Absecon, R. D. No. 1

Miss Helen Wood Bell, Sec.  
Mrs. Thomas E. Scull, Dist. V. P.

Ventnor City

## BERGEN COUNTY

Bergen County Board of Agriculture  
Bergen County Pomona Grange  
Ramsey Grange No. 135  
Lincoln Grange No. 136  
Saddle River Grange No. 144  
Allendale Board of Trade  
Borough Club of Demarest, Inc.  
Borough Club of Tenafly  
Eastern Bergen County Improvement Association  
North Hackensack Citizens' Association  
Palisade Improvement Association  
Ridgewood Board of Trade  
River Edge Improvement Association  
Saddle River Township Board of Trade  
Westwood Civic Association, Inc.  
Book and Needle Club  
Boro of Lodi  
Cecelia Society of Ridgewood  
Edgewater Book Club  
Ladies' Village Improvement Association  
Leonia Branch Homemakers' Association  
Moresemere Women's Club  
Rutherford Town Improvement Association  
Woman's Club of Englewood  
Contemporary Club of Englewood  
Woman's Club of Ridgefield Park

John M. Myers, Sec.  
Harry Isleib, Jr., Master  
John G. Carlough, Master  
F. J. Ludwig, Master  
John G. Ackerman, Master  
Stanley P. Fisher, Sec.  
W. E. Demarest, Sec.  
John L. DeMott, Sec.  
Vincent B. Kelly, Sec.  
G. F. Benedict, Pres.  
William H. Bently, Pres.  
Cornelius Doremus, Pres.  
Samuel J. Reed, Sec.  
F. Fournier, Sec.  
T. Lloyd Mackey, Sec.  
Mrs. W. S. Bailey, Sec.  
John J. Geoghigan, Mayor  
Mrs. Alice B. Slade, Sec.  
Mrs. T. B. Jackson, Sec.  
Mrs. Allen E. Smith, Fed. Sec.  
Mrs. J. W. Bartman, Sec.  
Mrs. E. H. Guynn, Fed. Sec.  
Mrs. Marie R. Specht, Pres.  
Miss Edith Ray Kitchel, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. Charles W. Jewel, Sec.  
Mrs. Chas. A. Sidman, Pres.

Westwood, R. D. No. 2  
Clifton

Allendale  
Westwood

Peezsburg

East Paterson

Oradell

Ridgefield Park

## BURLINGTON COUNTY

Burlington County Farmers' Exchange	C. W. Mendenhall, Sec.	Mt. Holly
Burlington County Pomona Grange No. 1	David L. Ballinger, Master	Moorestown
Mt. Laurel Pursuing and Detective Company	A. Engles Haines, Sec.	Mt. Holly
	Sheriff of Burlington County	
Athana Club	Miss E. R. Allen, Cor. Sec.	
Moorestown Grange No. 8	S. Lucy Satterthwaite, Sec.	
Medford Grange No. 36	Roy D. Mickle, Master	
Marlton Grange No. 45	Caroline S. E. Wills, Sec.	
Columbus Grange No. 58	Frank B. Haines, Master	
Crosswicks Grange No. 61	Guy E. Mayo, Master	Robbinsville, R. F. D.
Wrightstown Grange No. 147	T. V. Potts, Master	
Burlington Grange No. 150	William H. Bodine, Master	
Maple Shade Improvement Association	E. H. Lambert, Pres.	
Moorestown Improvement Association	Edmund W. Maule, Pres.	
Mount Holly Business Men's Association	H. S. Killie, Sec.	
Vincentown Village Improvement Association	Miss Ella M. Haines, Chm. Leg. Com.	
Burlington Civic League	Mrs. J. SeClerc Shedaker, Sec.	
Current Events Club of Moorestown	Mrs. William Kennard, Jr., Sec.	
Porch Club of Riverton	Mrs. J. B. Tyler, Pres.	
Progress Club of Bordentown	Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor, Cor. Sec.	

