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Hudson County To-Day

Its History, People, Trades, Institutions and Industries

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Hudson County To-Day



HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Its History, People, Trades, Commerce Institutions and Industries

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HUDSON DISPATCH
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Introductory

MORE than fifteen miles of waterfront humming with industry and commerce and inset with manufacturing plants, railroad terminals, and the stables of the giant ocean steeds,—this is the prophetic and impressive face which Hudson County turns toward the great Metropolis on the east bank of the Hudson. The touch of prophesy lies in the acknowledged possibility that were the thirteen municipalities of Hudson County to combine, the unified result would some day give New York City a close race for the premiership among the industrial cities of the world.

Alexander Hamilton, the man of keen forevision realized this possibility when he predicted that the greatest city of the world would some day be located on the west bank of the Hudson. In this he had the history of city building to back his prophesy, for with few exceptions almost all big cities have grown up on the west bank of the river.

Hudson County with is thriving municipalities all adjoining each other, already has 600,000 residents who are wealthier per capita than any other county in the state, which in the last analysis means that the county is one of the richest in the country and concentrates probably as much wealth as any territory of its size in the world. In this territory is located with two exceptions, the terminals of every great railroad running trains west, north and south. There are the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Lackawanna and others carrying thousands of passengers and incalculable tons of freight every day; consequently more freight is handled through or unloaded here than in New York City.

Huge piers studding the Hudson River front at intervals, mark the destination of such trans-Atlantic steamship lines as the Hamburg-American with its ocean palaces, the Imperator and the Vaterland; the North German Lloyd, noted for its luxurious ships and the number of passengers carried by it, and probably the most popular steamship line in operation; and last but not the least in importance, the Scandanavian-American, Holland-America, Phoenix, Wilson, and Panama lines, and the Italian Lloyds.

On the river front from Constable Hook in Bayonne to the end of the county line at Fort Lee, are also located numerous industries of world-wide fame,—The Standard Oil Works, the Tide Water Oil Co., the largest borax manufacturing company in the world, the plant of the Babcock & Wilcox Co., which is known the world over for the boilers it turns out; the Colgate Soap Co., the machine shops of W. & A. Fletcher Company, the Tietjen & Lang Dry Docks, beside many others of equal importance.

Numerous other thriving industries are spread throughout the county, attracted here by reason of geographical location, proximity to the great Metropolis of which Hudson County forms an important unit, and because of excellent shipping facilities by land and water. Rich already in these things, the opening of the Panama Canal and the completion of the water highway from the Lake ports to the Atlantic ocean via the Hudson River, gives promise of greater prosperity for Hudson County..

ROBERT R. STINSON.

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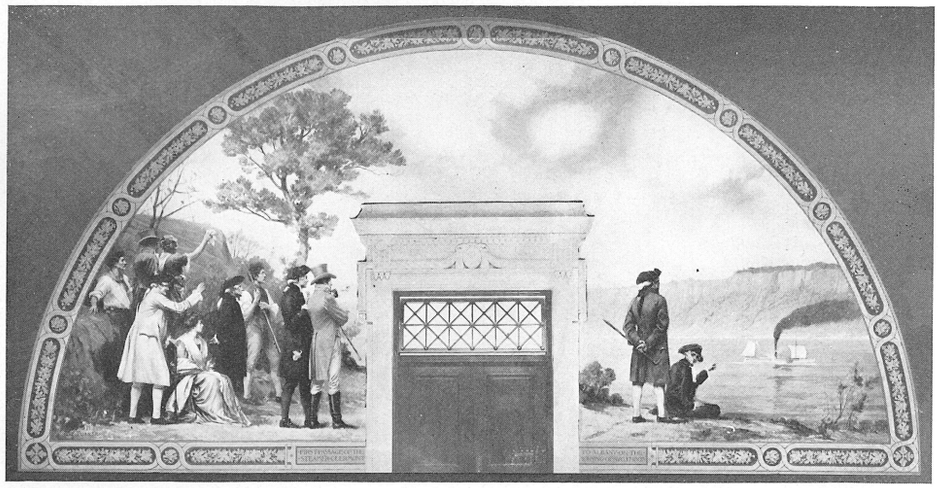

Hudson County

HUDSON COUNTY, the smallest county in the state in area, and the second largest in population in the state of New Jersey, is bounded on the east by the Hudson River and New York Bay; on the south by the Kill von Kull, separating the county from Staten Island; on the west by Newark Bay and Passaic River; and on the north by Bergen County. It comprises 43.83 square miles. Nearly half the county, 20.15 square miles, consists of marsh land. One ridge of hills, called the Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain, traverses its entire length from Kill von Kull to Bergen County, varying in width from one-half to one and one-half miles. From a point just below Weehawken to Bergen Point, the ridge skirts the Hudson River. The geological composition is trap rock with underlying sandstone.

Hudson County was formerly a part of Bergen County, but was organized into a separate municipality in 1840. Its initial history is so closely interwoven with that of Manhattan Island that one chronicle serves for both territories. All through the Dutch occupation it was part of New Amsterdam.

The County is named after Henry Hudson who is conceded by the majority of historians to be the discoverer and explorer of the Hudson River. It was his trip to this region in the Half Moon in 1609 that turned the attention of the directors of the Dutch West India Company to the colonization of the New Netherlands, a plan which materialized in 1623 when the first permanent agricultural colony was founded in this vicinity. Thirty families were brought over from Holland on the "New Netherland," a ship of 260 tons burden. Eight men were left at Manhattan to take possession for the West India Company. Several families were detailed for a like service to the eastward of Manhattan, and about eighteen families were stationed at Fort Orange, on the present site of the city of Albany.

There is no record to prove whether, or not, any of the pioneer colonists ever settled in Hudson County. History, unfortunately, fails to show who was the first settler in Hudson County. From the wild and barren nature of the country at that time, however, it is not likely that any colonist had the temerity to brave nature in such a crude form for several years after the permanent colony was established on Manhattan.

The eventual settlement of the territory on the west side of the Hudson can be ascribed to the fact that up to 1629 the Dutch territories in America were enormously expensive, or in the phraseology of modern finance, were failing to meet expenses. To attract settlers from the mother country the

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West India Company offered to emigrants the absolute propriety of as much land as they could "properly" improve in any part of New Netherland other than Manhattan.

Michael Paauw Stakes First Claim.

One of those attracted by their offer was Michael Paauw, a director of the Amsterdam Chamber, who in 1630 staked his claim to the tract known as Hopogahn-Hackingh, now Hoboken, and all of Staten Island. He later took possession of "Ahasimus and Aressick," including the whole neighborhood of "Paulus Hoeck" or Jersey City, to which Paauw gave the name of Pavonia. It was a wise selection on the part of Paauw, for the Indians used it as a vantage point from which to ship their peltries directly across the River to Fort Amsterdam. The territory was so desirable, in fact, that its acquisition gave rise to much jealousy. In December, 1633 Paauw was summoned to appear before the Assembly of the XIX and was finally forced to sell his property to the company for 2600 florins.

Almost all of Hudson County was originally included in Bergen Township, embracing all the territory lying between the Hudson River on the east, the Hackensack River and Newark Bay on the west, the Kill von Kull Creek on the south and what is now the north boundary line of Hudson County on the north.

This territory was the scene of several Indian massacres. It bore the brunt of the retaliation of the Indians for William Kieft's weak and outrageous attempt to drive the savages out of the New Netherlands because of their refusal to pay a tax consisting of wampum, maize and furs.

Kieft was the third director-general of the New Netherlands employed by the West India Company. Under his orders a squad of soldiers led by a sergeant rounded the southerly point of Paulus Hoeck, landed near the mouth of Mill Creek and crept up on the Indians who had no reason to believe that the Dutchmen were other than their friends and protectors from the more warlike tribes to the north. The slaughter which prevailed that night was little short of fiendish. Eighty Indians, including squaws and papooses, were murdered in cold blood. The vengeance of the Indians was no less terrible. In 1643 all of Pavonia was laid waste, every house burned with the exception of the brew-house in Hoboken, and every bouwerie and plantation destroyed. We read that on October 1, 1643, a band of Indians burned the house of Jacon Stoffelsen, near what is now the corner of Henderson and Third streets, Jersey City, and killed the squad of soldiers guarding the house.

Aert Tunissen of Hoboken, out on a trading excursion, was killed near Sandy Hook and his farm afterwards laid waste and his cattle killed.

So complete was the work of devastation that the whole of what is now New Jersey was restored to its aborigines. It was not until the treaty of 1645 between the Indians and the Dutch gave some assurances of safety, that a few of the old colonists could be induced to return to their bouweries in Hudson County.

In 1647, while Petrus Stuyvesant was director-general of the New Netherlands, the Indian troubles broke out afresh. The injustice of the Kieft massacre still rankled in the breasts of the savages in spite of Stuyvesant's humane and conciliatory policy toward them. An Indian girl shot by Hendrick Van Dyck, while she was stealing fruit from his orchard near Fort Amsterdam served as an excuse for the outbreak of a revolt on September 15, 1647. Five hundred warriors in sixty-four canoes, landed at New Amsterdam, wounded Van Dyck, killed his neighbor, Vandegrist, and were repulsed by the guard. They crossed the river and again devasted Bergen Township and its adjoining precincts. All cattle was killed, all houses burned and every man who did not seek safety in flight killed, with the exception of Michael Jansen at Communipaw. This work done, the savages devasted Staten Island.

First Settler in Hudson County.

The first houses erected on the west side of the Hudson were two huts built at Pavonia in 1633 under the direction of Wouter Van Turilles, then director-general of the New Netherlands. Communipaw, adjoining Jersey City was one of the earliest settlements in Jersey. As nearly as can be ascertained from the imperfect annals of the time the first settler was Jan Evertsen Bout, who came across the river in 1634 as the agent of Michael Paauw. When the latter was forced to sell his land to the Dutch West India Company in 1638, Bout bought his farm, including all the upland between Communipaw creek on the south and the meadow on the north.

Up to 1643 no settlement had been made north of Hoboken. At this place a farm house and a brew house had been built and bouwerie cleared and planted by Aert Tunissen Van Putten.

At Ahasimus lived Jacob Stoffelsen, who had married the widow of Cornelius Van Vorst, and was thus the head of the Van Vorst family. Abraham Isaacsen Plauck and his tenants, Gerrit Dirckson Blauw, Claes Jansen Van Purmerendt, and Cornelius Arissen, Egbert Woutersen and his family lived at Jan DeLaecher's Hoeck or Mill Creek Point. Dirck Streatmaker lived on the rear of the bluff immediately in the rear of Caven Point, just where the Central Railroad crosses the Morris Canal.

The peninsula of Paulus Hook, on which Jersey City is now situated, belonged from a remote period to the Van Vorst family. In 1804 it was vested in Cornelius Van Vorst.

According to George Scott's book, "The Model of the Government of New Jersey," published by him in 1785, there were several plantations on the Hackensack River. Also "near the mouth of the bay, upon the side of Overpeck Creek, adjoining to Hackensack River," says Scott, "several of the rich valleys were settled by the Dutch; and near Snake Hill is a fine plantation owned by Pinhorne and Eickbe, for half of which Pinhorne is said to have paid five-hundred pounds."

The first definite community in the territory now comprising Hudson County was established at Bergen Village or what is now Jersey City Heights. After the peace pact entered into between the Dutch and the Indians on January 22, 1658, several of the old settlers who had been driven from their homes in Jersey, petitioned the director-general and the council for an exemption of taxes for a certain length of time so that they might restore their old farms. The exemption was granted for six years but the director-general and the council preferred that the people congregate in one village for purposes of protection. This is the origin of the formation of Bergen Village, the exact date of which is unknown. The place was merely described then as behind "Gemoenepaen." There was a small clearing about where Montgomery Street crosses Bergen Avenue which probably had been made by the Indians and was known then as the "Indian Cornfields" or "Maize Land," and after the village was established as "The Old Maize Land." It is probable that the position was selected, the village surveyed, laid out and given a name between August 16th and some time in November, 1660. Bergen Village evolved from a cluster of log huts 800 feet square and surrounded by a Palisade. It grew rapidly, and in one year it had become of sufficient importance to merit a local government. Up to 1661 the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens in New Amsterdam had since its organization in 1652 exercised legal jurisdiction on the west side of the river. Thereafter matters in controversy in Jersey were to be decided by a local court, subject to the right of appeal to the director-general and council.

On August 4, 1661, Tielman Van Vleck was appointed sheriff, or "schout" of Bergen Village—on the same day Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant granted a charter to the village. Thus was established the first municipal government and the first court in New Jersey.

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As all familiar with the early history of North America recall, New Netherlands was captured by the English in 1664 without opposition. On July 29, 1673, the Dutch recaptured it without bloodshed. On February 9, 1674, a peace treaty was drawn up between the two countries giving England possession of New Netherlands. Philip Carteret, who had been made governor of New Jersey during the first English occupation of the New Netherlands, was restored to that post.

Under Governor Carteret, Bergen was made the capital of East Jersey, and the assembly or legislative body met regularly each year in various cities. In 1714 Robert Hunter, then Governor of New Jersey granted Bergen a new charter making it a body corporate.

The county of Hudson did not come into existence officially until February 20, 1840, when the legislature passed an act to this effect. The first term of the county court was held in Lyceum Hall, on Grand street, Jersey City, April 14, 1840, with the Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower presiding. His associates on the bench were Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry Southmayd, Stephen Garretson and George C. De Kay.

The courts were held in Lyceum Hall until March 11, 1845, when the new court house in Bergen was dedicated. On May 13, 1840, the Chosen Board of Freeholders of Hudson County met for the first time in Drayton's Hotel, Five Corners.

Hudson County During the Revolution.

On June 5, 1774, the Freeholders and inhabitants of Bergen County, of which Hudson was then a part, passed resolutions at a meeting held at Hackensack in favor of sending delegates to the General Congress of the Colonies.

On July 4, 1776, General Washington ordered General Mercer to throw up breast works at Paulus Hoeck and station a guard of 500 men there. This was a stragetic point from which to repel invasion from Staten Island. A fort, afterwards named DeLancey, was also erected a short distance below the present canal at Bayonne and General Wadsworth's brigade was sent over to Bergen, where it was joined by a battalion of Jersey troops.

On July 12, the patriot cannons at Paulus Hoeck opened the first fire on the English fleet collected in the harbor. On September 15th, when the British captured New York, a coincident attack was made upon the post at Paulus Hoeck with less success.

During this time Washington, then headquartered at Harlaem, would occasionally slip over to the Jersey shore and in company with General Greene, who had succeeded General Mercer in command on the Jersey shore, reconnoitre as far as Paulus Hoeck. On September 23, 1776, the British took Paulus Hoeck, the Americans falling back to Bergen. Outposts remained at this place, Hoboken, Bull's Ferry and Hackensack until November 20, 1776, when Fort Lee, having been evacuated, the Continental troops here followed Washington to the Hackensack and thence to the Delaware, leaving east Jersey in possession of the British.

It was in the vicinity of Hackensack in 1776 that Colonel Aaron Burr first attracted attention by his bravery.

Another notable engagement of the Revolutionary War which occurred in Hudson County was fought with more humiliating results. This was the attack on Block House Point, located on the Palisades directly opposite Eightieth street, New York City. Here a handful of woodchoppers who were engaged in cutting wood for the English army across the river, repulsed a force of colonial soldiers twenty-five times as large, under General Wayne, the hero of Stony Point.

Hudson County in the Civil War.

Patriotic feeling ran high in the county at the outbreak of the civil war. Banks and individuals of means vied in their efforts to advance money for the needs of the Union. The Mechanics and Traders Bank of Jersey City pledged itself for $25,000; the Bank of Jersey City $10,000 and the Hoboken City Bank $11,000. The Misses Sophia and Esther Stevens placed $1,000 each at the government's disposal.

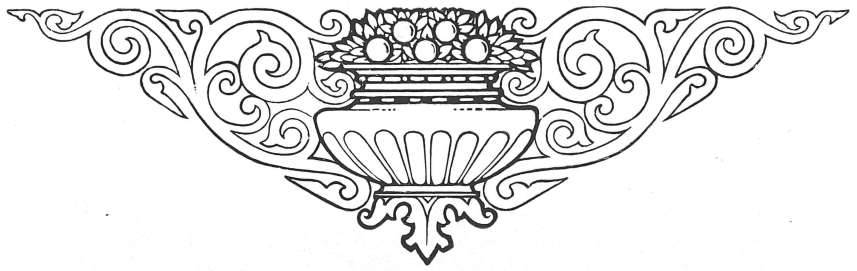
Nor was the county behind hand in answering President Lincoln's call for troops. One of the first regiments to be mustered in was the Second of New Jersey, raised entirely in Hudson County. This regiment was raised and equipped by a war committee of five, headed by Major Cornelius Van Vorst of Jersey City. John Griffiths and Benjamin G. Clarke, members of the committee, made themselves personally liable for the debt of $30,000 incurred in uniforming the regiment. The debt was later met by the citizens of the county. The Second Regiment served nine months and was mustered out of service. Hudson County also contributed a company or two to the First, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third regiments of New Jersey, all of which saw active service in the war.

Hexamer's Battery, known as Battery A, Captain William Hexamer, was recruited in Hoboken. It participated in the battle of West Point, Va., Mechanicsville, Chantilly, Antietam and other memorable engagements. It was composed largely of Germans.

Educational Interests of Hudson County.

In the educational sphere Hudson County boasts one institution which ranks second, if not first, in its line in the country. This is the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, which was founded by the late Edwin A. Stevens. The institute teaches mechanical and electrical engineering. Connected with it is the Stevens Preparatory School.

Other institutions of prominence are the Hoboken Academy, organized in 1860, Hasbrouck Institute, now part of the public school system in Jersey City, St. Peter's College, excellent high schools and a number of private schools in various parts of the county.



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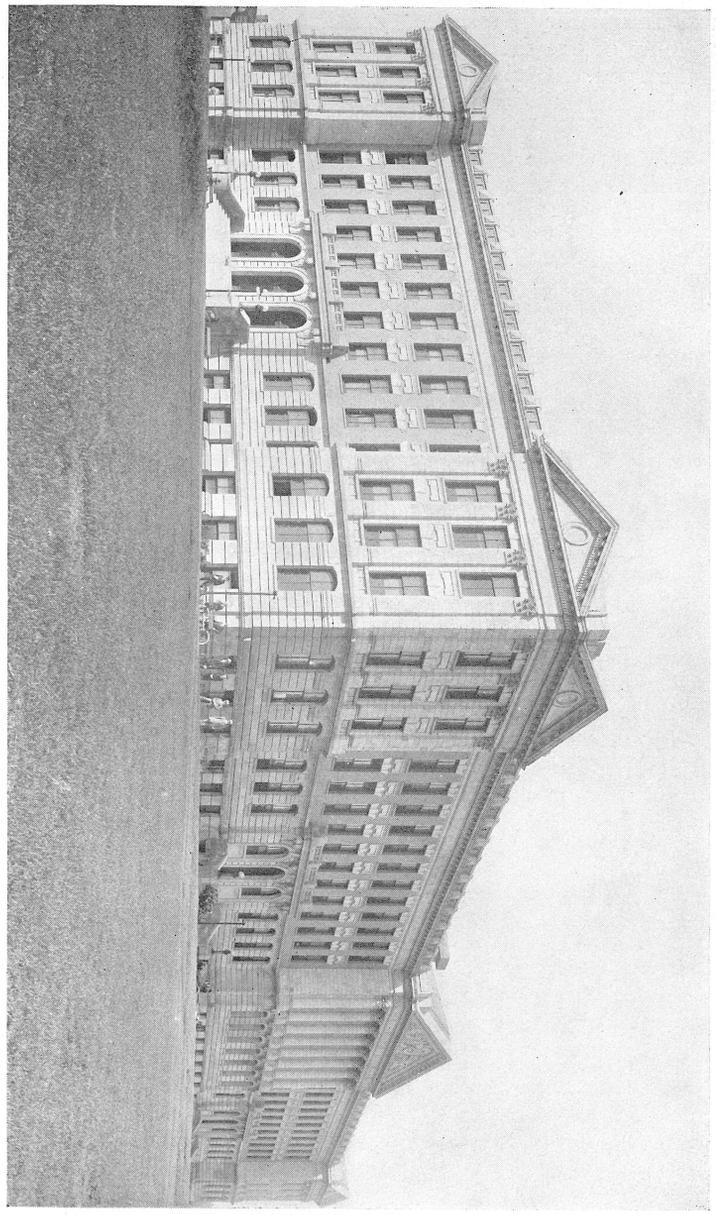


JERSEY CITY HIGH SCHOOL

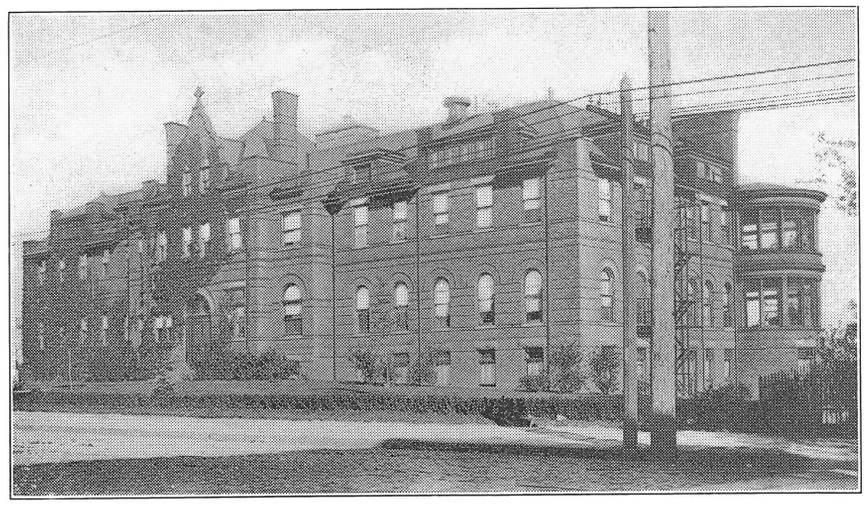
Jersey City

SURMOUNTING a number of obstacles that would have stunted the growth of any other city in its incipiency, Jersey City has grown from a strip of farming land with a population of 13 in 1802, to a thriving community with a population of 300,885. Nor has it yet come into its own.

Located ideally as a centre of transportation, it is now the focal point of a huge fan of railroad tracks running north, south and west. Its river front is hemmed with busy wharfs, while tubes and ferries link it with New York City which can be reached in three minutes. Its heart throbs with industry and sends an ever increasing flow of commodities into the arteries of trade radiating to all parts of the world. As a manufacturing centre it stands among the first cities of the country.

No wonder then that statisticians, with plausible figures to back them, predict a population of 745,374 in 1936, insisting that their estimate is a conservative one.

A peep into Jersey City's early history makes the fact of its present importance seem an unreality. Until the beginning of the 19th century, Jersey City, or what is now Jersey City, was used as farming land. The entire



CHRIST HOSPITAL, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

population of thirteen was gathered in one house with outbuildings, on Paulus Hook. For over one hundred years this property consisting of meadows and a bit of upland, had been in the possession of the Van Vorst family. In 1746 Cornelius Van Vorst built a ferry to New York and in 1769 laid out a race track on his property.

Even in its early days Jersey City, by virtue of its strategic position, was a centre of transportation. Here the "Flying Machine," a springless wagon began its three days' journey to Philadelphia. This was succeeded by the stage wagon, which left Philadelphia on Monday, reached Trenton that day, arrived in Elizabethtown on Tuesday and Paulus Hook on Wednesday. Charles H. Winfield, in his monograph on the "Founding of Jersey City," says that at one time as many as twenty stages entered Paulus Hook a day.

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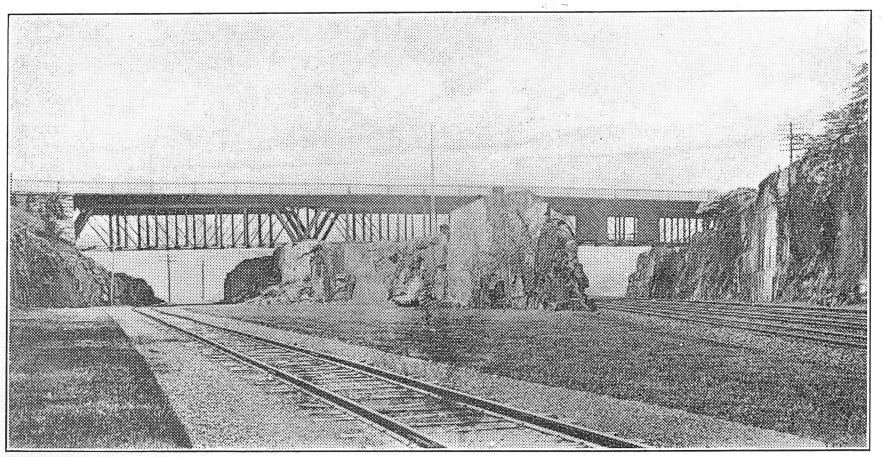
On March 26, 1804, the Van Vorst property was conveyed to Anthony Dey, representative of New York moneyed interests, in return for a perpetual annuity of 6000 milled dollars, secured by an irredeemable mortgage. The tract contained 117 acres bounded by the Hudson River, Harsimus Bay, Communipaw Bay and a straight line between the two bays. The Van Vorst title to it had been approved by Alexander Hamilton and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, for which legal service the lawyers received a princely fee of $100.

The capitalists for whom Dey bought the property, cut it up into lots and advertised it for sale, hoping to build up a thriving community in short order. But they found themselves confronted by two formidable obstacles which for a time threatened to disrupt their plans. These were the Van Vorst mortgage and the claim of New York City to jurisdiction over the lands under the Hudson westward to low water mark on the Jersey shore. United States District Court Judge Robert Troup of New York and Recorder Richard Harrison of New York City, had decided in favor of this contention, but in the nick of time the Common Council of New York City passed a resolution assuring the proprietors of Paulus Hook that the city did not wish to oppose the land project. The resolution added that the improvements "would greatly tend to the convenience of the inhabitants of this city in case of the return of the epidemic" (small pox).



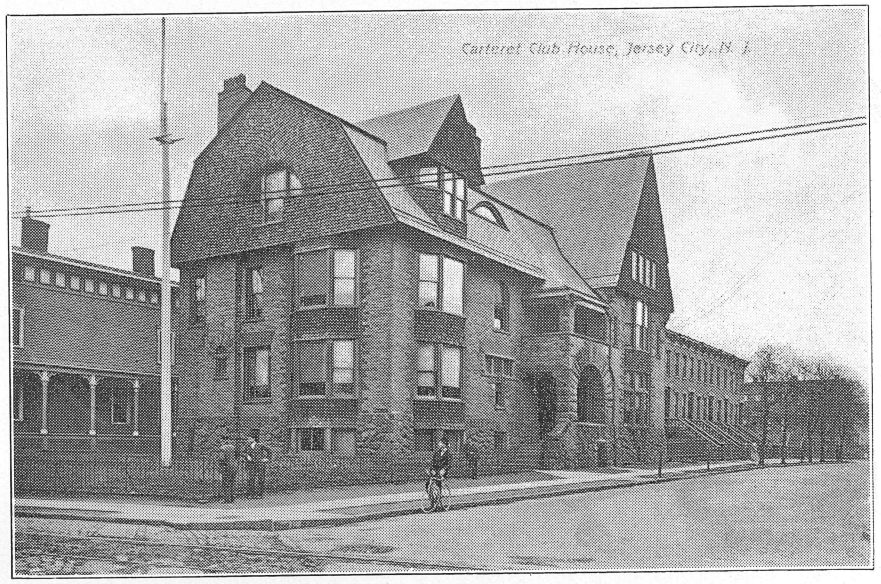
WHERE THE BOULEVARD CROSSES OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Jersey Company Formed.

The resolution served to reassure all concerned that the wharves along Paulus Hook would not have to be rebuilt under the direction of New York City, and the promotion of the land project was resumed. On October 11, 1804, certain "articles of association" were entered into between the original proprietors and certain associates. On the 10th of November, 1804, the capitalists were incorporated by the legislature under an act entitled "An act to incorporate the associates of the Jersey Company." The statute had been drawn up by Alexander Hamilton and conferred on the associates practically all of the powers of local government. Some of the more prominent associates and the amount of shares held by each in the enterprise were: Jacob Radcliffe, Mayor of New York City, 100 shares; Joseph Bloomfield, governor of New Jersey, 20 shares; Richard Varick, a former attorney general of New York State, 100 shares; Alexander G. McWhorter, 30 shares; Anthony Dey, 100 shares; J. N. Cumming, 50 shares; William Halsey, 50 shares; Elisha Bondinot, 15 shares; Samuel Boyd, 40 shares; Arch. Gracie, 40 shares; John B. Coles, 20 shares; David Bogden, 20 shares.

Nine of these associates were, by the articles of incorporation, to be made trustees with the power to conduct and manage the affairs of the company and to sell the property and appoint all necessary officers. Each associate had one vote for each share he held in the company.

All sorts of inducements were held out to get purchasers of lots. Lots were offered free, in some cases, except for ground rent and surveyors' fees, to those who agreed to put up buildings above a certain value. In other cases the purchase price of a lot was reduced if the buyer began the erection of a building worth $500 or over within one year after the purchase. An effort was made to get Robert Fulton to transfer his shipyard in the town. This effort was successful by reason of an offer of one block of land for $1000, payable in five years without interest. Here he made his first attempt to introduce the use of steam power into ferry and other vehicles.



CARTERET CLUB HOUSE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The associates had shade trees planted in the streets, reserved land for a shipyard, for churches, a school and a public market, and to encourage the increase of the supply of pure water, contributed toward the cost of digging wells. In 1805 they negotiated for the erection of a hotel which was afterwards known as the Hudson House and now forms part of Colgate's soap factory.

Jersey City Incorporated.

But in spite of all these inducements the colony did not prosper and we read that at the end of 30 years after the beginning of the enterprise the population showed an increase of less than fifty a year. The three main elements in the retardation of its growth were the old Van Vorst mortgage,

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for the payment of which the associates had to use the revenues from the ferry and the ground rent from some of the lots which were sold under that condition; also from time to time the bugaboo of New York's claim to Jersey land under water kept reasserting itself, and thirdly the form of government was unpopular since it conferred on the associates too much power, allowing them through their board of trustees to levy taxes and inflict penalties when the land owners refused to abide by their laws.

Finding themselves unable, under these conditions to carry out their ambitious plans the trustees applied to the legislature in 1819 for a law incorporating the town. Such an enactment was passed on January 20 of that year, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Jersey in Bergen County." In the body of the act the name was changed to Jersey City. Even under this act, however, the associates still held the balance of power and were able to dictate concerning tax levies. The "Board of Selectmen of Jersey



HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARD, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

City," consisting of five freeholders or inhabitants were more or less figureheads. Consequently this form of municipal government was also unpopular and on January 23, 1829, an amendation act was passed, under which the Board of Selectmen, consisting of seven members, were allowed to raise money by tax not exceeding $300 in any one year unless by consent of the freeholders and other taxable inhabitants. Although this sum sounds ridiculously small it was opulent compared with the amounts obtained by the old board when the associates had the say.

Things began to improve perceptibly after that, especially when in 1834 the rights of Jersey to land under water were established in a treaty with New York. Then transportation facilities, such as they were then, began to increase. The New Jersey Railroad with its "passenger car Washington" established its terminus in Jersey City, carrying passengers to Newark and then extending in the direction of Philadelphia. Then there was the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, with three cars having a capacity of thirty passengers each and drawn by "fleet and gentle horses." In 1836 the Morris Canal was opened for traffic from Newark.

Exactly four years to a day from the time Dey contracted with Van Vorst for the purchase of Paulus Hook, Jersey City was incorporated. This was on February 22, 1838. Henceforth the powers of government were to be vested in a mayor and a common council. This new charter established the community as a unit, separate from the Township of Bergen of which it had always been a part.

Consolidation.

But all this story so far concerns only the acorn from which the oak of the city, as it stands today, sprang. The best description of the territorial growth of Paulus Hook, or the original Jersey City is afforded in the following passage from Charles H. Winfield's "Monograph on the Founding of Jersey City."

The first addition of territory to the original bounds of Powles Hook brought within the jurisdiction of Jersey City, was made March 8th, 1839. Then the westerly boundary of the city was extended to the centre line of Grove street.



AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDRY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The second enlargement was made March 27th, 1851, when Jersey City and the Township of Van Vorst were consolidated. This Township was on the Island of Ahasimus, and with Powles Hook and the territory annexed thereto in 1839, covered the whole island. This island was surrounded on the east by Hudson's River, and on the other three sides by Mill Creek, from Jan de Lacher's Hook on the south around by Point of Rocks and the foot of the Hill at Newark Avenue, thence winding through the meadows to the Hudson at the boundary line between Jersey City and Hoboken on the north. The northerly part of this stream was generally called Harsimus Creek.

In 1870, the cities of Hudson, Bergen and Jersey City were consolidated under the last name.

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The City of Hudson was incorporated April 11th, 1855, and covered all the territory lying on the Heights, and extending to the Hackensack River on the west, between the Pennsylvania Railroad on the south, and the Town of West Hoboken on the north.

The City of Bergen was incorporated March 11th, 1868, and covered all the territory between the Pennsylvania Railroad on the north, the Township of Greenville on the south, the Hackensack River on the west, and Mill Creek and Hudson's River on the east. Within these bounds were the once fortified villages of Communipaw and "het dorp Bergen in t'nieuw maislandt."

In 1873, the Township of Greenville, covering all the territory between the Cities of Bergen and Bayonne, and the New York and Hackensack Bays was added to Jersey City. To-day all of these smaller cities make up the present city of Jersey City.

Prosperous Up-to-Date Community.

On the western slope of the Bergen section in the Jersey City of today is laid out the beautiful West Side Park covering 208 acres. Its construction by the Hudson County Park Commission cost $1,250,000. There are nine city parks with an area of 39.10. They are River View, Bay View, Leonard J. Gordon, Hamilton, Columbia, Mary Benson, Lafayette, Van Vorst and Washington.

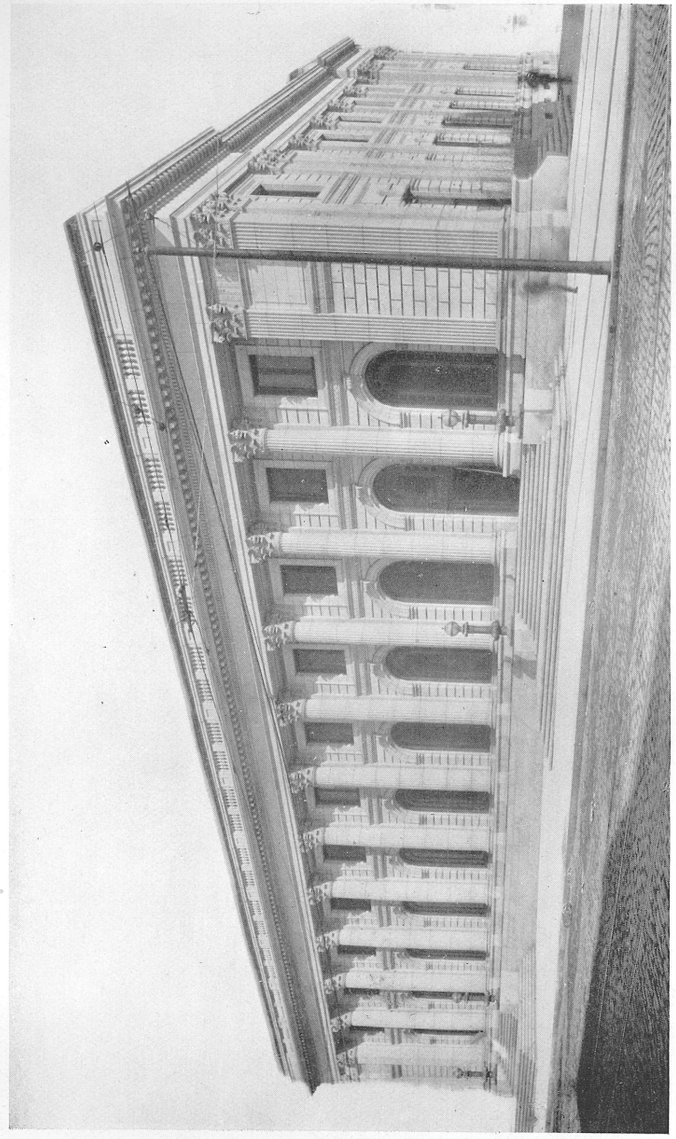
In handsome public buildings Jersey City is not lacking. It boasts a City Hall that cost $900,000; the Free Public Library, $360,000; the new City Hospital, $350,000, including the price of the site; the new High School, $400,000; the People's Palace, donated by Joseph Milbank to the First Congregational Church, $400,000, and a number of other structures of modern design.

In the way of educational facilities there are thirty-one public schools, ten Roman Catholic Parochial Schools, the High School, Hasbrouck Institute, (now part of the High School system), St. Peter's College, St. Aloysius Academy and the German-American School.

For every 2,079 people in Jersey City there is one church making a total of 122 houses of worship.

These facts when correlated present a picture of a thriving, up-to-date city which contrasts oddly with the scenes that must have prevailed less than a century ago when the associates prevailed on the legislature to pass a law keeping the streets clear of pigs, sheep, ducks and dogs.

Jersey City is the only city in Hudson County (1914) operating under the Commission Form of Government, it having adopted the Walsh Act in 1913. Great things have been predicted for Jersey City under this new form of government, and while it is hardly possible at this early day to claim that tangible benefits have been derived, there has been a marked increase in the interest displayed by all classes of citizens, in the city's welfare. The try-out of this new method of government will, however, be watched with great interest by the entire county.



JERSEY CITY POST OFFICE

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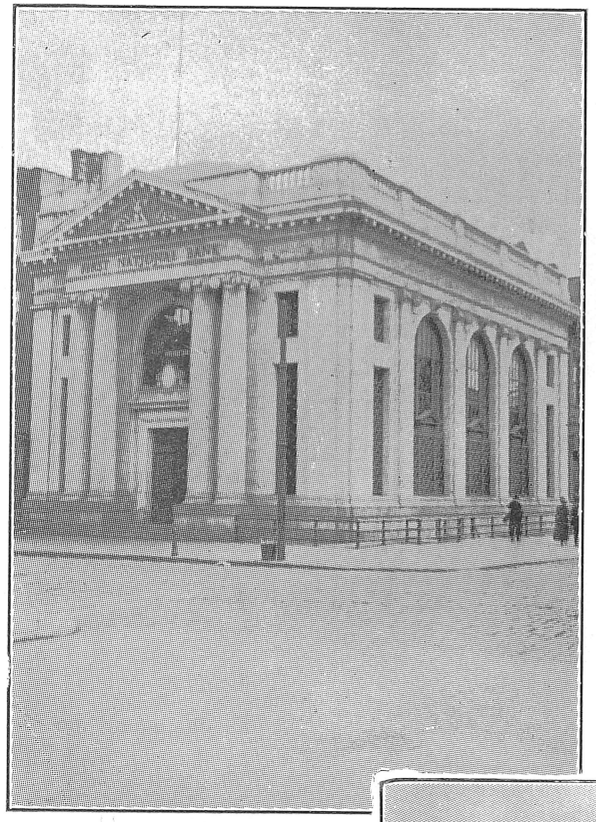

First
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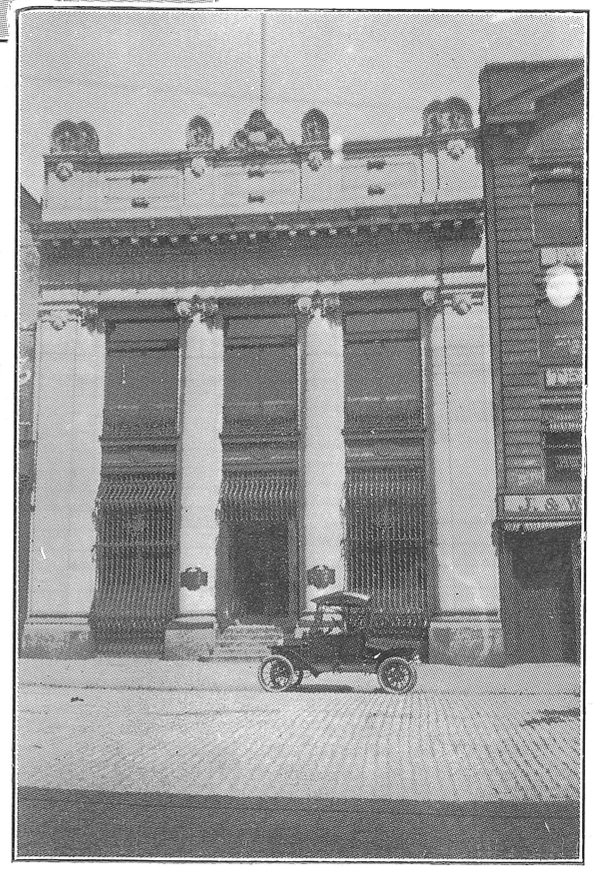
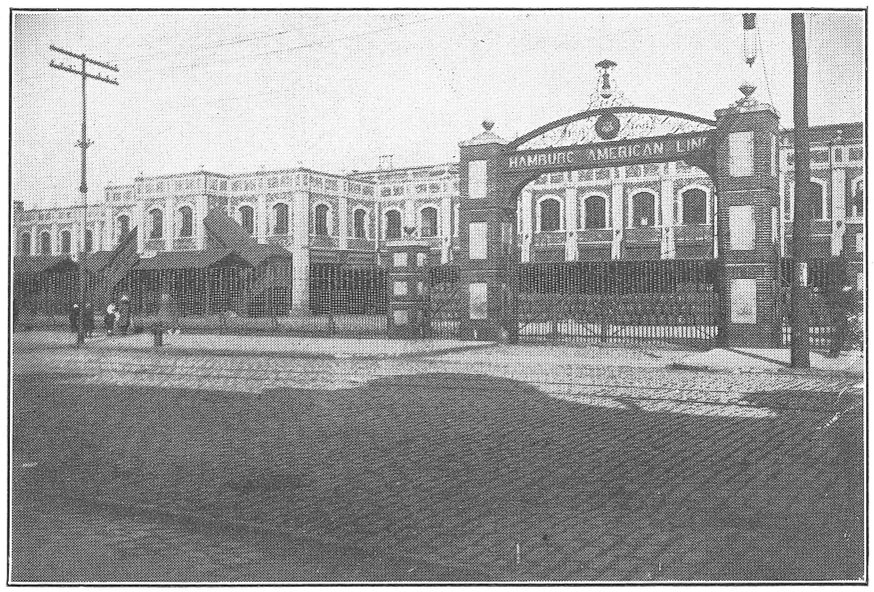


Trust
Company
of
New Jersey
Hoboken
N. J.