## CAMDEN COUNTY

Camden County Pomona Grange No. 7	A. J. Severns, Master	Haddonfield
Blackwood Grange No. 90	Albert J. Driver, Master	Laurel Springs, R. F. D.
Berlin Grange No. 138	J. T. Baumgartel, Master	
Blue Anchor Grange No. 166	Stephen Gardiner, Master	Winslow
Camden Board of Trade	Charles M. Curry, Sec.	
Clementon Board of Trade	F. E. McCann, Sec.	
Haddonfield Civic Association	Louis B. LeDuc, Sec.	
Collingswood Women's Club	Miss Anna B. Leister, Sec.	
New Era Club of Collingswood	Mrs. Gertrude M. Bryant, Sec.	
Woman's Club of Camden	Mrs. John A. Mather, Jr., Pres.	
Woman's Club of Haddon Heights	Mrs. H. C. Towle, Cor. Sec.	
Woman's Study Club of West Collingswood	Mrs. F. H. Pettigrew, Sec.	
Wood Lynne Civic Club	Mrs. Brion, Sec.	

## CAPE MAY COUNTY

Cape May County Board of Agriculture	Ralph Schellinger, Sec.	Green Creek
Cape May County Chamber of Commerce	William A. Haffert, Sec.	Sea Isle City
Cape May Grange No. 128	A. T. D. Howell, Master	Dias Creek
Cold Spring Grange No. 132	S. B. Taylor, Master	
Stone Harbor Grange No. 199	Mrs. Mary Vaughn Risley, Master	
Avalon Board of Trade	Cornelius Mahan, Sec.	Avalon
Ocean City Board of Trade	Otis M. Townsend, Sec.	

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland Pomona Grange No. 4	Frank O. Ware, Master	Deerfield
Vineland Grange No. 11	W. C. Parsons, Master	
Hopewell Grange No. 16	Leonard M. Smalley, Master	Shiloh
Cedarville Grange No. 34	N. E. Diament, Master	
Hope Grange No. 43	Miss Elizabeth Miller, Sec.	Bridgeton
Union Grange No. 154	J. H. Schuman, Master	Leesburg
Municipal League of Millville	Lewis R. Hogan, Sec.	
Research Club of Bridgeton	Miss Carrie F. Appelgate, Cor. Sec.	
Seven Oaks Club of Bridgeton	Mrs. Edna M. Fithian, Cor. Sec.	
Wallsholm Club of Vineland	Mrs. Ina V. Barry, Pres.	
Woman's Club of Millville	Mrs. W. Fred Ware, Fed. Sec.	
Woman's Club of Vineland	Miss Anne M. Lane, Fed. Sec.	

## ESSEX COUNTY

Central District Pomona Grange No. 9	E. O. Wettyen, Master	Cedar Grove
Essex County Teachers' Guild	Miss Flora Landon Woodhull, Fed. Sec.	Newark
Roseland Grange No. 108	Marcus W. DeCamp, Master	
Bloomfield Board of Trade	Stephen T. Ward, Sec.	
Montclair Heights Community Club	W. M. Rockwell, Sec.	
Traffic Club of Newark	E. E. Burkhard, Sec.	
Wyoming Association	Robert W. Maust, Pres.	
Civics of the Oranges	Rev. Adolph Roeder, Chrmn.	Orange
Contemporary of Newark	Mrs. Harry L. Fooks, Fed. Sec.	
Forest Hill Reading Club	Mrs. Arnaud G. Heller, Pres.	