Hoboken

ALTHOUGH Castle Point may have been seen by some of the early navigators who, it is claimed, entered the Hudson River during the sixteenth century, no record of it appears until the memorable voyage of Henry Hudson. After this daring navigator had ascended his river for one hundred and fifty miles, he returned toward its mouth, and, in consequence of an encounter with the Indians on Manhattan Island, anchored the Half Moon in Weehawken Cove, on October 2, 1609, where the serpentine rocks of the neighboring point made such an impression upon Robert Juet, the mate, that he says in his log: "Within a while after, we got downe two leagues beyond that place, and anchored in a Bay, cleere from all danger of them on the other side of the river, where we saw a good piece of ground; and hard by it there was a Cliffe, that looked of the colour of white greene, as though it were either Copper, or Silver Myne; and I think it to be one of them, by the trees that grow upon it. For they are all burned, and the other places are greene as grasse."

From that date Castle Point has occupied a place in history.



ENTRANCE TO STEAMSHIP PIERS, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Origin of the Name "Hoboken."

But long before Hudson's day, the island of which it formed a part, and which is now the city of Hoboken, was known to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country who, even if they had no permanent settlement there, must have visited it frequently, for there they procured the stone from which they fashioned their pipe bowls. On this account they called the place "Hopoghan Hackingh," or "Land of the Tobacco Pipe."

First Recorded Deed of the City.

In the first recorded deed in the annals of New Netherland, "the land called Hobocan Hackingh" is conveyed by its Indian owners, on July 12, 1630, to the Director and Council of New Netherland, who were acting on behalf of Michael Pauw, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Lord of Achtienhoven, and one of the members of the Dutch West India Company. Pauw also

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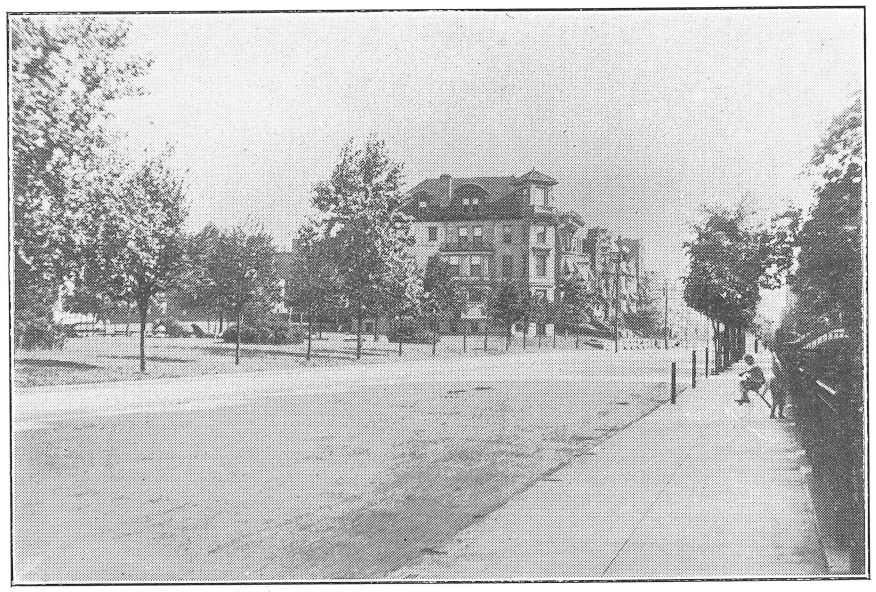
acquired the other land on the west shore of the Hudson River and New York Bay from Weehawken to, and including, Staten Island, and became the "patroon" of this region, which he named "Pavonia." As far as known, Pauw never came to America, and as the other members of the West India Company objected to his monopoly of the lands across the Hudson from Manhattan Island, he finally sold out his interest in Pavonia to the company in 1634 or 1635.

Early Settlement.

An agent of Pauw, named Cornelius Van Vorst, settled at Ahasimus, in what is now Jersey City (where his descendants live to this day), and his son, Hendrick Van Vorst, was probably the first white occupant of Hoboken, although he appears to have had only a farm there and no house, as he probably lived at his father's in Ahasimus. He returned to Holland in the summer of 1639 and there he died, and the next year Director-General Kieft, the governor of New Netherland, leased Hoboken to Aert Teunissen Van Putten and agreed to build a small house there. Van Putten improved the place, started farming, and erected a brew-house, but on the outbreak of war with the Indians in 1643 he was killed while on a trading expedition to Sandy Hook, and his farm was laid desolate and all his buildings burned, except the brewery, which was still standing in 1649.



UPPER HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J.

In 1645, Van Putten's widow married Sybout Claesen, a carpenter in New Amsterdam, and they laid claim to Hoboken, but Governor Kieft did not allow their claim and leased the island to Dierck Claesen, from Bremen, who afterwards abandoned the place; so that at the end of the year 1649 it lay unoccupied. Nicholas Varleth acquired an interest in Hoboken a few years later, and in 1663 he received a formal grant of the land from Governor Peter Stuyvesant, which was confirmed to him by Governor Carteret in 1668, after the English conquest.

The Bayards Come Into Possession.

Varleth, in 1665, had married Anna, the sister of Governor Stuyvesant and the widow of Samuel Bayard. On Varleth's death, in 1675, his heirs succeeded to his estate, and from them the Hoboken property was acquired

by his step-son, Samuel Bayard, Jr., in 1711. The latter's descendants continued in possession of Hoboken until the Revolutionary War, and improved the estate. In the time of William Bayard the last of his immediate family to own Hoboken, his mansion stood on Castle Point, and near it were many farm buildings, while around were beautiful gardens, fine orchards, meadows and other farm lands. It was said, "a better fishing place for catching shad, etc., there is not on the North River, with plenty of oysters in the creek and before the door." In such a paradise Mr. Bayard spent his summers and entertained with large hospitality. Among his guests were Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, in 1773, and the delegates from that State to the Continental Congress, in 1775.

Hoboken During the Revolutionary War.

At the beginning of the Revolution, William Bayard was on the side of the colonies, and even served on a Committee of Fifty Whig sympathizers with Jay, Lewis and other patriots. But when the British captured New York, in 1776, he thought that the American cause was a lost one, and went over to the British side, even joining the King's army, in which he had the rank of colonel. His farm at "Hoebuck" was a prey to both sides during the



VIEW OF HUDSON STREET AND PORTION OF STEVENS CAMPUS

war. In 1778 some of the Light Horse of Washington's army raided the place and carried off a great number of cattle, and in August, 1780, it was completely laid waste and all the buildings burned, except a small one near the ferry, by a party of Americans.

Hoboken came near seeing the capture of Benedict Arnold, for "Light Horse Harry" Lee, with three dragoons and three led horses, waited there many hours one autumn night in 1780, hoping that Sergeant John Champe would succeed in his bold plan of kidnapping the traitor in New York, and bringing him across the river, but owing to a sudden change of Arnold's headquarters the plan miscarried.

As he had taken up arms against his country, Bayard's Hoboken estate was confiscated by the State of New Jersey, and at the close of the Revolution was ordered to be sold at public auction. Hearing of the proposed sale, General von Steuben, who did so much to drill the Revolutionary Army into shape and make it an effective fighting machine, wrote to Governor William

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Livingston, of New Jersey, and asked if he might not buy the estate before it was auctioned off, for he had evidently taken a great fancy to it. In reply Livingston wrote him that, although he "scarcely knew a gentleman on the whole Continent whom our Assembly would take a greater pleasure in obliging than Baron Steuben," yet the Assembly could not, without passing a new special law in his favor, withdraw the estate from public sale, and that this would establish a bad precedent and give rise to much jealousy. Baron Steuben's only course, then, would be to buy the property at the auction through an agent, if unable to attend himself. Governor Livingston then added this piece of friendly advice, which will be appreciated by all summer sojourners in Hoboken: "But if you never were on the spot yourself in the months of July, August and September, and I thought myself at liberty to obtrude my advice upon you, I would say that considering how often you



VIEW OF HUDSON COUNTY PARK, HOBOKEN, N. J.

are exposed to loss of blood in the way of your profession as a Soldier, I would dissuade you from putting it in the power of the Mosquitoes at Hoebuck to augment the effusion, for never did I set foot on a place where that troublesome and venomous little volatile, during those months, swarmed in greater abundance."

In General von Steuben's answer to this epistle, he seems to feel hurt at the refusal of his request, and perhaps at the rather trifling tone of the Governor's letter, and, at any rate, he withdraws his application and appears to have made no further attempt to acquire Hoboken.

Purchased by Colonel John Stevens.

The auction sale was held on March 16, 1784, and the Bayard estate was bought by Colonel John Stevens for about $90,000. Colonel Stevens was born in 1749 and belonged to a family already distinguished in New Jersey. His grandfather had come to New York in the early part of the eighteenth century as a law officer of the Crown and had afterwards resided in Perth Amboy, at one time the leading town of East Jersey. His father became vice-president of the Council of New Jersey, president of the Council of East Jersey Properties, president of the New Jersey State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and held various other positions of honor and dignity, and he married Elizabeth Alexander, a sister of William

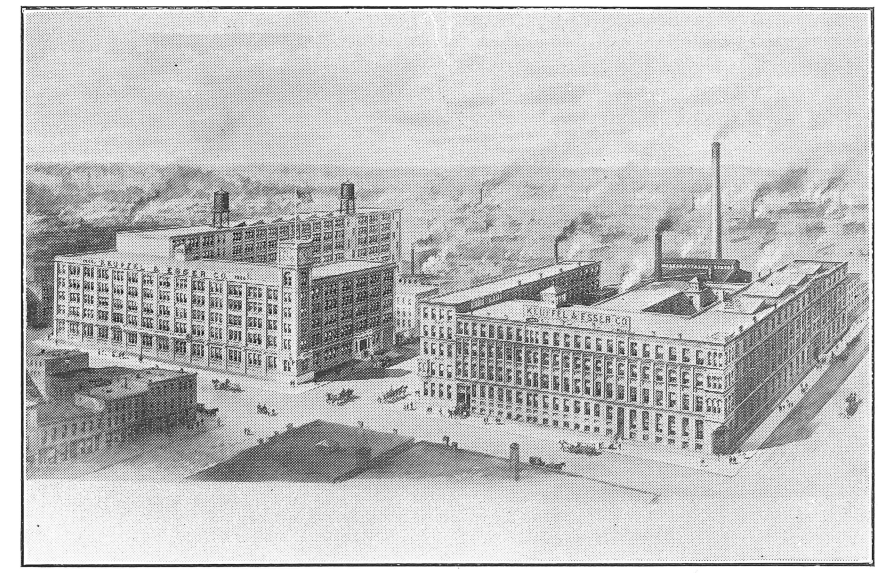
Alexander, who laid claim to the Earldom of Sterling and was a famous general in the Revolutionary Army. Colonel John himself was an officer in the same army, and was also treasurer of the State of New Jersey during the greater part of the war.

The engineering achievements of Colonel John Stevens and his sons have been so often recounted that it is not necessary to enlarge upon them here.

Hoboken As a Pleasure Resort.

As many as twenty thousand people from New York would cross the ferry in a single day to spend a few hours on the Green, along the River Walk, and in the Elysian Fields. There were delightful occupations and entertainments for all ages and classes. Among the popular attractions were "aerial ways," a circular railway, and a primitive form of Ferris wheel. Refreshments of all kinds were to be had at the "76 House," near the ferry, (part of which was the only one of Colonel Bayard's buildings left after the conflagration of 1780), at the "Colonade," a pavilion erected by Colonel Stevens in the Elysian Fields in 1830, and at many other places.

The visitor, on arriving by the ferry, would be landed at the foot of a little hill, on which stood the "76 House," a little to the south of what is now



KEUFFEL & ESSER COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Newark street, between Hudson and Washington streets. North of the "76 House" was the beautiful lawn known as "The Green," which sloped from Washington street down to the river and was bounded on the north by First street. Here the visitor might spend his hours enjoying the pleasant scene or indulging in some of the many amusements which were all around for his entertainment, but if he desired to find a quieter spot or explore the natural beauties of the place, there was a path, lined with fine old elms, which led toward Castle Point and then turned off to the shore, where it ran between the cliffs and the river's edge, and was known as the River Walk. Until north of the Point, it led into the Elysian Fields, where tall trees stood in a fine, park-like expanse which extended from the present location of Tenth street to the Cove at Fifteenth street, and from Willow avenue to the river. In the early part of the nineteenth century this part of Hoboken was known by

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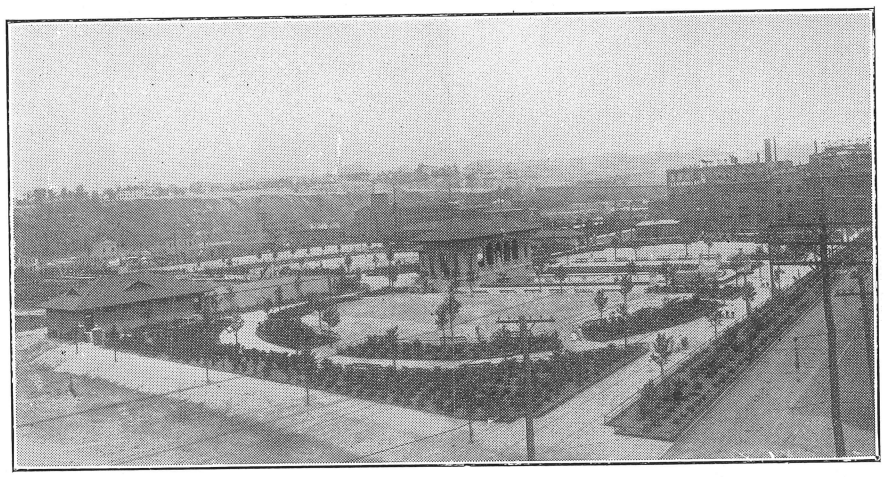
the less classical name of "Turtle Grove," for here the epicurean members of the "Hoboken Turtle Club" assembled to enjoy their succulent dinners.

Just north of the spot where Castle Point projects farthest into the river is a hollow in the cliff, called Sybil's Cave, in which is a spring of water and which was one of the most popular resorts. This place gained great notoriety at the time of the mysterious death of Mary Rogers, the "beautiful cigar girl," whose body was found in the river near by. She had left her home in New York, where she was widely known and greatly admired, on a Sunday morning and was not seen again by her family until her body was found days afterwards. The mystery of her murder, which caused the greatest sensation of the day, was never completely solved, but her fate led Edgar Allan Poe to write the story of "The Mystery of Marie Roget," in which all the circumstances of Mary Rogers' death are minutely recounted, with the exception that the scenes are laid in Paris instead of in New York and Hoboken, and the case is analyzed with a mastery unequaled by any of the modern writers of detective stories.

A Proposed Public Park.

Colonel Stevens did all in his power to preserve the natural beauty of Hoboken and to add to its attractiveness, but he realized that with its nearness to New York and its convenience for commerce, the inroads of business would, sooner or later, destroy its charms, unless the place could be reserved



HUDSON COUNTY PARK, HOBOKEN, N. J.

as a public park. He therefore drew up a scheme by which the City of New York was to acquire the shore front of Hoboken as well as the ferry. It is doubtful if this plan was published at the time, but it is of interest in giving an insight to the character and amazing foresight of Colonel Stevens.

Suggested as a Part of New York City.

He proposed that a number of pavilions should be erected, and that "every effort should be resorted to, to render them the most finished specimens of architectural beauty and elegance." He thought that nothing could have a more powerful tendency to elevate the mass of the people than the free intercourse of all classes amid such beautiful surroundings. He believed that the revenue from the ferries would increase enormously with the growth of New York, and make their acquisition a most profitable one for the city.

In case, however, the Corporation of New York is unable to supply the requisite capital at once, he said that "two gentlemen of undoubted credit" (John Jacob Astor and Dr. David Hosack) offer to finance the scheme. And he himself was willing to "superintend gratis all operations necessary for carrying the contemplated improvements into effect."

A Scheme Which Almost Altered Our History.

One more instance of Colonel John Stevens's far-sighted genius must be cited: He drew up a project for an elevated railway, to start from the Battery in New York, pass up Greenwich or Washington street until opposite Hoboken, when it was to turn and cross the Hudson river to Hoboken, and continue over Bergen Hill to Little Falls on the Passaic river. Another account of this project says that the railway was to go all the way to Philadelphia and Washington. The Hudson river bridge was to carry passengers and teams, as well as the railway, and was to serve also as an aqueduct to convey pure Jersey water to New York.

Development of the Ferry.

A history of Hoboken can scarcely be completely disassociated from the name of Stevens—to this family the city owes much. It was here on this ferry in 1811, that John Stevens ran the first steam ferryboat, the Julianna, his own invention, and the first steam ferryboat in the world.

In Blunt's Strangers' Guide to New York, 1817, we find this notice:

TO HOBOKEN.

"A steam ferry boat sails from the bottom of Murray street every half hour from sunrise to sunset. Fare 1 shilling.

"Carriages from $1.00 to $1.50.

"A sail boat for the same place starts from the bottom of Spring Street. Fare 12½c."

It is interesting to know that for some time these boats were run by the clock in the steeple of St. Paul's Church. In those days the ferry landing was at Vesey street. In 1817 it was moved to Murray street, and in 1818 to Barclay street, its present site.

John Stevens died in 1838 and was succeeded by his son, Robert L. Stevens, who was considered one of the greatest American engineers of his day. He not only built machinery for steamboats, but modeled their hulls as well, and he succeeded in attaining unheard of speeds with them. He did not confine his attention to steamboats alone, but was most successful as a designer of yachts, and his masterpiece, the Maria, launched in 1845, at Hoboken, was the fastest sailing craft afloat and could more than hold her own with most of the steam vessels of her time.

A Resort for Notable New Yorkers.

John Jacob Astor, known as the richest American of his time, became a resident of Hoboken, taking up his abode in the Astor Villa, a building which still stands (though greatly altered) on the southwest corner of Washington and Second streets. He mingled freely with the throngs of pleasure seekers who frequented the "Green" and "River Walk."

William Cullen Bryant referred to this "River Walk" as one of the most beautiful in America. Here, too, came Madam Jumel, a noted figure of the early history of New York. Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet and wit, also spent much of his time here. Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren,

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too, often crossed on the ferry to visit their friend, Astor, at his palatial mansion on the " Green."

The millionaire and his literary friend were often seen driving or walking in Hoboken, and they were both very popular in a score of Dutch homesteads about town.

Not only to Halleck, Irving and Bryant have the woods of Castle Point and the Elysian Fields furnished inspiration; but many of the actors and authors familiar to Old New York, could be seen daily strolling along the river bank or in the sylvan solitudes of Hoboken's forest glades.

The March of Commerce.

But the perfection of the steam ferryboat, and the advent of the steamship decided the future of Hoboken and slowly but surely its rural beauties disappeared before the march of commerce. All that remains to us now of its former beauty are the present grounds at Castle Point, most of which have been recently acquired by Stevens Institute and thus fortunately preserved to the generations of the future. On the "River Walk" if one cares to investigate Sybil's Cave may still be seen, but access to it can be gained only by courtesy of the proprietor of the café which is built at the foot of the bluff —as the cave itself is entirely hidden by the building. It is used as a sort of wine cellar at present.

On Bloomfield street, between Eleventh and Twelfth in the plot of ground owned by Mr. F. G. Himpler, one may still see several large trees, the last of the wooded splendor of the Elysian Fields: "The picturesque village" on the banks of the Hudson opposite New York has given way to the "Mile Square City" that shelters 76,000 people of every known race and creed, and whose occupations are more diversified than in any city of America.

The shore-front along which Hudson coasted in his little Half Moon three hundred and two years ago, and which later witnessed the development of the steamboat, and still later, the speed contests between many of America's fleetest sailing yachts, is now the docking place for some of the largest steamships afloat—here, too, a large proportion of the merchandise which enters and leaves the port of New York is handled—while the great tide of travel ebbs and flows unceasingly.

Our city is rich in memory and tradition from Henry Hudson down, and it is associated closely with the beginning and development of so much that has made America what it is to-day—the steamboat, the railroad, the ironclad warship and the fleet pleasure yacht; such a city should command a place in the affection of every inhabitant.

Outline of Events.

No less interesting is the history of the city's rapid growth in population and industries—though nothing more than a brief outline can be attempted here.

Hoboken's existence as an incorporated city began on March 28, 1855; at that time the population numbering 6,727; we celebrated our semi-centennial in 1905 with 65,468 population. After its creation as a city the events of importance might be set in order as follows—in 1855 the first stage route was established; in 1857 the first water mains were laid; in 1858 School No. 1 was opened.

The first year of the Civil War saw horse cars on Washington street. In 1862 Number 2 School was opened; in 1863 came the construction of the Erie Railroad, and the riots in connection therewith. The Hamburg-American Line was also established here in the same year. In 1865 the establishment

of the First National Bank—in the early seventies, the opening of School No. 3, and Stevens Institute—in the late seventies, the improvement of Hudson and Church Squares and the building of Number 4 School.

In the eighties the elevator lift and elevated road were built to the Hill; the city fathers moved into the new City Hall; then came the construction of the West Shore Railroad along the Hillside, the opening of the 14th Street Ferry, the organization of the Second National Bank, and the opening of School No. 5.

In the years between 1890 and 1900 we note the organization of the Hudson Trust, the building of School No. 6, the organization of the paid Fire Department, the construction of the Hudson County Boulevard, the horse cars superseded by the trolley, No. 7 School dedicated, the Trust Company of N. J. formed and the elevator lift at 19th street put in operation.

The years from 1900 to the present time are marked by the establishment of the Hudson Trust, the inception of the Board of Trade, opening of School No. 8, the formation of the Jefferson Trust Co., the completion of School No. 9, the opening of the Hudson Tunnels, the completion of the new ferry terminal and Lackawanna Station, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and the opening of the new High School, and but recently the completion of new School No. 1 and the organization of the Columbia and Steneck Trust Companies and the erection of the Factory Terminal loft building, the first of a series of terminal factory buildings to be constructed in units and which when completed will enable the city of Hoboken to offer industrial advantages unequalled anywhere in the country.



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Bayonne

BAYONNE, originally part of Bergen Township, was made an independent municipality by legislative enactment in 1857. Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jacob A. Van Horn, Jacob M. Vreeland, Hartman Vreeland and Egbert Wauters were appointed to serve on the first commission to survey and lay out streets and avenues. Then Bayonne occupied a strip of land extending from 30th Street to 38th Street and from New York Bay to Newark Bay. It was first designated as the Township of Bayonne.

The name Bayonne was taken from the French city of the same name and was unquestionably selected because of the situation of the new municipality between two bays.

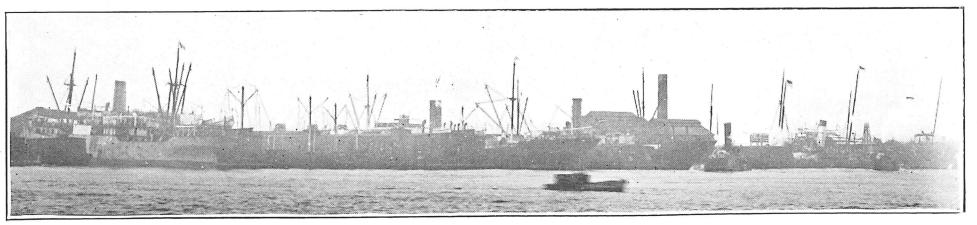
For a considerable period of its history Bayonne had to contend with serious obstacles in the building up of its population. Up to the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, it is doubtful whether there were more than four or five hundred people residing there. In 1870 the population was 3,834; in 1880, 9,372; in 1885, 13,006; in 1890, 19,033; in 1900, 32,722; in 1905, 42,000; and 1910, 55,345. Even today Bayonne has not come into the full prosperity or populative strength justified by her enviable natural advantages. The real growth of the city dates back to 1869 when it was chartered.

On Van Boskerck's Point, a strip of rolling land of sandy character with marshes intervening which jutted into New York Bay to the north of Constable Hook, was built the first house in Bayonne. It was the home of one branch of the Van Boskerck family "who, generation after generation, tilled the soil as farmers, assisted by slave labor, and marketed their surplus products at the growing city of New York." They made the trip in what was known as a "pieranza," a type of boat somewhat similar to a schooner without jib or topsails. The old homestead remained in the Van Boskerck family until it and the land surrounding was purchased by the Standard Oil Company.

Constable Hook, at the mouth of the Kill von Kull, and lying opposite New Brighton, S. I., was granted to Jacobson Roy, a gunner of Fort Amsterdam. It derived its name from the fact that Konstable was the title for gunner and Hocke meant Point—hence Constable Hook, or Gunner's Point. It contained about 300 acres and has since grown to be the nucleus of a thriving cluster of oil and other industries. Roy received a patent for the lands in March, 1646, and in 1654 patents were issued for lands between Gemonepas and the Kilvankol. Within this grant was Pamrapo, then called Pemrepogh, now a portion of the Third ward of Bayonne.

Early Growth Retarded.

As one monograph on the founding of Bayonne says, "The early growth of the settlement" was much retarded by the unfriendly attitude of the Indians who had been incensed by the treatment they had received from the Dutch at New Amsterdam.



"The barbarous attacks upon the isolated farm houses scattered over this territory compelled the inhabitants to fly for shelter to New Amsterdam, and their houses were burned and cattle driven off. For a number of years it was unsafe for them to return to their farms and rebuild—after the troubles with the Indians had subsided, this section of the country became again inhabitated by the farm owners and by others who came with them, until clusters of houses, built near each other for mutual protection, formed themselves into villages or hamlets. Gradually the Indian disappeared from this locality, withdrawing to the interior where he could not be molested by the intrusive white. The forests were cleared and as farms were extended the population increased."

Again in the "Cholera year" in the early 30's the population was decimated. The contagion in this locality was explained by some as the result of the throwing overboard from plague stricken ships in the harbor, bedding or other articles which were carried into the shore by the tide.

Bayonne was divided into four settlements, at this time, one at Bergen Point near the Staten Island ferry which was at first propelled by horse power; another and possibly the oldest settlement, at Constable Hook where about five or six families clustered; the third at Centreville where a number of houses were grouped around the country store, located near what is now the corner of 22nd street and Avenue D or Broadway; and the fourth at Pamrepough.

One of the features of the settlement at Constable Hook was the old tidal mill located on a tidal creek near the present site of the Oxford Copper Company's Works. Here were ground the wheat, rye and buckwheat of the farms of Bergen Neck and Staten Island. It was known as Terhune's Mill.

The first factory to be erected in this district was the Bergen Point Copper Company, prior to 1848—"now," as one historian says, "The whole Hook is covered with the tanks and stills of the Standard Oil Company."

On Constable Hook in the early days were gathered the farms of the Vreelands, Van Buskirks and Terhunes.

The earliest inhabitants subsisted at first by trading with the Indians, farming where lands could be easily cleared, and fishing and oystering. As the timber land was gradually cleared away agriculture became the staple industry, the commons, or common land being turned over to the residents for cattle grazing purposes.

Bayonne During the Revolution and the Civil War Periods.

When Admiral Howe's fleet came to anchor off the mouth of the Kill von Kull in the Revolution, Bayonne, or that district which is now Bayonne, became a stragetic point in the movements of the Colonial troops. General Mercer, fearing an attack from Staten Island, where the British troops had been landed from the warships, placed a guard of 500 men at Bergen Neck on July 4, 1776. Later this force was augumented by part of the Pennsylvania militia. During some of the skirmishes that ensued it is supposed that the English troops managed to occupy Constable Hook. When the British invested New York the Continental troops withdrew from this part of Jersey and the Tory and English troops succeeded them. Fort Delancey, on Bergen Neck was used as an outpost by the Tory forces. The fort was located according to one historian, "On the high ground near the old homestead of Hartman Vreeland about at 52nd street, west of Avenue C." This homestead was torn down only a few years ago.

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Slavery existed among the more prominent families of the district for some time after 1800. A number of acts were then passed by the legislature penalizing slave holders and in 1846, it was abolished entirely. In 1790 Bergen County, of which Hudson County was then a part, had 2300 slaves. In 1800 there were 12,500. This number was gradually reduced until in 1840 there were only 674. Some of the descendants of these slaves still live in Bayonne. As they assumed the names of the families by whom they were held in many cases, some of their progeny still go by the name of Van Horn and Van Buskirk.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the district contributed a company of militia to the Union forces. This was known as the "Close Light Guards," in honor of Joseph B. Close, a wealthy property owner who provided most of the money for the equipment. The captain was John J. Van Buskirk who was afterwards promoted to major. Under his command the contingent formed a part of the Second New Jersey Volunteers and went to the front in April, 1861.

The Development of a Great Manufacturing Centre.

The developments of Bayonne from a district of farms to its present importance as a manufacturing centre is closely interwoven with the development of its roads and transportation facilities. The first road through Bergen Neck was located on the westerly side near Newark Bay and parallel thereto, west of what is now the Boulevard or Avenue A. In several places this road is still unobliterated. Then the Bergen Road was laid, which became afterwards the Plank Road, known as the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road. Constructed by a stock company, it continued a toll road until the incorporation of the city.

The Kings Highway, from Paulus Hoeck to Bergen Point, was laid out in 1764. This road became part of the stage route between New York and Philadelphia. The means of conveyance on this route was a covered Jersey wagon without springs. In spite of its name, "The Flying Machine," it took three days to make the trip.

The first means of conveyance between Bergen Point and Jersey City was a stage coach. The Bergen Road was laid in 1796.

A steamboat line, running to Newark was established about 1840. Later on other boats were run to Elizabethport, Perth Amboy and South Amboy. Before the construction of the Central Railroad from Elizabeth to Jersey City, a ferry was operated from Elizabethport to New York, affording the residents of the Bergen Point section comparatively quick transportation to New York.

Until the construction of the "Dummy Railroad" by the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, about 1860, the only means of conveyance from Centreville to Jersey City was a local stage route established by Jacob Merseles and afterwards operated by George Anderson. The starting point of this route was the Mansion House, corner of the Hook Road and the Plankroad.

Bayonne in the early days was a summer resort of some popularity. Here fashionable New Yorkers spent their week-ends and the Mansion House had its fill of patrons over Saturday night and Sunday.

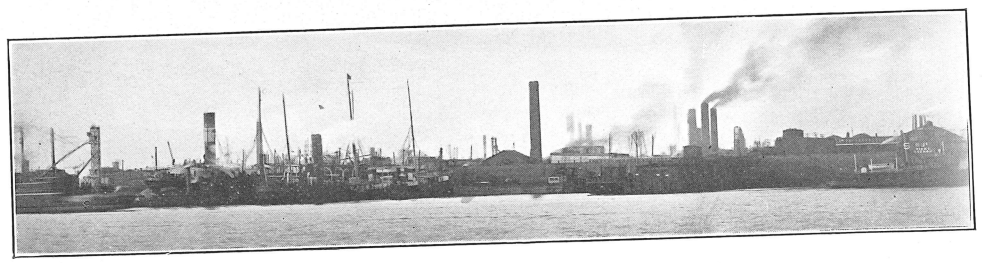
In 1860 the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad began its operations. The original line ran from the Jersey City Ferry to Bergen Hill but branches to Pavonia Ferry and Bergen Point were added later. The cars used on this road were combination steam cars and locomotives. A train consisted of but one car, the forward part occupied by the steam engine and the rear part by the passenger compartment.

Bayonne enjoyed its first real transportation facilities, however, with the building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey which first ran between Bayonne and Elizabeth and other towns to the west. Now three railroad systems, connecting Bayonne with every part of the country, operate within the limits of the city. These are the New Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley.

Another important link in the connection of Bayonne with its neighboring municipalities was the erection of the bridge between Bayonne and Elizabethport across Newark Bay. The work was begun in 1861 and finished in 1865 and cost $327,653.

Today Bayonne's industries include the plants of the Standard Oil Company, the Tidewater Oil Company, Pacific Coast Borax Company, the Oxford Copper Company, the General Chemical Company, Babcock & Wilcox Co., Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, Reding Bayonne Steel Casting Company, Electric Launch Company and many other concerns whose names are known all over the country, together with scores of smaller manufacturing concerns.

Nor is Bayonne lacking in the banking facilities to meet the exacting demands of its industries. The banking institutions are well scattered so as to supply the needs of the various districts. The Mechanics Trust Company and the Bayonne Trust Company are located at the southerly or Bergen Point end; the First National Bank, in the upper part of the city at the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway where it is convenient to the chief residential section, and the City Bank, in the central district at Twenty-second street and Broadway.



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North Hudson

HISTORY always has its interesting side and sidelights. North Hudson has many pleasing things to mark its onward march since that day when Henry Hudson's Half Moon anchored in the cove just below the projecting elevation of King's woods and north of Hoboken. North Hudson's history properly begins with the advent of the Half Moon in Weehawken Cove, and with the township begins in the proper way the story of the growth and development of the northern end of the county.

Weehawken.

Weehawken, known variously as Whehocken, Weehawk and Weehauk won a place in history as a famous duelling ground in which men of national fame took part. Halleck, the poet, gave the town a place in literature when he sang of its beauties in the following language.

"Weehawken, in thy mountain scenery yet,
All we adore of nature, in her wild
And frolic hour of infancy is met;
And never has a summer morn smiled upon a holier scene.

Tall spire and glittering roof and battlement,
And banners floating in the summer air,
And white sails o'er the calm blue waters bend
Green isle and circling shore are blended there.

In wild reality. When life is old
And many a scene forgot, the heart will hold
Its memory of thee."

It was its duelling ground on the water front that gave to Weehawken an unenviable fame long before it became a town of itself, and it was in Weehawken cove, just north of Hoboken, where Henry Hudson cast anchor before sailing up the river that bears his name. A short distance north of this anchorage was located the duelling ground. This place could only be approached by boat from New York.

The most famous duel ever fought at this historic spot was that on July 11, 1804, between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, in which the latter was killed and Burr as a result was for years thereafter a wanderer on the face of the earth, having gone to Europe, and spending the greater part of his time in France and England. This was Burr's second duel at Weehawken, he having fought a duel with Hamilton's brother-in-law, Mr. Church, on September 2, 1799.

On November 23, 1801, Alexander Hamilton's eldest son, Philip Hamilton, was shot and killed at the Weehawken duelling ground by George I. Gacker, a New York lawyer. On the day before, November 22, Gacker fought a duel at the same place with one Mr. Price, a companion of Philip Hamilton's, so that it would seem that the spot was one of evil omen to the Hamilton family.

Other duels recorded as having taken place in Weehawken between prominent public men of the time were as follows: John Langstaff and Oliver Waldron, Jr., December 25, 1801; DeWitt Clinton and John Swartout, July

31, 1802; Richard Riker and Robert Swartout, November 21, 1803; Isaac Gouvernour and W. H. Maxwell, July 10, 1815; Benjamin Price and Major Green, a British army officer, May 12, 1816.

Stephen Price, a brother of Benjamin, some time later overhearing Captain Wilson speak disparagingly of the Price-Green affair, challenged Wilson to fight at Weehawken. Wilson was killed.

The last famous duel of which there is record was fought October 19, 1835, between Henry Aitken and Thomas Sherman.

The Weehawken ferry started sometime before 1700, the exact date cannot be learned. The first record of the ferry is found on January 26, 1716. On March 15, 1859, the most famous section of North Hudson became a township, and its growth in population, commercial and social importance has kept pace with its rapid rise in the annals of local history.

Guttenberg

It behooved the residents of the extreme northern end of the county to get busy. They caught the spirit of the times, Home Rule in a modified form caught their fancy, and they, the few early settlers, decided that they could run a full-sized town. The town was small in area but big in enthusiasm, and in 1859 it became a town in proper legal form, and today it stands as in matter of seniority, the second town in North Hudson. A bustling, busy municipality, its progress has been great, its future bright enough to please the grand chief of the optimist class.

Born in Wein Stube.

It was in 1851, when New York City had a population of 520,000, that a number of German-Americans who were in the habit of frequenting a wein stube in the basement of a building on the Bowery near Stanton street, decided that the city was becoming too crowded for themselves and their families to live in comfort. Those good old German-Americans, most of them employed by the Hoe Company at Grand street and East Broadway, New York, decided that they would seek more congenial surroundings. It was on Sunday afternoon in the early springtime that a few of the employees, among them John Pleikhardt, long a respected resident of Union Hill, hired a boat and crossed the Hudson.

The visitors clambered as best they could to the top of the bluff and then before them stretched to the far west a beautiful plateau of farms and woodland.

Here was the ideal home land for themselves and their families. Here should they, if possible, build their homes and raise their families far from the maddning crowd of that half million that crushed and crowded the city.

A building and loan association was organized among the Hoe employees in that Bowery wein stube, and thus Union Hill was born. The last member of that association to pass away was Mr. Pliekhardt.

On March 29, 1864, Union Hill became a town and for many years all its official business was transacted and the records were held in the German language. It was only in the early '70's when the first horse cars began to run between the town and the ferries to New York. At that time all residents of West New York and Guttenberg had an hour's travel afoot to get home after leaving the car.

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North Bergen.

The parcel of all the municipalities in North Hudson became itself a township on February 10, 1843, having been set off at that time from the township of Bergen, and was named the Township of North Bergen. In its early days the township included all of North Hudson and a great part of what today is Jersey City. From time to time section after section seceded and formed independent towns until now the once far-spreading township is limited mainly to a long stretch of land west of the Boulevard and extending from the Jersey City boundary line to Bergen County.

New Durham, one of the most populous sections of the township was up to 1803 known as the Maisland, and here was located "The Three Pigeons," a tavern known before the Revolution to many wayfarers and was a popular place of call among those who loved a spin behind fast trotters along the country roads. Another interesting place in the township was the once famous Frenchman's Gardens, located where Macphelah cemetery is today. Andre Michaux, who was a noted botanist, came to this country from his native France, bearing with him a letter of introduction from the Marquis de La Fayette to George Washington. Michaux sought the privilege of securing land where he might plant and experiment with flowers and trees. As an alien he was granted the right to have a tract of land not to exceed 200 acres. The western slope of the hill at New Durham attracted his attention and there he settled. It was from this spot that the Lombard poplar trees spread all over this country.

Today the township is one of the most prosperous in North Hudson; the meadow lands along the Hackensack valley have been largely filled in and manufacturing plants of many kinds are located there. It has time and again been suggested that the Hackensack river should be dredged to a sufficient depth to permit of its being made navigable for vessels in the coast and trans-Atlantic trade. Should this be accomplished, North Bergen would become a great commercial and manufacturing centre.

West Hoboken.

It has long been the proud boast of the residents of this municipality that it is the biggest town in the United States. It became a township set off from North Bergen in 1861, and for many years it languished along as a little village with no great promise of a vigorous and rapid growth. The village was located in the vicinity of the Paterson Plankroad, and the few residents who settled in the northern end of the town had a long and dreary walk through farm and woodlands to go to the village.

The United States government used the commons in the centre of the town as a camping ground in the early years of the Civil War, and many volunteers were there given their first taste of military life. The woodlands in the northern end of the town for many years thereafter furnished good sport for rabbit hunters who shouldered their guns and went after the wherewithal to provide themselves and their friends with hasenpfeffer. There are many residents alive today who went hunting in these woods as recently as the earlier 70's. Many of the old homesteads stood in the midst of extensive grounds up until the 80's were well advanced. Open water courses were common features of the landscape.

Late in the 80's there came a building boom, woods were cut down; farms were swept away and homesteads gave way before the onward march of the awakened town. The commons were no more; streets were laid out and the village began to spread itself out northward. In 1868 an effort was made to have the town consolidate with and become a part of Jersey City.

This proposition was submitted to the voters of West Hoboken, and they defeated the plan. In 1884 the township form of government came to an end and West Hoboken became incorporated as a town. In the early days as a township the governing body consisting of three members met at their homes and later in a hotel on Palisade avenue. The first town hall was a small frame structure scarcely large enough to seat comfortably a dozen persons.

Today the town is up to date in every respect. It has first class schools, efficient police and fire departments. The streets are all paved and the sewer system is one that will be able to meet the needs of the town for many years to come.

West New York.

Happy is the town whose history is short, is a saying that very aptly applies to this town. Only within the past few years has West New York bestirred itself and began to make its own history. In these modern days the builder and real estate men are hustling, and as a result of their activities the town is now rapidly taking its place as one of the most up-to-date municipalities in North Hudson.