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued

Fortnightly Club of Cedar Grove	Mrs. C. D. Wood, Fed. Sec.	
Friday Afternoon Club of Nutley	Mrs. A. H. Hebert, Sec.	
Isabella Literary Club of Verona	Mrs. L. L. Smith, Cor. Sec.	Newark
Philiscipoma Club	Mrs. Henry P. Jackley, Sec.	
Public School Principals' Association of Newark	S. E. Manness, Pres.	
Research Club of Montclair	Mrs. John B. Wight, Sec.	
Newark Section, Council of Jewish Women	Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Pres.	
Roseland Women's Club	Mrs. Theo. Leonard, Cor. Sec.	Newark
Salmagundi Club	Mrs. John Fryling, Cor. Sec.	
Saturday Club of Newark	Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Pres.	
Single Tax Club of the Oranges	Mrs. J. R. Pitman, Sec.	
Study Club of Newark	Mrs. H. A. Freeman, Leg. Chm.	
Town Improvement Association of Bloomfield	Miss Frances M. Tyler, Sec.	
Travelers' Club of Roseville	Miss Martha Seran, Cor. Sec.	East Orange
Woman's Auxiliary of Columbian Club	Mrs. Frank W. Hall, Pres.	
Woman's Club of Glen Ridge	Mrs. W. B. Day, Fed. Sec.	
Woman's Club of Maplewood	Mrs. W. L. Harrington, Sec.	
Woman's Club of Orange	Mrs. Archer H. Brown	
Woman's Club of Upper Montclair	Mrs. N. I. Steers, Cor. Sec.	East Orange
Young Women's Club	Mrs. F. W. Closs, Pres.	

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Gloucester County Board of Agriculture	Miss Minnie Young, Sec.	Swedesboro
Gloucester County Pomona Grange No. 8	T. C. Wilson, Master	Franklin
Gloucester County Retail Merchants' Association	Charles W. Wilkins, Sec.	Thorofare
Harrisonville Grange No. 26	Joseph S. Cheeseman, Sec.	Mullica Hill
Bridgeport Grange No. 32	Linwood Hudson	Swedesboro, R. F. D.
Mantua Grange No. 39	Alexander D. Burt, Master	Wenonah
Mullica Hill Grange No. 51	J. Willard Gardiner, Master	
Thorofare Grange No. 59	Willis Fetman, Master	
Williamstown Grange No. 85	Harry S. Bateman, Master	Franklin, R. D. No. 2
Iona Grange No. 127	Corbett D. Nelson, Master	Franklinville
Paulsboro Board of Trade	Joseph R. Moreland, Sec.	
Pitman Board of Trade	W. Stewart Dilks, Sec.	
Williamstown Board of Trade	Herman N. Lutz, Sec.	
Woodbury Board of Trade	George S. McCarty, Pres.	
Civic Club	Mrs. Mary E. Densten, Sec.	National Park
Newbold Civic Club	Edith F. Frambes, Sec.	Westville
Reading Club of Woodbury	Miss B. R. Twells, Sec.	
Woodbury Civic League	Mrs. W. C. Greer, Cor. Sec.	

## HUDSON COUNTY

Alpha Literary and Musical Club of Bayonne	Mrs. T. M. Ten Broeck, Cor. Sec.	
Arlington Woman's Club	Mrs. Helen S. Davis, Pres.	
Bayonne Chamber of Commerce	William H. Barbour, Sec.	
Bayonne Woman's Club	Mrs. Anna E. V. Hoyt, Fed. Sec.	
City Betterment Club of Bayonne	Mrs. H. C. Colville, Pres.	
Hoboken Chamber of Commerce	Roscoe D. Wyatt, Sec.	
Hoboken Merchants' Association	Louis Chasin, Sec.	
Jersey City Chamber of Commerce	F. Van Z. Lane, Mgr.	
Good Government Club of Secaucus	Fred W. Gurtel, Sec.	
Jersey City Woman's Club	Miss Grace L. Ryer, Cor. Sec.	
Fortnightly Study Club	Miss S. F. F. Hutchinson, Sec.	Jersey City
Open Hand Club	Miss E. S. Pelzer, Cor. Sec.	Jersey City
Primary Principals' Association of Jersey City	Miss M. Antoinette Ward, Sec.	
Woman's Club of West Hoboken	Mrs. J. F. Greenborne, Pres.	
Woman's Club of Hoboken	Miss Wilhelmina Sandmann, Pres.	

## HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon County Pomona Grange No. 3	Egbert T. Bush, Master	Stockton
Locktown Grange No. 88	J. D. Barrick, Master	Stockton, R. D. No. 2
Oak Grove Grange No. 119	Miss Lizzie Compton, Master	
Sergeantville Grange No. 101	William T. Case, Master	Stockton, R. D. No. 1
The Kalmia Club	Mrs. Alfred S. Goodfellow, Cor. Sec.	Lambertville

## MERCER COUNTY

Mercer County Pomona Grange No. 5	Charles E. Rue, Master	Windsor
Pennington Grange No. 64	W. S. Drake, Sec.	Pennington
Ewing Grange No. 73	H. M. Fine, Master	Trenton, R. D. No. 1
Titusville Grange No. 163	Alvin N. Hart, Master	
Lawrenceville Grange No. 170	Mrs. A. J. Hendrickson, Sec.	
Civics Association of Trenton Junction	F. W. Staples, Sec.	
Hopewell Business League	J. L. Williamson, Sec.	

## MERCER COUNTY—Continued

Pennington Board of Trade  
Trenton Chamber of Commerce

George W. Scarborough, Sec.  
Harry D. Conover, Sec.

Trenton

Friday Club of Hightstown  
Monday Musical Club  
Present Day Club of Princeton  
Trenton College Club

Miss Helen D. Grover, Fed. Sec.  
Mrs. George E. Kraft, Fed. Sec.  
Mrs. W. U. Vreeland, Pres.  
Miss Ethel B. Muschert, Pres.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex Automobile Club

W. J. Kenyon, Sec.

New Brunswick

Pioneer Grange No. 1  
Hightstown Grange No. 96  
Milltown Grange No. 151  
New Market Grange No. 152  
Plainsboro Grange No. 184

Russell C. Sprattford, Master  
Frank B. Clayton, Master  
F. H. Smith, Master  
Miss Irene Randolph, Master  
Henry R. Stults, Master

Cranbury, R. D. No. 2

New Brunswick, R. D. No. 3

Business Men's Association of South Amboy  
New Brunswick Board of Trade  
Perth Amboy Board of Trade

Edwin C. Roddy, Sec.  
F. M. Yorston, Sec.  
I. T. Madsen, Pres.

South Amboy Board of Trade  
Boro Improvement League  
History Club of Woodbridge  
Iselin Neighborhood League  
Kalomathia Club of South Amboy  
New Brunswick City Improvement Society  
Quiet Hour Club of Metuchen  
Sewaren Civic Association  
Woman's Club of Perth Amboy  
Woman's Club of South Amboy

Edwin C. Roddy, Sec.  
Mrs. W. L. Hebbard, Sec.  
Mrs. C. A. deRussy, Cor. Sec.  
Alfred D. Hyde, Pres.  
Mrs. H. E. Deats, Sec.  
Mrs. U. T. Marvin, Pres.  
Mrs. Charles L. Corbin, Pres.  
Salvadora Len, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. M. E. Stewart, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. Helen M. Van Pelt, Cor. Sec.

Metuchen

## MONMOUTH COUNTY

Monmouth Grange No. 92  
Liberty Grange No. 99  
Farmingdale Grange No. 157  
Shrewsbury Grange No. 161  
Glendola Grange No. 168  
Manapan Grange No. 190  
Allenwood Grange No. 193  
Millstone Central Grange No. 202

E. C. Conover, Master  
R. H. Stryker, Master  
James T. Richards, Master  
James C. Richdale, Master  
Edgar C. White, Master  
John A. Okerson, Master  
Peter Tilton, Master  
A. M. McKnight, Master

Freehold

Marlboro

Farmingdale, R. D. No. 1

Phalanx

Belmar, R. D. No. 1

Englishtown

Cream Ridge, R. D. No. 2

Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce  
Belmar Board of Trade  
Chamber of Commerce of Freehold  
Highlands Board of Trade  
Long Branch Chamber of Commerce  
Manasquan Board of Trade  
Oceanport Improvement Association  
Spring Lake Board of Trade

J. Kennard Johnson, Ex. Sec.  
W. E. Allen, Sec.  
Rowland A. Ellis, Sec.  
E. A. G. Intermann, Pres.  
H. E. Rhodes, Sec.  
W. A. Mount, Sec.  
F. Day, Pres.  
D. H. Hills, Pres.