There was a time when instead of the hum of the loom and the steady rattle of machinery in all kinds of factories, there was only to be heard the tap of the blockmaker's hammer. Within the past ten years the fields were laid out in blocks, streets were made and paved, and then came the builder. The town fathers went slow and noted the mistakes of their neighboring towns. In this way they avoided the undesirable things and took advantage of the good things made and done.

West New York has grown more rapidly in the past five years than any other town in the northern end of the county. Buildings are going up as if by magic, and the growth of population is keeping pace with the provision made for them. As a manufacturing centre it is fast coming to the front.

The foregoing is necessarily a brief outline of the beginnings of the several towns in North Hudson. As may be noted, the entire northern end of the county began as one town and now a new page of history is about to be written. For some time there has been a movement on foot to bring North Hudson back to the point where it began, and make the northern end of the county one city. This movement began about half a century after the process of breaking up into small towns took form. With consolidation will come the opening chapter of the real history of this section of the county.

H. MACPHERSON.



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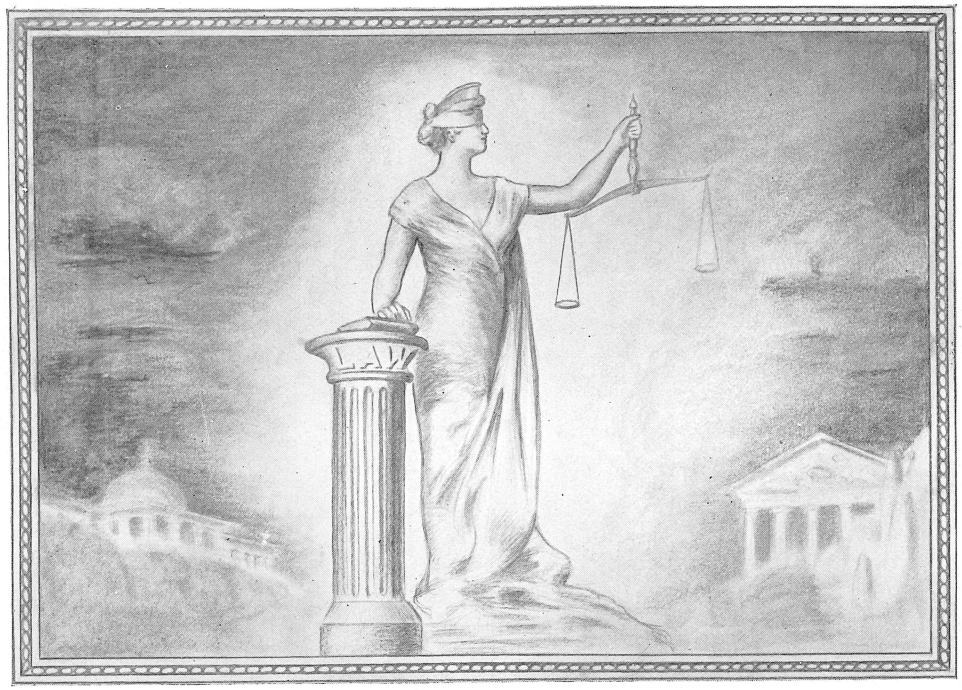


Law

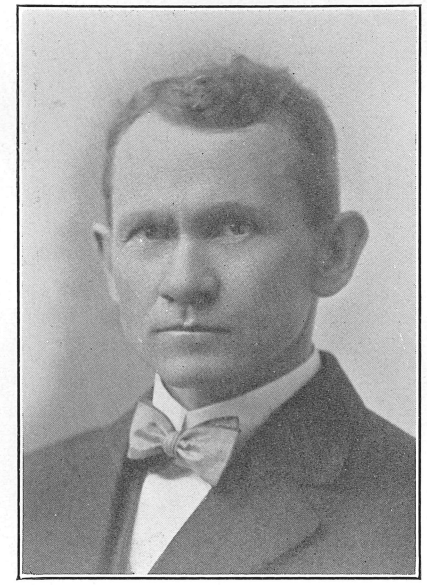
THE importance of the proper administration of justice has been recognized from the earliest times. When our forefathers adopted our constitution, they made the judicial department one of the three great branches of our government. The same is true of the organization of our own state. There is no doubt but that some of the early decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States did much to inspire public confidence and to insure the perpetuity of our nation. The names of the great jurists who contributed to these decisions are found high upon our country's roll of honor. Notwithstanding some criticisms that have been made from time to time, the courts are looked upon as the great bulwark of protection to the mass of our citizens. Here the oppressed can come for relief; here those who have wrongs to right can come for redress; here all alike can look for protection against robbery and arson and for protection against those who would violate the sanctity of their homes or do injury to their property or person.

A sacred duty rests upon those who have in their keeping the administration of justice, whether they sit as judges upon the bench or appear as counsel to explain the law and assist these judges in the due administration of justice. It should be considered an honor to appear in either of these capacities; and those who do so should have due appreciation of their responsibility and act with the determination that through no act of theirs shall the just opinion of our courts be lowered or justice be betrayed.

The members of the bar of this county have been leaders, too, in other walks of life. They have adorned literature with the products of their pen. They have been in the vanguard of those whose voices have been raised on the public platform in condemnation of wrong and in pioneering these great reforms that have contributed from time to time to our advancement and betterment. In times of peace they have served our state and nation from the more humble capacities to the greatest office that our people can give.

JOHN D. PIERSON.

John D. Pierson.



JOHN D. PIERSON, lawyer, at 95 River Street, Hoboken, was born near Johnsonburg, Warren County, N. J., January 30, 1871. His parents were John W. and Eunice E. Pierson. He was educated in the public schools of Warren County and prepared for college at Blair Academy, graduating at the head of his class as valedictorian. He entered Lafayette College, graduating with honor, again being valedictorian. While at college he secured several prizes in scholarship and oratory and was elected a member of the honorary Phi Beta Kappa.

Leaving college he taught for three years, one in the historic Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and two in the Washington, N. J., High School. He then took up the study of law with Judge George M. Shipman at Belvidere. He was admitted to the bar in 1900 and subsequently graduated from the New York Law School. He has practiced in Hoboken ever since.

He has always been active as a Republican and has stumped in various campaigns. He was prominent in the first fight for commission government in Hoboken and helped in preparing the proposed new charter for that city. He was one of the first to agitate a public playground for Hoboken and through his talks before societies and clubs helped arouse the sentiment responsible for the purchase of St. George cricket grounds as a county park.

Mr. Pierson is a past master of Masons, a past noble grand of Odd Fellows, a member of the Encampment and Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows, elder of the First Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Bethesda Sunday School.

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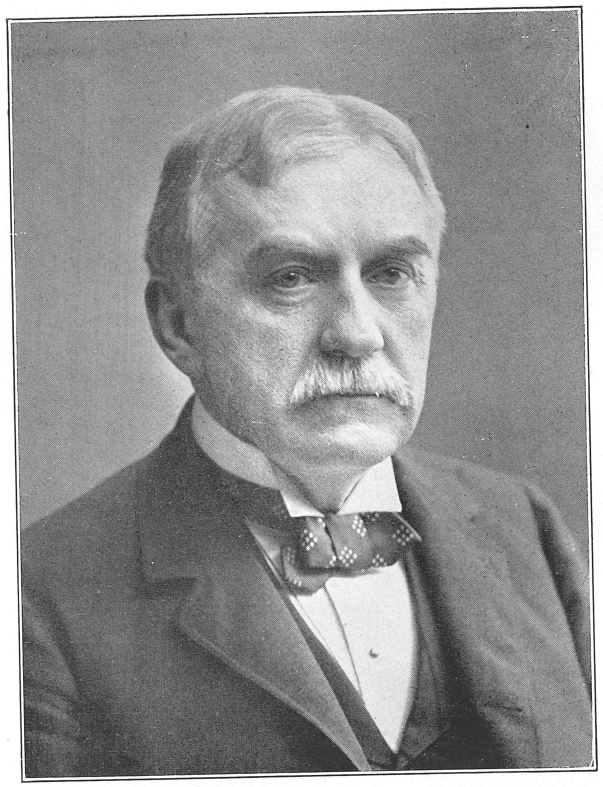
John Albert Blair



JOHN ALBERT BLAIR, for fifteen years judge of the Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Court of the County of Hudson, was born near Blairstown, N. J., July 8, 1842, his parents being John H. Blair and Mary (Angle) Blair, of Knowlton Township, Warren County, N. J. His ancestors sprang from the noted Blair family of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, whence they came to this country in 1720, settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Among them were brothers, Samuel and John Blair, both of whom were educated at the Log College of the Neshaminy under the celebrated William Tennant. They became distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Samuel Blair, the second, declined the presidency of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) which was offered him. The Rev. John Blair was ordained pastor of Big Spring, Middle Spring and Rocky Spring in the Cumberland Valley in 1742. In 1767 he became professor of divinity and moral philosophy at Princeton and was acting president of the college until the accession of Dr. Witherspoon in 1769. He died in 1771.

While this branch of the family was devoting its work to the ministry and the dissemination of knowledge, another was molding the commerce which has since become one of the mainstays of the State of New Jersey. In the latter part of the eighteenth century another Samuel Blair was sent by a Philadelphia firm to take charge of the iron industry at Oxford Furnace in Warren County, N. J. This Samuel Blair was the great-great-grandfather of Judge John A. Blair.

Judge Blair's rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of his native place and he prepared for college at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy. He entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton and graduated in 1866. At the close of his college term he began the study of law with Hon. J. G. Shipman at Belvidere, N. J. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1869, and as counsellor in June, 1872. In 1870 he came to Jersey City, where he has ever since resided, and took up the practice of his profession.

On the passage of the law creating district courts in Jersey City Bennington F. Randolph and John A. Blair were appointed the first judges thereof. In May, 1885, Mr. Blair became corporation counsel of Jersey City. He resigned in 1889. He was reappointed in 1894 and served until 1898, when he resigned to accept the appointment to the Common Pleas Court.

Judge Blair, until his accession to the bench, was an active Republican. He attends the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the Union League Club, the University Club and the Princeton Club, all of Hudson County. He is a director of the Hudson County National Bank.

Robert Carey



ROBERT CAREY, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1908-1913, was born in Jersey City, September 16, 1872. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Carey. Since entering public life he has advanced in the esteem and councils of the men looking for municipal and state betterment and purity in politics. Educated in the public schools of Jersey City, he was graduated from the New York Law School in 1893, admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1893, to the bar in New York in 1908, and to practice in all the United States courts.

His political activities have been Republican. He was corporation attorney of Jersey City, 1903-1908; member of the State Board of Taxation, 1908; judge of the Hudson Court of Common Pleas as before stated; defeated as a candidate at the Republican gubernatorial primary in 1913, and was defeated for Congress in 1912 in a strong democratic district by only three hundred votes.

In sociological and charitable work he is prominent, being a trustee of Christ Hospital, the German Hospital Association, Home of the Homeless, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Jersey City Fresh Air fund. Socially he is affiliated with the Jersey City Club, the Carteret Club, etc., and fraternally he is a Mason and an Arcanian.

As an orator his services are much in demand. He has stumped the State in the Republican campaigns of the past twenty years and has lectured in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and the Eastern states on "Municipal Government" and "The Criminal Courts."

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William H. Speer

FEW men on the bench have been more in public life than Judge William H. Speer of the Circuit Court in Hudson County. His legal training has been such that he is particularly fitted to occupy a position of this kind, he having much experience in practice, both as a private lawyer and as Prosecutor of the Pleas.

Judge Speer was born in Jersey City, October 21, 1868. He was educated in Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City and at Columbia University in New York City. He studied law at Columbia University Law School and the office of John Linn in Jersey City. At the November term, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and was made a counselor-at-law in June, 1895.

After being admitted to the bar, Judge Speer became a member of the law firm of Linn & Speer, his partner being Clarence Linn, a son of John Linn, with whom the judge had previously studied. This partnership was continued for a number of years. The firm was well known and reputable and it enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Among his fellow members of the Hudson County bar Judge Speer has always been popular. He was twice elected vice-president of the Hudson County Bar Association. He was president of the association in 1903 and his administration of the office was such that it is still favorably commented upon among the members.

On February 8, 1903, Mr. Speer was first appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas by Governor Franklin Murphy. He was confirmed as such by the State Senate, duly qualified for the office and held the position with honor to himself and profit for the people until 1907, when he was appointed by Governor Edward C. Stokes to the Circuit Court bench to succeed Judge Charles W. Parker, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court. This appointment was made to fill an unexpired term, but in 1908, Governor Fort appointed him for a full term and he still occupies the honorable position in the judiciary of Hudson County.

Judge Speer, to the time of his appointment to the bench, was very active in politics. He was and is an ardent Republican. Before his appointment he was much sought as a speaker during the stirring campaigns of former days. Since his appointment he has naturally not been so prominent in politics, he believing that politics and the bench should be separated as much as possible. This does not mean that he does not take a keen interest in the welfare of his party, but that he does not allow that interest to prejudice his judicial position.

At the time of his appointment as judge he was the senior member of the firm of Speer & Kellogg, his partner being Frederick S. Kellogg, also well known to the bench and bar as an upright lawyer. Judge Speer's circuit includes Hudson County. His term will expire in 1915.

Although occupying a judicial position, the judge is fond of golfing, automobiling and other open air pastimes. He is said to be an expert golfer and is often seen on the links when the pressure of business in his court will permit him that pleasure. He and former Judge Cary are often opponents at golfing and it is said to be nip and tuck between them.

Pierre P. Garvan

AMONG the lawyers of Hudson County foremost in their profession is Pierre P. Garvan, of Bayonne, with offices at 586 Newark avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Garvan is a comparatively young man, having scarcely reached middle age, but he has been very successful in the practice of his profession and is counted among the solid men of the legal fraternity.

Pierre P. Garvan is a native of Hudson County. He has lived here all his life. He was born in Bayonne, June 9, 1872, his parents being James and Emma Garvan, among the highly respected residents of the South Hudson city. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native city, being a graduate of the Bayonne High school.

From the first his education in law has been auspicious. He studied in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and took his degree at the New York Law School. On April, 1898, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in February, 1901, as a counselor-at-law.

Mr. Garvan is well studied on corporation law and that is his favorite practice. He is attorney for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for the Vacuum Oil Company, the Grasselli Chemical Company and several other of the largest corporations of the United States.

In his home city he is regarded as a substantial, solid citizen. He is president of the City Bank of Bayonne and is a director in a large number of corporations of which he is a stockholder. These corporations are so numerous that he thinks it worth while not to detail them. None, however, are of the nationally important type.

Politically Mr. Garvan is a Republican. He has been signally honored by his party in being twice elected mayor of his home city, in 1905 and 1907, after having been defeated when he first ran for the office in 1903. It speaks well for his popularity when it is known that he received an increased vote and majority at each of the elections. In 1908 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas by Governor Fort, an office he held with honor until his term expired in February, 1914. While prosecutor he was called upon to investigate the beef trust, cold storage trust and county affairs.

He is a member of the Newark Bay Club and numerous other clubs and organizations, political and social. Fraternally he is a Mason, in which fraternity he has gone the route and is a member of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark. His home is modestly appointed residence at 65 West Fourth street, Bayonne. He owns considerable property in Bayonne and elsewhere and is considered as well-to-do.

Mr. Garvan goes in a good deal for athletic sports. He is fond of baseball, football and anything of an athletic nature, barring golf. He can't see the fun of a big man walking across field and hill and dale on a hot day, pegging away with a big-headed stick against a ball which at times seems smaller than a pea.

With all his legal, financial and sporting activities, Mr. Garvan finds time to be a congenial companion, a home loving and lovable man, a citizen active in affairs for the betterment of his home city and county, and an altogether useful citizen. Much of the progress of Bayonne is due to his activities along the lines of development and progress. He moves in good social circles and is admired and liked by no end of acquaintances. He always has a hearty hand shake for a friend and was never known to repudiate an agreement of any kind.

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John J. Marnell

AMONG the more prominent, able and busy lawyers of Hudson County is John J. Marnell, who for nearly twenty years passed has successfully practiced law, with a constantly growing clientele, in the Second National Bank building in Hoboken. He is acknowledged by bench and bar as an able practitioner and his advice is often sought by influential clients. To a large extent his is what is known as an "office business."

Mr. Marnell was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1895. He immediately established his office in its present location and has continued there throughout his entire legal career to the present time. The characteristics of the man and his work may best be shown in his reply regarding queries concerning his career. "Just say I am a busy lawyer," he says, "and let that suffice."

Friends and clients, however, are inclined to say more of him. He is well read and studious. He keeps in touch with the technicalities of and decisions in cases which affect a general legal practice. He takes pride in his profession and regards it as something higher than a mere means of making a living. While standing well in his profession, he is not austere. He is a good friend and congenial companion to those he likes. To possess his friendship is regarded by many as being akin to honor. He has served in the Assembly at Trenton.

Mr. Marnell does not court pandering publicity. Neither does he want the praise which expresses itself in platitudes. He would rather be called "a good lawyer than a good fellow." In an unostentatious and dignified way he impresses one as being a man who believes his profession should not be dishonored by questionable methods, even when these methods might lead to more material success.

John Milton

JOHN MILTON, now corporation counsel of Jersey City, is one of the best known of the legal lights in Hudson County. He personally is modest regarding himself and his attainments and it was with difficulty that the data necessary for this article was obtained. Mr. Milton was born in Jersey City, January 21, 1881, his parents being Charles J. and Catherine Milton. He has lived in Jersey City all his life. He received his earlier education in Jersey City, attained his knowledge of the law there and was admtted to the New Jersey bar and immediately settled down to the practice of his profession there.

From early manhood Mr. Milton always took an active interest in municipal questions, especially those concerning his own particular neighborhood. He fought hard to have the smoke nuisance of the railroads running through the "Horseshoe" section of Jersey City eliminated and succeeded in having this done to an appreciable extent. Mr. Milton has the bulldog tenacity to keep eternally at a thing when he knows he is right, and it is this characteristic, coupled with the name he has made for himself, and the general esteem in which he is held that found him his position as corporation counsel, his being truly a case of the office seeking the man, rather than the man seeking the office.

Mr. Milton's practice has always been of the highest order and he is regarded as an authority on civil and municipal law, as well as on state and federal legal matters. He is still a young man and has a splendid career before him, for he is able as a practitioner, is conscientious in his work and is a slave to no habit.

J. Emil Walscheid

COUNSELLOR J. Emil Walscheid was born December 23, 1872, in the house at 309 Fulton street, Union Hill, now occupied by his brother, Dr. Arthur Walscheid. His parents were German citizens, but his father had become a naturalized American citizen in 1844. The counsellor has made the town of his birth the scene of his life work and he has achieved a success and popularity because of his sterling citizenship and services to his friends and neighbors. He enjoys a large practice and is concededly one of the leading lights of the Hudson County bar. His offices are located in the Harvard building at 25 Bergenline avenue. He lives in Highwood Park.

Counsellor Walscheid received his preliminary education at the Hoboken Academy. Upon his graduation from that institution he expressed a desire to study for the law. His father, who was bent upon his son learning a trade, would not hear to this expression and so young Walscheid determined to learn the silk business, entering the employ of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company as an apprentice. At that time the company was one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of silk in the country, with plants at Paterson, Allentown, Bethlehem and other eastern towns. He took up the study of this trade in the Allentown plant in 1889. He spent two years in the mills, beginning in the spinning department and going through the various stages of silk production until he reached the designing room. Whatever he did he did well and he became a silk designer of no mean ability.

But all this time his ambition to become a lawyer remained. He importuned his father to allow him to begin the study of his chosen profession. Finding his son in earnest in the matter, the elder Walscheid relented and consented to his becoming a law student. The younger Walscheid entered the New York University Law School, from which he graduated in 1896 in the academic class. To complete his law course at the same time he doubled his studies and took both the academic and law courses at once. He took the lectures in the academic course in the morning, in the law course in the afternoon, and devoted the evening of each day to study.

In the same year he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, having previously secured his legal apprenticeship in the offices of Page & Taft, counsel to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and with the firm of Randolph, Condit & Black of Jersey City. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession in Union Hill, where he enjoys a large and lucrative clientele, which is constantly increasing.

In politics Walscheid is a democrat. He served in the State Assembly with honor in 1899 and 1900. At the time he was president of the Third Ward Democratic club of Union Hill and a member of the executive committee of the Democratic central organization. He did not again seek office until 1912, when he was a candidate for Congressman, but was beaten after a hard-fought three-cornered battle for the nomination.



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Julius Lichtenstein

JULIUS LICHTENSTEIN, of the firm of Weller & Lichtenstein, lawyers, of Hoboken, has during the years of his association with Mr. Weller and of his own career in the legal profession, gained a large acquaintance and a splendid clientele among the leading men of his city, the county and the state. There is no member of the bar in Hudson county more generally respected by the bench and his fellow members of the legal fraternity than Mr. Lichtenstein. He is recognized as having a mind especially trained for legal matters, has a retentive memory, and is one of those legal lights, whose acumen and handy reference knowledge of the law has brought him to the front.

Mr. Lichtenstein is a familiar figure in the courts of the city and county, for he has a large clientele which brings him almost constantly in one court or another when they are in session.

His practice covers all branches of the law, civil and criminal. He is efficient in all, ready to quote decisions in complicated cases, and wins a splendidly large perentage of his cases. His clients have learned to rely upon him. They know that if a case has any merits, no point of it will be missed by Mr. Lichtenstein. He is quick at retort, convincing in his arguments before a jury, although quiet in his oratory, if such it may be called, a skilled cross examiner and quickly gets at the truth of matters if he suspects a witness is not telling the truth. It is these qualities which have made Mr. Lichtenstein's reputation as a reliable attorney and counsellor, and built up a great deal of the remunerative practice enjoyed by the firm with which he is associated.

John H. Sheridan

JOHN H. SHERIDAN is a Hoboken lawyer who has been since his admission to the bar a credit to the city and to the profession he represents. Mr. Sheridan has a select list of clients, which is constantly growing, because in him those who are careful in legal matters recognize a man who will look after their interests as closely as he would after his own.

Mr. Sheridan cannot be said to be a progressive lawyer. On the other hand, he is a lawyer of the old school, a lawyer who lives and breathes and feels deeply the trusts which are imposed in him by his clients. There is nothing of the spectacular about him, none of the flambuoyancy which marks so many of the profession today.

Mr. Sheridan obtained his degree and passed his examinations after long, arduous and conscientious study. This characteristic marks the handling of the affairs of his clients. He studies the affairs of his clients and knows them to such a nicety that he really puts himself in the place of his clients when looking after their interests.

He has not a long string of legal triumphs to add to his fame—nor does he want it. Neither does he need it. He is of the type of man who inspires confidence, and it is but a just tribute to him to say that such confidence is not misplaced. His makeup is such that he could not willingly under any circumstances neglect the business affairs entrusted to him.

Mr. Sheridan is not a man who is looking for plaudits or for preferment. He would rather have it said of him that he looked well after the interests of those with whom he has dealings as a legal adviser than that he was a brilliant advocate. He has no patience with the man who is made up of superficiality. He is by no means a crank, but he is an able exponent of the law and as such is highly respected by the bench, the bar and the public generally with whom he comes in contact.

Nathan H. Pendergast

AMONG the able younger lawyers of Hudson County is Nathan H. Pendergast, who has offices in the Spingarn Building, 665 Newark Avenue, Five Corners, Jersey City.

He was born in Jersey City in the year 1876 and received his early education in the public schools and High School of that city. He also attended Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and after leaving there, studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, but gave this up for the law, feeling that in this he had his chosen profession. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an Attorney-at-Law in the year 1902 and as a Counselor-at-Law in the year 1910; he is also a Master in Chancery of New Jersey and Special Master in Chancery of New Jersey, and also counsel to the Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics. Since his admission he has practiced law in Jersey City, and has made rapid strides in his profession and today enjoys a large clientele.

Although his practice is general and matters of every nature are handled by him, there is probably no lawyer in the county who is more conscientious about the merits of the case he undertakes than is Mr. Pendergast. He has a slight preference for the criminal law practice. He is well read and dignified in his profession, is self-confident and reliant and is possessed of a nature which draws men to him; and his clients have learned to have confidence in him, and he has earned for himself a reputation of being truly an adviser. He believes that his own interests will not suffer by giving the best that is in him to the interests of his clients. He has won his legal spurs purely because of his legal ability; he has asked no favors of anyone and has advanced himself by his own personal efforts.

These qualities are fast pushing Mr. Pendergast to the front in his profession, and he is already a favorite with the bench and bar.

Fraternally, Mr. Pendergast is well known. He is a member of several lodges and clubs, including the Masonic order, being a member of Eagle Lodge of Masons, one of the most conservative lodges of the Masonic order in the entire county.

During his many years of court house association, before and after his admission to the bar, he has made many acquaintances and numbers amongst his friends some of the foremost and influential men of the city and county, and is equally well known in other parts of the State.



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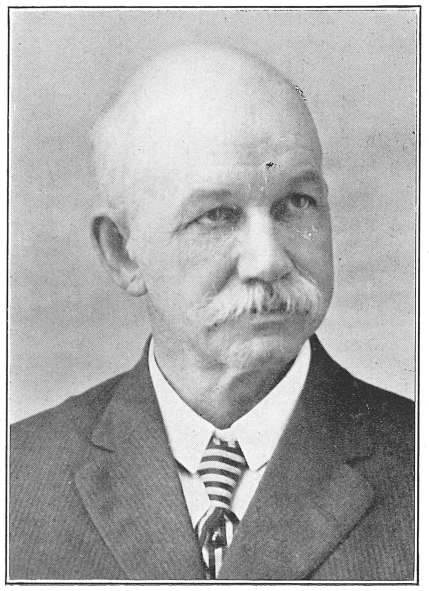
Samuel Austin Besson

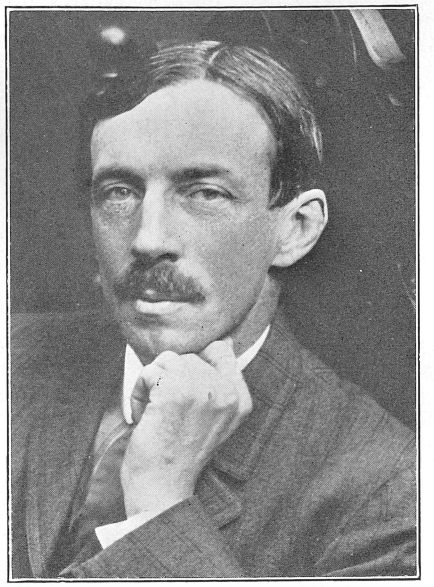


SAMUEL AUSTIN BESSON, of Hoboken, respected as a lawyer in criminal, civil state and federal courts, and whose conduct of cases has blazed the way for the construction of law in many important matters, was born on April 6, 1853, at Everittstown, Hunterdon County, N. J. His parents were William Besson and Margaret A. Besson. He is a lineal descendent of Francis Besson, a French Hugenot, who settled in this country prior to 1730. His great grandfather, John Besson, was an ensign in Washington's army. He was educated in the public schools at Everittstown, at the Carversville Normal School in Bucks County, Pa., and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B.

He was principal of the Franklin High School, Franklin, Pa., for one year, and afterward principal of the Phillipsburg High School in New Jersey. In 1875 he began the study of law and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in June, 1879, as an attorney, and in June, 1882, as a counselor. He has been corporation counsel for his city under a Republican administration, among the most important cases being those regarding water front titles, in whom many distinguished corporation lawyers appeared. He is one of the managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, one of the originators and first trustees of the Columbia Club, a member of Euclid Lodge of Masons and a past grand of Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was in 1889 president of the Hudson County Bar Association and is a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and a United States Commissioner.

His home is modest, his tastes are for literature and law and he is broad-minded. He is greatly liked by a large circle of loyal friends.

Richard Stevens



NO WORK of this kind would be complete without a mention of the Stevens family. Richard Stevens is chief probation officer of the county, appointed by Judge Blair in 1904, prominent in all progressive movements, a philanthropist, and worthy scion of Hoboken's oldest and most select society.

Richard Stevens is the son of Edwin A. and Martha B. Stevens. He was born May 23, 1868, in Paris, France. Like his forbears he makes his Hoboken home at Castle Point. He has a summer home at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. Stevens was educated in the Stevens Preparatory School, St. Paul's School, a boarding school at Concord, N. H.; Columbia College School of Arts, class of 1890, New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1893, in which year he passed his examination as attorney and was admitted to the New Jersey bar.

He is first vice-president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, director of the First National Bank of Hoboken, and a member of the German Club and Columbia Club of Hoboken, and the Union Club, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club and University Club of New York.

He is fond of out door sports, at which he excels. In tennis he held the championship of New Jersey for three years and the middle Atlantic championship for two years. He played on the Somerset polo team for four years. He was champion wrestler of the New York Athletic Club for one year and held second place for one year. He rode in the cross country hunts of the Essex Fox Hounds. Swimming and boating are among his athletic attainments.

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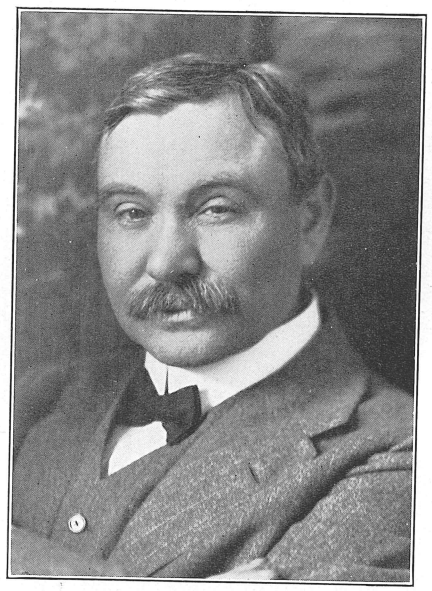
George J. McEwan



GEORGE J. McEWAN, a leading and public spirited man of West Hoboken, has an enviable record of success. He was born in Rockland County, N. Y., January 16, 1862, his parents being Thomas McEwan and Hannah Ledgett McEwan.

After attending country school at Manchester (now Lakehurst), N. J., one year, the family moved to Jersey City, where he went successively to School No. 10 on Paterson Street, School No. 7 on Central Avenue and the Jersey City High School, from which he graduated in 1897.

He entered a hardware store in New York, where he remained until 1884. He had an ambition to become a lawyer and entered the law school of New York University in the Fall of 1884, after studying with his brother, Hon. Thomas McEwan, and Philo Chase, Esq. In May, 1885, he was graduated with the degree of LL. B.

He was admitted to the New York bar in January, 1886, and practiced in New York until admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1887. He practiced in Jersey City from June, 1887, to January, 1907, when he removed to his present offices in the Highland Trust building, West Hoboken. He became a counselor at law in New Jersey in June, 1890.

He is vice-president, director and counsel for the Highland Trust Co., and president and counsel for the Courtland Building and Loan Association, recently organized. He is an active member of the Town Improvement Association of West Hoboken and was town attorney in 1911, 1913 and 1914. He is trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Federation of Hudson County. He was councilman from the Second Ward of West Hoboken in 1894 and 1895. His house is at 421 High Street, that town.

He is a member of the Columbia Club of Hoboken; Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M., Hoboken; the Scottish Rite bodies of New York; Pilgrim Commandery, K. T., Hoboken; Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Newark; Zemzem Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R., Jersey City; West Hoboken Council, Royal Arcanum; Unique Lodge, A. O. U. W., Jersey City, and the National Municipal League.

He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken and was a commissioner at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America, held at Atlantic City, May, 1912.

John William Rufus Besson

JOHN William Rufus Besson, presiding judge in the Hoboken District Court, was born in Hoboken January 6, 1871. His parents were John Case Besson and Hasseltine J. Besson (nee Nice). He has lived in Hoboken all his life, and is a brilliant exception to the rule based upon the familiar Scriptural quotation that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

From his youth Judge Besson was studious. As a result, his rise in the legal and judicial world has been marked and well deserved. He attended Miss Hall's Primary School, the Hoboken Academy, Stevens High School and the Princeton Preparatory School prior to entering Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of B. A. In 1894 he graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of LL. B. In June, 1895, Princeton conferred upon him the degree of M. A.

In 1895 Mr. Besson was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in 1898 as a counsellor. He is both a Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special Master in Chancery. When he began practice he became a member of the firm of Lewis, Besson & Stevens, afterwards Besson, Alexander & Stevens. His ability as a lawyer was speedily recognized, and to-day, besides occupying the District Court bench, he is counsel for the Trust Company of New Jersey. He is also a director in the Hudson Trust Company.

Judge Besson served as Assemblyman from Hudson County in 1903 and 1904. This is the only political office he has ever held. Besides the Legislative manuals for those years, he is prominently mentioned in a volume entitled "Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey." He lives at 800 Hudson street, Hoboken, and all his life has taken an active interest in the affairs of Hoboken and its people.

He is a member of the German Club of Hoboken, the Princeton Club of New York, the University Club of New York, the University Cottage Club of Princeton, the Nassau Club of Princeton, the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey, the Washington Headquarters Society of Morristown, N. J., and ex-president of the Hudson County Bar Association and the Hoboken Board of Trade. His hobbies are tennis and golf.

Henry A. Gaede

HENRY A GAEDE, of Hoboken, senior member of the law firm of Gaede & Gaede, one of the highly respected and older members of the Hudson county bar, was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City Heights, September 10, 1857.

He attended the schools in that vicinity and was graduated from old public school No. 2 in 1872. He then studied civil engineering with Otto F. Wagener, then city surveyor of Hoboken, and remained with him until October, 1874, when he entered the office of the late John C. Besson. Since October, 1878, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of real estate and banking law.

He is counsel for a number of large corporations, including the First National Bank of Hoboken, and the Jefferson Trust Company. He was attorney for Hudson county in the condemnation proceedings for the County Boulevard. Mr. Gaede is a member of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College and has experimented in horticulture a number of years, that being his hobby, having his country estate at Marlboro-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

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Eugene Walter Leake

EUGENE Walter Leake was born in Jersey City, N. J., July 17, 1877, and in his home city he has attained a reputation as a lawyer who maintains the standard of the old school of practitioners much more closely than many of the younger members of the bar. He is the son of Thomas W. Leake and Caroline Veyrassat, a grandson of Charles Leake and Eugene Veyrassat, a great-grandson of George Leake and Samuel Veyrassat, and a great-great-grandson of David Leake and Samuel Veyrassat, Sr.

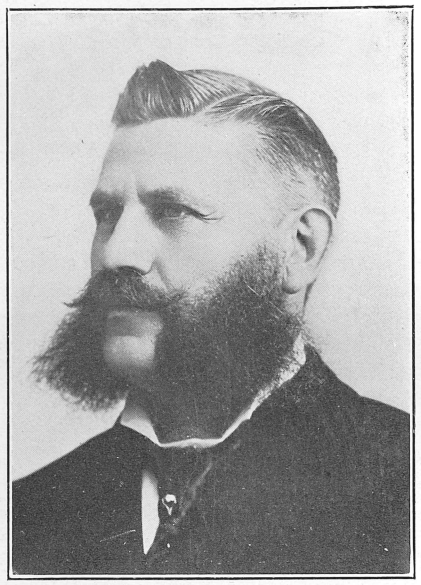
Mr. Leake received his early education in Public Schools Nos. 3 and 12, Jersey City. Afterwards he attended Phillips-Andover Academy in Massachusetts. In 1896 he received the degree of LL. B. from the Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1897 he received his diploma from the New York Law School, at the same time winning the first prize in the post-graduate class for excellence in both examination and essay.

After graduating from the law school, Mr. Leake continued his studies with James B. Vredenburgh and Blair & Crouse in Jersey City, and was dmitted to the New Jersey bar in 1898. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1900 he became associated with Charles Hartshorne and Earle Insley as the junior partner of the law firm of Hartshorne, Insley & Leake, with offices in the Provident Bank Building in Jersey City. This partnership has continued uninterruptedly ever since, the firm being recognized as one of the most foremost in the practice of law in New Jersey.



Clement De R. Leonard



CLEMENT De R. LEONARD, of Hoboken, attorney and counsellor at law, is a son of Francis De R. Leonard, a grandson of John Leonard, and great grandson of Joseph Leonard, who was high sheriff of the then colony of New Jersey in 1771 and who died in 1779. His paternal ancestors were French Hugenots. They came to this country about the time of the Hugenot wars and figured prominently in civic and military affairs. His father was a respected citizen of Red Bank and his grandfather was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as minister to the court of Spain, which position he held with honor for thirty years. His mother was a member of the distinguished Lippincott family of Monmouth County.

Mr. Leonard was born at Red Bank, February 18, 1846. He received his early education at St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Md. He was graduated from Seton Hall College in 1869, after which he read law in Red Bank, where he became assistant to Robert Allen, Jr., prosecutor of the pleas. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1873 as an attorney and in 1876 as a counselor. In 1877 he came to Hoboken, where he has since practiced his profession.

Mr. Leonard has been prominent in Republican affairs in the state, having been delegate to the State Convention on several occasions, delegate to congressional and county conventions and chairman of the Hoboken City Republican Committee. He has also been president of his Assembly District Committee and chairman of the First WardAssociation of Hoboken. He served in the Assembly in 1897. He declined elevation as a district judge in 1898. His practice is large and he enjoys the confidence of the whole community.

He was retained in most important litigation by the Taxpayers' Association of the City of Hoboken, to apply to the Supreme Court of the State for an order to summarily investigate the municipal expenditures of the city. On the 16th day of September, 1905, Mr. Leonard accordingly, as provided by the statute, presented to Justice Jonathan Dixon a petition signed by thirty-eight freeholders and taxpayers abiding in the City of Hoboken, alleging that they had cause to believe that the moneys of said city were being and had been unlawfully and corruptly expended, citing numerous instances of fraud and corruption in the disbursement of said moneys. An order was thereupon granted as prayed for, resulting in an adjustment of the subject matter satisfactorily to all parties therein concerned and without recourse to further legal proceedings.

Another instance of absorbing interest to the citizens of Hoboken was the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. Leonard in conjunction with the Attorney General of New Jersey, in the nature of quo warranto, attacking the appointment of eleven police officers, made on the 18th day of January, 1904, at an adjourned stated meeting of the board of police commissioners of the City of Hoboken. It was claimed that the police force, as then existing, exclusive of superior officers, contained all the law then allowed, under Hoboken's Special Charter and the several amendments thereto, and there was no vacancy in the membership of the said police force to which the said eleven officers could legally be appointed; that the said amendments to the

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said charter under said charter under which said officers claimed to hold their office as patrolmen were unconstitutional and void and in contravention of article four, section seven, paragraphs nine and eleven of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey. The said mentioned acts were claimed to be special and applying only to those cities where the police force is governed by a mayor and a board of commissioners appointed by him.

The defendants in these proceedings retained Messrs. Bedle, Edwards & Thompson of Jersey City, who bitterly fought the case in their behalf, demurring to same on technical grounds. On February 23, 1904, the information was signed by the Attorney General, and writ of quo warranto issued on March 15, 1904. Defendants filed demurrer in case on June 16th, 1904. An amended information was filed May 6th, 1905, and served on defendants May 14, 1905. Mr. Leonard was retained by the republican leader of Hudson County in said proceedings, and when the case was ready for trial was ordered by his client to discontinue the same on payment of his fees and costs.

Mr. Leonard was also retained by the Election Officers of the City of Hoboken, in 1903, to bring a test case in their behalf in the name of one of their number, David M. Hubbell, for the recovery of their salaries, in that year held up by the city on the questions of whether the law required the City or County to pay same, and also to determine whether their individual salaries for each election, were to be each $25.00 or $30.00. Suit was brought therefor on April 14th, 1903, and resulted in a judgment in favor of Mr. Leonard's clients and the recovery of their claims in full.

On the 15th day of March, A. D. 1910, Mr. Leonard was also admitted as Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in the Supreme Court of New York, and on June 28th, 1910, was duly admitted to both the U. S. District and Circuit Courts in said State. He ran with Lawrence Fagan and A. M. Bruggemann for mayor, and after being defeated was named as assessor by Mayor Fagan. He held this position for five years.



Leon Abbett

LEON ABBETT, with law offices at 51 Newark street, Hoboken, and who resides in Jersey City, is a son of the late Governor Leon Abbett, and as a result of that relationship, together with his own legal acumen, he has acquired a large clientele among the first people of the State. He has been practicing law for a number of years past, and from the first has had a clientele which has made him independent.

Mr. Abbett's clientele has been of such a nature that he has not had to indulge in any questionable legal practices. He is careful, and inquires minutely into the details of the case any client brings to him. If he thinks the case is a just one and can be won on its merits he frankly tells his client so. If he thinks the case is a poor one, that his client would have no standing in the courts, or that the case could be won only by questionable methods, he is very quick to refuse to have anything to do with it. He has a profound respect for the intent of the law, and hesitates to take any questionable case on a mere technicality.

Mr. Abbett really belongs to the old school of lawyers who would sooner see things settled amicably and not taken to court if such a settlement can be effected. To this end he has smoothed over the difficulties of many clients, and has come to be looked upon as a mediator rather than a lawyer. This appellation is more pleasing to him. When, however, he has to take a case to court, he fights to the end for his client, and has a splendid record of victories to his credit.

Although his father was one of the most honored men in politics in the State of New Jersey and attained the high office of Governor through the suffrage of the people, the younger Abbett's tendencies have been to avoid politics as much as possible and to attend strictly to his legal business. He is quiet and unassuming, and readily finds friends among refined people.

W. H. Bradley

W. H. BRADLEY, lawyer, with offices at 84 Washington street, Hoboken, is numbered among the most progressive of the lawyers of the mile-square city. He has been in practice long enough to establish a clientele of more than generous proportions, and has the confidence and esteem of a large number of friends as well as clients.

Mr. Bradley has been interested in a good deal of important private litigation, and so careful is he in the preparation of his cases that it is said of him that his clients generally win. His percentage of cases won is considerably above the average, and this, of course, is due to a thorough knowledge of the law, a close study into the merits of the case on hand, and the fact that Mr. Bradley is honest in advising clients when they have no case or little chance to win.

Among his clients Mr. Bradley numbers many prominent people. A good deal of his practice is what is known as office cases. He has a certain skill in deciding complicated cases that has drawn to him clients who have remained with him permanently. He is never pedagogic, but gives his clients the impression of being a friend as well as legal adviser. As a matter of fact, he enters into the cases of his clients in a whole-hearted manner which really makes him the friend, as well as legal adviser.

Because of his upright practice Mr. Bradley has gained a high place in the esteem of the various branches of the bar before which he practices. He is not a spectacular lawyer. He depends, rather, upon knowledge of the law and its correct interpretation than upon high flown oratory. He presents his cases clearly and concisely, and brings out the salient points in a manner that has won the admiration not only of the bench, but of his fellow lawyers as well.

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Edward Stover



EDWARD STOVER, lawyer, was born in Hoboken, on April 13, 1882. He is the son of Emma R. and John D. Stover. Mr. Stover is known for activities in behalf of social and civic betterment. He was the leader in the movement that brought about the equipment of the Hudson County playgrounds in Hoboken.

Mr. Stover attended Mensing's Kindergarten School and later the Hoboken Academy from which he entered New York University at the age of 16. Here his studies were interrupted by poor health. When this had been recovered he studied typewriting and stenography in Eagan's Business College and entered the law office of Samuel A. Besson. He graduated from New York Law School in 1904, reveived the degree of bachellor of laws in 1906. He became an attorney and in 1910 a counselor at law. Immediately on becoming an attorney he started in the practice of law for himself. His offices are in the Savings Bank Building at Newark and Washington Streets, Hoboken.

While Mr. Stover was a law clerk he together with Walter Coppinger and Attorney John D. Pierson began to agitate for a play ground park for his crowded city, which finally culminated in the Hudson County Park Commission adopting plans for converting the Hoboken Cricket Grounds and adjoining property into a play ground. Before the commission started its work of improvement a ball team managed by the late Robert Davis, then called the Democratic Boss of Hudson County, started to play in the Cricket Grounds and charged an entrance fee. Stover and his associates got an injunction prohibiting the games from the Court of Chancery, but before doing so presented themselves at the gates of the Cricket Grounds one Sunday afternoon and demanded admittance free of charge. They were backed up by a crowd of citizens who tore down the fence when their demands were refused.

Henry J. Gaede



HENRY J. GAEDE, associated with his father, Henry A. Gaede, in the law firm of Gaede & Gaede, Hoboken, was born in Jersey City Heights June 25, 1884. He received the degree of LL. B. from the New York University Law School in 1904, after which he took a special law course at Cornell University. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1905 and to the New York bar in 1911. He is probably the youngest man ever admitted to the bar in this State, being sworn in just one day after becoming twenty-one years of age. He is actively engaged in the practice of law in New York City, having offices at 55 Liberty Street, as well as with his father at 91 Washington Street, Hoboken.

James A. Sullivan.



JAMES A. SULLIVAN, a member of the New Jersey bar since 1911, and now engaged in the general practice of law in Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, on September 20, 1884, his parents being James and Mary Sullivan. He has proven himself an apt disciple of Blackstone and his law business is growing. In characteristic manner when asked as to his hobbies and tastes he said he had none, that his only desire was to see his business grow. He has the training, the system and the experience which will permit him to do an enormous amount of work in the shortest possible time. His interests are always those of his clients and those who have retained him are loud in praise of his satisfactory work in their behalf

He was educated in the Christian Brothers' School in Jersey City, St. Peter's College in Jersey City and Seton Hall in South Orange, from which institution he graduated in 1905, with the academic degree of A. B. In 1907 he received the degree of A. M. From the New York Law School he received the degree of LL. B. in 1908. H then entered the office of Brinkerhoff & Fielder, serving a clerkship there until his admission to the bar in 1911.

Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the John P. Egan Democratic Club and the Carteret Club.

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William A. Kavanagh

WILLIAM A. Kavanagh, one of the younger of Hoboken's lawyers, but withal, one who in his short legal career has won a host of friends and clients, together with their confidence, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, March 17, 1885, and is therefore a true son of the "ould sod" and of the good St. Patrick, he being born upon the day devoted to the memory of Ireland's patron saint. His parents were James F. Kavanagh and Anna Archer Kavanagh.

With his parents young Kavanagh came to this country in September, 1890. They settled in Hoboken, and it was here that the boy was educated, so far as his preliminary education was concerned. He attended both No. 1 School and Our Lady of Grace Parochial School, graduating from the latter institution of learning in 1898. He then entered St. Peter's High School in Jersey City, attending there from 1899 to 1901, after which he entered Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J., in 1902, from which he graduated in 1905.

After his graduation at Seton Hall College he became an instructor, and taught in the Hoboken High School and in the public schools of the City of New York. As a teacher he was highly regarded, and had he chosen to continue a career as such would undoubtedly have been among the foremost tutors of his time. He had a bent for the law, however, and entered Fordham Law School in 1909, graduating in 1912. He was soon after admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession at 68 Hudson street, where he has a large and constantly growing clientele.

Mr. Kavanagh is careful and conscientious in the study of the interests of his clients in whatever matters are entrusted to him. Although a young lawyer, he already has many victories and satisfactory settlements to his credit. Through the clients he has served others have come, a fact which

Frederick N. Eberhard

FREDERICK N. Eberhard, with offices in the Second National Bank building, Hoboken, is one of those lawyers whose advice is sought not only by private clients, but by financial institutions, municipal corporations, etc. He is recognized as an able exponent of financial and corporation law and, therefore, he has a clientele that is a little above that of the average lawyer.

Mr. Eberhard is not often seen at the bar. Most of his work is confined to his office. The work at the bar is attended to more or less by his associates. When his presence is required, however, one may find him in court, and when he is seen there one may rest assured that there is something of more than ordinary importance on for the day.

Mr. Eberhard resides in Jersey City, in the upper Hudson City section. He has a splendid home on Palisade avenue. He has a family of whom he can well feel proud. His son, F. N. Eberhard, Jr., is studying law in his father's office, and it is the intention of the elder Eberhard to take the son into the firm as soon as he has passed his examinations and been admitted to the bar.

While never dabbling in politics for personal gain, Mr. Eberhard has taken an active interest in the reforms of government in Jersey City. He was Judge Advocate of the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey and an Interstate Bridge Commissioner representing Hudson County. The title of "Commissioner" sticks with him to the present day.

Personally Mr. Eberhard is genial with friends. To those whom he likes he has a warm heart. He is courteous to all, but dismisses quietly those with whom he does not care to do business or recognize socially. He has built up his legal business on a high plane. A man of his personality could not do otherwise.

Charles E. S. Simpson.



CHARLES E. S. SIMPSON was born August 20, 1873, in New York City, where he received his early education in the public schools. When a young man he moved to Jersey City, where he has since made his home. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1899 as an attorney and subsequently as a counselor. He is now practising his profession, his offices being at 665 Newark Avenue, Jersey City.

Mr. Simpson is a Democrat. He is an orator and his services are much sought in campaigns. In 1911 and 1912 he served as an Assemblyman, the latter year being re-elected by a majority of more than 19,000, over E. A. Ransom, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. He served as chairman of the committee on incidental expenses and as a member of the committees on judiciary, revision of laws, school for deaf mutes and state library.

He is always interested in the betterment of Jersey City and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He was one of the founders and is a member of the Eighth Ward Citizens' League of Jersey City. He is well known fraternally and is a member of Court Jersey City, No. 2, Foresters of America; the Jersey City Club; the Down Town Club; Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E.; Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 79, K. of P.; Zemzem Grotto, No. 16, M. O. V. P. E. R.; the Hudson County Democratic Association; New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club; Automobile Club of Hudson County, the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association, and the Hudson County Bar Association. His practice is a large and lucrative one and his clientele is rapidly increasing.

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Isidor H. Brand

AMONG the lawyers of Hoboken who have attained an excellent reputation among business men, professional men and laymen generally, may be mentioned Isidor H. Brand, with offices at 51 Newark street. Mr. Brand practices his profession strictly along ethical lines, and is averse to publicity, except that gained through duty well done. He is regarded as one of the leading legal lights of Hoboken, and enjoys a practice at the same time attractive to a man of his profession, and lucrative. His practice includes all branches of litigation, but he prefers that which leaves him in his office, studying out intricate problems, rather than the kind which leads the lawyer into the criminal courts.

Mr. Brand believes in law as practiced by the old school of lawyers, the kind of law which makes the lawyer the confidential friend, as well as legal adviser, of his client, the kind of law that recognizes duty to clients as paramount to every other consideration, the kind which advises and directs and refuses to take cases if there is no good case to be made for the client, the kind which advises settlement of difficulties rather than costly litigation, in fact, the practice of law along the dignified and gentlemanly side of the profession.

Naturally Mr. Brand is a busy man. He is well grounded in his practice, which has grown until it reaches proportions which take up a great deal of his time. He finds time, however, to be genial to callers and extend a hearty welcome to friends. He lives at 318 Hudson street and enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

Adolph C. Carsten

NO lawyer is better or more favorably known in North Hudson, Hoboken, or Hudson County, for that matter, than Adolph C. Carsten, who has offices at 79 River street, Hoboken. Mr. Carsten was for years a law partner of Francis McCauley under the firm name of McCauley and Carsten. About a year ago the partnership was severed, and since that time he has engaged in the practice of law for himself at the Hoboken address. He also lives in Hoboken at 913 Washington street.

Praise which might be bestowed on other members of the bar would sound cheap when applied to Mr. Carsten. He is one of the school of lawyers who believe in the protection of their clients and their interests promptly and with the least litigation possible. He has so large a permanent and transient clientele that it would not pay him to dally along on cases which could be settled quickly, even were he so inclined, but it has always been a point of honor with Mr. Carsten to get through a case as quickly as possible, thereby getting it off his mind and leaving more for the client.

Mr. Carsten was born March 31, 1875, in Hoboken, his parents being Nicholas and Lina Carsten. He attended public school No. 3. He worked at the diamond cutting trade from 13 to 21 years of age. He entered the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown in 1897, graduating in 1900. He immediately entered the New York University and graduated in 1904 with the degree of B. A. From the New York Law School he graduated in 1905 and entered the office of James F. Minturn, who was elevated to the Supreme Court bench in 1907, at which time McCauley and Carsten took over his practice.

Mr. Carsten was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library in Hoboken in 1906 by Mayor George H. Steil. He resigned in 1909. He is a member of Hoboken Lodge of Elks No. 74, Camp 1, Sons of Veterans, and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and Club with headquarters in West Forty-fourth street, New York City.

A. O. Ciccarelli

AMONG the best known of the lawyers in this vicinity may be mentioned A. O. Ciccarelli, with offices in the building owned by the Second National Bank, 82 River street, Hoboken. Mr. Ciccarelli has been engaged in the practice of law in the Hudson County Courts for the past twenty years, and he has built up an enviable clientele, especially among the Italian speaking residents of the county, who go to him for counsel and advice. Advice is not always confined to legal matters. Many of his clients have been advised as to financial investments there, and it is said that none who followed the advice of the counsellor in these matters ever had cause to regret it.

At one time Mr. Ciccarelli dabbled a bit in politics. He was a republican and was much interested in republican politics. He was a member of the Fremont Club when that organization was in the height of its glory and at one time undertook to run for the assembly on the republican ticket. He was beaten at the polls, as was every other republican at the time, although his vote was a flattering one. Of late years he has eschewed politics and confined himself to the practice of his profession.

His offices are busy ones. Go there at any time when he is in and one is apt to find a long list of waiting clients looking for advice as to begun or contemplated litigation. Mr. Ciccarelli is sharp, clear, crisp and decisive in his advice. He has the law on most matters at his tongue's end, and is ready in many cases to give an opinion as to the meritsof litigation at a moment's notice.

Mr. Ciccarelli numbers among his friends some prominent people. He is well thought of by the bench and bar. He has never resorted to the little catch-penny tactics of so many lawyers of the younger generation, and is rather of the strictly professional order of legal gentlemen. Once a friend his friendships last until blasted by other than himself.

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John J. Walsh



JOHN J. Walsh was born at Wexford, Ireland, March 16, 1877, and is a lawyer by profession. He received his early education under the Brothers of St. Aloysius, at Wexford, where he graduated with honors. He afterwards accepted a position with Israel Wallis, Clerk of the Crown, where, from his duties as attendant at the Petit Sessions Court, he acquired a facility for the study of law.

His father, John Walsh, was a descendant of an old South Wexford family, and was one of the organizers and ardent supporters of the Land-League Movement in October, 1879. Under an Act of Parliament of 1881, known as "Forester's Coercion Act," which was promulgated for the suppression of the Land-League, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act of that year, his father was arrested, and with 600 others of good social standing, and moderate political views, was incarcerated as a "suspect" in Kilmainham jail, Dublin. He was released, untried and unaccused in May, 1882.

Mr. Walsh, Jr., in his younger days was affiliated with the Nationalist movement and was actively interested in the Parnell crisis of 1890.

Mr. Walsh came to the United States in 1897, with the late Rev. Michael C. McEvoy, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Hoboken, who desired him to study for the priesthood. Mr. Walsh, however, was inclined to pursue the study of law. He completed his studies in New York University, class of 1896. He served his clerkship under Supreme Court Justice, Hon. James F. Minturn and Corporation Counsel John J. Fallon. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1908.

Morris Umansky

MORRIS UMANSKY, engaged in the practice of law at 51 Newark street, Hoboken, was born March 10, 1886, at Bratslav, Russia. His parents were Joseph and Esther Umansky. He attended schools in Russia. When still a boy he came to this country, and by close application and hard study, at the age of 28 years he has made for himself an enviable place in professional circles. His legal education was obtained at the Law School of the University of New York. His practice from the start has been of the higher order.

Mr. Umansky is popular in a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of Court Harmony, No. 69, Foresters of America; Hoboken City Lodge, No. 476, Independent Order of Brith Abraham, and Linath Hazedek of Hudson County. He is married and lives in West Hoboken.



Financial Institutions

HUDSON COUNTY'S financial institutions are among the strongest and most respected in the country. No loose methods of banking are tolerated here, the result being the unquestioned soundness of the banks and allied institutions.

Notwithstanding the panic through which the country at large has passed, there has been little of the general depression felt here, so far as banking business is concerned. The banks have been liberal in their accommodations to business men—as liberal as good business management would permit. So far as the annual reports for 1914 show every bank has increased its assets, decreased its actual liabilities and increased its saving deposits. While 1914 was by no means the best financial year experienced in Hudson, it was far from being the poorest. Failures were few and, with one or two exceptions, were unimportant. All in all, the financial conditions have been remarkably good, considering the depression that existed elsewhere, and there seems to prevail the general optimistic feeling of a better business year to come.

Building and loan associations have increased in numbers, shareholders and the number of shares taken and this increase is continuing. Careful management has marked the conduct of the sixty or more associations of this kind in the county. All have done an extensive banking business.

Many of Hudson's banks do do business with correspondents throughout the entire civilized world. Many of her financiers are internationally known. The credit checks, or letters of credit, of many of her institutions are accepted as collateral the world over. The figures of business done, of deposits and assets are astounding.

Realty operations have been general and in some parts of the country, more notably in North Hudson, an actual building boom has been in progress. West New York especially has felt this in full force and there has been no indication of a slump of any kind. New business houses have been opened and are apparently doing well. From the financial, as well as social and economical, standpoint Hudson County is a good, live section.

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Union Trust Company

THE Union Trust Company of New Jersey, with headquarters at 75 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and a branch at Broadway and Thirty-third street, Bayonne, although a comparatively young financial institution, having commenced business in 1907, is one of the strongest in Hudson county, having a capital and surplus of more than $630,000, with assets of more than $3,700,000. It has direct facilities for drawing and transmitting funds on or to any important city in the world by draft, letters of credit or cable.

Officers of the company are: President, Samuel Ludlow, jr.; vice-president, John J. Gorman; vice-president and treasurer, James G. Hasking; secretary, George E. Bailey; assistant secretary, Floyd Ramsey; directors, Charles K. Beekman, William H. Cane, Joseph A. Dear, Thomas H. Eckerson, Benjamin E. Farrier, John J. Gorman, James P. Hall, James G. Hasking, Robert S. Hudspeth, Charles F. Long, Samuel Ludlow, jr., C. F. Mueller, jr., Jacob Ringle, Thomas W. Shelton, Stanton M. Smith, A. J. Stone and J. T. Thomas. With these gentlemen at the head of the institution it does a banking and trust business in all its branches, is the depository of savings funds at 4 per cent. interest, a depository of the State of New Jersey, of the county of Hudson, of Jersey City, the City of Bayonne, and likewise a depository in bankruptcy. It has twenty-one employees.

The president, Mr. Ludlow, has a wide experience in the banking business, beginning as messenger in a large New York bank at the age of 17 years. He has worked in every important department of a large city bank and is therefore conversant in all branches of banking, as well as all the details necessarily involved.

The vice-president, J. J. Gorman, is widely known as the president of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, one of the largest electrical supply companies in the world, which was established by Mr. Gorman with but a few hundred dollars some thirty years ago.

Vice-president and Treasurer James G. Hasking, is widely known in banking circles throughout Jersey City, his activities in this line in that city covering a period of more than fifty years. All of the directors are known as men of high integrity and business ability.

This trust company when organized in 1907 assumed the deposit liabilities of the Second National Bank of Jersey City and engaged to liquidate that institution. At the time the present management took hold the deposits of the Second National Bank were slightly in excess of $700,000. At the present time the deposits amount to over $3,000,000, a gain of over 400%, while the total assets amount to over $3,700,000. The capital stock of the Second National Bank has been liquidated up to one hundred cents on the dollar. At the present time the Union Trust Co. has no direct or indirect interest in the old affairs of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and their affiliations although always indirect are now completely severed.

Since the trust company was organized in the old building of the Second National Bank, corner Washington and Montgomery streets, it has disposed of the old building to the United States government, where the new Jersey City post office is now located and has erected a modern bank and office building at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, wherein is located the Downtown Club, the Chancery Court Chambers, the Bankruptcy Court and the Chamber of Commerce. The home of the Trust Company is considered the best equipped banking rooms in the State of New Jersey. Herein is located a safe deposit vault, which is pronounced by experts as the heaviest and strongest vault in the State.

During the year ending June 30th, 1914, the total transactions of money handled by the Union Trust Company, amounted to the immense sum of $171,921,679.27. Over 10,000 depositors are handling their banking business through this company at the present time.

Highland Trust Company of New Jersey

STARTING business on June 30, 1904, the Highland Trust Company of New Jersey, at Summit avenue and DeMott street, West Hoboken, has grown to a lusty financial yougster of ten years, with assets of more than $2,000,000. In starting, it occupied a twenty foot building in the neighborhood of the transfer station. It now has a splendid building of its own, facing for sixty feet on busy Summit avenue.

The policy which has built the business of this bank and caused such unusual prosperity and growth is the principle that the important feature of banking is to always have the money to pay the depositor when he comes to the window for it.



Organizers of the company include Julius Belte, A. A. Franck, J. P. Henry, M. D., R. J. Hillas, George J. McEwan, J. Lawrence Nevin, (deceased), Richard Stevens, Edward H. Snyder, Albert Wiggers, George Lausecker, J. A. Wolfenden, B. H. Pelzer, Jr., Charles J. Solyom, George Lawyer and Thomas McEwan.

Officers are: Thomas McEwan, Jr., president; Robert J. Hillas, vice-president; I. S. Chamberlain, secretary and treasurer. Directors are: Thomas McEwan, Julius Belte, Robert J. Hillas, Henry Prunaret, Robert R. Lampa, George J. McEwan, Joseph A. Nevin, M. D., Edwin H. Snyder, William Werner, John A. Wolfenden and Edward Savoye.

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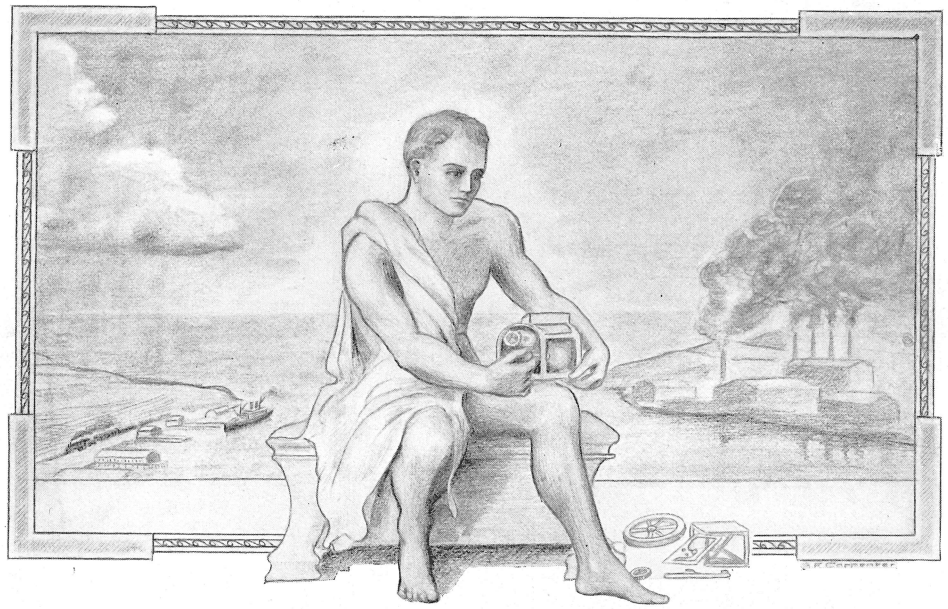

Industrial Progess in Hudson County

HUDSON COUNTY is first in importance both in population and industries among the counties of New Jersey. Its advantageous location in the Metropolitan District, assures to all of the municipalities within its boundaries an equal share in the industrial development of the Port of New York.

At this point the principal railroads of the country converge—in fact Hudson County may well be termed the tide water terminal of practically every important trunk line in the country. Here, too, are located four important trans-Atlantic lines (two of them among the largest in the world) which together handle more than half of the entire ocean passenger traffic and a substantial share of the immense volume of freight to and from European and other foreign countries.

The completion of the waterways system from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the Hudson River, and the opening of the Panama Canal also gives promise of even greater prosperity.

Manufacturers are quick to perceive its many advantages and are locating in all parts of the county in constantly increasing numbers. Sections which a few years ago were woods and fields, marsh lands, or dumping grounds for rubbish, can now boast of some of the finest examples of modern factory construction. Many new streets have also been laid out in these sections, and apartments, flats and dwellings have been, and are being, erected to house the numerous workers.

Labor of all classes, skilled and unskilled, is available throughout the county, and because of the development of transportation facilities, the various sections of the county have been drawn closer together. Excellent suburban train service has also placed within the reach of many people who are employed within the county, the advantages of country life.

It needs no great prophet then, to forecast the industrial future of Hudson County. The westerly shore of the Hudson River, the shores of the Staten Island Kills, the lowland fringeing the Hackensack River, will be utilized in the development of a freight terminal system second to none in the world and with this development will come industrial prosperity unsurpassed by any section of our country.

Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co.

NO ONE development, or industry, has played a more important part in the growth and development of Hudson County than the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, operating the tunnels under the Hudson river between Jersey City, Hoboken and the shopping and downtown districts of New York. By its extensions in Jersey City, patrons are now enabled to reach the western slope of the Bergen section, and from there, by special arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through to Newark, upon trains operated by the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company. Other extensions are planned in New York, by which New Jersey patrons will be able to ride direct to the Grand Central station in New York. When these extensions are completed, Hudson County will have direct and quick communication with financial and commercial New York, unequalled by that of any other section of the metropolis and its neighboring towns and counties.

By means of the tunnels one may go from either Hoboken or Jersey City to downtown New York for five cents, and to any part of Sixth avenue, as far as Thirty-third street, for seven cents. This is cheaper, quicker and more convenient than the old ferry and surface car methods by which the public had to reach these districts. The tunnel has proven a great boon to Hudson County people who work in New York, as well as to those housewives who care to go to New York to shop. Where a shopping trip used to take up the better part of a day, a woman may now leave home at a reasonable hour in the morning, reach the shopping district, transact her business and be home again in time for lunch. The saving in time for those who travel to and from work and business in New York is just as marked.

From the inception of tunnel service the motto has always been "safety, speed, courtesy." The tunnel authorities were the first of the great public service corporations operating in and about New York to impress upon their employees that the travelling public is entitled to courtesy. It was a great change from the "step lively," and the "hurry up" commands of the employees of other transportation companies to the "please hurry" of the new company employees at first and one which was much appreciated. Since then other companies got the habit of courtesy and it is now the rule rather than the exception.

The under river tunnels were the outgrowth of the plan of the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, organized in 1873 by DeWitt Clinton Haskins, to tunnel under the Hudson, connecting New York and New Jersey and to furnish transportation by means of steam trains. Lack of facilities for completing the projected tunnel caused the scheme to lie dormant for a number of years, although it continued to be agitated. Finally the company was reorganized through the indomitable work of William G. McAdoo, now secretary of treasury for the United States, and plans were evolved by which the plan would be made feasible by electric operation.

All work was concentrated on the possibility of building a tunnel at first. Work was commenced on what is officially known as the north tunnel, that leading to Hoboken, through the Erie yards and across under the river at Fifteenth street, Jersey City. This tunnel was completed from Jersey City to New York on March 11, 1904. The uptown tunnels from Hoboken to Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue were opened to traffic on February 25, 1908, comprising 6.2 miles of single tracks. On June 15, 1908, the line was opened to Twenty-third street station, using the easterly side of the station only. On July 19, 1909, the downtown river tunnels from Church street terminal, New York City, to Pennsylvania station in Jersey City were thrown open to traffic, and on August 2, 1909, the link connecting the uptown and downtown systems on the New Jersey side was placed in operation and on September 20 the tunnels between Caissons No. 1 and No. 3 were opened which enabled the uptown system to send trains to and from the Erie station

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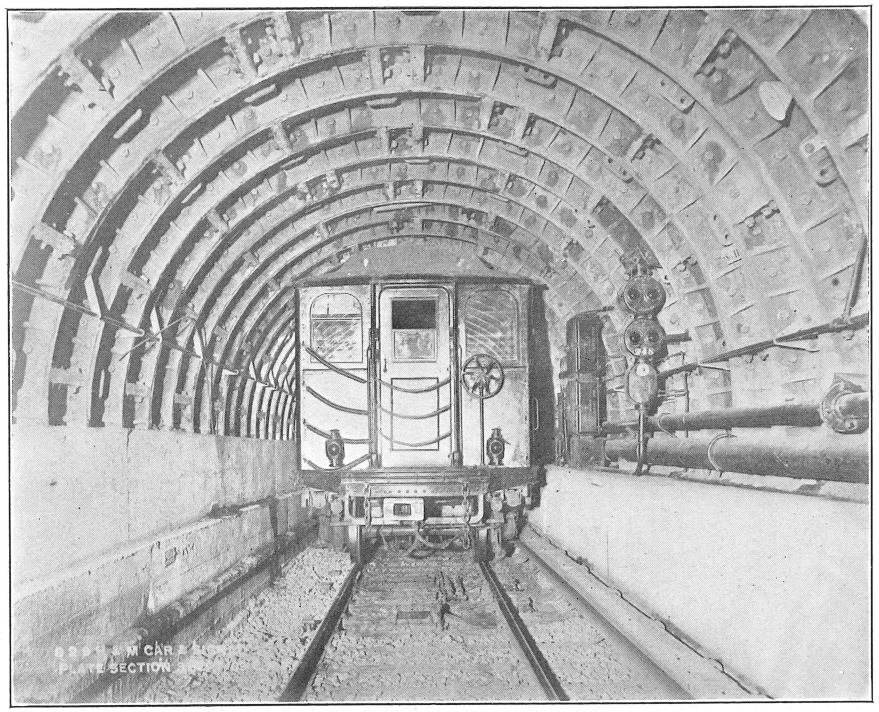
and the Pennsylvania station and at the same time the west side of Twenty-third street station was placed in use. The total length of single track in service at this time being 12.79 miles.

On September 6, 1910, the Henderson street station in Jersey City with the connecting tunnels to the Pennsylvania station and Washington street line were placed under operation, together with the car storage yard and approach thereto. On November 10, 1910, the line on Sixth avenue to Thirty-third street was completed, making the complete length of single track in operation 15.61 miles with 1.91 miles of storage tracks. From this have sprung all the ramifications of underground and under river transportation which we now enjoy.

A résumé of the work of tunnel construction would be interesting, but would require much more space than can be crowded into this history. That it was well done can be testified to by hundreds of thousands who use the tunnels to reach New York. But it was not accomplished without having to overcome many difficulties in engineering and construction work. Some lives were lost, but in the main the loss of life was comparatively small when the magnitude of the work is taken into consideration.



From the first the tunnels were well patronized. An effort was made to provide service on a straight five cent fare. After a trial it was found that this could not be done, so a seven cent fare was imposed for uptown passengers and a five cent fare for downtown passengers. Taken all in all, from the standpoint of big investors, there is every reason to hope for continued and increasing success of operation until such time as it shall more than pay for itself.

The Hudson Terminal Buildings, the downtown terminal, contribute in a large measure to the revenue of the road. They are fully rented.

The company report for December 31, 1913, shows that there is a total trackage of 7.089 miles in New York and 11.668 miles in New Jersey. This includes main lines, sidings and crossovers, car yards and approaches, etc. While there are 18.757 miles of trackage, there are but 7.91 miles of roadway.

A comparison of statistics for 1912 and 1913 shows a general increase in number of car miles operated, passenger revenue, miscellaneous revenue, in number of passengers carried, number of passengers carried per mile, passengers revenue per mile, etc. A million and a quarter more passengers were carried in 1913 than in 1912.

There is one thing on which the company is strong, i. e., safety to employees and to public. To this end no expense has been spared to secure the latest in electric safety appliances. It is claimed that it is absolutely impossible for a car to be run past a danger signal, no matter if the motorman be asleep or dead. The car is stopped automatically where a signal is set, and must continue to remain there until the danger ahead has been eliminated either by the train ahead passing out of the block and automatically releasing the signal or until the danger, if it be something else, is eliminated.

To further guard the safety of the public, every employee is furnished with set of rules and a book of safety hints. In these books every known transportation contingency that can arise is met with explicit instructions how to act in any emergency. The books are so modified that the instructions can be found and followed with practically no loss of time. The book also contains instructions for first aid to the injured.

The membership of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Athletic Association comprises about 80 per cent. of the employees of the company. Commodious quarters have been furnished by the company and equipped with pool tables, gymnasium apparatus, hand ball court, and a well stocked reading room, have afforded social intercourse and healthful recreation. A motion-picture machine has recently been installed by the association and has been used not only to furnish entertainment, but also to illustrate frequent instructive lectures on matters pertaining to railway operation, particularly the subject of "safety."

On March 1st, 1913, an agreement was entered into between the company and Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Athletic Association, representing the employees, under which Sick Benefit and Death Benefit Funds have been established. The operation of these Funds has been highly satisfactory, and the cordial relations which already existed between the company and its employees have been greatly strengthened. The Funds are managed by a committee composed of officers of the company and employees elected by the Athletic Association.



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Standard Oil Company

AMONG the great industries of Jersey City and its adjacent towns is the manufacture and distribution of oils and oil products as carried on by the Standard Oil Company in Jersey City and Bayonne. The plant at Bayonne is the largest oil manufacturing establishment in the world. It covers an area of something like 252 acres, where crude oil is manufactured into its various products.

From the Bayonne plant alone during the year 1913 were shipped 2,608,660 tons of oil and oil products by water. There were received into this plant by water 797,240 tons, making a total amount of business done by water over their docks of 3,405,907 tons. This does not include the material used in the preparation of oil and oil products, such as tinplate, boxes, steel pipe, machinery, etc.

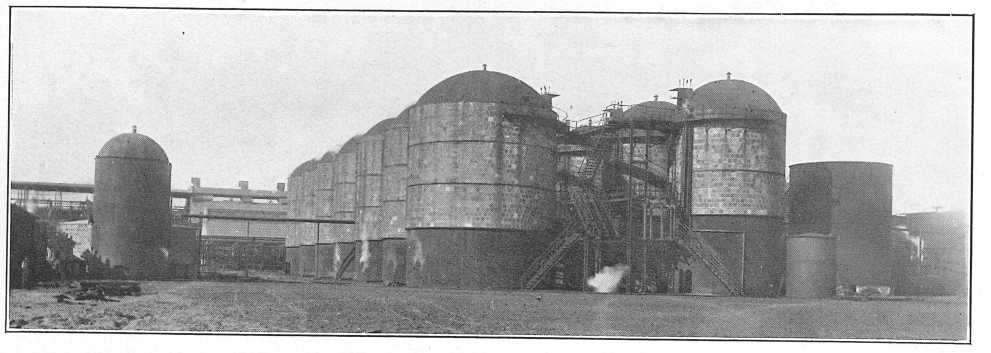
This plant is equipped with four large docks capable of handling the largest commercial vessels in the world. Fifteen large ships can be accommodated at these docks at one time. To do this large amount of business 496 ship loads were taken in and sent out, 410 being loaded out and 86 brought in laden with oil. Two hundred and ninety-three barges, oil laden were also handled into the plant and 1,704 barges an average of six a day, were handled out. The ships and barges vary from a capacity of 3,000 to a capacity of 15,000 tons. They go to all parts of the world, many cargoes reaching the far interior of China, islands of the Pacific ocean, interior of Africa, Australia, South America, Scandinavia and as far north as the arctic circle.

Besides the oil shipped out of this plant daily there is manufactured on an average of more than 50,000 cases per day, each case carrying two cans of five gallons each, the cans also being manufactured within the plant. The plant is also equipped to manufacture 7,000 wooden barrels per day, as well as the steel barrels used in the shipment of oils for long distances. Not only is the manufacture of receptacles for its own products carried on, but the plant is so equipped that practically all its own machinery and repairs are made there by its own mechanics. A large boiler shop, blacksmith shop, machine shop and carpenter shop, employ some 2,000 men constantly on such work. The total number of employees in the plant aggregates 6,000 and the manufacture of oil, its products, cases, machinery, etc., is carried on night and day.

In the Communipaw section of Jersey City is another oil refinery, covering approximately 80 acres of land, in which is manufactured 15,000 barrels of crude oil into various grades of lubricating oil daily. This plant is fully equipped for the manufacture of all the products of petroleum and employs a force aggregating about 1,000 men. This plant was established in 1878 with a small manufacturing capacity and has grown steadily to its present size. Both of these plants probably represent the most modern and up-to-date methods that can be found in this particular business.

With such an extensive business it must be recognized that the Standard Oil Company plays an important part in the finances of the section in which it carries on its manufacturing operations. The weekly payroll of the company is something like $75,000 in the two plants. Most of this is disbursed by the employees in their own particular sections among grocers, butchers and other local merchants.

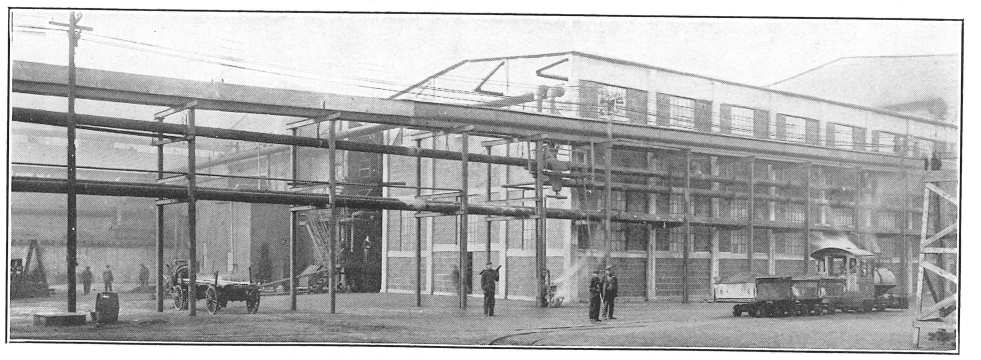
The company has suffered several disastrous fires in its Bayonne plant. One in July, 1890, broke out at midnight and burned for a week, the loss being in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Since that time the company has employed every means and adopted every contrivance to prevent a repetition of such a conflagration. Great care is taken to provide sanitary and safety appliances for the protection of employees at all times and every reasonable effort is made to look out for their welfare.



Since the big fire an additional pumping system, by means of which the immense tanks of oils, gasolene, naphtha, etc., can be quickly drawn off in the event of a fire close by, and carried to points of safety elsewhere, have been installed. A splendid fire system has been organized among the employees. There are plenty of hydrants and hose and a heavy pressure of water is always ready. Besides this the fleet of tug boats is equipped with every known device for fighting fire from the water front.

Just how well the company looks after its employees and their interests may be gleaned from the fact that it maintains a private hospital and corps of physicians and surgeons, with every modern convenience for the treatment of the sick and first aid to the injured. Also a pension system has been introduced by which a person having worked for the company for twenty years and having reached the age of 60 years is entitled to retirement on half pay for the remainder of his life.

Among the other important plants of the company is the one at Tampico, Mexico, from which pipe lines are laid to various oil producing sections throughout the country and to which crude oil for refinement flows directly from the wells, the oil being metered so that the flow from each well can be properly registered. Many independent oil companies and oil wells are dependent upon the Standard for their own existence, the Standard taking the flow of crude oil in this manner direct from the fields, with little or no expense to the well operating companies. Of course, the Standard has many wells of its own in the best known oil fields of the country.



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Schwarzenbach, Huber Co.

IN the silk industry of North Hudson the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company plays a prominent part. It conducts one of the largest plants for the manufacture of broad and novelty silks in the entire country. Its magnificent factory is bounded by Highpoint avenue, Spring street, West street and Oak street, in West Hoboken. During the busy season it is a busy hive of industry, and during the entire year employs a large force of men and women in the manufacture and distribution of its products.

Silk manufacturing in North Hudson is conducted along more humane lines than it is in some other parts of the country. Manufacturers here believe the workers have rights which the employers are bound to respect. This is particularly true in the Schwarzenbach-Huber plant, which, although it played a prominent part in the last great strike in the silk industry, was forced to do so, not because the employees were dissatisfied, but because they had been led to believe that the success of the strike in Paterson depended upon the paralysis of the industry here.

The Schwarzenbach-Huber plant is a model one. There is plenty of light, air and ventilation. Every precaution is taken to preserve the health of the employees as far as the details of the industry will permit. The men and women are not herded in the shop like sheep, and wherever it has been possible for one machine to do work with fewer attendants that has been done. This has not been found to be a short-sighted policy for the reason that where the work can be done with fewer employees the air is better, the employees are more wide awake, there are fewer accidents and less misery than where the workers are crowded together in small space with little breathing and working room.

Everything about the big mill is designed on the safety first idea. Especially is this true in the precautions that have been taken against fire. While every floor is equipped with automatic sprinklers, there is also a trained fire department, fully equipped with hose, hook and ladder, etc., for quick work in the case of conflagration. Every man of the fire department knows his post in case of fire, and there is little likelihood of any conflagration gaining much headway at any time when the men are at work.

It is a policy of the company to keep the mills going the entire year, except such time as is necessary for stock taking, if possible. There are seasons of the year when ordinary work is slack, when to keep the mills running means the investment of large capital without adequate returns for the time being, when the mills are run at a positive loss because money which is handed out in wages and salaries would be drawing interest if allowed to accumulate in bank, but the managers recognize the fact that to keep good employees they must keep them engaged, and that the workers have to live throughout the year, the only means of subsistence being the wages they receive.

There is an organization at the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company plant such as would be hard to duplicate in any place run along lines of less efficiency. It is the effort of the managers to keep this organization intact. To do this they must keep fairly steady employment. So they have men designing novelties in the silk goods line. These novelties are manufactured and pushed upon the market. It is true of the company that the most of these novelties are accepted by the public and find a ready sale. This shows a remarkable grasp of public opinion.

Visitors interested in the process of silk making are made welcome at the plant and are shown around by courteous men employed for that purpose. Many visitors have said that a visit to the plant was interesting, not alone from the class of goods manufactured, but from the fact there is kept a high class of workers who are as courteous to the visitor as it is possible for them to be and keep their work in hand.

R. & H. Simon Co.

ALWAYS of absorbing interest to North Hudson is the development of the silk manufacturing business, in which the R. & H. Simon Company of Union Hill and Easton, Penn., has played an important part. This firm is among the most progressive and largest employers of labor in Union Hill, and as such has been an important factor in the industrial development of that town. It employs at the present time, and has employed constantly for the past several years, an average of 2,500 people. A visit to the factory, a survey of its products and a study of industrial conditions there alone can give an adequate idea of the immensity of the enterprise.

The variety of the work turned out at this establishment is in itself marvellous. Here dress silks, ribbons, lining silks, tie silks and velvets are all manufactured under one roof. The ribbons, silks and velvets are sold under the trade name "Regatta," and they have attained an enviable reputation on the market which makes them always in demand. The care taken to have the best efforts of every employe engaged in each particular line put into the goods manufactured is responsible for the excellence of the products.

The R. & H. Simon Co. factory is a model one in every respect. Every care has been taken to make the employes comfortable in their work. From the heads of the concern down to the office boys, every courtesy is demanded and enforced. The casual visitor is at once impressed with the refined atmosphere of the place, which extends into every department. The firm has always endeavored to employ only the highest class of skilled labor, and the slovenly workman has no place on the payroll. Much care is taken with learners, and their instruction is always in the hands of experienced, careful and competent workers. By this method a splendid organization of silk-makers has been perfected, each taking an interest in his or her work which would hardly be possible under other conditions.