Belmar Womans Club  
Freehold Woman's Club  
Keansburg  
Keyport Literary Club  
Manasquan Woman's Club

Mrs. H. C. Higgins, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. Joseph Roselle, Pres.  
William W. Ramsay, Mayor  
Mrs. Louise V. Silcox, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. E. F. Lyman, Sec.

Belmar

## MORRIS COUNTY

Morris County Board of Agriculture  
Passaic Township Grange No. 188  
Chester Grange No. 198  
Passaic Township Civic Association

H. S. Lippincott, County Farm Demonstrator  
Martin Rosenbohm, Sec.  
J. W. Croot, Master  
William A. Chatfield, Sec.

Chatham

Millington

Boonton Improvement Society  
Thursday Morning Club of Madison  
Meyersville Woman's Club of Passaic Valley  
Fortnightly Jaunts Club  
Millington Protective Association  
Roxbury Woman's Club of Succasunna  
Woman's Club of Dover  
Woman's Club of Mountain Lakes

John H. Brown, Pres.  
Mrs. C. B. Mason, Sec.  
Mrs. F. S. Schmidt  
Miss Eleanor S. Holden, Sec.  
W. A. Tripp, Sec.  
Mrs. G. V. Huff, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. E. D. Symonds, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. Henry W. Post, Pres.

Millington

Madison

## OCEAN COUNTY

Ocean County Automobile Association

C. S. Wiley, Sec.

Lakewood

Anchor Grange No. 173  
Toms River Grange No. 200

Fred Poff, Master  
Charles W. Herflicker, Master

Lakehurst Board of Trade  
Long Beach Board of Trade  
Marl Ridge Grange No. 2

Albert A. LeRoy, Pres.  
George J. H. Cushing, Sec.  
F. H. Davis, Master  
John Meus, Sec.

New Egypt

New Egypt Village Improvement Association

## PASSAIC COUNTY

North Jersey Automobile Club  
Wayne Township Grange No. 145  
Acquackanonk Grange No. 183  
Employers' Association of Paterson  
Passaic Board of Trade  
Paterson Chamber of Commerce

James Madden, Sec.  
F. T. Torbet, Master  
William H. Smith, Master  
Robert Barbour, Pres.  
C. F. H. Johnson, Pres.  
John J. Fitzgerald, Sec.

Paterson, R. F. D. No. 1

Paterson, R. F. D. No. 2

Little Falls Woman's Club  
Monday Afternoon Club of Passaic  
Mountain View Country Club  
Woman's Club of Passaic

Mary B. Canfield, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. T. C. Lucas, Sec.  
H. L. Hammond, Pres.  
Mrs. W. L. Fairbanks, Pres.

## SALEM COUNTY

Salem County Pomona Grange No. 6  
Fenwick Grange No. 20  
Elmer Grange No. 29  
Salem Grange No. 172  
Salem Chamber of Commerce  
Woman's Club of Penns Grove  
Woman's Club of Salem

John P. Ridgeway, Master  
Miss Anna E. Harris, Sec.  
Franklin Bishop, Master  
C. Milton Fogg, Master

Hancock's Bridge

Harmersville

A. W. Acton, Sec.  
Miss Emma R. Summerill, Fed. Sec.  
Mrs. C. B. Allen, Leg. Sec.

## SOMERSET COUNTY

Somerset County Board of Agriculture  
Somerset Grange No. 7  
Mt. Bethel Grange No. 201  
Bernardsville Board of Trade  
Bound Brook Board of Trade  
Somerville Merchants' Association  
Woman's Literary Club of Bound Brook  
Women's Social Union of Bernardsville

W. H. Whiton, Sec.  
H. W. Kline, Master  
F. T. Horton, Master

New Brunswick, R. F. D. No. 6

Plainfield, R. F. D. No. 3

J. E. Puff, Sec.  
T. D. Van Syckel, Sec.  
H. E. Durham, Sec.

Miss Margaret Boyle, Sec.  
Mrs. H. C. Adair

Finderne

## SUSSEX COUNTY

Sussex County Board of Agriculture  
Montague Grange No. 140  
Delaware Valley Grange No. 143  
Farmers' Enterprise Grange No. 165  
Newton Board of Trade

Theodore M. Roe, Pres.  
John Middleton, Master  
A. B. Van Sickle, Master  
Charles M. Crown, Sec.  
Edwin M. Quick, Sec.

Branchville

Port Jervis, N. Y.

Layton

Newton

## UNION COUNTY

Union County Board of Agriculture  
Cranford Board of Trade  
Plainfield Board of Trade  
Rahway Board of Trade  
Summit Board of Trade  
The Village Improvement Association

E. R. Collins, Pres.  
C. F. Manchon, Sec.  
Lamar Van Syckel, Sec.  
Robert Elliott, Sec.  
Fred. W. Clift, Sec.

Elizabeth

Mrs. L. B. Mason, Sec.

Cranford

Mrs. E. B. Marmon, Sec.  
Mrs. W. A. Ransom, Pres.  
Miss Helen F. Clarke, Sup.  
Miss Emily Smith, Sec.  
Miss Esther M. Shilton, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. D. R. Miller, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. M. F. Whitehead, Cor. Sec.  
Miss Matilda E. Jackson, Pres.  
Mrs. William H. Clarke, Sec.  
Mrs. F. DuRie, Sec.  
Mrs. A. C. Penn, Cor. Sec.  
Miss A. R. Whittemore, Pres.  
Mrs. H. R. Holloway, Sec.  
Mrs. B. D. Field, Rec. Sec.  
Mrs. Henry J. Miller, Cor. Sec.  
Mrs. C. H. Bell, Sec.  
Mrs. G. C. Moon, Leg. Chmn.

Cranford

Elizabeth

Rahway

Elizabeth

Plainfield

## WARREN COUNTY

Warren County Board of Agriculture  
Warren County Pomona Grange No. 10  
Moravian Grange No. 187  
Warren Grange No. 110  
Rocksburg Grange No. 116  
Washington Grange No. 117  
Delaware Grange No. 126  
Board of Trade of Oxford  
Hackettstown Improvement Society  
Washington Board of Trade

Charles M. Oberly, Sec.  
N. Warne, Master  
George W. Pierson, Master  
H. F. Cole, Master  
Miss Josephine Young  
Melville L. Rush, Master  
I. S. Appelman, Master

Alpha

Broadway

Blairstown

Broadway, R. F. D.

Phillipsburg, R. F. D. No. 2

Columbia

James Kearney, Sec.  
Miss Nancy A. Everitt, Sec.  
Wesley Fleming, Sec.

## THE PENDING STATE POLICE BILL.

ASSEMBLY No. 100.

AN ACT creating a Department of State Police, providing for the appointment of a superintendent thereof, together with the officers and men who shall constitute the force, defining their powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses connected therewith.

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

1. There is hereby created and established a Department of State Police, the executive and administrative head of which shall be a superintendent of state police, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of five years, and receive an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, payable monthly, and be removable by the Governor after charges have been preferred and a hearing granted. The superintendent shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the State of New Jersey in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. The State House Commission shall provide suitable headquarters for the Department of State Police at Trenton.

2. The superintendent of state police shall have authority to appoint a deputy superintendent at an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars, payable monthly; a state detective at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable monthly; a clerk at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly, and a stenographer at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly.