Officers of the R. & H. Simon Company are: E. M. Simon, president; Charles W. Muller, vice-president; Egon Ebert, second vice-president and treasurer; G. Bixler, secretary. All are public spirited and always ready to help in anything which makes for the betterment of North Hudson. Such firms and such men as this are creditable to any community and deserve highest commendation.

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Reiling & Schoen

AMONG the foremost manufacturers of broadsilk in North Hudson is the firm of Reiling & Schoen, Hackensack plankroad, between Palisade and Clinton avenues, West Hoboken. This is among the most important of North Hudson industries, the firm employing in its West Hoboken mill from 500 to 550 hands the year around and the aggregate payroll amounting to some $300,000 annually.

Besides the West Hoboken mill the firm also operates the Petersburg silk mill at Scranton, Pa., and the Penikees mills at Valley Falls, R. I. But it is of the West Hoboken mills that detailed mention is here made. The members of the firm are Joseph L. Reiling and Carl Schoen. The firm was established in 1893 under the name of Reiling, David & Schoen, but it was changed in 1908 to its present name. All classes of broadsilk are made here, including tie goods, dress goods, dress trimming, etc.

Generally the work in silk mills is dependent upon fashions and seasons because the manufacture of these goods is thus dependent, but Reiling & Schoen have established a reputation of keeping help engaged the year round. The firm anticipates demand by creating and manufacturing novelties. It employs a large staff of designers and produces original designs in fabrics which vie with and often surpass imported silks. The capacity of the local mill is 1,000,000 yards of broadsilk goods a year, while the total capacity of all the mills operated by the firm is 3,500,000 yards.

In the local mill the motto of the firm for all employees has been "safety first." To this end the mill has a complete fire department of two companies of twenty-two men each. It has an equipment capable of throwing three one and one-eighth inch streams over the roof of a five-story building at the rate of 750 gallons per minute. There is also a complete automatic sprinkling department, which, in case of extensive fire, would effectually check the spread of the flames. There is an underground reservoir with a capacity of 100,000 gallons for the use of the fire companies at any time they may be called into action. Ample fire escape facilities, in accordance with the latest requirements and regulations of the State Department of Labor have been recently constructed and installed.

Both Messrs. Reiling & Schoen have been prominent in furthering the industrial interest of silk goods manufacturers throughout the country. Mr. Schoen was foremost in the formation of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, of which he is a director. This company is a mutual undertaking and is the final arbiter in controversies over grades and conditions of raw silk. Every concern in the manufacture of silk goods recognizes its status and virtually all silk manufacturing concerns utilize its facilities for making their tests.

Mr. Reiling is a prominent member of the Silk Association of America and two years ago made an exhaustive report regarding tie silks, which showed his thorough understanding of the subject of silk manufacturing throughout the country. In this report he touched upon the problem of costs and prices which affect every manufacturer, scored the ridiculously low prices at which some firms put their goods upon the market and said that if every manufacturer would have enough moral courage to refuse a few orders at the prices prevalent at that time, prices could easily be raised to a basis where the industry would receive the returns to which it is entitled.

At the time of this report the knit tie and tubular tie were in vogue and this, it was stated, had reduced the demand for tie silks by about thirty per cent. The report predicted the early abandonment of the knit and tubular tie as a fashionable adjunct to the refined wardrobe and this prediction has been so completely borne out that the demand for tie silks during the past year has been perhaps the greatest in the annals of the silk industry.

Robert Reiner Importing Co.

OF all the business institutions in North Hudson none is more important than the Robert Reiner Importing Company, the largest importer and distributor of embroidery machines in the United States. The main factory is located at 556-562 Gregory avenue, corner Hackensack plankroad, Weehawken, and here not only are found a wonderful array of the Vogtlandische shuttle embroidery machines, of which the company is the sole agent in America, but repairs are also made and parts furnished and manufactured.

Mr. Reiner, who has introduced into this country almost every machine used in the domestic manufacture of embroidery, is firm in the belief that the real centre of embroidery in the world is shifting to America. Early in the great European international war he declared that even with an early cessation of that conflict Europeans could never catch up with the tremendous and growing demand on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Reiner announces that his company is amply prepared for this expansion. It has more than $100,000 worth of machines and machine parts in its demonstrating and storage plants in Weehawken. No American manufacturer need suffer for lack of repair parts, accessories and attachments because the company accumulated a large stock before the war, and can make immediate shipments at any time desired.

The Robert Reiner Importing Company's demonstrating plant in Weehawken is the largest of its kind in the world. It was erected solely to show what the Vogtland machine will do. Prospective purchasers may here actually test a machine before buying and actually see their own work being made up into the finished article. Besides demonstrating, this part of the Reiner plant serves as a show room for the many machines ready for immediate delivery.

Owing to the rapid expansion and to anticipate the growth of the domestic embroidery industry, President Reiner announces that his company is now approving plans for the erection of another building to be located directly opposite the present offices and demonstrating plant. The big structure recently erected by the company on the Hackensack Plankroad has been sold to the American Embroidery Manufacturing Corporation, West Hoboken, and the Hoagland-Ligety Co., also of that town.

The Reiner demonstrating plant is a veritable wonderland of science. In regularly soldierly files are seen numerous embroidery machines representing the latest inventions of the greatest mechanical experts. A marvel of ingenuity is the new Vogtland fifteen-yard shuttle machine, operated by a high-speed Vogtland-Zahn automat. This is the largest and most complete design of embroidery making machine ever manufactured. It is a source of never ending wonder to those who see it in operation. Ten-yard machines are also set up and working, on exhibition for all interested.

That domestic embroidery works have already made noticeable inroads upon the industry abroad is shown by a recent issue of a Swiss newspaper, which charges that the Vogtland machine manufacturers have seriously injured the Saxon and Swiss embroidery industries by the importation of machines to this country. Switzerland has long been the acknowledged centre of the European embroidery industry, and in this complaint a great tribute is paid to the enterprise of American manufacturers.

The Robert Reiner Importing Company's business is national in scope. Machines imported by this company are in daily use in various parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland and other states, as well as in Canada and South America, where the embroidery industry has achieved any considerable proportions.

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West Hoboken Novelty and Embroidery Works, Inc.

THE West Hoboken Novelty and Embroidery Works, Inc., has made a field for itself in the manufacture of novelty embroidery in a section which is regarded as an embroidery center by buyers and makers in all parts of the country. The ideal factory building which houses this industry is at 811-817 Walnut street, West Hoboken. It is owned by A. Rohner, who established the business December 1, 1913. The property is 100x100 feet, and it is the boast of the owner that it is the most up-to-date embroidery plant in the world. It has living apartments above, which are also fitted up in the very latest manner.

The concern is incorporated for $50,000, 449 of the 500 shares being owned by Mr. Rohner, who is president of the corporation. Fritz Kruesi, who is secretary and treasurer, holds fifty shares for profit-sharing



purposes. The firm was the first importer of the fifteen-yard pantograph machines, manufactured in Switzerland, which have proved a great success from the start.

Alfred Rohner, president, was connected with S. Galle & Co., wholesale cheese importers, New York, as credit man for eighteen years prior to establishing this concern. The embroidery line is not new to him, however, he having been connected with that line in Europe, as well as in this country. Kruesi is the designer for the concern. He was in business on his own account before he made connections with Mr. Rohner. His services as a designer were much sought by embroidery manufacturers who did an exclusive business, and Mr. Rohner feels that in him he has made a splendid acquisition to his concern. Mr. Rohner is optimistic, and thinks the period of depression we are passing through is at the worst only temporary. He expects a great boom in the embroidery business in the near future, and is receiving two fifteen-yard automatic machines from Switzerland.

M. Hefti

IT IS not generally known that at least in one of the embroidery plants of North Hudson every care is taken to make the products equal in every respect to those of St. Gall, the recognized European centre of embroidery excellence. Reference is made to the plant of M. Hefti, 381-387 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., with New York offics at 1133 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Mr. Hefti has operated this plant since 1909. He is a native of St. Gall, and in common with most young men of that district, was apprenticed to an embroidery manufacturer.

While yet a young man he became general manager of an embroidery factory with an interest in the concern. In this position he visited the English and French markets with acknowledged success.

Subsequently he came to America as representative of St. Gall manufacturers, visiting most of the large trade centres east of the Mississippi of United States and Canada, repeating his success obtained in the English markets. When he decided to start in business himself, he had little difficulty in obtaining audiences from the largest buyers.

It is generally conceded that any goods bearing the HEFTI trade mark are of the best. He operates a number of the new automatic machines, which have set a new standard for uniform and perfect work. The working people in his factory are of the best obtainable, and are paid liberal wages accordingly. The factory itself is considered a model in regard to light, cleanliness and perfect sanitary arrangements. Mr. Hefti champions quality in work and pattern, because he asserts this to be the only way to develop the embroidery industry on healthy, substantial lines, creating a more steady, all the year around demand for domestic embroideries.

We believe his success to be the best proof of the correctness of his contention.

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F. P. Maupai Dyeing Company

AMONG the younger and more progressive businesses of North Hudson is that of the F. P. Maupai Dyeing Company, at 620-628 Thirteenth street, West New York. This company was established April 1, 1913, employs fifty people and has a capital of $15,000. Its business is that of dyeing artificial and natural silk of domestic manufacture only.

This company is the outgrowth of the firm of Schmitt & Maupai, which was started in 1889 at 232 East Forty-third street, New York. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1894. In November of the same year F. P. Maupai again began business, this time at 585 Hudson street, New York, and in 1905 it became necessary to move into larger quarters. The firm then moved to 616-618 West Forty-fourth street, New York, where it continued until the organization of the present company.

For a long time Mr. Maupai had kept his eye on North Hudson. He knew there was an extensive field for his endeavors here. When the company was organized it settled in West New York, where it is the intention to remain. Principal patrons of the company are local silk mills.

Officers of the company are: President and treasurer, F. P. Maupai; vice-president, E. L. Maupai.

In this connection may be mentioned the progress of F. P. Maupai, founder of the company. He came to America thirty-one years ago, and was taught the dyeing business by an old and experienced German dyer in Jersey City. He later worked in Philadelphia. He came to New York in 1887, worked in the best dye houses there and established himself in business, as stated, in 1889.

His son, E. L. Maupai, learned his trade in Germany, Switzerland and France. The company has American, English, Belgian and German patents for blending artificial silks and special methods for dyeing the same.

Bellman Brook Bleachery Company

IT IS not generally known that in North Hudson is located one of the most important textile industries outside of silk manufacture in the country. Yet this is the case, the concern being the Bellman Brook Bleachery Company at Fairview. The business carried on by this company includes the bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing and finishing of cotton goods in the piece. Its operations are so extensive that it requires the assistance of 225 employees. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton goods are handled in the course of a year and the bleachery is one of the busy hives of industry in the county, which, because of its location, is hidden from the ordinary observer.

The plant occupied by the Bellman Brook Bleachery Company is a large one. It is just off the Hackensack Plankroad in Fairview. Many who travel this road by trolley, auto or other means have wondered what the big plant was and what was done there. If they happened to be about at the time of opening or closing the mills they saw an army of workmen such as they supposed could hardly exist outside of the big cities or more thickly settled communities.

The Bellman Brook Bleachery Company was organized in 1905. It laid its base of operations along the little known Bellman Brook in Fairview, from which brook it takes its name. The concern is capitalized for $400,000. The stock is principally owned by its officers, who are all actively interested in the conduct of the business of the plant. These officers are: President, Benjamin I. Ward; treasurer, George Van Keuren; secretary, H. W. Beecher. These gentlemen are all well known in the business world.

It is mostly because of the fact that their work is done for the trade and general advertising has not been required that so little is known of the firm outside of its own particular working ground in Hudson County. Among cotton goods manufacturers the firm is known far and wide. It is said that its processes for the work for which the company was organized are among the most advanced in the entire country. This must be so because the company has the work of so many manufacturers of cotton goods to finish.

Columbia Silk Dyeing Works

IN none of the bigger concerns of the kind in the country is more care or pride taken in the work than that done by the Columbia Silk Dyeing Works of 316 Barclay street, West Hoboken. As a consequence the work of the concern has grown to splendid proportions since the erection of the plant a few years ago. A good deal of the silk made in North Hudson is dyed at this plant, and there are also customers from other points where silk is made.

The Columbia Silk Dyeing Works is splendidly equipped for the dyeing of silks of all kinds. The plant is not so large that a certain formula is used for big batches, trusting to the quality of the goods to take the colors properly. Every piece of goods brought to these works is examined carefully with a view to seeing how best it can be treated to obtain desired results.

Because of this great care the silk dyed here is generally recognized among silk manufacturers as being dyed the best that skill and science can devise. Some manufacturers believe it necessary to give the dyers instructions in their work, but those who deal with the Columbia people know that such instructions are not necessary there.

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Jersey City Poster Advertising Co.

THE Jersey City Poster Advertising Company was established in 1857 by A. P. Rikeman, who was succeeded by Rikeman & O'Mealia, and later was incorporated as The Jersey City Billposting, Display Advertising and Sign Company, with James F. O'Mealia as president and H. F. O'Mealia as secretary. Later the name was changed to The Jersey City Poster Advertising Company. The business extends throughout Hudson County, with connections over the entire State of New Jersey. The connections also enable the company to cover the entire United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The company advertises Jersey City as "The Gateway to New York," and claims to have the greatest railroad showings in the world. In all its advertising matter, sent broadcast throughout the United States, it always endeavors to boom Jersey City. It owns 1500 large bulletins and billboards with a covering surface of 100,000 square feet.

The allied companies include the Jersey City, North Hudson, Bayonne, Hoboken, Hackensack, Monmouth, Asbury Park and Paterson Poster Advertising Companies, and cover all trunk line railroads and terminals, all suburban railroads and terminals, all ferries to New York City from Jersey City, all large cities, all connecting trolley lines, the counties having the largest population in the State and the most prosperous towns with more than half the population of New Jersey.

The company is in the metropolitan district. The farthest town is within forty-five minutes from Broadway. More people reside in this district who do business in New York City than reside in New York City itself.

The railroad showing covers the Pennsylvania, Erie, Central of New Jersey, West Shore and Lackawanna Railroads and their connecting lines, the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, New York, Ontario and Western, Susquehanna, Morris and Essex, Newark and New York, New York and Long Branch, Northern of New Jersey, New Jersey and New York, and New York and Greenwood Lake Railroads.

The billboards are all in prominent locations on boulevards, principal thoroughfares and drives and on trolley lines leading to all ferries to New York City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Newark and suburbs, Rutherford, Passaic and Paterson. The population of this territory is composed of prosperous, well-to-do people who appreciate billboard advertising.

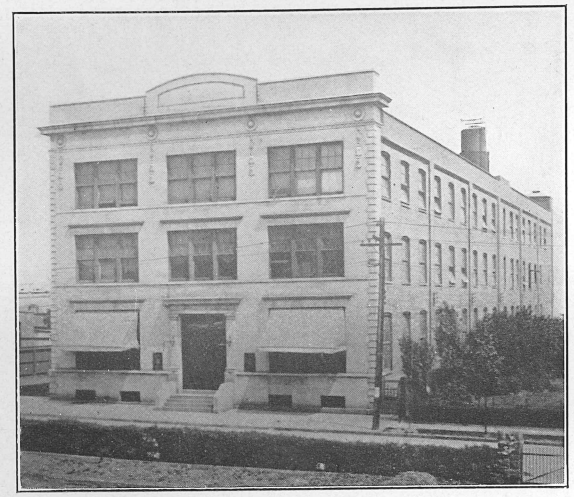
The company does house-to-house distributing. A regular force of distributors works under the personal supervision of experienced foremen.

It is a sign painter, and its bulletins are displayed in equally good positions as its billboards. It employs only first-class painters.

The cities and towns, with railroad showings, covered by the allied companies, follow: Jersey City District.—Jersey City, Bayonne, West Hoboken, West New York, Union Hill, Guttenberg, Weehawken, Homestead, New Durham, Tyler Park and Secaucus. Hoboken District.—Hoboken, Hackensack District.—Hackensack, Englewood, Fort Lee, Hasbrouck Heights, Kingsland, Leonia, Little Ferry, Lodi, Lyndhurst, Bogota, Carlstadt, Cherry Hill, Coytesville, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Maywood, Grantwood, Palisades Park, Ridgefield Park, Ridgefield, Tenafly, Teaneck, Westwood and Fairview. Keyport District.—Keyport and Matawan. Asbury Park District.—Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, Como, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Allenhurst and Tom's River.

James F. O'Mealia, present owner, is one of the best-known men in Jersey City. He is a leading member of the B. P. O. E. He is a hundred-point man in anything he undertakes. He acts his thought, and thinks little of the act. This has been ably demonstrated by the remarkable progress of the company. He is a member of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

Independent Lamp and Wire Co.



AMONG the larger manufacturing plants of North Hudson is that of the Independent Lamp and Wire Co. Inc., at 536-538 Gregory Avenue, Weehawken. This company, organized and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1912, conducts two factories, one at York, Pa., and the other here. The company is incorporated for $1,700,000, employs in its local plant 300 people, and has sa'e offices in all the large cities of the country.

In the Weehawken branch are manufactured drawn wire Tungsten lamps for train lighting, automobile head lights, signs, etc., and the regular lamps for illumination of buildings. At York, Pa., asbestos insulated magnet wire for electrical machinery, field and armature coils are made. The Weehawken branch was formerly the plant of the Heany Lamp Co., which business was taken over by the new company.

Some of the largest steam and electric railroads, also leading manufacturing industries, use the products of this company, which speaks for their high class. Instead of spending large sums for advertising it has been the policy of the president, Nathan Hofheimer, to pay high salaries and wages, thus insuring the best products. Under his management and that of General Manager Dr. A. J. Liebmann a splendid engineering organization has been built up.

Officers of the company, besides those mentioned, are: vice-president, E. R. Campbell; secretary, R. B. Dana; treasurer, R. K. Dana. The directors are: Nathan Hofheimer, F. B. Stewart, Lester Hofheimer, G. W. Dewey and E. R. Campbell.

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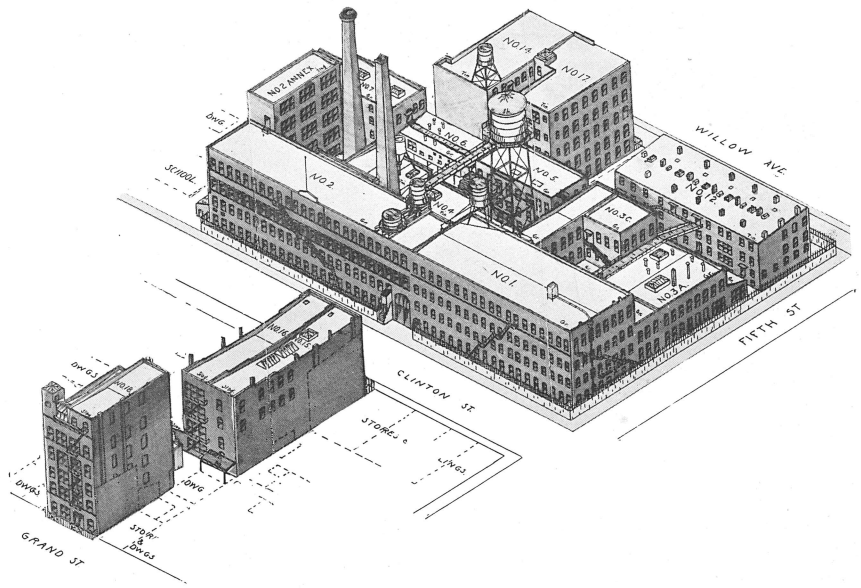
American Lead Pencil Company

THE factory of the American Lead Pencil Company, located at Fifth, Clinton, Grand streets, and Willow avenue, is the oldest factory in the United States, manufacturing a complete lead pencil. It was established about the year 1860, and comprised at that time, one small building, located on the corner of Fifth and Clinton streets, which still stands, and is known as Building No. 1. Since that time the growth of the factory has been a steady one, until at this time Building No. 21 is being erected.

As the business grew from a comparatively small beginning, so has the number of employees. At this date there are employed by the company over 2,000 people.

In addition to the manufacture of complete lead pencils, they also manufacture penholders, rubber erasers, rubber bands, compasses, and kindred novelties. All these goods are subdivided into many styles and classes—for instance, there are manufactured in the Hoboken factory alone, over 500 different grades, classes and styles of black lead pencils, ranging from the ordinary kind to the very finest made anywhere in the world, namely, the "Venus" Pencil.



The graphite for these pencils comes chiefly from Bohemia and Mexico, the clay also from Bohemia, and the cedar from the company's forests in Tennessee and other Southwestern states. The rubber used for rubber tips on pencils, rubber erasers, and rubber bands, comes chiefly from Brazil. The graphite, clay, cedar and rubber are all received at Hoboken in the raw or natural state, and the complete work of manufacture of the lead pencils from their very inception, is done in the numerous departments of the company's factory.

The crowning victory of the products of the American Lead Pencil Company Hoboken factory was the introduction of the "VENUS" Pencil, which today holds first place in pencildom the world over. No other American manufacturer has a pencil like it. It is made in seventeen different degrees—from the very softest to the very hardest known—as well as two copying degrees.

In addition to the large factory at Hoboken, the American Lead Pencil Company has offices in Europe, four lumber mills in the South and Southwest, and a factory in London, England, where certain European wants are taken care of.

Herman C. Steinhoff

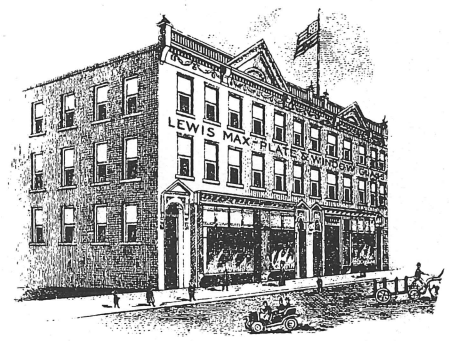
TO Hermann C. Steinhoff, whose hot houses and place of business are at 578 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, belongs a place among the leading florists of North Hudson. His business is one that has been firmly established for many years past and one which will be conducted for many years to come because of its magnitude and prominence.

Mr. Steinhoff may also be classed as a progressive florist. He is one of those men naturally born for the work of a florist, and if he had the capital and backing necessary, there is no question that he would be the Luther Burbank of the fraternity of florists in this section. He is continually making improvements through experiments and the flowers and potted plants he raises are well known in the metropolitan markets where he has a very large trade.

Of course, in common with other florists, Mr. Steinhoff caters to the markets and to the fashions in flowers, but while doing so he does not forget that every little while something of a new nature in horticulture is advanced.

A pleasant half hour may always be spent with Mr. Steinhoff when he is at his place of business. His one hobby is flowers and plants. He understands them thoroughly. He knows their habits. He treats them as humans. He nurses and pets them—and they respond to his treatment by being bounteous in their reproduction. He has some interesting plants and is always willing to show them and give their history to any one interested in his line of work.

Lewis Max



LEWIS MAX was born in Russia, May 15, 1864. His parents were Harry and Rose Max. His father died when Lewis was but five years of age. He started to work as a mason's helper when a mere boy and has received no education except what he has learned through actual business experience.

He has risen to a position of prominence in Jersey City's business world, is well known in charitable circles, is a member of the German Hospital and many other organizations and institutions. He is president of the Clinton Amusement and Improvement Company and a director of the Denver Consumptive Sanitarium. He is among the largest property owners and realty dealers in Jersey City.

When Mr. Max arrived in America he settled in Jersey City and secured work as a glazier on a large farm. Since then his progress has been remarkable, the more so because he has always been a liberal man, and any charitable movement of any importance will usually find him a supporter.

He has bulit up a big business in glass at 52-56 Greene street, and nine years ago he purchased the old Vreeland estate on Bergen avenue, Jersey City, and has converted it into a handsome home. His work is found in many large buildings in New York and throughout the country.

Besides his own he has raised two families, one his brother's and one his sister's, who both died while the children were young. There has never been any distinction between these and his own children and they yet dwell together in perfect harmony. His hobby is his home.

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Gardner & Meeks Co.

THE history of the Gardner & Meeks Company, retail dealer in lumber, is worthy of much more extensive space than can be given it in a work such as this. Founded in 1852, it is the second oldest concern of its kind in Hudson County. Its operations have carried it through the great civil war of 1861 to 1865, during which time it escaped the fate of so many enterprises which were forced to the wall.

From the inception of the business, which was founded by Robert Gardner, it has flourished. Year after year has added to the general popularity of the firm among contractors because satisfaction was sure by dealing with the concern. It has always maintained an integrity second to none in the county and that integrity is carefully preserved by its present officers.

The main office and yards of the company are located at Hudson avenue and Union street, Union Hill. Besides this there is a dock and storage yard at Guttenberg. At both the main yard and storage yard there is always a large stock of lumber constantly on hand. Where in stressful times other companies have compelled patrons to wait until their orders could first be obtained, the Gardner & Meeks Company could always deliver promptly any order left with it at any time.

There are twenty-four employees of the firm and they are grouped into an organization of the utmost efficiency. That is one of the strong points of the Gardner & Meeks Company, and it is because of efficiency in management and efficiency in the disposition of its workmen that it has weathered the storms of hard times and the fair weather of business prosperity without ever once having its integrity impaired.

When it was organized the office of the company was in Hoboken, but it was later moved to Union Hill and it has been at its present location for a number of years past. Being centrally located it is in a position to give the most excellent service to its patrons, a fact which is generally appreciated by contractors and others who want lumber when they want it. Because of this fact the business has grown and is growing as probably no other lumber supply firm in the county has grown.

At present the firm is entirely in the hands of the Meeks family. The officers are: President and treasurer, Hamilton V. Meeks; vice-president, Clarence G. Meeks; secretary, Howard V. Meeks. Each of the officers has his work cut out for him and strict performance of that work is required.

The members of the firm are live, wide-awake citizens. They are all interested in town betterments and municipal improvements. Hamilton V. Meeks has been vice-president of the Hudson Trust Company since its organization. He is a member of the board of trustees of that financial institution. He has been president of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association. He is foremost in many projects for the improvement of the community. He has never dabbled in politics for his own aggrandizement, but he has always taken a keen interest in good government, in county, state and nation.

Clarence G. Meeks is a member of the board of managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, the only strictly savings bank in the county. He is a trustee of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association. He is also keenly alive to the benefits of good government and his influence is always found on the side of what he believes to be right in political affairs. To a large degree he is independent and progressive, which fact is echoed in the business of the Gardner & Meeks Company.

Financially the Gardner & Meeks Company is one of the soundest firms in the country. It has extensive dealings throughout the big lumber producing regions and an order from the concern is regarded as "good as gold" by lumbermen generally.

Charles Weber



CHARLES WEBER, who conducts a window shade and picture frame manufacturing business with a splendid and ever growing patronage at 612 Washington Street, Hoboken, was born in New York City, March 29, 1859. His education was limited and while yet a boy he learned the trade of lithographic printer. On August 29, 1892, he established his present business at 518 Washington Street. On May 1, 1912, it had grown to such large proportions that it was necessary to seek larger quarters.

Mr. Weber is one of those men one has to know to like. The more one knows him the better he is liked. He "wears well," as the saying goes, and friends he has made during his long career as an honorable business man are lasting friends. He is a lover of art and good books and is never so happy as when he can rest from his business cares and indulge in the enjoyment of these two hobbies.

He is always ready to participate in a movement for the betterment of his town and its conditions. He is a member of the Board of Trade and believes the city would be better if all the members lived up to the ideals of that organization. He believes in practical charity and is a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. E., because there he can exercise his charitable inclinations in an unobtrusive way. He does not care to have his name shouted from the housetops and prefers honest service to his patrons to pandering publicity. He regards photography as one of the highest forms of art and is an ardent member of the Hoboken Camera Club. He has some splendid photographic studies of his own work in this direction.

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Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company

OF ALL the concerns doing business in Hudson County today none is more prominent than the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Its stores are scattered throughout the county in places most convenient for thrifty housewives, and it does a general grocery business on a magnificent scale which permits buying at prices so comparatively small to those charged by individual grocers that the stores of the company are always welcomed in any community and always largely patronized.

This business was organized in 1859, as the Great Atlantic Tea Company. It was the first of the great companies doing a grocery business to become its own jobber to its many branches. Since organization its success compelled many imitators and now combinations such as this are quite common, but it is notable that the company has always kept in the vanguard of low prices to the consumer and with comparatively small publicity has grown to its present mammoth proportions.

The company is under the control and management of the well known Hartford family. The officers are: President, George H. Hartford; vice-president, John A. Hartford; secretary, Edward V. Hartford; treasurer, George L. Hartford. The capital of the company is $2,100,000, all paid in. None of the stock is for sale. In Hudson county alone there are about 1,000 employees, and one of its jobbing branches for the distribution of merchandise among its various stores in this vicinity is located in Jersey City.

To keep the prices down and the quality up has always been the one aim of the company. To this has been added a general efficiency and courtesy which make it a pleasure to shop at the company stores. In central locations where its stores are established there are jobbing houses. These operate to keep down expenses much better than if there was but one jobbing house, shipping its goods to all parts of the country. The groceries the company handles are shipped direct from the factory to these jobbing houses and from them are distributed to the stores supplied by jobbing branches in so systematic a manner that the superintendent of each district can always know at a glance just what is needed in the various stores in his jurisdiction. The teas are imported direct from the company's own plantations. These are distributed to the jobbing houses and again to the retail branches as occasion demands.

With such an extensive organization and one central house buying for all, it is possible to buy at much closer margins than individual grocers can buy. With such gigantic operations the margin of profit in each store is kept much smaller than in individual enterprises. With its own jobbing houses the company is enabled to cut out the middleman's profit. With all these factors working together the company can, and does, make the cost to the consumer, appreciably less than the individual storekeeper could do and exist.

The company maintains a splendid publicity organization. Its advertising covers a large area, as practically the same prices prevail everywhere the company operates. The cost of advertising is large, but it is made infinitely small for each individual store because the prices quoted include those offered at all the stores. In this manner the cost of advertising is so infinitely small that it does not have to be reckoned in the cost and profits of goods bought and sold.

Buying, distributing and selling is carried on so efficiently that there is a minimum of cost in every department. This also operates to keep down the selling price of staple and fancy groceries, teas and coffees. The farm and dairy products are handled so that only the best at the very lowest prices are offered patrons of the company. Everywhere a strict system of inspection is in vogue to see that nothing but first-class products are sent to the jobbing department for distribution among the retailers.

James McCaffery

JAMES McCAFFERY, who conducts a model bakery at 131 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, is one of those men who has realized that business conditions and ideals have changed and in no business more so than in the preparation of bakestuffs for the community served by him.

His bakeshop is all that is claimed for it. It is entirelv above ground, is splendidly ventilated, is operated by men whose spick and span cleanliness is the comment of hundreds of visitors who have inspected his shop. Every utensil is kept shining and and there is none of that repeated baking without washing of various batches in one utensil so common among the bakers of a few years ago.

Among the innovations in the modern bakery is an electric mixer manipulating as much flour and dough as a thousand bakers with ten thousand wooden spoons could accomplish a few years ago. Machinery vibrating to the slightest push of an electric button, is doing the work much better, cheaper and in a more sanitary manner than ever was dreamed of by the old time baker of but a few years ago.

The progressive bakers, of whom McCaffery occupies a prominent place, have brought together two essential factors for the success of business intelligence and labor with a result that they occupy a position among the foremost business men of the county. They bake bread that is plain and wholesome and cake made with pure flour, fresh eggs and genuine extract flavoring.

McCaffery is among those bakers who voluntarily spend thousands of dollars in machinery and clean surroundings, insuring the public bread and cake untouched by human hands in its preparation because they realize that it is by this method that they will win the confidence of the public in their various enterprises. The boss baker of today, and more especially Mr. McCaffery, is a business man, as well as bakers. They sit in their offices managing their businesses and they see to it that among their workmen there is none of the perspiration and grime with dough and flour clinging to them as was the case a few years ago.



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Ammon & Person

THE FIRM of Ammon & Person, founded in 1891 by W. E. Ammon and Wm. Person, has done more, perhaps, to popularize the use of butterine (official name oleomargarine) than any other manufacturer and handler of this product in this country, if not in the entire world.

From its inception the firm of Ammon & Person began the education of the public in the processes which go to make up this product now so extensively used as a substitute for butter. They showed how by sanitary manufacture a product even more clean and wholesome and altogether better for human consumption than ordinary butter could be obtained at a much less cost to the consumer. The one product during all this time of this firm has been handled under the copyrighted name of Baby Brand Butterine. Done up in neat and attractive packages this product has attained a remarkable sale throughout the East.

Some seventy-five employees are necessary to turn out the demanded product of Baby Brand Butterine at the present time. The firm is capitalized at $100,000.00, all paid up. None of the stock is for sale and the corporation is a close one, the business was incorporated in 1908. The officers of the corporation are: President, J. J. Baumann; vice-president, C. D. Boyd; secretary and treasurer, D. Van Ness Person.

The office and warehouse of the company are at Fourth and Henderson streets, Jersey City, and the factories are located in Columbus, O., and Chicago, Ill. Here, under special sanitary conditions Baby Brand Butterine is churned. There is no secret in the process of manufacture. Visitors are welcome and shown through the plant at any time. The most cleanly conditions prevail. The workmen must all be cleanly dressed and their hands and persons must be scrupulously clean. Only the best and purest of butter oils and fats are used in the manufacture. The finished product is moulded in oblong bars and neatly wrapped in waxed paper, placed in an attractive carton and carried to the refrigerating plant where it is kept awaiting delivery.

So popular has the use of Baby Brand Butterine become that thousands of dealers throughout the East handle and sell this product. The business is constantly increasing and more than once the working force has had to be added to in order to supply the demand. By the process of manufacture as practiced by Ammon & Person this product is not only attractive to the eye, but to the taste as well. Many consumers prefer it to butter. There is none of the flat taste which used to characterize oleomargarine when it was first introduced. Baby Brand Butterine is a delicacy, as well as a necessity, to many well ordered tables.

Baby Brand Butterine has been recognized by pure food experts as an altogether satisfactory substitute for butter because of its purity and wholesome ingredients. Chemical analysis has shown it to contain only recognized health-giving foodstuffs. Those who have used the product are loud in their praise of it. It has given the utmost satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The campaign of the Ammon & Person Company has been unique. The company came into existence when butterine or oleomargarine was regarded as impure, unsanitary and unhealthy. Through persistence in manufacture and insistent publicity it has lifted its product to a level where it is highly respected as a foodstuff of the first quality. Of course, not everyone cares to use butterine, but it is no longer objected to on the ground of impurity or unhealthiness. Those who are conversant with its manufacture regard it as almost as perfect a dairy product as natural butter, and unless the butter be of the first quality as even superior to it, for butterine is made by an unvarying formula which insures uniformity of taste, purity and wholesomeness, attributes which are never certain in the most careful manufacture of natural butter.

F. Weizmann

A VISIT to the bakery conducted by F. Weizmann at 402-406 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, is a revelation to those who have never seen the inside of a modern bakery. In the old time bakeshops, the scene was one which disgusted the man who was particular as to what he ate. Bakers in dirty aprons, perspiring freely and with underclothes which reeked with filth, kneaded the dough for bread and cake and performed the necessary operations for the preparation of bakestuffs. These were then baked in tins, swabbed with foul smelling grease and stacked up by hand in dirty places, to be delivered for consumption.

Today all this is changed. Men are attired in the cleanest of aprons. Their underclothing is clean. Their hands are washed. They are not required to touch the breadstuffs by hand. Doughs are thoroughly mixed, cut into loaves and tinned by machinery. They are placed in the oven in a sanitary manner and when removed, are put in the cleanest spots imaginable and there kept in a purely sanitary manner for delivery.

This transformation is found in the Weizmann bakery. Instead of being an underground shop, it is all above ground. There is plenty of air, light and ventilation. Anyone may see the interior workings of the place, and visitors are welcome. The very sight of the careful cleanliness gives one an appetite for foodstuffs as they are now baked. Even the wagons are thoroughly cleansed before each trip. The break and cake are carefully packed. There is none of the hit-and-miss style of baking and delivering which existed but a few years ago.

Men of Weizmann's stamp are responsible for the changed condition of affairs. He has gone ahead and built his bakery along the most approved modern lines, has made it a model bakery. He has not made much of a stir about doing so, but one may rest assured that foodstuffs coming from Weizmann's are baked, packed and delivered under the most sanitary conditions possible.



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Thomas J. Stewart Co., Inc.

UNDOUBTEDLY the largest and most progressive business of its kind in Hudson County is that of the Thomas J. Stewart Company, Inc., at Erie and Fifth Streets, Jersey City. This is a combination warehouse and carpet cleaning business established by Thomas J. Stewart in 1879. From its inception the business has steadily grown making necessary increased storage and cleaning facilities. Today the business occupies a six-story building, 60x60 feet two wings, 20x60 feet and 20x100 feet respectively. There is also a branch at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

Mr. Stewart was the originator of the storage warehouse and moving van business in Jersey City. The success of his enterprise is due to business efficiency, rugged honesty, and an earnest desire to give patrons full value for every dollar expended. It is a business which has grown because of the sterling character of the man behind it and is founded firmly because builded well.

The improved building of the Thomas J. Stewart Company represents a tribute to nearly half a century of honest endeavor and good, hard, well directed work. The company has always operated under its time-honored puzzle (trade mark) motto, "Honesty Is the Best Policy." Every business courtesy and special advantage offered by the house is extended to its patrons. There are no secrets in the house of Stewart. Anyone who wants to see how furniture and pianos are stored or how carpets, rugs and all floor covering are cleaned, is welcome at the establishment at any time. The building has been erected with a special view of facilitating the business of the company.

The basement floors are paved with a heavy bed of cement; dust-proof, rat proof, fire-proof, and water-proof. The other floors are of the most solid timbers and iron, including the graceful clock tower which surmounts the building.

In the basement is a powerful Corliss engine of a most superior make. No fire is permitted in the building or any smoking allowed, which is so often the cause of fires; nor is any building better provided with means for extinguishing fire should any happen to break out.

In the separate building, which is devoted to carpet cleaning, are the machines and appliances by means of which the work of cleansing and renovating is done. Special machinery for India and Turkish rugs, draperies and delicately woven fabrics. A glance at the operation of these will convince anybody how thorough and perfect is their work. The machinery beats on the back and brushes on the face, acting uniformly on every square inch of the fabric. No violence is done to the face of the carpet.

The dust, moths, and refuse blown and driven out of the carpets are sent through a system of pipes and blowers into a closed room.

The arrangements for moth-proofing carpets are perfect. This is an important consideration for those who are going away for the summer. The company will take up your carpets, clean every vestige of dirt, moths, etc., from them, then by a patented process, belonging only to the company, render them thoroughly moth-proof, and store them safely. Then, when you want them they will be laid in the best style for you, all at reasonable cost.

The storage business includes all kinds. The compartments are of various sizes. Partitions are all of iron. Each room is tightly closed, but perfectly ventilated and each lot of goods is stored under separate lock and key. There are separate rooms for pianos, organs, mirrors, bronzes, statuary, bric-a-brac, trunks, carriages, in which special care is bestowed on these articles. Also rooms for general merchandise of every description.

In the moving of furniture, pianos, etc., the same care and efficiency prevail. The vans are padded and enclosed and are in charge of capable and competent men. Goods are moved anywhere by road, rail or water.

In speaking of a business of this nature the man at the helm is to be considered. Mr. Stewart was born in New York, November 23rd, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of West Hoboken, graduating with the highest

honors when but twelve and a half years of age. He learned the carpet cleaning business with his uncle, Thomas Marshall Stewart, in New York, starting as office boy and being repeatedly promoted until eventually a partner in the business. He is a member of the Carteret and the Down Town Clubs, and of all the civic and charitable institutions, including president of Newman Industrial Home; president Team Owners' Assn. of Hudson County, of Jersey City. Mr. Stewart was married at West Hoboken, N. J., February 12, 1885, to Cornelia Banta, (daughter of George D. and Emily Banta) the union bringing seven children: Thomas J., Jr.; Cornelia; Arthur I.; Haxel; Robert G.; and Oliver R. Stewart. (Russel H. Stewart deceased.) They have a beautiful colonial residence in Jersey City. Mr. Stewart is a Republican in State and National politics, but is independent in local offices. He is an ex-vice-president of the Board of Trade of Jersey City, now the Chamber of Commerce.

American Novelty Printing and Embossing Works

ALTOGETHER interesting is the history and business of the American Novelty Printing and Embossing Works at Third and Clinton Streets, Hoboken. This business is carried on by John F. McCowan, executor of the estate of John McCowan. It consists of printing and embossing on fabrics manufactured for the domestic wholesale trade, at which one hundred employes are constantly engaged.

The founder of the business, John McCowan, was born at Bar Head, Scotland, in 1839. He served his apprenticeship as block printer, the main style of textile printing at that time. He came to America in 1868, where he also worked as block printer. He founded the present business three years later in 1871, and successfully conducted it until his death in 1911.

John F. McCowan, until his father's death, was general manager of the business, and has had a thorough training and experience in all branches of the business. Each department is supervised by a competent foreman under the direction of James Dunsmore, superintendent, who has had an international experience in the printing and finishing of textiles.