3. The Department of State Police shall consist of two troops, which shall each be composed of the following personnel: One captain, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable monthly; one lieutenant, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly; one first sergeant, at an annual salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, payable monthly; four sergeants, at an annual salary of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, payable monthly; four corporals, at an annual salary of ten hundred and fifty dollars, payable monthly; one saddler, having the rank and salary of corporal, and payable monthly, and forty-five privates, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly. All of the troopers of the state police force enumerated in this section shall be appointed or reappointed by the superintendent of state police, subject to the civil service laws of this state, for a period of two years, and shall be removable by him after charges have been preferred and a hearing granted; *provided*, that no person shall be appointed a member of the state police unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, of good health, good moral character, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years; *and provided*, that no one shall be appointed a member of the state police who has not established satisfactory evidence of his qualifications by passing a physical and mental examination based upon standards approved by the superintendent of state police; *and provided*, that voluntary withdrawal from the state police force without the consent of the superintendent of state police shall be a misdemeanor, and that troopers removed from the state police for cause, after a hearing, shall be ineligible for reappointment. All of the troopers constituting the state police force as enumerated in this section shall receive an increase of fifty dollars per year during continuous service after the completion of the first enlistment of two years.

4. The superintendent of state police shall provide the state police, within the amount of appropriations therefor, with uniforms, emergency and first-aid outfits, weapons, horses, horse equipment, vehicles and all other supplies and equipment necessary to carry out the objects of this act, and all such property shall remain the property of this state; *provided*, he shall have power to sell the same when it shall have become unfit for use, and in which case all moneys received therefor shall be paid into the state treasury. The superintendent of state police shall from time to time establish headquarters and patrol stations in such localities as he shall deem most advisable for the protection of the rural and suburban portions of the state and for the enforcement of the laws of the state; and to that end he may, with the approval of the Governor, acquire the right to use lands and buildings for the accommodations of the members of the state police, their horses and equipment.

5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of state police, subject to the laws of this state, and with the approval of the Governor, to arrange for the examination and enlistment of applicants to provide the necessary preliminary and subsequent instruction to the troopers in their duties as police officers of the state, and to make rules and regulations for the discipline and control of the state police.

6. The superintendent of state police may, with the approval of the Governor, and if, in his opinion, the detective work of the state police so demands, create a state detective bureau, under the immediate supervision of the state detective, which shall maintain facilities for the detection of crime by the state police, and shall co-operate with and afford central information and finger prints and other records for the various counties; and to that end the superintendent may, with the approval of the Governor, utilize the services of not more than five of the members of the state police force as assistant state detectives; *provided*, that the superintendent shall have first given a special examination to determine the qualification and experience of applicants for detective work.

7. It shall be the duty of the members of the state police to be peace officers of the state, and they are authorized and empowered to prevent crime, to pursue and apprehend offenders and to obtain legal evidence necessary to insure the conviction in the courts of such offenders; to execute any lawful warrant or order of arrest issued against any person or persons for any violation of the law, to make arrests without warrant for violations of the law committed in their presence, and for felonies committed the same as are or may be authorized by law for other peace officers; to give first aid to the injured, to succor the helpless, and to have in general the same powers and authority as those conferred by law upon police officers and constables. They shall be subject to the call of the Governor, and are empowered to co-operate with any other department or authority of the state or locality in detecting crime, apprehending criminals and preserving the law and order throughout the state, and to act as wardens in the protection of the forests, the fish and game of the state, and as inspectors of motor vehicles; *provided*, that the state police shall be employed primarily in the furnishing of adequate police protection to the inhabitants of the rural sections of the state; *and provided, further*, that the state police shall not be used as a posse in cities having a regularly organized police force, except when ordered by the Governor to do so, upon satisfactory representation to him by the local authorities thereof of their inability to maintain peace and good order within their communities.

8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, but shall become available only whenever the same is included in any annual or supplemental appropriation bill, and all expenses incurred in the operation of this act shall be presented for payment by the superintendent of state police after the same have been duly approved by him, and shall be paid in the same manner as other claims of the State of New Jersey are now paid.

9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.