When the firm was founded it was as a block printing establishment. It then branched out into narrow ribbon, surface machine printing. It perfected the narrow warp printing for ribbons, and this gradually developed into its largest business. Within recent years the firm has put in a broad silk printing plant for the printing of broad silks, chiffons and warps. In 1910, when the firm bought the present plant, it had four printing machines. It now has fifteen machines. It is the largest printer of narrow fabrics and warps doing business today. The firm has also intalled, the last few years, a large number of other textile machines for the handling of broad and narrow fabrics.

The firm acts as a converter and prints only on other people's fabrics which are sent to be printed or converted into artistic designs, such as floral effects, stripes, plaids or other designs which the trade may demand. It makes a specialty of warp printing with a reputation second to none. With the large equipment of machinery the firm is able to handle a large quantity of material at short notice.

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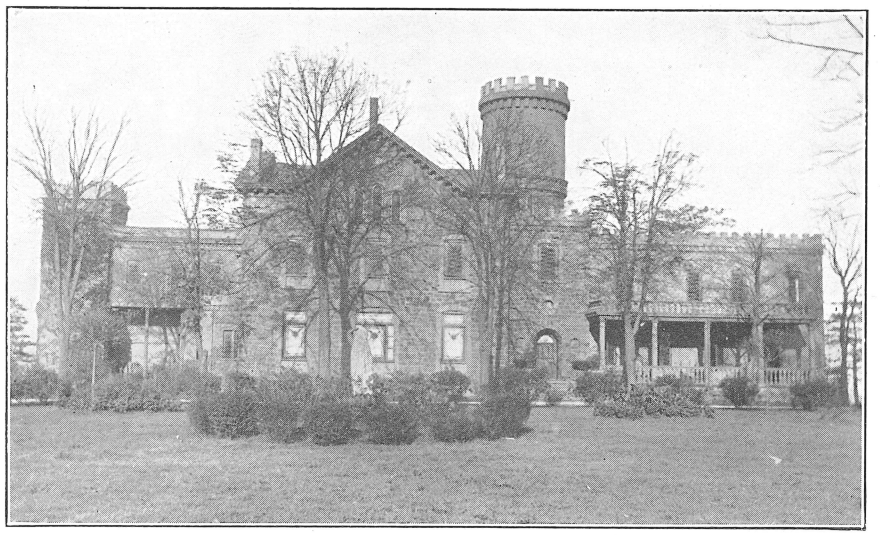
New York and New Jersey Crematory

IN a section like North Hudson, where magnificent accomplishment is the rule rather than the exception, it is but fitting that the best equipped crematory in the world should have its home. The New York and New Jersey Crematory, situated on the Hudson Boulevard, opposite Humboldt street, is all that is claimed for it in this respect and all that the progressive management of able business men can make it. Its magnificent building stands far back in an extensive park of five acres, which gives the place the atmosphere of some restful institution rather than a place for last sad rites for the dead, yet it fairly breathes that dignity and refinement which we accord loved ones passed before.

This building is fitted up in the most elaborate manner for the purposes for which it was designed. The company has spared no expense in its equipment for properly and impressively reducing the bodies of the dead to



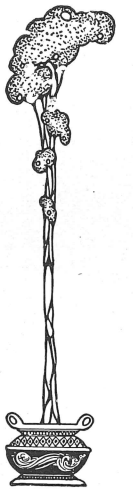
ashes. Proper conception of the fitness of the location, the beauty of the building and the thoroughness of its equipment can be obtained only by a personal visit to the crematorium itself.

The main floor of the building is devoted to offices, reception hall and chapel; the second floor contains six columbaria for the retention of ashes and two waiting rooms; the basement contains a vault for the temporary retention of bodies and adjoining the basement are the retorts. There is nothing about the place to suggest or magnify the terrors of death. There are no graves or tombstones in the surrounding grounds, no niches or receptacles for ashes exposed to view on the main floor of the building, and the chapel is provided with an organ, arranged so that such services may be held therein as may be desired. The fee for incineration includes the use of the chapel, with its noiseless elevator in the centre upon which the coffin is

placed and lowered to the retorts. These are not ignited until the coffin containing the remains is safely placed therein and locked. Thus there is no flame to be seen or odor to be inhaled, and no one need see the reducing of the remains to ashes unless he or she so desires. The heat is generated by gas and when turned on averages about 2000° Fahrenheit, so that it requires but forty minutes to reduce the average remains of 150 pounds to ashes. The only thing removed from the casket is the name plate, and the casket, whether metal or wood, is placed in the retort and quickly disappears.

After the reduction of the body the ashes are placed in a metal receptacle, the name of the deceased endorsed thereon and placed in the vaults subject to the orders of the nearest kin. Appropriate urns are provided by the company at a moderate cost, and samples may be seen any day at the crematorium, which is always open and may be visited at any time. Niches in the columbaria for the retention of urns may be secured at any time by any one, whether the remains were incinerated at this crematorium or not.

The New York and New Jersey Crematory is reached from New York by way of any of the ferries and is accessible from the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, New York, Ontario and Western and West Shore depots. The officers of the company are: John Bruning, president; George H. Steil, vice-president; John F. O'Hara, treasurer; Francis H. McCauley, secretary.



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Union Iron Works

AMONG the most important industries in the country is the Union Iron Works,which occupies practically three-quarters of an entire block, from 565 to 607 Monroe Street, Hoboken. This is a $75,000 company, organized in 1900 and incorporated in 1908 under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The corporation is a close one, none of its stock being listed for sale anywhere. The business done by the company is both enormous and far reaching. It employs regularly 100 workers and is one of the very busy hives of industry of the county.

This company turns out heavy machinery of all kind for regular and special purposes. Its output includes pile driving and excavating machinery, road builders' equipment, oil locks, tunnel shields, grout mixers, buckets, cars, pipe line supplies, contractors' equipment, special work of all kinds, etc.

This company began business in the old building of the United Electrical company and, as stated, now occupies practically three-quarters of the big block. It has one of the most up-to-date machine shops in the entire metropolitan district and is equipped for heavy, as well as light work. The plant also includes a forge shop, plate shop, etc., and is thus equipped for everything in the iron working line. It was the first firm in the country to manufacture double acting pile hammers, which has made the modern method of building foundations practical.

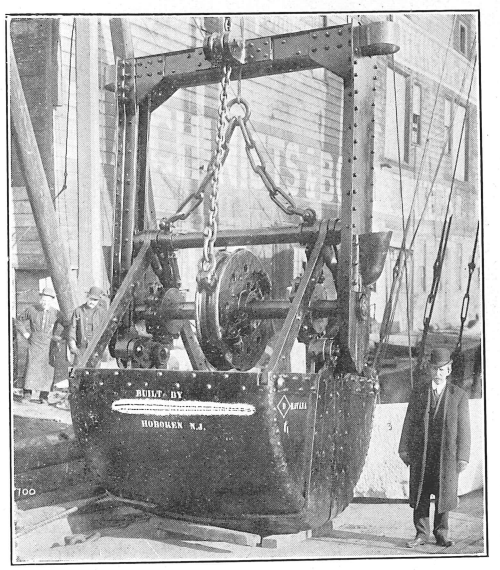
Some idea of the importance of the Union Iron Works may be found in the fact that its proposed equipment for raising the Maine in Havana Harbor was selected after close study of all available types and makes of machinery designed for this purpose. This piece of work did much to make the fame of the company known and was the subject of much comment by technical papers in Europe as well as in the United States.

The firm supplied two pile drivers for driving the foundations for the Halifax piers for the Canadian government. These hammers are the largest in the world and drove 1,100 24x24x60 to 90 feet long concrete piles without breaking one.

The firm has branches in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Dallas, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Seattle and Atlanta, besides representatives in twenty-seven other cities in the United States and Canada. It exports to every country in Europe and South America, also the Far East, Canada and Mexico. It ships to every state in the union and its annual output is enormous.

With such a business as that of the Union Iron Works there must necessarily be a very efficient organization and it has been the aim of the company to build this up to a high standard of excellence during its whole business career. There has never been any labor troubles with the Union Iron Works and there never will be so long as the present management continues, for it is the belief of those in charge that men and employes are human and should be treated as such. The officers of the company are: President, M. Schalscha; secretary and treasurer, W. G. Schalscha.

W. H. Atkinson Co.



RICHARD ATKINSON, founder of the Wm. H. Atkinson Company Iron Works, at the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken, came to New York with his wife and two sons from Leeds, England, in the year 1829, where his father had been in business as a millwright until his death in 1828.

In 1833 Richard Atkinson opened a small shop in Rector Street, New York, as a shipsmith, and through his energy this developed into the largest business of its kind in the harbor at that time, necessitating the removal to 54 West Street, and the establishment of three branches conveniently located along the water front. The iron work for many of the American clipper ships, which were in vogue previous to the Civil War, was made at these shops. In 1874 Richard Atkinson retired leaving the business in the hands of his son, Thomas W. Atkinson, who in turn retired in 1885 and turned the works over to his nephew, Wm. H. Atkinson, who now conducts it. The old West Street stand was abandoned in 1888, and the business moved to Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and finally passing to its present location in 1903, where it was incorporated.

During all this time the entire three generations have steadily retained the same customers, among them being the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which has remained on the books for more than fifty years. Besides the harbor trade, mining machinery, dredges and dredging machinery have been built and shipped to all parts of the world. This firm lately built the steel work for the largest copper smelting furnace in the world, and the conveying machinery for handling the output for the same furnace.

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F. W. Janssen

F. W. JANSSEN, a wholesale dealer in dairy products at 316 Garden street, Hoboken, has shown himself progressive in his line of endeavor. He not only operates the main office, located as above stated, but he has branches at 155 Eighth street and 255 First street. In his local trade he employs about forty men.

Besides the distributing branches already named he has creamery branches at Little York, N. Y.; Earlville, N. Y.; Whitney Point, N. Y.; Greene, N. Y., and Delaware, N. J. He takes the entire output of these collecting branches, distributing them to hotels, restaurants, etc., in Hudson County, New York and other nearby localities. His output embraces everything in the dairy line, butter, eggs, cheese and milk.

But even with this big business, he is planning greater and better things for himself and his business and soon will enter the retail field in a building now being erected at 109-111 Grand street. This will be one of the most up-to-date plants of its kind in this part of the country. A special Pasteurization plant, where this process will be scientifically done, will be among the accessories. When this is finished he will incorporate the business, of which he is and will remain sole owner, and expects to double its volume, which at the present aggregates something like $500,000 a year.

One of the features of his present business is that he can supply those who deal with him with milk at least 24 hours ahead of those competitors who receive their milk in bulk and bottle and Pasteurize it at their own plants. His milk is all bottled in the country and is brought to the city properly iced and refrigerated. It is loaded on wagons directly at the trains and the work of distribution is thus done with no time lost.

Withal he is careful to have only the best and purest of dairy products handled by either himself or his men. Cows must be milked by the best methods and by the cleanest of workmen under the most sanitary surroundings. His butter and cheese is made in dairy rooms combining cleanliness, ventilation and healthy workmen and women. He sees to it that nothing comes to him for distribution that will not pass the most rigid inspection. His main office and local branches are also models of cleanliness.

In these days when there is so much talk about hoof and mouth disease, and other diseases which affect cattle and which are communicated through milk to human beings, Mr. Janssen's method of obtaining and Pasteurizing milk are important matters of consideration to every consumer. The cattle on every farm over which Mr. Janssen has control of the output are rigidly and regularly inspected for any trace of any kind of disease. No pains nor expense are spared to protect the consumer.

Every bottle of Janssen's milk is perfectly Pasteurized in the country before shipment. This acts as the most thorough protection of the consumer. With other dealers the milk is sent in cans to the distributors and is Pasteurized by them. This gives the germs in the milk a chance to develop for several hours before Pasteurization. With Janssen's milk no chance is given the germs to develop at all. The milk is Pasteurized practically as soon as it comes from the cow.

Not only is the milk sold by Mr. Janssen made doubly safe in the manner described, but the mode and manner of shipment insure the consumer fresher milk than that obtained of the ordinary purveyor of milk, there being at least a difference of twenty-four hours in distribution. Anyone can readily see the advantage of obtaining strictly fresh and perfectly Pasteurized milk at the same time. It means more wholesome and healthier milk in every way than that obtained through the ordinary channels of distribution.

This extreme care in the milking and Pasteurization of the milk handled by Mr. Janssen is characteristic of the man himself. Clean-cut, honest and wholesome in every way, he demands, and obtains, the same characteristics in the products he handles. He is a man who himself is satisfied with none but the best and who believes that his patrons are entitled to the best product and the best service it is possible to obtain. He measures the desires of his patrons by his own characteristic of wanting only the best, and he impresses those with whom he has dealings of his absolute desire and ability to give them what they want.

Time was when such care as this was regarded as only an extra and unnecessary expense in production. Mr. Janssen, however, has worked on the principle that by taking extreme caution and letting his patrons know he is doing it, and why, that his trade would increase and profits come in this way quicker and more surely than by saving at the expense of quality and service, which would continually bear an ever increasing crop of malcontent consumers. That he is right is proven by the wonderful increase in his trade, which has not only made his new building a possibility, but an absolute necessity in order to meet the continually increasing demands for Janssen milk and Janssen service.

When Janssen enters the retail field he will apply his well known service to that branch of the industry. His patrons will be assured of the best, and the cost will be no greater than that for the inferior service of some of the competitors in the same field. His preparations for this branch of the business are being carefully made. When completed he will have the most efficient force of men and drivers possible to obtain. He will conduct it on the same high plane that has characterized his conduct of the wholesale industry through all the successful years of the past.

Men like Mr. Janssen and business enterprises conducted along high class lines like his are worth while. It is such men and such industries that lend a tone to the community at the same time elevating and praiseworthy. Every such man and business has its influence for the betterment of communities. They are of the old-fashioned standard of that honor in business affairs which are both commendable and make for individual success. The man who has a standard of morals that dominates his business is sure to be a man respected among his fellows. With all Janssen's praiseworthy characteristics, he is not an austere man nor one hard to meet. His great hobby is his business, but he always has time to give a pleasant word to those with whom he comes in contact, although he is as busy as a man can well be.



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David Mayer

DAVID MAYER, pawnbroker at 214 First street, Hoboken, is one of those men one sometimes meets who regards his business as a part of himself and who does everything in his power to make that business respected by all. Mayer believes that his business should be his first consideration, that the protection of pledges left him by his patrons is of paramount importance, that the ordinary man does not care so much for the man with whom he is dealing as for the manner in which he is dealt with, that the more a man does to make his business reputable the larger patronage he will get, that honesty and fairness toward those with whom he deals will reap its own reward, and that no one can afford, under any circumstances, to lose the respect and confidence of those with whom business relations throw him in contact.

With such principles as these the business of David Mayer has grown and prospered. His business was started in 1890 in Jersey City. It rapidly outgrew the limited space he had and he moved to 74 Washington street, Hoboken, in 1894. Even this location soon became too small and he moved into his present place of business in 1903. Two years ago he remodeled this place at an enormous expense, installing a burglar and fire proof vault, the only one of its kind in the State of New Jersey for men in his class of business. This was done for the protection of pledges left in his care. He states that it is a source of satisfaction to hear the many complimentary remarks from his patrons regarding the care taken of pledges and the courteous treatment received at his hands and those of his employees.

Courtesy is demanded from everyone about his premises to patrons and prospective patrons. All are treated with great courtesy and consideration. Mr. Mayer loans money on watches, diamonds and jewelry only. His charges are as low as the careful conduct of his business will permit. No pledge is ever sold if he sees a chance of the patron redeeming it. Purchasers find his place a bargain counter, for he is content with small profits. His treatment of patrons is generous in the extreme. All these attributes have combined to make the man and place of business of David Mayer regarded highly.

P. Lorillard Company

OF all the industries of Hudson County that of the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of more than one hundred and sixty different brands of snuff, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, has the most extensive and interesting history.

'Way back in the days before the Revolution, while George Washington was still a boy, the industrial seed was planted which has since bloomed into the tremendous plant of the P. Lorillard Company. This concern now is not only Jersey City's largest manufacturer and employer of men, but one of the world's greatest enterprises.

The story of this development down through the years is most interesting. From the beginning it is one of great success—of big accomplishments by each succeeding generation of Lorillards—down to the present successful management.

In 1760 Pierre Lorillard, a French Huguenot, began the manufacture of snuff in a mill in the Bronx, New York City. The mill was operated by water power and is still standing in what is now the Botanical Garden at a point near the Mansion. It is pointed out as one of the original New York's oldest landmarks.

From the year 1800 the direction of the business was carried on from Chatham Street, which was at that time the High Road from New York City to Boston. This arrangement continued until the usee of the Bronx mill was discontinued and the entire business was removed across the East River to Brooklyn.

At the death of Pierre Lorillard he bequeathed the business to his widow, who, in turn at her death, bequeathed it to her two sons, Peter and George. In 1832 George died, and Peter Lorillard, after managing the already extensive property alone for a time, turned it over to his son and namesake, who successfully conducted the business for nearly thirty years. Peter then turned it over to his sons, Peter, Jr., and George.

The year of 1870 marked a new and important epoch in the concern's history. For at that time the business was entirely removed to 111 First Street, Jersey City—the manufacture of tobaccos was begun in addition to that of snuffs—and the present firm name of P. Lorillard Company was adopted. In 1884 the firm comprised Peter Lorillard, Peter Lorillard, Jr., N. Griswold Lorillard and Charles Siedler, Mr. Siedler retiring in December, 1887.

In 1911 the P. Lorillard Co. moved its general offices, together with part of its manufacturing plant, to Newark Avenue and Senate Place, Jersey City. The Lorillard building consists of two wings each six stories high, 250 feet long and 100 feet wide. Five thousand people are employed in this one plant; 3,000 more are given employment at the concern's tobacco factory at 111 First Street and its cigar factory at 104 First Street.

Thomas J. Maloney, for years prominently connected with the administration of Jersey City's affairs, and who has done much in the building up of its working conditions, is now president of this gigantic concern. Mr. Maloney became connected with the concern over twenty-eight years ago. He is a native of New Jersey and has always been an active champion of her interests.

The P. Lorillard Co. makes more than 160 different brands of tobaccos, cigarettes and cigars.

It is the largest manufacturer of cigars and little cigars in the world. This is due partly to the tremendous yearly sales of the famous Rose De Valle high-grade cigars and Between the Acts little cigars.

This concern is also one of the biggest manufacturers of tobacco, making all kinds of tobaccos, among the oldest being Century and Climax. Climax plug tobacco, originated by the Lorillard Co., was the first tobacco

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to which a tin tag was attached as a trade-mark. Century, fine cut, has been used by thousands of men throughout their lives. Many of its patrons are now between seventy and eighty years of age, and they are still using Century tobacco.

The cigarette business of the Lorillard Company is also tremendous. This is best illustrated in the fact that out of a total increase of two and a half billion cigarettes for the year 1913, one and a half billion of this increase was obtained by the Lorillard Company. Some of the cigarette brands made by the concern are Egyptian Deities, Turkish Trophies, Mogul, Murad, Helmar, London Life, Zira and Nebo.

Level Head, a prominent brand of chewing and smoking tobacco, was especially put on the market to give the working man the fullest possible measure of fine tobacco at the lowest possible price.

But notwithstanding innumerable such successes, Mr. Maloney was not content until he put on the market a high class blended Burley tobacco, put up in tins. This was the only kind of tobacco which the Lorillard Company did not make, and as there were several brands of this class already enjoying an extensive sale, Mr. Maloney had an exceedingly difficult problem to face, both in obtaining a better blend and creating a market for it.

In the Burley mixture which Mr. Maloney named Stag—and in the method he adopted in marketing it in tins of half the usual quantity at 5c—Mr. Maloney distinguished himself both as an expert blender and merchandiser of tobaccos. It has been on the market but eighteen months, yet its sales during last year compared most favorably with the sales of similar tobaccos which have been made and sold for many years.

Besides the main branch the company owns and operates branches at 104 and 111 First Street, Jersey City; S. Anargyros, 1310 Avenue A, New York; Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Lancaster, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Middletown, Ohio; the Federal Cigar Company and Luhrman and Wilbern Tobacco Company.

Such an enterprise as this is of inestimable value to the section in which it operates, and much of the prosperity of that section of the county is due to the wages and salaries it disburses among its thousands of employes. The capacity of the main houses and its branches is practically unlimited for the supply of its products, which are recognized internationally as the best in their line the market can supply.



Savage Baking Company

AMONG the most important of the sanitary bake shops in Hudson County is that conducted by the Savage Baking Company at 186 Griffith street, Jersey City Heights. The business was founded in 1912 by A. E. Savage, who had been a baker in Brooklyn, and who some nine years ago came to Hudson County, saw an opening in the Hudson City section and began the manufacture of bakestuffs there in the old way.

Mr. Savage was always a progressive baker and for many years he had the idea of a model bakery and at the first opportunity that presented itself established this business which has grown to mammoth proportions. The company is incorporated for $25,000. This capital is all paid in and there is none of the stock for sale. Mr. Savage is, of course, the principal stockholder and president of the company, and it is under his direction that much of the progress that has been made was possible.

Other officers and stockholders of the company are: Gertrude R. Savage, who is secretary and treasurer, and Emmett Casterlin, who is vice-president. The board of directors includes the officers and it is a close corporation conducted as a family affair.

The chief business of the company is the baking of home made white bread. This is distributed throughout all of Hudson County and a part of Essex and Bergen Counties as well. Thirty-three wagons and drivers are constantly employed in the distribution, which is so arranged that it is possible for the customer farthest away from the bakeshop to have fresh bread before breakfast each morning. A large part of the trade consists of supplying grocers, delicatessen stores and branch bakeries. For the purely local trade buns, etc., are also baked daily, but this is but a small part of the trade.

The company employs fifty-five workmen constantly in the making and distribution of its bakestuffs. This is a large organization for this class of business in the county and therefore it ranks among the first industries of the kind here.

The bake shop is modern in every respect. There are machine mixers and everything that can possibly be handled by sanitary machinery is so handled. All machinery must be scrupulously clean, the bakers must don freshly laundered garments and have ideally clean hands and bodies before they are permitted to work. After baking, the foodstuffs are handled in a most sanitary manner, from the oven to the counters and wagons and thence to the patrons of the concern.

Mr. Savage is justly proud of his success in the bread baking and distributing lines. His is not a business which just naturally grew. It is the result of progressive management along the lines of distribution. Savage home made bread has become a byword in many families, as the large output will show. He makes it a point to employ none but courteous drivers. These he pays well, according to the importance of the different routes. From each he requires a cash deposit, which is carefully banked and never touched, not so much as security, but because he believes that the man who can save a few dollars by his own industry is the man best suited to deliver a high class product.

Mr. Savage has been a pioneer in Hudson County along the home made bread baking and delivery lines. Long before the present model establishment was built he was conducting a lucrative business. Long before the laws made sanitary bake shops compulsory, Mr. Savage was conducting a shop which was talked about favorably by all who visited it. But the present business and building is the crowning glory of his work in Hudson County. Whatever further development there may be will be along the lines of natural growth, for there can be no improvement in the mode and manner of handling the product of the Savage Baking Company's ovens.

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Mountain Ice Company

IN the Mountain Ice Company, with its main office at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, (and with branches in the principal cities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania), Hudson County can boast of one of the largest distributors of natural ice to be found in the entire country. The company was incorporated March 17, 1902. Its chief officers are: H. W. Bahrenburg, president and general manager; E. P. Kingsbury, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Donnelly, assistant secretary and treasurer. Upwards of 3,000 people are employed during the harvesting season and 1,000 during the shipping and sales season.

The company is the outgrowth of the ice business established in 1877 by Cooper & Hewitt at Greenwood Lake, and Howell Brothers at Fox Hill in 1888, with capacities of 38,000 and 20,000 tons, respectively. The now famous Pocono Mountain section in Pennsylvania was opened up to this industry in 1890. The capacities of these plants in Northern New Jersey and the Pocono section of Pennsylvania have grown under the management of the new company until the combined storage capacity now aggregates more than 1,000,000 tons.

Shortly after the incorporation of the Mountain Ice Company the management realized the importance of surrounding the harvesting and sale of its product with all possible sanitary precautions. It was one of the first ice companies in the United States to adopt the use of the large seven-bar planer, by which from three to twelve inches of the top surface is removed at the time of storage, thus making the ice stored free from any possible contamination or snow ice from the surface during harvesting. It was the first company to wash and flush the cars with well water under high pressure to insure a clean car, the first to adopt the use of a sanitary paper for the covering and protection of ice in transit, and the first ice company in this part of the country to abandon the use of salt or marsh hay and sawdust (for insulating purposes) in direct contact with the ice; thus insuring absolute cleanliness in storage. The company engages an eminent chemist annually to make sanitary surveys and analyses of the water and ice at the various mountain lakes. These surveys show the ice at the time of storage to be almost sterile and entirely suitable for domestic use. (Copies of these surveys are furnished upon request). In addition thereto these properties are operated under the supervision of the Natural Ice Association of America whose sanitary surveys and bacteriological analyses are made annually, prior to the furnishing of emblems of certification of the purity of their product.

This ice when melted, makes drinking water purer than the best spring water on the market at about one-third the cost, as nine pounds of ice will make a gallon of water. Various manufacturers who require soft water for specific purposes also melt natural ice, as the water from melted ice is soft and is highly recommended in the sick room, where pure soft water is required for the patient or convalescent. Many druggists use this melted ice instead of distilled water in making up their prescriptions because they realize the great advantage of it being living water, instead of dead, as is all distilled water.

The economical housewife no longer regards ice as a luxury, but looks upon it as a medium to aid in the reduction of the household expenses, as it enables her to purchase vegetables and fruits in larger quantities at reduced cost and keep them in condition by means of home refrigeration. The housewife also realizes the fact that it is economical to have her ice chest sufficiently large to enable her to purchase ice in quantities of 100 pounds and over. This means fewer deliveries, less annoyance and larger storage capacity for fruits, vegetables, meats and the "left overs" from various meals.

Pamphlets covering the purity of ice by eminent bacteriologists and epidemiologists such as Dr. Eugene H. Porter, health commissioner of New York; C. E. A. Winslow, associate professor of biology, College of New York;

Dr. W. T. Sedgwick, professor of biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edwin O. Jordan, Ph. D., professor of bacteriology, University of Chicago; John C. Sparks, B. S., water expert for the city of New York; M. J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine and hygiene, Harvard Medical School, Boston; Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, director of division of epidemiology, Minnesota State Board of Health; George C. Whipple, C. E., professor of sanitary engineering, Harvard College; Edward Bartow, director Illinois State Water Survey, and other eminent scientists will be furnished on application.

Although ice has been used for all purposes to which it is now put from the earliest times of which we have any written record, it is true of it, as of other articles of common and familiar use, that few people are familiar with its structure and its physical, chemical and bacteriological nature. If there is ice enough to cool foods or beverages in warm weather, the public is satisfied and leaves the inquiry into the history and physical characteristics of it to the scientists. Nevertheless, there are many interesting facts about ice which reveal it as one of the most remarkable products of nature.

One distinguishing peculiarity is that although cold contracts all other known substances, ice is an expansion of water caused by the action of low temperature. Water contracts as it cools until it reaches 39.1 degrees F., when it is at its greatest density, but from that temperature down to 32 degrees F., water expands, and when it turns into ice it occupies 1/11 more space than it did as water. Ice is a crystal, and of whatever matter a crystal may be formed, it is always true that the crystal represents the purest possible state of that material. Every act of crystallization is one of purification. The same is true of ice, which is the purest form of the water on which the ice grows.

Although ice is described as a crystal, it is more accurate to refer to it as a union of crystals, because it is built up of an infinite number of crystallizations of particles of water. As the water in a pond or on a stream approaches the freezing point, here and there over its surface, there spring into being slender slivers of ice, and by watching closely it is possible to see one of these crystals join itself to another and others to them, until the whole surface of the water is covered. These crystals are practically pure water, for, as they form and as they unite to other crystals, they mechanically push aside any suspended matter in the water, whether dirt or sand or the salts held in solution in all natural water. The crystals even exclude from their mass, bacteria which are always present in every body of water. The well-known fact that the ice formed on the ocean is practically fresh, shows how salts in solution are excluded from the ice. So strong is the affinity of these crystals, one for the other, that to their union they admit no particle of matter other than water in its purest state. We know the facts of this union and this affinity which are proved by many investigations and from ordinary observation, but we do not know why they unite, nor why one crystal builds itself upon another.

It is this force of crystallization and this power of exclusion of all other matter which makes natural ice a product apparently designed by nature for the protection and preservation of food and for the benefit of mankind. Long investigations of hundreds of sources of ice supplies by many different authorities in the United States and abroad, prove conclusively that ice is from 95 to 99% purer than the water on which it forms, always, and that this purity refers not alone to the absence of matter suspended or floating in the water, but to bacteria as well. Even from polluted streams, where large quantities of bacteria are found, the ice will contain such a very small percentage of the number in the water as to make the reduction almost unbelievable. Sanitarians state that in view of this fact, if there is absolutely no other ice supply for a community than water more or less polluted, it would be permissible to use ice from such a source. They are safe in making that assertion because, so far in the history of the world, there has never been any disease traced to the use of natural ice.

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In the text books of a decade ago instances were cited by sanitarians where epidemics of typhoid were alleged to have been caused by ice, but recent investigations have led such an authority as Professor William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Eugene H. Porter, for many years Health Commissioner of New York State, to declare that they have no faith in the allegations made against natural ice in the instances referred to, but are inclined to believe that the charges were the result of faulty conclusions from insufficient data. As Professor Sedgwick well says, "If ice were capable of causing disease, we would then have the great epidemics of typhoid in mid-summer when ice is most used, when, as a matter of fact, such epidemics occur in the late fall and in the early spring when practically no ice is used by a large proportion of the public." Other investigators, including the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, agree in these conclusions.

Thus natural ice has a clear record from the days prior to the Christian era down to the present time. This is attested, in another and curious way, by the fact that although there are 134 words in the English language which are combined with the word ice, and although it is found in twelve other modern languages, not a single one of any of these words has anything to do with disease or disaster or with any utensils or precautions or methods needed for the purification of or protection from ice. In all the centuries that mankind has used ice and has been familiar with it, in no clime and under no circumstances has it been found necessary to coin a word ascribing to it any evil tendency or possibility.

Aug. Moos' Central Hotel and Hofbrauhaus

AUG. MOOS' Central Hotel and Hofbrauhaus at 200 River street, corner Second street, Hoboken, is one of the most unique buildings for the entertainment of men to be found in the county. Mr. Moos started in the restaurant business sixteen years ago and eight years ago purchased a part of the property on which the Hofbrauhaus stands and built upon it, adding to it as patronage demanded.

His place soon attained fame in both the old and new world for its splendidly furnished and equipped rooms, and two years ago he added the Hofbrauhaus to his hotel business. It is unsurpassed for the brilliant sociability known to the German as "Gemuetlichkeit." The decorations are original and consist mainly of reproductions of the sketches of Germany's most famous artist, the late Baron Von Reznicek. Its cuisine is second to none in the metropolitan district and leading men of all professions patronize it.

The Central Hotel and Hofbrauhaus is located directly opposite the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship lines, is easily accessible from all local railroad lines and is within ten minutes of the theatrical, shopping, financial and business districts of New York.

A. L. Findlay & Co.

TO A. L. Findlay & Co., pawnbrokers at 456 First street, Hoboken, belongs the honor of bringing to the name of pawnbroker more dignity than has usually been associated with that class of business. They conduct pawnbroking on a purely business scale, recognizing the fact that patrons of these establishments like to be treated fairly and in the same manner as patrons of other commercial and industrial enterprises. It is this class of treatment that is accorded them at the hands of this progressive firm and because of it they are not made to feel that they have committed something disgraceful in being compelled to temporarily part with some personal possession to raise money for emergencies.

The manager and proprietor of this establishment is Andrew L. Findlay. He was born in Scotland and is now a naturalized citizen of the United States. He started in business in 1893 and was ten years in one place. He retired and for a year far inactive. For three and one-half years he was connected with another establishment and then re-established himself in his present location in 1909. He had a rather hard struggle to influence capital in a business of this kind, but finally succeeded in convincing men with money that a pawnbroker was not necessarily a moral Pariah.

Mr. Findlay has strong opinions regarding his business. He says it can be made as clean as any other business, providing the man who conducts it is clean himself. The business is governed by the law, and he believes that every pawnbroker, like himself, should live strictly up to the legal requirements. Financed properly by the right people he believes pawnbroking is on a par with banking. The pawnbroker accommodates the poor, with proper security. The banker finances the rich, with proper security. Mr. Findlay says pawnbroking is not necessarily a business which takes advantage of the poor, but one which should accommodate those middle class people who have no financial standing and can get no bank accommodations. He says if salaried men who patronize loan sharks would study the advantages to be derived from dealing with honest pawnbrokers, they would be much better off financially.

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Brunswick Laundry

MOST remarkable in its scope has been the growth of the Brunswick Laundry on Germania Avenue, the recent improvements in this wonderful enterprise and its service being the erection of a two-story structure, 50x140 feet, on Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, to be used as a shipping room and a garage for the large number of automobiles and electric motors by means of which Hudson, Essex and Bergen Counties are covered weekly. Together with the large two-story building on Germania Avenue, which is used for laundry purposes exclusively, it makes the Burnswick far and away the largest laundry in the State.

Formerly the Brunswick Laundry made its principal business that of washing and ironing shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., but the demand of its patrons for a more extensive service was promptly met. Now, not only the old laundry system is in vogue, but a specialty is made of rough dry family washing, and this at present constitutes the great bulk of the business done.

Manager Siemanski best explained the new idea in laundry work in a recent interview, in which he said the industrial development of the laundry business all over the country and the millions spent in catering to the demands of people who no longer wished to have their laundry done at home, made it necessary for such concerns to look well to their welfare; to protect the interests of old customers in order to retain their patronage, and to build up a reputation for reliability in order to secure new patronage. It is along these lines that the Brunswick Laundry has been built and maintained.

There was a time when there was just cause for friction between laundrymen and their patrons. This, however, was in the days when methods were crude and when laundries had not attained their present standing in the industrial world. While there are, doubtless, laundries in which the old system prevails, the Brunswick, in common with other modern laundries throughout the country, has passed beyond the primitive stage. Every effort here is made to satisfy customers; to do the family washing better than it could be done at home; to give laundry patrons more and better service than they ever had before, and to conduct the business with all the efficiency that the conduct of a great business demands.

Hygienic conditions exist at the Brunswick Laundry. In fact, the management believes that this is due to patrons, and, acting on this belief, a business of enormous magnitude, which bids fair to continue in its rapid and remarkable growth, has been built up at the Brunswick Laundry.



Ed. Fleckenstein's Sons

HUDSON County can boast that it has the largest manufacturer of sausage and fresh bologna in the United States in the firm of Ed. Fleckenstein's Sons, doing business in the Hudson City section of Jersey City Heights. While the products are not nationally distributed, the firm has built up a local and statewide business in the little more than three years of its existence, which far and away exceeds anything of the kind ever before attempted in New Jersey.

This enterprising firm was organized May 13, 1911. It consists of Edward F. Fleckenstein, Albert F. Fleckenstein and William N. Fleckenstein. It is capitalized for $250,000. When organized it employed fifteen men; now there are 114 employes on the payroll, and the business is still growing by leaps and bounds.

Business originally began in a small factory on Griffith Street, Jersey City Heights. This factory has been enlarged to take in Nos. 112, 114, 116 and 118 Griffith Street. Another large factory has been erected at 75, 77, 79 and 81 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City. The main office and retail branch of the company is at 328 Central Avenue, Jersey City, and it has branches at 585 South Tenth Street, Newark, and at 167 Anderson Place, Passaic. The factories turn out $1,000,000 worth of products annually.

This company is the largest consumer of bulls for bolognas in the East. Beef is bought in carload lots from the Western markets. A large percentage of the bulls used in its business are imported direct from Canada, and there is some talk of entering the Argentina market as well. Casings are imported direct from Europe in enormous quantities.

Fifty-six route wagons are used in covering the trade throughout the State. One five-ton truck is used exclusively to transport bolognas and sausages to the company's Newark refrigerator. One three-ton truck goes to Passaic daily.

Those who have an idea that odds and ends of all kinds go into the makeup of sausages and bolognas would receive a liberal education in this particular by paying a visit to the factories of Ed. Fleckenstein's Sons. None but prime meats are accepted by the company for manufacture into its products. Every piece of meat is thoroughly inspected, and if there is the least sign of disease or decay it is unceremoniously thrown away. Of course, this is made necessary under the rigid system of United States inspection at the present time, but it has always been the policy of the Fleckenteins, as it was of their father before them, to place the purity and cleanliness of their products before profits which might accrue from the introduction of passable meats which close inspection would find unfit for human consumption.

Those who have seen the manufacture of such products under old-time systems in other places would be agreeably surprised to see the conditions under which the sausages and bolognas are manufactured here. Even the casings must be of the best. They are thoroughly washed and cleansed before they are used. The machines in which the meats and sausages are ground are thoroughly cleaned at short periods. Everything is as spick and span as in the best-appointed kitchens. Workmen must be cleanly dressed and their hands thoroughly washed before beginning the day's work.

Members of the firm are courteous alike to visitors and to their workmen. They impress upon their workmen the necessity of absolute cleanliness. They show them the value of self-respect, and make them understand the standard expected of Fleckenstein. The organization is splendid and complete. The men who make the daily distribution are men among men. In fact, every factor in the organization goes to impress upon the patron or the spectator the integrity and worth of the Fleckensteins and their products.

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C. F. Mueller Company

AMONG the diversified industries of Hudson County is the plant of the C. F. Mueller Company of 95 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, which is devoted to the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, egg noodles and kindred products. This business is among the largest of its kind in the country, and there is turned out from the factory about 10,000,000 pounds of these popular foodstuffs annually. The company is a half million dollar concern, and it employs 150 people the year round.

This business was originally established in 1867 by C. F. Mueller. It had a small beginning, but through the excellence of its products it grew and the present company is the outcome. The business has been in the hands of the Mueller family from its inception.

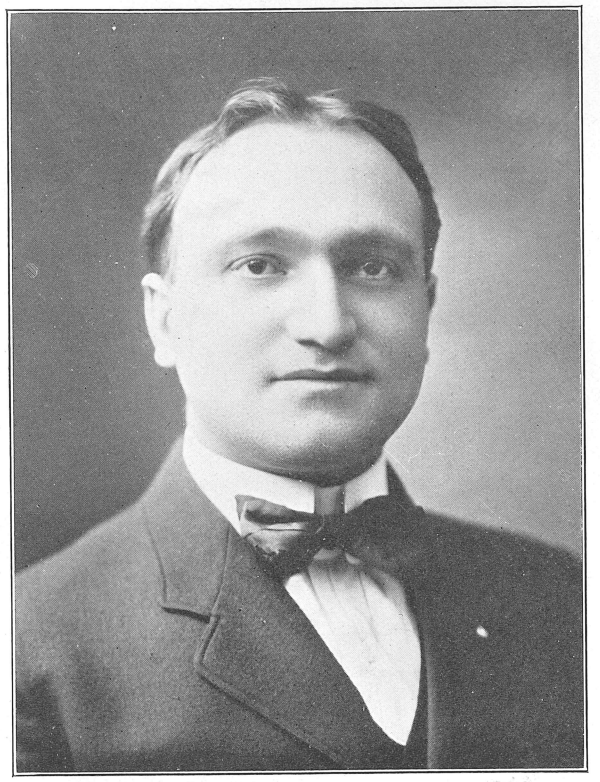
Among the excellencies claimed for the products is absolute purity. They are made of the highest quality materials and no expense is spared if the quality of the goods can be improved. The products are made in a clean, well-lighted, modern and sanitary factory.

After manufacturing the products are packed in dust and moisture proof packages, and because of this they are always fresh, although the rapid sale of the goods alone would make it impossible to secure anything but fresh products at any time. The entire output is marketed under the firm name at the popular price of ten cents a package.

Best quality farina is used exclusively in the manufacture of the macaroni and spaghetti turned out here, while the highest standard of flour and eggs is used in the manufacture of egg noodles. Nothing is left to guess-work in the selection of ingredients and materials. Everything is scientifically tested, and if it does not come up to the Mueller standard it is immediately rejected. In a few months they expect to move in their new plant, located on the corner of Baldwin avenue and High street, Jersey City, N. J., which will give them an increased capacity of three times their present output.



D. B. Elia



D. B. ELIA, who owns and conducts the smoking pipe case factory at 388 Kerrigan Avenue, West Hoboken, is one man who has brought a novel and successful business to North Hudson. The character of the business is such that it is known from coast to coast throughout the United States and it is probably the largest concern devoted exclusively to the manufacture of pipe cases in the country.

Mr. Elia employs fifty workmen at his place. As the business is but seven years old, it is easy to realize that with this force, it must have been successful. And Mr. Elia is very proud, and justly so, of the success he has made. This could not have been done had it not been that he was experienced in the line before coming to West Hoboken.

A visit to the factory of Mr. Elia is a revelation. He is constantly turning out a large number and variety of cases called for by pipe manufacturers in all parts of the country. His specialty, of course, is in the cases for the higher class pipes, but he turns out no end of cases of all descriptions. In speaking of pipe cases, one must know that this includes cases for cigar and cigarette holders. As these, as well as pipes, vary greatly in size, shape and ornamentation, it is necessary to have a great number of patterns on hand and to be constantly manufacturing new patterns and variations of pattern to meet the demand of the trade. This is all done by a force of skilled workmen, for in the manufacture of patterns skilled workmen alone can get the desired results.

The manufacture of pipe cases is interesting. Certain kinds of wood must be used. This must be carved, warped and seasoned, by hand and machinery, before it is ready for the leather which covers it on the outside and the plush with which it is lined inside. This leather and felt must be attached in such a manner as to make it appear that the case is made of leather and plush. There can be no loose ends, for this would spoil the beauty of the case and detract from the selling price of the pipe enclosed, no matter how good the pipe. As only the best pipes are sold in cases, it can be seen that the work must be done with a care and precision which it is not necessary to supply with many other lines of industry.

Withal, the manufacture of pipe cases is the work of an artist. The designs must follow the lines of the pipe closely and the pipe must fit in the case as snuggly as if each were but part of the other. This Mr. Elia has succeeded in doing in his busy little factory and it is no wonder that his trade extends from Maine to California and from Canada to the gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Elia has one hobby besides his business—his family. He is married and is the father of two children.

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Weehawken Dry Dock Co.

THE Weehawken Dry Dock Company at the foot of Baldwin avenue, on the river front in Weehawken, is one of the most important of the industries of the kind in the entire country, and it has vessels from the entire world stopping at its docks for repairs.

The business has been established for many years. It is constantly growing because of the excellence of the service rendered. Work left in charge here is promptly executed and in many cases promptness is a great factor. Quality of work, however, is not impaired by promptness of execution, and under no circumstances is any vessel docked here allowed to leave the dock until repairs are complete and she is in a perfectly seaworthy condition.

Of course, much of the work done is among the river vessels, especially those which ply between New York and Albany. These vessels are put to a much more severe strain than one would suppose, and every winter they have to undergo a thorough overhauling at the hands of ship builders and repair men. The thoroughness of the work at the Weehawken Dry Docks has brought there much of this class of work.

It is really an interesting sight to watch the overhauling of vessels which go into drydock for this purpose. Carpenters, blacksmiths, caulkers, painters and builders of all kinds are required to locate and repair the faults upon which the lives of patrons of boating depend. Any fault that is left when a vessel is overhauled is likely to prove a fatal one at some future time and for this reason the most thorough work in examination and repair is required.

Any dry dock at the busy season is a hive of industry. The Weehawken Dry Dock is more than ordinarily so. A great force of men is required at all times, and kept constantly employed. At times there are day and night shifts required. The night shifts work under the rays of a powerful search light which makes the scene as light as day.

William Schimper & Co.

AMONG the industrial concerns which have made Hudson County famous throughout the entire civilized world may be mentioned William Schimper & Co., manufacturers of silver-plated novelties, sterling silver and metal goods, the plant of which firm is located at 322-338 Ferry Street, Hoboken, and of which Robert R. Debacher is president.

This mammoth business, the largest of its kind in the country, and which constantly employs from 250 to 350 people, was established in 1867 by the late George Schimper. Upon the death of George Schimper, William and Theodore Schimper continued the business until Theodore's death at which time William Schimper admitted Robert R. Debacher and John R. Mahlstedt to partnership. Upon the death of William Schimper Debacher and Mahlstedt purchased his interest in the concern from the widow and in 1902 incorporated the business under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital of $300,000. Two years ago Mr. Mahlstedt retired and sold his interest in the corporation to Mr. Debacher, who is now the owner of all but a few shares of the stock.

Mr. Debacher's rise in the business world has been continuous and steady. He became associated with the Schimper plant when a boy. From apprentice he was rapidly advanced to the position of senior partner and the presidency of the company, due solely to the fact that he is a thoroughly skilled mechanic, understood the workings of the concern from all its angles and is a competent and practical business man.

When Mr. Mahlstedt retired his duties were taken over by Ernest F. Schultz, treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Schultz is a certified accountant of the University of New York, and before his association with this corporation practiced as such. He has proven a very valuable assistant to the operations of the corporation and would be greatly missed if through force of circumstances he should be compelled to retire.

Herman Behrens, secretary, has been connected with the house of Schimper for more than twenty years, and has, through long service and continuous study, become well fitted to execute the duties allotted to him.

The entire history of the house has been one of progress, due to the fact that it has always been the policy to preserve the integrity of the firm and its manufactures even against the keen competition of inferior goods and cheaper prices for the "just as good" kind. No employee of the concern is allowed to sacrifice quality for profit and all are under the supervision of skilled and trustworthy heads of departments in which they are employed.

The factory itself is well lighted and well ventilated. The people employed there are contented. They are paid good wages and they are not worked like slaves. The men in control of the various departments are very human and are instructed to regard those under their supervision as such. At the same time perfect discipline and splendid decorum prevail. The stranger is always treated courteously. The conditions at the plant are ideal for all, and it is the policy to keep satisfactory employees as long as possible.

Numerous and varied are the articles manufactured. They include, among other things, toilet sets, comb and brush sets, hair brushes, hat and cloth brushes, military brushes and sets, manicure sets and fittings, card cases, vanity boxes, puff and pomade jars, trinket boxes, bonbon baskets, trays and vases, picture frames, calendars, thermometers, ink-stands, desk fittings, hand mirrors, swinging mirrors, shaving mirrors, standing mirrors, tripliacte mirrors, whisk brooms and holders, smokers' sets, ash receivers, cigarette and tobacco boxes, match safes, cigar and cigarette jars, humidors, eyeglass and spectacle cases, soap boxes and novelties for advertising purposes.

Besides the main plant the firm has a showroom at 652 Broadway, New York City, where buyers from all over the United States, its colonies, Canada and Europe are welcomed.

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T. C. Kinkead

T. C. KINKEAD, wholesale grocer at 608 Newark avenue, Jersey City, is one of those old time business men who has built up a splendid patronage by methods upon which there can be cast not a shadow of sharp practice. He has always been content to make a fair profit as a middleman and has never been guilty of boosting prices unless he was compelled to do so by the rise of goods as they came to him. It is safe to say that at such times as the recent European war, when so many jobbers and middlemen were boosting prices on home products because it was feared that they would have to pay more for the next lot they ordered, Mr. Kinkead simply charged his patrons the regular prices so long as the supply lasted. If, after that, he had to raise the prices it was because he himself had to pay more for the actual goods on which he raised his patrons.

Mr. Kinkead is not a speculator—not a get-rich-quick gentleman. He is a solid, substantial business man, one with whom it is a pleasure to do business. He handles none but the staple and standard lines of goods. No persuasion could induce him to try something that had not been tried and found worthy, no matter how great the financial inducements. It is by solid men such as Mr. Kinkead that large business enterprises are built.

In politics Mr. Kinkead has never dabbled. He thought he had all he could do to properly conduct the affairs of his business. He has done a vast amount of good in a quiet, charitable way, but of his benevolences little are heard. Meet with Mr. Kinkead and you immediately feel you have met with a man who grasps his business affairs and executes them in a quiet, efficient manner.

Although he devotes a great part of his time to his business, Mr. Kinkead finds time to give to his family and is fond of home life after the struggle of the busy business day. He lives in a modest home at 565 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, and has no greater enjoyment than a quiet evening at home when circumstances and business will permit.

Hexamer Riding Academy

NO ENTERPRISE in Hudson County is of more importance in its line, or more noteworthy, than the Hexamer Riding Academy, from which has sprung the Hoboken Carriage and Cab Company and the Hexamer Auto Company. These three allied industries are all under the personal supervision and direction of A. P. Hexamer, who has a capacity for business exceeded by no one in the entire county.

The Hexamer Riding Academy was established in 1850. It has enjoyed a continuous existence since that time. It started first as a riding academy, pure and simple, where riding lessons were given to some of the foremost people of the country. In the old days many of the notables of New York were habitues of the riding academy and to this day its meets are patronized by beauty and fashion. It is the highest class business of its kind in the east, if not in the entire country.

From the riding academy developed the renting and sale of horses for large functions and to prominent people. From these stables are furnished horses to the states of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut for military maneuvers, and many horses have been sold and shipped abroad for the stables of the great powers of the old world.

Then came the organization of the Hoboken Carriage and Cab Company. The service rendered by this company early proved a superior one and this branch of the business grew and prospered. Probably in the entire county there is no such array of carriages, cabs and taxi cabs as to be found here, and no service business of the kind is conducted with such dispatch as that of the Hexamers. Here one may secure, at any hour of the day or night, just what he wants in the matter of equippage, whether horse drawn or motor. The carrages, cabs and taxicabs are kept in splendid condition and give the impression of private vehicles, which they are to all intents and purposes, as the drivers and chauffeurs are all gentlemenly and know their business to the end of the last lesson.

Then followed the Hoboken Auto Company. This was first started as an agency only. With the backing of the Hexamer Riding Academy and the Hoboken Carriage and Cab Company back of it, the auto company proved a success from its inception. It handled a superior class of cars, gave superior service to its patrons and soon acquired such a reputation that it was recognized as the foremost organization of its kind in Hudson County and the company was made the Hudson County distributor for the Hudson Motor Company, manufacturers of the famous Hudson automobiles. The company has constantly on hand a splendid line of these famous cars, and the management is ready to give a demonstration to a prospective purchaser at any time.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business of the three companies may be gleaned from the fact that there are constantly employed at the main office, stables and garages, 215-223 Hudson street, Hoboken, and the Jersey City branch, 2529 Hudson Boulevard, fifty-two people to look after the business of the combined concerns. This does not include occasional chauffeurs and helpers who are called in whenever ocasion demands, but is simply the regular employees on the payroll from year to year.

Of course such a business as that combined in the three concerns cannot be managed successfully except by efficient service in every department. This Mr. Hexamer has secured. The discipline in all the departments is perfect, the men know their work, everyone has his own task to perform. That it is performed well speaks well for the management. These details are supervised personally by Mr. Hexamer and his able foremen and superintendents. Every man is held accountable to his immediate superiors, and the business is conducted as smoothly as a carefully greased machine.

Much credit is due Mr. Hexamer for the mammoth business he has built up and conducted in such an honorable manner that it has a reputation for fair dealing and integrity second to none in the country.

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E. H. Horwood & Co.

NO SINGLE firm is better known than that of E. H. Horwood & Co., manufacturer of brassieres and children's underwaists at 1007 Grand street, Hoboken. This firm was founded in 1874 by the late E. H. Horwood, who was one of the most respected and generally beloved men in Hoboken at the time of his death, and since that sad event has been carried on exclusively by members of the Horwood family. Since the death of the elder Horwood the firm has been incorporated, but there has been no change of the liberal policy of the founder toward the two hundred and fifty or more employees engaged at the factory. The capital stock is valued at $100,000, is fully paid in and there is none of it on the market.

Besides the Hoboken factory the firm has an office and salesrooms in the Fifth Avenue building, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City. Although the output of the Hoboken factory is used exclusively in the United States, goods are manufactured in Canada under the Horwood patents.

Associated with E. H. Horwood when the firm was started was C. L. Horwood. Work was begun in a small way, but the firm prospered from the beginning. In 1890 C. S. Horwood entered the business, assuming charge of the factory end. E. H. Horwood continued the office management until his death in 1913, since which time C. S. Horwood has had full charge of all departments.

Brassieres and underwaists manufactured by E. H. Horwood & Co. are fully protected by patents which place the products in a class by themselves. Superior workmanship, cutting and designing along scientific lines and perfect fit of normal forms have been the chief reasons for the high standing of the Horwood goods in trade circles.

Of course, the chief local interest in the firm centres around the late E. H. Horwood. The January issue of the Board of Trade Bulletin of Hoboken contained a fitting tribute to the life of a man who had made himself and his works so generally beloved in his adopted town.

Edward H. Horwood was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1845. He began his business career at an early age. When he was eleven years old he was entrusted with the task of running a complete set of ledgers. Before the age of eleven he had waded through all the delightful intricacies of Shakespeare; but his reading was not confined to his early years, for books afforded him pleasure throughout his entire busy life. He always remained a reader of good books and no topic of general interest escaped his notice.

On December 30th, 1863, he married Charlotte Louise Skinner at Niagara Falls, Canada. About four years later he moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he went into business; and forty years ago he came to Hoboken.

Mr. Horwood was President of the Board of Trade for two terms, becoming a trustee upon the expiration of his term. He was also greatly interested in the affairs of the National Board of Trade at the same time. Immediately upon his affiliation with the Hoboken Board of Trade, Mr. Horwood entered into the work of the organization with a characteristic zeal. His work on local committees is too well known to need comment.

He was keenly interested in and associated with the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and was an ardent supporter of the project for inland waterways; he represented the Board at the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference, each year since the inception of the Congress, being a firm believer in international arbitration. His last activity of note was when he undertook the Chairmanship of the Budget Exhibit Committee which, however, he was forced to resign owing to his failing strength.

Notwithstanding his devotion to his home, Mr. Horwood was identified with the Columbia Club and gave a portion of his time to its upbuilding. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was closely identified with church inteersts. He had a hobby for flowers and took great delight in cultivating them.

Otto Dibelka

OTTO DIBELKA, lessee and manager of Lafayette Hall, the famous amusement resort at 160 Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, is among the most popular men of his calling in the entire county. He is well known from one end of the county to the other, and the report that he had leased Lafayette Hall immediately brought to that place a new lease of life. The patronage there had gradually grown smaller after the death of Mr. Ohmann, the former proprietor, but as soon as Dibelka took hold, things livened up until now it has resumed all its former gayety and a little beside.

Connected with Lafayette hall there are several splendid bowling alleys and here the oldest clubs of North Hudson, comprising some of her most solid citizens, have their headquarters. There is also a splendid large open room, which is used either for a dining room or a dancing pavilion, as occasion demands, and this is always open and busy nowadays.

Dibelka makes a specialty of his dinners, especially Sunday dinners. The cooking is of the wholesome German style so greatly in demand in this section, and the food served is of the best the market affords. The consequence is that this branch of his business has become well known to good livers throughout the entire county.

Mr. Dibelka makes it a point to have good entertainment as well as good eating at his place. Such music as that furnished by the Ritz-Carlton orchestra of the steamship Vaterland and other equally as noted musical organizations are often found at this resort. It is an international hall, Germans, French, Italians and English mingling in profusion. All are genial souls and despite the variety of nationalities there is never any discord.

Albert C. Eppinger

ALBERT C. EPPINGER, bottler of beer at 211 Franklin street, Union Hill, has built up a patronage in this line of business which it is hard to find duplicated in the whole of the northern part of the county. He makes a specialty of bottling for the family trade, and the brands he handles are among the best known. He sells direct to the families and at the lowest prices compatible with good beers and good service.

It is this service upon which he prides himself. When beer is ordered from him, the person who orders it is sure of having it delivered when he wants it. In all the time Mr. Eppinger has been in the business he has yet to receive a complaint of any order given him or sent to his works being delayed.

With good beer and good service his trade has grown to such proportions that he is thinking seriously of enlarging the bottling capacity of his plant. It will have to be done in the near future if the present outlook continues.

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Fred. Hagens

FRED HAGANS, who conducts the Germania Schuetzen Park in North Bergen, which is without question the busiest and largest amusement resort in Hudson County, is a man peculiarly fitted for the management of so enormous an enterprise. He has been in the amusement business for many years past. At one time he conducted Odd Fellows' hall in Hoboken and the old Central hall, since razed for the march of progress on Central avenue, Jersey City, was also once under his direction.

In all the years he has been before the public as a caterer to amusement lovers, he has retained the favor of a large and growing number of friends. This has been made possible through the liberality with which he treats the people who come to him. This liberality has been known to overstep the bonds of good business at times, but of late years Hagans has managed his affairs a little closer than formerly, at the same time giving his patrons all the leeway that he can compatible with good business principles.

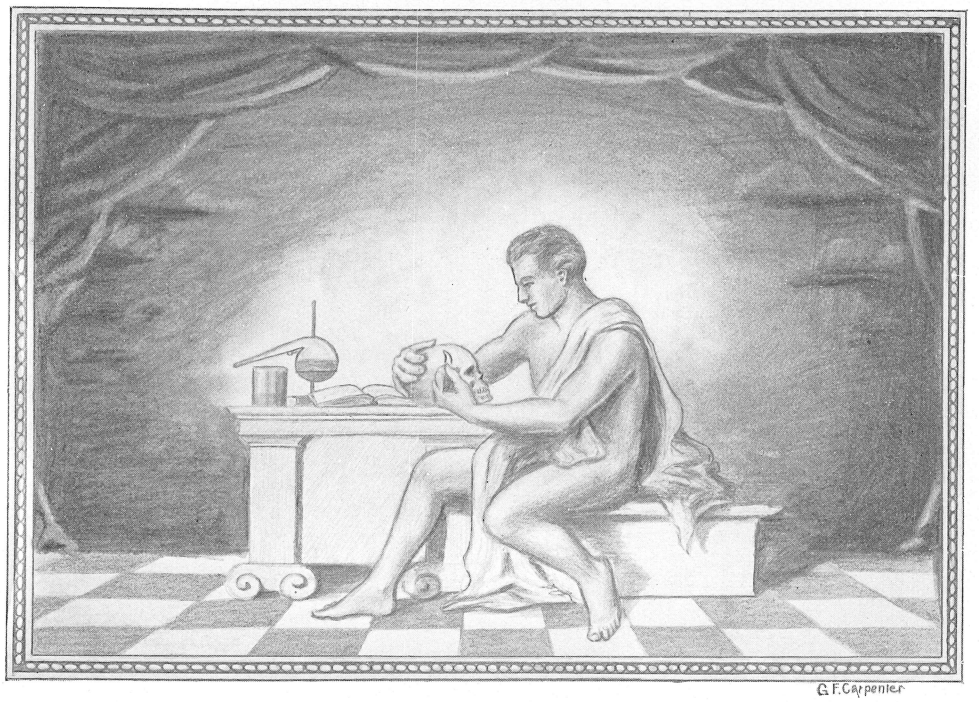
Schuetzen Park, which he manages, is the property of the Plattdeutsch Volksfest Verein, the organization which annually gives the four days' affair for charity and the maintenance of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim, has become one of the most famous amusement resorts in the metropolitan section under the management of Mr. Hagens. There are two big dancing halls, a large number of splendid bowling alleys, three enormous pavilions, a splendid system of rifle ranges, no end of amusements, etc., etc. Then there is the magnificent old castle, which is now conducted as a place of refreshment. This is a famous show place, and has been for many years. The old castle hall is hung with coats of arms, battle axes, etc., and presents all the characteristics of a baronial castle in feudal times. Of course, it is fitted up with modern conveniences, but these have been so hidden that the character of the place still remains medieval. A visit to the castle is well worth while to the person who revels in feudal history, and cannot fail to be interesting to one who views it for the first time.

Charles Dietz

CHARLES Dietz, florist, with hot houses at 4063 Boulevard, North Bergen, is among the best known florists in all North Hudson. He has long been recognized as one of the chief growers of flowers and potted plants in this section, and his annual trade is one of which any horticulturist could well feel proud.

Mr. Dietz has a natural love for his work as a florist. His is a business where care and pains show the best results, and it is through these qualities that he has been enabled to make for himself a name in the horticultural world. In all the big flower marts of the metropolis his name and his flowers are so well known that when they come from him they are accepted without a question.

While Mr. Dietz is a horticulturist with a love for the flowers and potted plants which he raises, he is also a splendid business man. He looks after the office details as well as the growth of flowers in his business. He is one of the solid, substantial men of the county. Withal he is jolly and full of fun, and outside of business hours is a favorite in social circles of his acquaintance.



In the Medical Field

IN the medical field Hudson County has advanced as rapidly as in other branches of the arts and sciences. For many years past her medical men have been greatly admired, their services greatly demanded and their diagnoses and opinions greatly respected by their fellow practitioners in other municipalities. In earlier times were the Hornblowers, three generations of whom are still living, whose fame as experts in the medical field has spread far and wide. In these days many of her physicians have acquired fame in the medical world, in surgery and in natural and drugless healing as well.

There are numerous public, semi-public and private hospitals, all fully equipped for operations and treatment of diseases. Jersey City's new city institution, Christ Hospital and St. Francis' Hospital are well known for their good work. In Hoboken, St. Mary's Hospital is regarded as a model of its kind, while the North Hudson Hospital, with its recent new addition, is now regarded as among the best in this section. Throughout the county are numerous private hospitals, all conducted on a high plane of excellence. At Snake Hill, or Laurel Hill as it is now known, are an isolation hospital for contagious diseases and a hospital for the insane, which is regarded as the finest in the State, and second to none in the country.

Hudson County is also the home of several well known surgeons. These include such men as Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson, who is nationally known for his skill with the knife, and Dr. Joseph Manuel Rector, whose remarkable operation resulting in the cure of a girl whose spine was so badly broken that her recovery was dispaired of, made him famous in surgical circles.

The newer cults of drugless healers, naturopaths, chiropractors and osteopaths are also quite numerous in all the municipalities of the county. Remarkable instances of cures they have performed are becoming more and more widely known.

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Dr. G. Louis Nichols



DR. G. Louis Nichols, one of the leading physicians of Hudson County, comes of a family that has been distinguished for generations in the medical profession. His father, Dr. Frank Nichols, now eighty-one years of age and living in retirement since 1902 at Manhattan Beach, California, ranked high among the physicians of New Jersey in his day. He was an incorporator and charter member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, organized in 1867, and was later president of the society. He was also a member of the New Jersey Medical Society, an exclusive organization of sixteen physicians which existed over thirty years ago. Before he studied medicine he was principal of the Reading Institute, Reading, Pa. He was born at Sturbridge, Mass., and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at that time known as the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Grafton, Mass., and Somerville, N. J., before locating in Hoboken in 1861. In Hoboken he took a prominent part in public affairs, being vice-president of the Hoboken Bank for Savings until he took up his residence in California, and for over twenty years deacon and treasurer of the First Baptist Church.

Dr. G. Louis Nichols, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hoboken September 21, 1871. He attended Martha Institute and the public schools of the city until his sixteenth year, when he entered the Collins Street Classical School at Hartford, Conn., conducted by Dr. Reed. In 1889 he entered Colgate College, Hamilton, N. Y., of which his older brother, the late Dr. Harry F. Nichols was a graduate, and studied there for a year, at the end of which time he began his medical studies at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. Graduating in 1893, he went to Chicago to take a special course in surgery under Professor Pratt, after which he was appointed house surgeon of Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn., and visiting surgeon of the New Haven Industrial Home. In 1894 he located at Stafford Springs, Tolland County, Conn., opening a practice that quickly became a large and lucrative one. While there he was a member of the Tolland County Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Massachusetts Southern Medical Society.

The death of his brother, Dr. Harry Nichols, in March, 1902, decided the father, Dr. Frank Nichols, with whom he had been associated since 1887, to retire from professional work, and Dr. Louis Nichols then gave up his practice in Connecticut to assume charge of the one in Hoboken. Thus the name of Nichols has been associated with the medical profession for

over a half century in the Mile-Square City, and for over forty years it has remained over the door of the old family home at 723 Washington Street, the present residence of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Nichols is a member of the following organizations: Massachusetts Southeast Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy; Sons of the American Revolution, Euclid Lodge of Masons, A. F. and A. M. 136, Hoboken, St. John's Commandery, No. 11, K. T., Willimantic, Conn., Sphinx Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Hartford, Conn., Connecticut Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., Hartford, Conn., Hudson Cavalry Troop, Hoboken B. P. O. E. No. 74, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was an incorporator and is a director of the Munro & Mussy Pen Co., of Newark, N. J. He is unmarried.

Dr. Walter E. Nichols, a younger brother, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University of California, has a lucrative practice at Pasadena, Cal., where he is associated with Dr. Bleeker. He married Miss Ettella Bethel of Henderson, Ky., also a graduate of Leland Stanford. They have two daughters.

Dr. Harry F. Nichols was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Class of '87. He married Miss Lena Grace Foster of Hamilton, N. Y., who survives him. Another brother, Frank Barton Nichols, a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, died July 19, 1888.

Dr. Nichols' mother was Mary A. Barton, a daughter of Jedediah Barton of Worcester, Mass., and a second cousin of Clara Barton of Red Cross fame. The love for the medical profession is a double inheritance of the son, a maternal ancestor, Ebenezer Pierce, who fought in the Revolution, having been an M. D., while a maternal uncle, Jedediah Marcus Barton, is a practicing physician of Worcester, Mass., and a cousin, William H. Marcy, of Buffalo. His father's brother, Dr. George Nichols, of Brooklyn, and three of his sons, add to the list on that side of the family.

The history of the Nichols family dates back to the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Nicholas de Albini, also given by some chroniclers as Nigel and Nicholl, went over from Normandy to Scotland and was the common ancestor of the Nichols family. The original grant of arms to Nichols and Nicholl is recorded in the Visitation of Liecester in 1619 by August Vincent (Rouge Rose.) King Robert Bruce is another ancestor of the family on the Distaff side.

The American branch of the family was established early in the seventeenth century by one Sargeant Frank Nichols, one of the original proprietors of the Stratford New Haven colony. A history of the family compiled by Walter Nichols, a librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, gives much interesting data of the Puritan stock as well as the history farther back. The records of the Revolution show Dr. Nichols to be entitled to his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution through ancestors of both sides of his father's and mother's family. Edmund Nichols, Sr., Samuel Richardson, Dr. Ebenezer Pierce and Jedediah Barton being the men who fought for the independence of the American colonies from British rule in 1776. Of the present generation a cousin, Henry Nichols, was killed in the Civil War as he ran across an exposed valley bearing a message he had volunteered to carry to the other side of the field.

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Henry Ameroy Hotwet, M. D.



HENRY AMEROY HOTWET, M. D., whose home and office is at No. 4. Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, and who is one of the most successful of North Hudson physicians, was born in Spillville, Iowa, November 2, 1874. His parents were Alexander and Inger Hotwet and were among the best known and most popular citizens of the town.

From his boyhood, young Hotwet was studious and his inclination toward education was fortunately gratified. After leaving the common school of Spillville, he attended the Valder Business College and Normal School at Decorah, Iowa; the Highland Park College of Pharmacy, Desmoines, Iowa; the Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.; and the Chicago School of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ill.

With an education so well founded he traveled extensively in America and is registered as a pharmacist in New York City and State, the State of Colorado, and the State of Illinois. As a physician he is registered in the State of Illinois and the State of New Jersey, where he has settled down to complete his life work so auspiciously begun.

Dr. Hotwet's education and his personality have brought him in touch with the leading men of his profession throughout the country. He is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Valparaiso College. He is also a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the the Academy of Medicine for Northern New Jersey in Newark, as well as an honorary member of the Physico-Chemical Academy of Palermo, Italy.

Dr. Hotwet believes that the physician should take care of himself and enjoy his recreations as well as his patients. He is a firm believer in exercise and outdoor sports. He believes that man should get close to nature at times and that there is no greater or better sedative for tired nerves and physical and mental exhaustion than getting back to nature. He is fond of hunting and fishing himself and enjoys those sports as often as possible. He has some splendid trophies of his skill as a sportsman on both land and water. He also enjoys automobiling, and with congenial companions, finds this one of his chief sources of pleasure. He is an ardent trapshooter and president of the Mohegan Gun Club of North Bergen, which meets every Saturday afternoon for the purpose of enjoying that pastime.

To a man whose tendencies lead him to the chase and fishing grounds it is indeed a pleasure to hear Dr. Hotwet converse on these subjects. He has no end of good stories to tell of encounters in the mountains and at the lakes. He has the data to back up all his tales and often there is also physical proof in the shape of trophies, etc., as well. The doctor, however, is not one of those men who tells hunting and fishing tales in order to glorify himself and so those tales are not of such a nature that proof is demanded.

Dr. Hotwet abhors a nature faker. Having lived so much in the open and having seen so much of the flora and funa of America he is able to detect a nature faker at once and makes no delay in denouncing one, although he never rushes into print for the sake of contradiction. He tells his observations to his friends and intimates that something more than the truth has been told when a nature faker becomes prominent enough for notice. He believes, also, there are stranger things in the sea and air than have yet been discovered and so when a new discovery is made, or alleged, he gives the discoverer due credit, leaving it to others



to find out if there has been really any attempt at falsehood. If, however, a tale of discovery bears upon it the face of falsehood, he is quick to denounce it to his large circle of friends. Occasions for contradiction are rare, however, for the true student of nature seldom tells anything but the most rigid facts in connection with his studies and observations. As it is the true student whose stories are told to the world at large, and few nature fakers gain the credence of the public and of learned men, the doctor is inclined to give credit unless it is in case of deliberate falsity or of deductionse from false observations.

Many friends of Dr. Hotwet have tried times without number to get him to write his interesting and entertaining experiences and give them to the world at large in book form. The doctor, however, is in a way modest and he believes that, although he may entertain his friends, he would not prove as entertaining with the pen as with his conversation. So the world has lost many a good tale of adventure, possibly some more interesting than many which have been transmitted to paper by men more egotistical than Dr. Hotwet.

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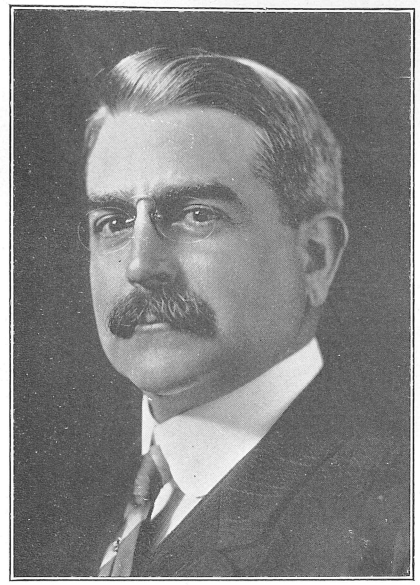
Dr. Hotwet's life and environments have been made such that he has always been independent, financially and medically, but that independence has never taken the form of boorishness or snobbery. The doctor is a firm believer in the adage of the poet that "a man is a man for a' that." That is, if a man proves himself to the doctor, neither poverty nor riches has any bearing upon the doctor's friendship. This is so well understood in North Hudson and in other places where the doctor is known that he is well liked wherever he casts his lot.

Such characteristics as those of Dr. Hotwet are rare to find in combination. He is likable, learned, gentle, kind and at the same time detests anything of artificiality. He thinks a man should be what he is and what he has made himself. The doctor has every respect for the man who rises above his environment and it is said he has lent a helping hand to more than one of his acquaintences just when that helping hand was most needed and when it was most expedient. Certain it is, that the doctor, as every other physician, has done much in a charitable way, but no one ever hears him tell of it. He does not believe that his left hand should know what his right hand does when it comes to charity. He is perfectly willing anyone should know of his own experiences in wood and stream, but he holds the secrets of his poorest patient as inviolable in his breast as if it were a secret of his own.

Dr. Hotwet's home and office are splendidly fitted up and are among the prettiest in the entire county. He is fond of substantiality and makes no pretense of anything else. He is proud of his family and his son, 5 years old, Henry Ameroy Hotwet, Jr., is the apple of his eye. His wife was Fannie Violet Von Osthoff.



Joseph Manuel Rector, M. D.



AMONG the medical practitioners of Hudson County there is none more prominent than Joseph Manuel Rector, who is a splendid example of the kind of men the South furnishes the North at times. Dr. Rector was born in Charleston, South Carolina. His parents were Pierson Rector and Mary Elizabeth Rector (nee Jordan.)

He was educated in Trinity Church School New York City; Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City; Columbia College School of Arts and Columbia University School of Medicine. Since beginning active practice he has made a record as a physician of ability, one remarkable case being recorded in the annals of the North Hudson Hospital, where he is hospital surgeon.

Besides being connected with the North Hudson Hospital, he is gynecologist at the Jersey City Hospital, surgeon of the German Hospital, city physician of Jersey City, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a director of the German Hospital, permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and fellow of the Northern New Jersey Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Practitioners' Club of Jersey City, the Hudson County Medical Society and the Association of Military Surgeons. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonary, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, the Philoxian Literary Society of New York City and the Union League Club of Hudson County. Industrially he is a director of the Rutherford Rubber Co.

In military life he has been successively: Battalion Assistant surgeon of the medical department, surgeon of the medical department and major of the medical corps, all of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J. He has just promoted successively from the rank of first lieutenant to that of major.



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David Roger Atwell, M. D.

DAVID Roger Atwell, M. D., with home and offices at 607 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was born July 12, 1858, at Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town, graduating from the Waterville High School and Academy in 1880. After a year of study with a preceptor, preparatory to entering a medical college, he began the study of medicine in the fall of 1881 in Cleveland, Ohio, and in the following year entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1885.

After leaving college he immediately took up the practice of medicine in the office of the late Dr. James Manaton, in Hoboken, to whose practice Dr. Atwell succeeded upon the death of Dr. Manaton. His position in the medical world was recognized by the late Governor Leon Abbett, who appointed him to the Board of State Medical Examiners during the first two years of the board's existence. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

During his career in Hoboken Dr. Atwell has been both successful and prominent. He has gained the confidence of a large circle of friends and clients. His practice has always been of the better class, and therefore his work in institutions has been limited. Like all physicians he does a great deal of charitable work in an unostentatious way, and he has always been ready to sacrifice his own comforts to the needs of those in distress through illness.

Notwithstanding his large and growing practice, he has found time to keep thoroughly informed in the progress of medicine, and this has kept him abreast of the times so that in the treatment of ills he takes advantage of the modern methods which appeal to him as being efficacious. In doing this he has not gone ahead with the recklessness which many physicians and health enthusiasts display, but rather has been careful to be sure of his results. He has taken good care of himself in the meantime, and bids fair to continue his practice for many years to come.

Frederick Byron Stellwagen

FREDERICK BYRON STELLWAGEN, whose home and office are at 28 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, was born in Rome, N. Y., on August 30, 1866. His parents were Philip and Charlotte Stellwagen. He attended the public schools in Rome and after his preliminary education entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. His medical degree was obtained from the Albany Medical College, after leaving which he took a post graduate course at the New York Post Graduate School. He also took a post graduate course in Electro-Therapy in the New York Electro-Therapeutic School. Here he specialized in electro-surgery.

While a competent physician in every way, Dr. Stellwagen has a distinct leaning toward the practice of surgery and it is in this branch of the profession that he excels. Many remarkable cures are credited to him through his skillful use of the knife. In his chosen field he has gained a wide and enviable reputation. As a diagnostician, also, he is eminent and his opinions are regarded highly by his brethren in the medical field.

The doctor has a private sanitarium at Grantwood and here much of his best work has been done. He has excited the envy, but not the jealousy, of his contemporaries and a good many of his patients are obtained at their hands.

He is actively appreciative of affairs of local interest, especially those which make for the cure of illnesses and the preservation of health. He is strong in his opinions and because of this he has made some enemies, but none will dispute his ability and even his enemies have a high opinion of his work.

Charles Alexander Gilchrist, M. D.

CHARLES Alexander Gilchrist, M. D., who, since October, 1893, has practiced medicine and surgery in Hoboken, was particularly fortunate in choosing the mile square city for his lifework, for he has not only attained a lucrative practice there, but he has won the respect and esteem of all reputable citizens.

Dr. Gilchrist was born August 11, 1867, in West Charlton, N. Y. His parents were James B. Gilchrist and Anna M. Gilchrist (nee Donnan). After attending the public schools he took a two-year course at the Newark Academy, Newark, Del., in 1883-1885. From here he entered the Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1885, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1899. He then attended Columbia University in New York, and was graduated from there in 1892 with the degree of M. D. In the same year he was given the degree of A. M. by Lafayette College.

Coming to Hudson County in October, 1892, he entered Christ Hospital as house physician and surgeon, where he remained until October, 1893, when he settled in Hoboken. He is still affiliated with Christ Hospital as one of the attending physicians.

From the first he affiliated with the foremost people of his adopted city. He belongs to the Columbia Club of Hoboken, in which is enrolled all the prominent men of the city. Being a physician, a great deal of his interest is centered in medical organizations. He is a member of the Jersey City Practitioners' Club, the American Medical Association and the Hudson County Medical Association, all of which are organized for the protection of the interests of physicians and surgeons and the prevention of disease as far as possible.

Throughout his entire career he has been chosen as worthy of more than passing mention. Some of the works in which he is referred to are: Columbia University Catalogue, 1754 to 1906; "Universities and Their Sons," "Men of Lafayette College," 1891, and "College Physicians and Surgeons."

When in Hoboken Dr. Gilchrist makes his home at 916 Hudson street. He has also a handsome summer home at 2 St. Andrews avenue, Centre Island, Toronto, Canada.

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Henry V. Broeser, M. D.

HENRY V. BROESER, M. D., whose home and offices are at 628 Hudson street, Hoboken, is one of those medical men who have specialized along certain lines, the result being a highly trained and efficient diagnostician. Dr. Broeser specializes along the lines of gastro-intestinal diseases and in the diagnosis and treatment of the cases which come to his attention calls into aid the wonderful Roentgen rays by which he can actually see the intestinal processes and tell what is taking place there, where the trouble is located and what causes it. Knowing the trouble, the place of trouble and the cause of trouble it stands to reason that he can treat such diseases in a most successful manner.

Dr. Broeser was born in Jersey City, June 7, 1869. His parents, William Broeser and Catharine Broeser, nee Westphal. His early education consisted of Public School No. 6 in Jersey City, Brown's Business College, also in Jersey City, and the New York Preparatory School. From 1884 to 1896 he was with the Pennsylvania railroad, where he rose from the position of office boy to that of train dispatcher's telegrapher. He is a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital, in which institution he was interne 1900-1902. His medical and surgical knowledge was gained under the most advanced tutors of the time and when he located in Hoboken and hung out his shingle there, he was so well equipped with the knowledge of the human body, its ailments and their cures, that success was immediate.

The doctor is not only well known in medical circles, but in financial affairs he has become quite a figure. At the present time he is president of the New Jersey Mines Company of Nevada and of the Interstate Holding Company of New Jersey.

He devotes a considerable portion of his time to medical societies and is a member of the Machon Medical Club, the New York Medical Association and the New Jersey State Medical Association. By the members of these he is looked upon as an authority in the special lines along which he practices, and his advice is often sought. He is the senior examiner of the Prudential Insurance company for the Hoboken district.

When at leisure, the doctor takes in a baseball game. He is an enthusiast in baseball matters, and likes nothing so well as to see his favorite teams in a battle on the diamond.

Arthur William Justin, M. D.



ARTHUR WILLIAM JUSTIN, M. D., is one of North Hudson's youngest physicians. He was born in Union Hill in 1890, his parents being William and Adeline Justin. That he located and established his first practice there, that the practice is a lucrative one and that he numbers among his patients some of the foremost families of the neighborhood, shows just how high he stands in the esteem of those who have known him from boyhood.

Dr. Justin is a product of the Union Hill schools, including the High School, of which he is a graduate. As a physician he is a graduate of Cornell University Medical College in 1911, and also was interne and is a 1913 graduate of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., where he acquired a splendid knowledge of common and special ailments. He settled in Union Hill at 548 Humboldt Street, corner special ailments. He settled in Union Hill at 548 Humboldt Street, corner Hudson Boulevard, in 1913 and since that time has been one of the assistant visiting physicians at the North Hudson Hospital, where his opinions and diagnoses are much respected.

He was appointed town physician of the Town of Union last year. He has given the town a great deal of his time and it is claimed by his friends that he is one of the most conscientious physicians who has ever held the office.

While he is kept busy with his town duties and his growing clientele, he finds time for the study of the newer wonders of medicine and surgery and takes advantage of all the newest discoveries in the medical and surgical world which he regards as efficacious. He has been very successful, both in his practice and in the cure of disease and bids fair to rank among the leading physicians of the section.

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Louis J. Wirtz, M. D.



LOUIS J. WIRTZ, M. D., a native of Alsace-Lorraine, war born September 7, 1881, his parents being Joseph and Eugenia Wirtz. He came to West Hoboken when a small boy and has lived most of his life there. He is a graduate of St. Michael's parochial school, that town; St. Peter's College, Jersey City and the medical University of Baltimore. He served as house surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, for one year and then took up the practice of his profession in West Hoboken, where he is now numbered among the most prominent of the town's physicians. He has been school physician of that town, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the benefit of the children of the town. He has been solicited to enter politics many times, but has steadfastly refused to do so, believing a political career will interfere with his chosen profession.

Archibald Ernest Olpp, M. D.

ARCHIBALD Ernest Olpp, M. D., whose home is at 412 High Street, West Hoboken, is among the most successful and most widely known physicians in North Hudson. His activities in public affairs have brought him to the front as a public-spirited citizen of marked degree. His practice is large and constantly increasing. His friends are legion.

Dr. Olpp was born in South Bethlehem, Pa., May 12, 1882. His parents were John Olpp and Matilda Segel-Olpp. His early education was in the public schools of his native town, and he afterward graduated from the Moravian Parochial School of South Bethlehem. After his graduation here he attended the Lehigh University, also of South Bethlehem, from which he matriculated in 1903, with a degree in analytical chemistry. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with his degree in medicine in 1908.

His educational work was followed by that of instructor. He was a teacher of chemistry at the Lehigh University in 1903-1904, and an instructor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1908-1909. His work here attracted the attention of eminent physicians and surgeons and he could have continued successfully as an instructor had he chosen that field of endeavor.

He was anxious to get into active practice, however, and West Hoboken and North Hudson attracted him as a field. While here his ability has been recognized, and he has been and is now town physician for West Hoboken, school physician for the Borough of Secaucus and pathologist at the North Hudson Hospital, where his opinions and diagnoses are highly regarded by the entire resident and visiting staff.

Mrs. Olpp was previous to her marriage Miss Beatrice W. Seiple, of Landsdale, Pa., daughter of Rev. Henry and Salome Seiple of that town. Dr. Olpp has one hobby outside of his work, and that is agriculture. He is a good farmer. He owns two estates, one at Landsdale, Pa., and one at Thomasville, Ga.

T. Richard Paganelli, M. D.

T. Richard Paganelli, M. D., with home and offices at 836 Garden Street, Hoboken, was born April 5, 1881, at San Salvo, Italy. His parents were Vitale and Loreta Artese Paganelli. He came to this country when but a boy and received his early education here. He is a splendid example of the opportunities afforded foreign-born citizens if they but apply themselves to their chosen line of endeavor.

Doctor Paganelli was graduated from Public School No. 21, in New York City, as well as the supplementary department of Public School No. 79, the same city. He attended the DeWitt Clinton High School, also in that city, and received private instruction at his home. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., in 1903. Finding Hoboken a good field for a doctor, he located there and has become eminently successful in his specialty, which is that of ophthalmic surgeon.

In his specialty he is an authority and his opinions are highly regarded. He was formerly occulist and aurist for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and assistant ophthalmic surgeon for the Italian Hospital in New York City. At present he is attending ophthalmic surgeon for the Northern Dispensary and clinical assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In the medical and surgical world he is well known. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Section of Ophthmalolgy, the New Jer- State Medical Society, the Hudson County Medical Society, the Hoboken Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey and the Physicians and Surgeons Society of Baltimore, Md. He is secretary of the Tri-State Alumni Society (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut), president of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and vice-president of the Dante Alghieri Society. He is also a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He does a good deal of charitable work among the people, and is highly regarded by professional, business and society people of his adopted city.

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William Kamlah



WILLIAM KAMLAH, who conducts a drug store at 86 Hudson Street Hoboken, has risen in professional life sheerly through the force of character and attainment. He was born November 22, 1862, in Jersey City Heights, his parents being Carl and Adeline Kamlah. He was educated at a private school in Belleville, until his tenth year, when he was sent to the Real Schule at Weimar, Germany, from 1872 to 1878.

Upon his return to the United States Mr. Kamlah entered the wholesale drug business of Lehn & Fink, where he spent two years. He then served as a clerk in the retail drug business in various cities and finally in 1884 purchased the drug business at his present location, which had been established since 1845. He married in 1886.

He is affiliated with the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, the Deutscher Apotheker Verein of New York City, the German Club of Hoboken, Hoboken Council of the Royal Arcanum, Elysian Council of the Loyal Association, Court Hudson County of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Full Moon Bowling Club. He is a life member of the Hoboken Lodge of Elks.

He has a handsome home at 1254 Garden Street, Hoboken. He is a great lover of music and the opera and has a passionate fondness for his home and family. His entry into Hoboken was of so much importance that he is accorded prominent space in a history published some years ago by the Evening News. Kamlah is an interesting conversationalist and is highly regarded by a large circle of friends and associates.



Real Estate in Hudson County

LAND values in the Metropolitan Zone have increased enormously in recent years, and this is especially true in Hudson County. The real estate investor, the manufacturer, the home builder and the rent payer have all been turning their attention toward the part of New Jersey so convenient to Manhattan. Every section of Hudson County has received the benefits which accrue through a conservative and wholesome real estate development. There have been no land booms and, in consequence, no inflation of real estate values; the increase in valuation is consistent with the growth of the cities and towns throughout the County.

During the last decade Greenville, Bayonne and a large part of Jersey City have experienced a remarkable development. Large tracts of land which were formerly farms, woods, or marsh land, are now dotted with numerous industrial establishments, or are laid out in attractive residential sections in which may be found the latest types of single and two-family houses, apartments and flats.

North Hudson, too, has undergone an amazing transformation within the last ten years—in fact, every municipality has felt the stimulus and is expanding rapidly. There is not a community but can boast of many new streets, new factories and the most modern types of dwellings.

Thousands of workers from the big city across the river are discovering the advantages which lay at their very doors, and are taking up their abodes in Hudson County.

Nor is Hudson County neglectful of the health and comfort of its citizens. County parks expansive in area and well laid out, afford ample recreation facilities for the people. These parks efficiently conducted are located in the various sections. In addition to attractive lawns, flower beds and well-shaded walks, they contain swimming and wading pools, playgrounds for children of all ages, music pavilions, tennis and basket ball courts, running tracks and space for other athletic activities. In the winter, portions of these park areas are flooded for the enjoyment of skating and curling.

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James Thomson

OF ALL the builders and real estate men, James Thomson, who is regarded by friends generally as "the man who put Woodcliff on the map," is probably the most progressive in the county. At any rate he has done more building and sold more houses than any other man in the county in the face of the so called real estate slump of 1913 and 1914.

That Thomson found no slump is due, no doubt, to his progressive methods, the excellence of Thomson homes and the splendid terms upon which one of the homes can be bought. He developed an area of two entire streets in Woodcliff, erected thereon handsome stucco and cement one family houses, replete with the latest of improvements and decorations, built them in a substantial manner on good large lots and almost as fast as he could build he had them sold.

No one can describe Thomson homes as they should be described. They cannot be left to the imagination. They must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. They are really the most handsome homes offered in Hudson county today. While there is a uniformity of interior construction in several designs, the outside ornamentation gives them an individuality seldom found in any big rows of speculation property built today. They are furnished with the little things which make homes comfortable and cozy. They are high and dry. They offer splendid facilities for the home hunter, and they can be bought almost for a song, so far as the ready cash goes. The carrying charges are so light as to make the expense even cheaper than paying rent and all the while the purchaser is putting money into a home for himself, instead of into the pockets of a landlord.

A little bit of the personal history of Thomson, showing how he has battled with the world, perhaps will give the reader an insight into the character of the man, which is reflected in the erection of his homes. Thomson is a Scotchman. He has been a great traveler. He spent a great deal of his earlier life in Australia, Africa and South America. When he came to this country, he had to borrow money enough from a shipmate to permit him to land. He succeeded in getting in all right, and since that time has been making history and homes in Hudson county.

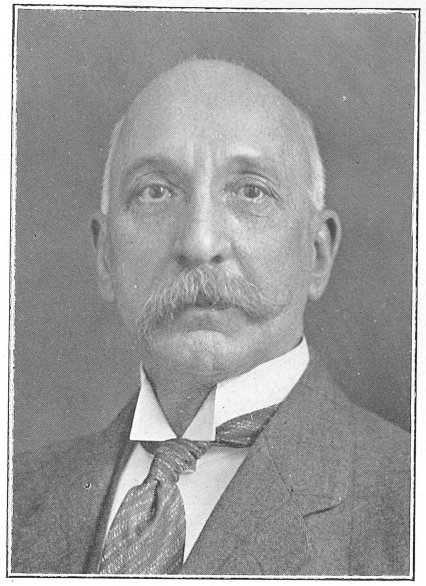
He had a life-time experience, that of his father before him in home development, so it becomes natural to him to build a home as the public wants it. He spent his first few months here going around the various suburbs to see where he could best locate. After visiting about twenty different sections, he picked out what he considered was the best three and from these he chose Woodcliff, since when he has advised many friends to get hold of Woodcliff property, as he believes it is the best location in the real estate market today.

Thomson accumulated a little money, kept his eye on the Woodcliff property he intended to develop, finally got hold of it and began to build. There are now something like seventy-five houses to the credit of Thomson's enterprise in Woodcliff, and there are more building.

Thomson is a man of indomitable energy. He is his own superintendent and architect. He personally overlooks every bit of work put into the homes he has built and is building. He insists upon it that everything is done in a workmanlike manner. He buys the best materials, but is a close buyer. He pays cash every time he can save a dollar by doing so. He takes the full credit limit whenever there is nothing to be made by prompt payment. Those with whom he deals are glad to give him the credit limit, for they know their bills are good when the limit has expired. He contracts for nothing he does not see his way clear to pay for. In this manner he gets the best value for the least possible money. He is content with a reasonable builder's profit upon the homes he sells.

Thomson is not an insurance man. He is a developer. He is a specialist in the field of development, and that portion of Woodcliff which he has built will remain as a monument to him for many years to come.

William H. White



LITTLE need be said to introduce William H. White, who for the past twenty years has been in the real estate and insurance business in Hoboken and who during that time has made for himself a record as a quiet, unassuming, but at all times a thorough business man.

Mr. White was born in Ireland, June 6, 1848. He received a common school education, came to this country when a young man, saw an opening for real estate and insurance operations and at once set about to make good. That he has done so is the testimony of his friends, who are legion.

Probably no man in the real estate and insurance business in Hoboken is better informed in these lines than Mr. White. His knowledge is the result of years of business experience. He has a thorough knowledge of values, is a splendid appraiser and a careful and conscientious underwriter. He has people on his books who have been with him from the first of his business career and he has others whose fathers were with him before them. He is one of those rare insurance men who looks first for the interests of his client and afterwards for the welfare of himself and the companies he represents. Yet so just is he that none of the companies has ever had a word of fault to find with him and his method of operations.

Mr. White bids fair to continue his business operations in his adopted city for many years to come and it is the wish of his friends that he may be long spared to do so.

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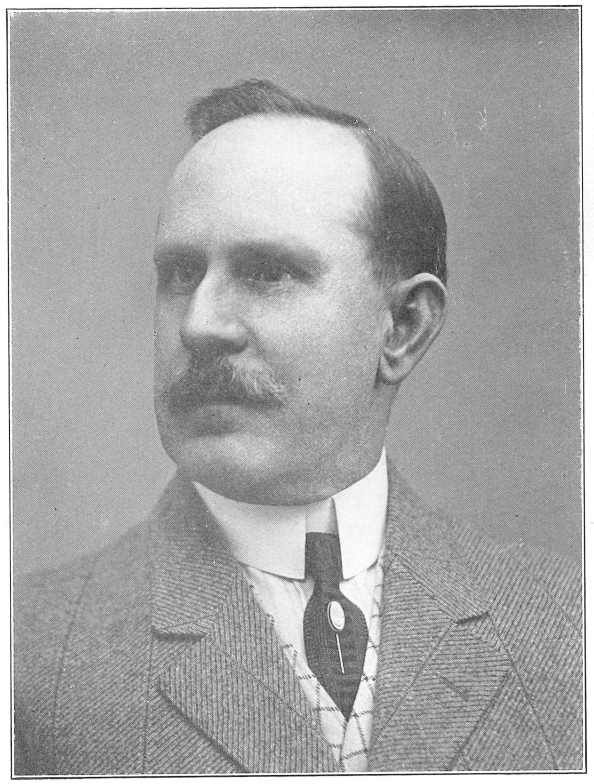
Charles W. Randall



CHARLES W. RANDALL, architect and builder, with home and business offices at the corner of Lake Street and Hudson Avenue, West Hoboken, is one of those men the town and all North Hudson honors because he has, by his own efforts, overcome obstacles encountered in youth and proven that opportunities for success are by no means things of the past for the young man who applies himself to the line of work for which he is best fitted and follows it for his life work.

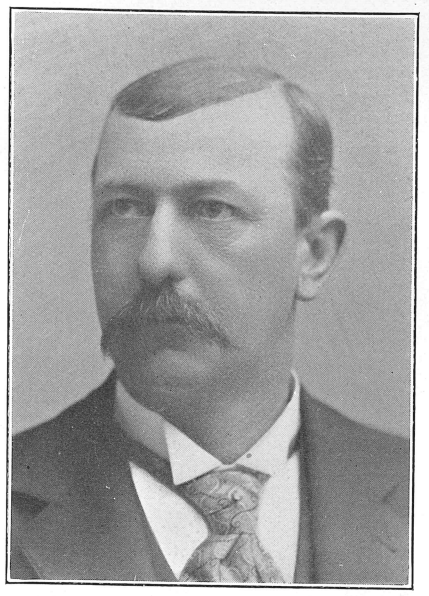
Mr. Randall is practically a native of North Hudson. He was born in old Hudson City, near the site of the old court house on March 7, 1856. This was then only a small settlement. His parents were George W. Randall and Sarah Hillier, who came to this country from England in the early forties and settled in the old Hudson City section. They were married in this country.

He commenced his schooling, which was very limited, in an old hall known as Leitze's Hall, on what is now Beacon Avenue, while School No. 1 of Hudson City, now School No. 6 of Jersey City, was being built. He was one of the first pupils entered in the new school upon its completion and attended there until he was fourteen years of age, when he began his working days in New York. Since that time, with the exception of three or four years, he has been engaged in architecture.

Beside the schooling mentioned the only time Mr. Randall had to improve in learning was at night schools, one of which was Cooper Union, where he studied architecture and applied himself so diligently that he quickly became a finished architect. When through with his course there he opened an office as a practical architect. This was in 1886. Since that time he has been steadily engaged in this profession and has designed and built more than twenty-five hundred buildings, the great majority of them homes, all through Hudson County. He makes a specialty of designing, building and furnishing money for those who build and is altogether a very busy man.

These improvements are far too numerous to mention. Among them is the viaduct leading from West Hoboken to Hoboken. The original promoters of the viaduct had in mind one leading from Jersey City Heights to a point further down in Hoboken, but the Town Improvers and Mr. Randall succeeded in having the plans changed to that of the present structure. He was one of the promoters of the Rex Theatre proposition, which in time is bound to succeed and of the public market idea on the site of the proposed theatre while the theatre project was waiting development. He believes implicitly in these propositions and is ready to back his belief with cash whenever necessary.

Hansen & Hansen.



FREDERICK C. HANSEN, who established the real estate and insurance business now conducted by him in conjunction with Paul A. and Earnest R. Hansen, at 274 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, was born in Rendsburg, Germany, September 29, 1849. His parents were H. Peter Hansen and Sophia Hansen (nee Paschen.) They came to Union Hill in 1851. Frederick went to a private school until the first public school was built in Union Hill on Lewis Street in 1858. He graduated in 1863 and learned the trade of locksmith in Chicago. In 1867 he returned to Union Hill, engaged in the Belgian block business until 1876, when he was elected town clerk and established a real estate and insurance business. In 1891 he and John A. Ross formed a partnership under the firm name of Hansen & Ross. Ross retired in 1911 and Mr. Hansen took his two sons into the firm.

The elder Hansen was town clerk until 1884, councilman, 1885 to 1889; chairman of the Board of Council 1885 to 1888. He served as private, corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant and first lieutenant in the National Guard; a fireman for fifteen years and president of exempt firemen for five years. He is a past master of Palisade Lodge of Masons, belongs to the Masonic Veterans and the Alt Meisters' Circle of Masons, the State and local Exempt Firemen and the Eintracht Singing Society. He is a director of the Hoboken Trust Co., the Masonic Hall Building Assn., the Town of Union B. and L. Assn. He developed two big tracts of land at West New York and had a country home at Ridgefield Park for several years. The sons were educated in the public schools, Paul A. in Union Hill and Ernest R. in Ridgefield Park.

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George W. Cranwell & Son

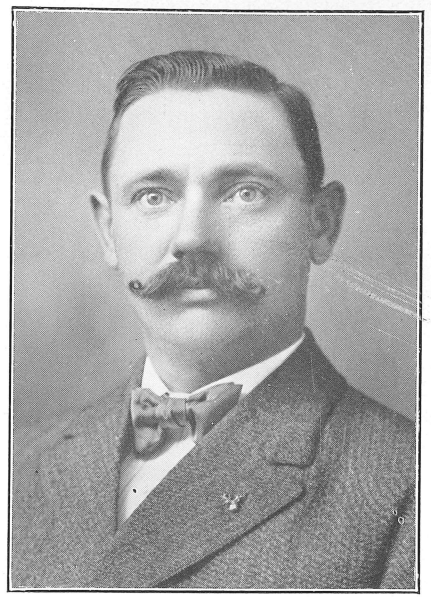
AMONG the oldest contracting firms in North Hudson is that of George W. Cranwell & Son, contractors of West Hoboken. The business was started in 1860 by the elder Cranwell, soon after he came from Ireland to make his fortune in America. The offices of the firm are at 401 Clinton avenue, 340 Hudson avenue, and 355 Palisade avenue, West Hoboken. Among the first jobs done was the plastering of the original monastery building in 1864, in commendation of which the firm has a carefully preserved letter from the priest at the head of monastery affairs at the time. The great bulk of the work of the firm is now left in charge of James Cranwell, the son, but George, still active and takes a great interest in what is going on.

Some of the public buildings erected by the firm are the Free Public Library and Public schools 6 and 7 in West Hoboken and the new High School in Union Hill, which has just been completed, as well as the Union Hill Town Hall. The firm owns about $250,000 worth of real estate and much of this has been improved with splendid flats, apartments and private houses. Two loft buildings, one at Mountain Road and Hudson avenue, West Hoboken, and another one upon which the firm is working, have been the means of bringing different business interests to West Hoboken.

George Cranwell has a handsome home at 401 Clinton avenue, and the son, James, has his residence at 355 Palisade avenue, West Hoboken. The son was born in Union Hill, was educated in the Christian Brothers' Academy at Utica, N. Y., and has lived in Jersey for the past twenty-five years. George W. Cranwell's first vote in this country was for James Buchanan for President. He is now 79 years of age, is in possession of all his faculties and dearly loves a joke. In his reminiscences he tells of erecting the first building of what is now the Peter brewery, and the present William Peter residence. The work was done for George Fausel and was completed in 1863.



August Kleinke



AUGUST KLEINKE, of 383 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, is among the most widely known and most successful builders of North Hudson. He has been the contractor in many of the large building operations of the county, and so generally satisfactory has been his work that in many cases he has not had to do competitive bidding to secure work of considerable magnitude.

Kleinke makes good everywhere you put him. His business is among the oldest in West Hoboken, and he has conducted it so efficiently as to have made for himself an enviable name among builders generally. He has all the work he wants to do at any time, and continually keeps a considerable force of workingmen on the various jobs he is doing here, there and everywhere about the county and elsewhere.

Besides being a successful builder, Mr. Kleinke has been successful in politics, having been West Hoboken councilman. In his official career Mr. Kleinke has been careful and economical. He found when he went into office that the town buildings were over insured. He had the insurance reduced to cover all possible loss and at the same time make a big saving for the town in the matter of premiums paid. He has been a close friend of the police and fire departments, and every man on either force swears by him.

Joseph Lugosch

JOSEPH LUGOSCH of 408 Kossuth street, Union Hill, is one of the foremost architects in North Hudson. He has designed and superintended the erection of many buildings in this section, including the $400,000 high school at Union Hill, and it is said of Lugosch that no building for which he superintended the erection has ever been a disappointment to his client.

Mr. Lugosch is careful and conscientious in his work, and he expects and insists upon builders who are working under his direction, living up to specifications entirely and without reservation. Another splendid feature of Lugosch's work is that he understands prices for material so thoroughly that, given the price for which a certain structure is to be erected, he is able to draw the plans and specifications so carefully that he invariably keeps within the appropriation if it is at all reasonable for the building under contemplation.

There may be better architects in North Hudson than Mr. Lugosch. He himself doesn't claim to be the best. But this much is certain: there is no none more careful and more correct in his work whatever he is called upon to do.

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Julius Vroman

AMONG the more important builders of the North Hudson section is Julius Vroman, head of the Vroman Construction Company, of 5395 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen. Through Mr. Vroman and his company many of the newer buildings in North Hudson, especially North Bergen and West New York have been built. A large force of men is almost constantly employed, and Mr. Vroman has surely not suffered by any lack of building construction.

It is characteristic of Mr. Vroman that he personally undertakes to oversee any work of which his company has charge. It is also characteristic of him that, while he permits of no waste, while he gets the best there is out of his men, while he conducts his business with a degree of efficiency seldom obtained by a builder, that he does not stand for substitution of inferior material, and that every stick and stone laid under his direction must be thoroughly up to specifications. It is of no use trying to palm off inferior material upon Mr. Vroman. He will not accept it. He demands the best for himself and this means the best for those who entrust him with their work in his line.

There is no class of building work which he will not undertake. There is no job too big for him and his men to accomplish. He takes entire contracts, as well as for those of a strictly building nature. Many buildings in his vicinity were erected under his supervision, iron work, plumbing, etc., being sublet to the lowest bidders in whom he has confidence. He has been known to more than once accept a higher bid for work and material than the lowest, simply because he knew he could depend upon the man making the bid to give him the best at the price named.

It is such men as Mr. Vroman who are bringing the work of building back to the standard of older days when "houses were built on honor." It is such men as he who discourage the work of those who build for speculation without regard to the rights of the purchaser.



Daniel Bermes

DANIEL BERMES, in business as a real estate and insurance man in the Neilson building, 138 Fourth street, Union Hill, is one of the foremost men in that line of business in North Hudson. He makes a specialty of mortgage loans and has on his books many clients who have been able to build and make improvements because of the liberal, withal sound, financial arrangements they have been able to make through this young man.

While being a good business man, Mr. Bermes is a genial soul. He has a large circle of acquaintances and friends. His insurance business is among the largest in the county, because of his friendships, and it is his boast that every client is either a personal friend or becomes such after dealing with him.

Fraternally Mr. Bermes is popular. He is a Royal Arch Mason in good standing and belongs to number of clubs and societies, the members of which are always pleased to welcome "Dan", as they call him, whenever he makes an appearance.

Charles H. Neilson

CHARLES H. NEILSON, builder, whose home is on Broadway, West New York, has done much for the town of Union, as well as his home town, is one of the best known builders of North Hudson. His ability as a builder has been proven by erecting hundreds of all kinds of buildings, like factories, apartment houses, mansions, banks and churches, one of his latest works being the handsome office, store and theatre building on Fourth street, Town of Union, which carries his name, being known as the Neilson building. It is the only absolutely fire-proof building of its kind in North Hudson. In this building are housed many of the leading offices of the town, as well as the Richmond Business College, an institution of which the town can well feel proud.

Mr. Neilson has been in the business of building in North Hudson for the past fifteen years, and many of the finest buildings in West New York have been done under his direction. Of other structures erected in North Hudson, which will be monuments to Mr. Neilson may be mentioned the Weehawken Trust Company building on Fourth street, the Necker building on Main street, Trinity Church on Sixteenth street and his Helen and Elizabeth apartment houses on Fifth street. These apartments may be taken as models for such structures anywhere.

For the erection of the Neilson building alone the northern part of the county owes Mr. Neilson a vote of thanks. The building is right in the heart of what it is supposed will be the new civic centre of North Hudson in a very few years. The proposed tunnel station of the Pennsylvania railroad will be in this vicinity, and there is no doubt that Fourth street will be one of the richest and most attractive thoroughfares in all North Hudson.

Since the erection of the Neilson building there has been a general picking up in that vicinity. The handsome new building erected by John Glueck & Son is right next door. Other buildings have had new fronts put in and the entire section has taken on a rather Metropolitan air. For much of this improvement there is no one to thank but Mr. Neilson, whose improvements are destined to play a prominent part in the development of North Hudson which is now going on and which will come in the future.

Mr. Neilson's kindly, courteous and unassuming ways have made him a host of friends. His name is synonomous with business integrity and upright dealing.

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Carl Alfred Burhorn



CARL ALFRED BURHORN has risen to prominence in the real estate and insurance field solely through his efforts and ability. He was born in New York City, January 17, 1863. His parents were August and Henrietta Burhorn. The family moved to Hoboken when Carl was but five years of age. His education is strictly of the public schools, he being a graduate of the Hoboken High School in 1877.

At 15 Mr. Burhorn went to work. He was seven years with an importing hosiery and glove house, three years bookkeeper and superintendent of a silk mill in Union Hill and ten years bookkeeper and correspondent with the firm of Decker Brothers, piano manufacturers. When the latter firm retired from business he engaged in life insurance, from which developed the splendid real estate and insurance business he now enjoys.

He is treasurer of the Edwin Burhorn Company, contracting engineers of New York, junior warden and treasurer of Trinity Church, Hoboken, treasurer of the United Aid Society, superintendent of Trinity Church Sunday School, member of the council of Christ Hospital, president of the Hoboken Board of Trade, financial secretary of the Hoboken Academy, member of the German Club, Euclid Lodge of Masons, Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Martha Washington Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows and Hoboken Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Burhorn's residence is at 156 Thirteenth Street, Hoboken. He is fond of good music and the best in literature.

C. A. Tissot

C. A. TISSOT, real estate man and auctioneer, of 59 Newark street, Hoboken, was born in West Hoboken, June 24, 1859. He attended the West Hoboken schools, grew up and married, has been the father of ten children and is the grandfather of four. Outside of his real estate business he has no greater hobby than his home.

In 1871 he went into Wm. Hessee's old real estate office at 5 Newark street, Hoboken, as a clerk. In August, 1881, he started in business for himself. As a realty autioneer he has been eminently successful. For twenty-eight years he was auctioneer for the D. L. and W. Railroad, but was forced to retire from this because of illness, which caused his partial retirement.

He lives in the Hudson City section of Jersey City, and is a member of the advisory board of the Hudson City Branch Y. W. C. A., with Hon. Thos. McEwan and Thomas J. J. Stewart. He was never in politics. He is an Arcanian, a member of the A. O. U. W., and affiliated with the Jersey City lodge of Elks.

Percie A. Vivarttas

PERCIE A. VIVARTTAS, architect, at 110 Fourth street, Union Hill, is among the foremost men of his profession in North Hudson. He has erected and superintended the erection of many of the prominent buildings of that section. He goes about his work in that quiet, forceful way that characterizes him as a master of his profession. This impression is borne out by the actual results of his skill and industry, as shown in the private and public buildings to his credit.

In his professional career Mr. Vivarttas has gained the respect and confidence of builders, contractors, financiers, etc., with whom he has come in contact. They recognize in him the business man in whom confidence can be placed. They know instinctively that he is above the sharp practices which would permit inferior material or inferior plans to profit his own pocketbook. With Mr. Vivarttas every detail of plan must be carefully completed before he will issue a certificate of acceptance of work.

This very characteristic makes Mr. Vivarttas a busy man. Where others might be satisfied with a casual and perfunctory glance at work in hand, Mr. Vivarttas goes into minute details and wants to know just what is being done, and how. He questions contractors carefully and observes keenly. If a flaw in the work or material is found he is quick to detect it and to have the work done over with a warning that no such work must be attempted upon buildings where he is the architect. This correction is done quietly and effectively. It is indeed a hardened contractor who would care to have his work twice corrected by Mr. Vivarttas through any fault of the workmanship or material.

Outside of his profession Mr. Vivarttas is the type of manhood of which any community might feel proud. His own characteristics are reflected in his work. Careful, conscientious, genial to a marked extent, yet always keen upon having everything "just right," makes Mr. Vivarttas a man with whom it is both a pleasure and a privilege to hold a friendship.



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Thomas J. Harmon

AMONG the best known and most highly respected business men of North Hudson is Thomas J. Harmon, surveyor, with offices at 140 Fourth street, Union Hill. Mr. Harmon has been engaged in the surveying business for the past several years, and has practiced his profession in all parts of the county and state.

Combined with the profession of surveyor is that of civil engineer. In this branch of his profession Mr. Harmon has become as well, if not better, known as in that of surveying. He has solved some pretty difficult problems hereabouts, and enjoys the patronage of road builders, contractors and builders who know trustworthy work and want it done promptly and to their satisfaction.

To the layman there is something mysterious about the work of the civil engineer and surveyor. It is difficult to conceive how, by squinting through a spy-glass, one may make darkness light before him and crooked paths straight. But squinting through the spy-glass is merely the superficial end of the profession, the part that is seen outside. Inside the observations made through this same spy-glass, which, by the way, is a perfect measuring instrument, are worked out to satisfactory conclusion, in which hills, valleys and projections have to be levelled to proper grade for the work in hand. This is done by a system of higher mathmetics not understood except by those having special training in this direction. In the civil engineering branch even higher mathmetics are brought into play, and the successful engineer must understand the laws of physics as well as mathematics in order to reach conclusions which satisfactorily settle the problem upon which he is engaged.

Mr. Harmon has studied these things. He knows his work. He is competent to solve problems in civil engineering and surveying in a much more direct manner than many others of his profession because of his application to his work.



Robert J. Rath

ROBERT J. RATH is fast forging to the front as one of Hoboken's most extensive builders. His business has been organized for the past twenty years, and from a small beginning, has grown to be known as one of the biggist of the kind in Hudson county. This is due in a large measure to punctuality and good service, two attributes upon which Mr. Rath prides himself and his work.

While Mr. Rath is a good business man, he is extremely modest and reticent. He is one of those men who want little said about their personalities, but believes that good work should be rewarded by the praise of those for whom that work is done. Consequently, when asked to say a little about himself, he replied: "Ask any of those for whom I have done work. They can tell you more than I can, or more than I care to, at least."

One finds his work scattered all over Hudson county, and wherever it is found, there is sure to be one of those buildings built in the old fashioned way—on honor. Mr. Rath would rather lose a few dollars and have his work done right, than make more money and have it done shabbily.

Because of this characteristic his business has grown. He has a total of twenty employees regularly, and this is a large force for a local contractor and builder to operate the year round. This force alone bespeaks the popularity of his work. Of course, he is always ready to put on extra hands when occasion arises, as it often does. One thing about Mr. Rath, no matter how many employees he has working under him at any one time, he always insists upon supervising the work himself, and no job given to him is allowed to suffer because of lack of personal supervision.

Architects are loud in their praise of Rath. They say they have as little trouble with him as with any contractor in the county, because he is as anxious as they to see that specifications are lived up to, and takes a personal pride in seeing that it is done. "You can trust Rath to do what is right," is a common saying among them.

Rath's place of business is at 259 Sixth street, Hoboken, and it is a busy hive of industry when the men are not working on outside jobs.

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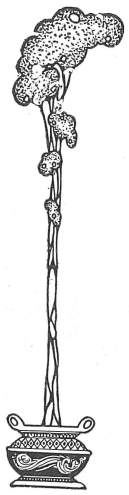
Alfred J. Mahnken

ALFRED J. MAHNKEN, civil and consulting engineer, associated with his brother, Walter R. Mahnken, has built up one of the most prominent businesses of the kind in the northern and central section of New Jersey. As a graduate of Rutgers College and at the age of twenty-six he has successfully negotiated many difficult and complicated engineering and construction problems and is rated as a highly efficient man.

Mr. Mahnken has prepared and made preliminary investigations, estimates, surveys, plans, specifications and supervised and contracted work for many of the architects, builders, constructors and engineers here in the East. He is actively engaged in the survey and subdivision of property, in landscape work for parks, private estates and cemeteries, in the design of street and road improvements, in making borings and tests for foundations and in the designing of piers, docks and other water front improvements.

He is considered a sanitary expert, especially in the investigation, design and construction of sewerage systems and sewage disposal works, and he has been associated in the design and construction of various types of reinforced concrete and steel structures, mill buildings, apartment houses and dwellings.

Mr. Mahnken is at all times genial, has a pleasant word and hearty welcome, shows a genuine interest in the political and social affairs of this community and appreciates a real friend. He is a man of strict integrity and his word is as good as his bond.



Men of Affairs

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Abraham Jay Demarest

NO man in Hoboken is more worthy of extended mention in a work like this than Abraham Jay Demarest, who for the past thirty years has been connected with the public schools in the city, being principal of the Hoboken High and Grammar Schools for thirteen years, and for the past seventeen years superintendent of the public schools there.

Mr. Demarest was born at River Edge, N. J., February 14, 1858. His parents were John A. Demarest and Elizabeth Vanderbeek, both of the sturdy, historical stock which has made New Jersey so justly famous in the annals of the new world. He inherited the sterling qualities of his progenitors, and with such an inheritance it is not to be wondered at that he occupies so high a position in the public affairs of his adopted city.

He graduated from the public schools of his native village. Being determined to follow the life of an instructor, he was sent to the State Normal School at Trenton, from which institution he graduated in 1882. He then took up his duties as principal of the first school located in Lower Teaneck, N. J., from which he was chosen as principal of the Hoboken High and Grammar Schools. In 1906 the degree of B. S. was conferred on him by the University of New York, and in 1908 he was again honored by the University with the degree of A. M.

In Hoboken his life has been quiet and uneventful. He never forgot the dignity which his school duties required. He has been careful and conscientious in his school work, depending rather upon the approval of his own sense of duty well done than upon the acclaim of the populace. He has always been a thinker of no mean ability, and a splendid example of that old school of preceptors who valued results more than sham progress in learning.

Fraternally he has advanced with the years. For three years he was exalted ruler of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. E. In Masonic circles he is a member of Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M.; Pentalpha Chapter, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Hoboken. He is an active member of the Hoboken Board of Trade, and president of the Castle Point Building and Loan Association. His affiliations and his distinctions have been won solely because of the force of character which was inherited from his sterling forefather and which is noticeable in his everyday life. He comes under the tongue of true repute in every action of his public and private life.

In "Genealogy of New Jersey" Professor Demarest is mentioned as a descendant of the old New Jersey families whose life is closely interwoven in the history of America, whose deeds of valor and whose natural nobility still have their influence upon the country and its people, and who are set down in history as among those who aided greatly in throwing the shackles of old world oppression off the shoulders of the new world when the fight for freedom became necessary because of the indignities heaped upon the American colonists by the old world rulers to whom they were subject.

Mr. Demarest bids fair to be useful in the educational field for many years to come. When in the city he lives at 1017 Bloomfield street. His summer residence is at Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.

Alvin Hunsicker



ALVIN HUNSICKER was born at Collegeville, Pa., on September 20, 1864. He is the youngest son of Henry A. Hunsicker by his first wife, Mary Weinberger. He was born in what is now the main building of Ursinus College while his father was still principal of the institution, which was then called Freeland Seminary. He inherited a natural taste and inclination for books and learning. He received his education in his native town; was graduated from Ursinus College at the age of nineteen in 1884. While at college he developed into a fluent speaker and a ready debater, a trait that served him well in his subsequent successful business career.

After leaving college he went to Philadelphia and accepted a position with his father in the lumber business. Leaving the lumber business in 1892, he became the manager of a trade paper published in the interests of manufacturers. For seven years he remained in this position, during which period he came in contact with the leading industrial concerns in the country. The valuable experience gained gave him, early in life, an enlarged commercial experience which served as a foundation for his later success.

In 1899 he became the treasurer of the Keystone Oil-cloth Company of Norristown, Pa. This concern had a small capital and was the smallest of its class in the country. Mr. Hunsicker doubled the business in two years and attracted sufficient attention to entitle him to a seat in the council of the larger oil-cloth manufacturers.

In 1901 a successful effort was made by Mr. Hunsicker to combine the largest oil-cloth concerns into one large company. He secured options on six of the largest and most successful oil-cloth plants in the United States, which, with his own concern was combined by him, with the assistance of a western banker, into the Standard Oil-cloth Company of New Jersey, with offices in New York City. This company secured a charter and started in business in July, 1901. It had a capital of $8,000,000 and to-day (1914) is the largest of its class in the world. Hr. Hunsicker in addition to becoming a director and large stockholder, became the secretary of the new company at the start, and in 1906 its general manager as well, which position he still holds. The company has been remarkably successful and has doubled its business during the period that Mr. Hunsicker has managed its affairs.

In 1889 Mr. Hunsicker married Helen Theresa Boice, who was born in Chester County, Pa. Miss Boice had a remarkable talent for music and had, in addition an exceptionally good and well-trained soprano voice. They met on the concert stage. Mr. Hunsicker has always been interested in music and is the possessor of a good baritone voice.

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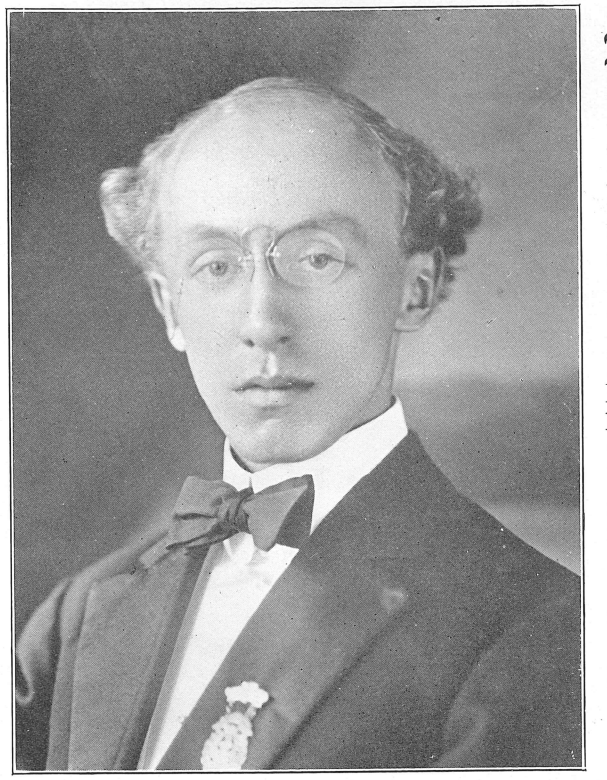
Since 1903 Mr. Hunsicker has resided in Clifton Park, Weehawken, where he built a fine home. He became interested in local affairs, and was instrumental in organizing a Civic Betterment Association, of which he is still the president. He has taken a prominent part in Jersey politics, and in each campaign has spoken for the Republican party. He was a presidential elector in 1908.

In club life Mr. Hunsicker has been prominent. He is a Mason, a member of the Hamilton Club of New Jersey, the Automobile Club of New Jersey, the Englewood Country Club, the Touring Club of America, the Sphinx Club of New York, the Pennsylvania Society, and is the treasurer of the Arkwright Club, the leading dry-goods club of New York. He is an enthusiastic golfer and spends considerable time automobiling. Travelling has been a pastime of Mr. Hunsicker, and he has visited most of the countries of Europe, South America, and the West Indies.



H. William Stehn, M. B.



H. WILLIAM STEHN, M. B., has the honor not only of being versatile in music, but enjoys the distinction of being the youngest founder of a college devoted exclusively to music in this State, if not, indeed, in the entire country. Although but twenty-six years of age, he is the founder and principal of the Hudson College of Music and Art, at 100 Highpoint avenue, Weehawken Heights. At one time the College had a Brooklyn branch, devoted to the teaching of art, but this took so much time from the musical duties of Prof. Stehn that he soon abandoned it, although it was highly successful.

Professor Stehn was born in Hoboken, March 11, 1888. His parents were John Henry Stehn, a native of Norlede, Germany, and Helen F. Stehn (nee Seedorf) a native of Lesum, Germany. He was graduated from the public schools in Hoboken and Shell's Commercial College. His musical education was under Dennis E. Hartnett of the Hartnett School of Music, New York City, Dr. Philip Foersch of the Berliner Kunst Schule and the Cleveland University School of Music, by which institution he was awarded the degree of M. B.

From February, 1903, until the end of 1906 he worked as bill of lading clerk for the N. Y. O. and W. railroad and taught music during his spare time during this period. In 1906 he moved to Union Hill, gave up his position with the railroad and started in to make his living by teaching music, at which he has been eminently successful. In 1910 he founded the institution of which he is the head, which besides the main school, has branches in Union Hill, West New York and Brooklyn, N. Y. He makes his home at his Weehawken Heights studio.

From his boyhood he was interested in music, which he studied from the time he was seven years old until he was twenty. He gave his first lesson at the age of fifteen. He organized, or helped to organize, the Symphia Zither Club of Hoboken, the Twentieth Century Orchestra of Hoboken, the Hudson College Orchestra, the Symphia, Jr., Musical Club of Union Hill, the Crescent Musical Club of West Hoboken, and other musical organizations of more or less lasting fame. He is a member of three fraternal organizations, director of the Hudson Orchestra and various other musical organizations and an officer in the National Qualified Teachers' League of Music. He is fond of theatres and good dining and his one hobby is the teaching of the music to the young.

February 18, 1912, he was married to Miss Julianna Anna von Dohren of Weehawken Heights, a former well known concert pianist.

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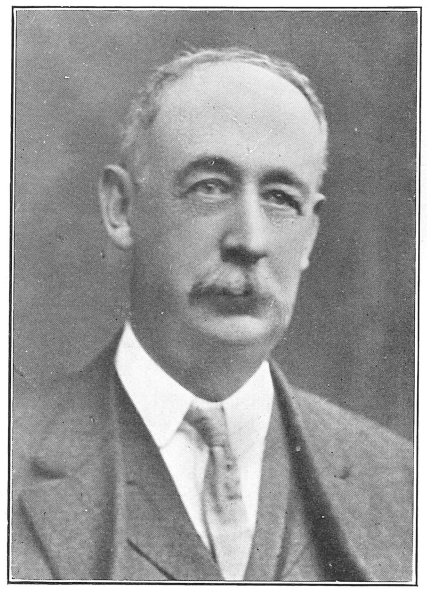
Thomas Bliss Stillman



THOMAS BLISS STILLMAN has attained a prominence in the business and chemical world which none but those of superior attainments may hope to reach. He was born May 24, 1852, at Plainfield, N. J. His parents were Charles H. Stillman and Mary E. Starr. He was educated in public and private schools, Alfred University, Rutgers College, and the chemical laboratory at Wiesbaden, Germany. He holds the degree of B. Sc., M. Sc. and Ph. D.

Prof. Stillman was instructor of chemistry at Stevens Institute from 1874 until 1886. He then became professor of engineering chemistry at the same seat of learning, a position which he held until 1910, when he was retired on a Carnegie pension. He was state inspector of oils 1884-1888, and examiner in chemistry for the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York in 1911.

He is president of the American Chemical Education Co., New York; of the Corporation Securities Co., New York; the Stillman and Hall Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada; the Stillman & Van Siclen Laboratory Co., New York; director in the Electric Fire Proofing Co., Montreal, Canada; the Amadon Mining Co., Utah; the Radium Products Co., New York; foreign corresponding member of the Edinburgh Society of Arts and Sciences; and member of the Socitie Chemique de France, Paris; Deutsche Chemische Geselschaft, Berlin; International Society for the Testing of Materials, Zurich; American Chemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry, London; American Electric-Chemical Society; Phi Beta Kappa (Rutgers); Sons of the Revolution; Society Mayflower Descendants and Order of Washington. He is mentioned in various educational works, and is a constant contributor to the chemical journals. His manual, "Engineering Chemistry" (fifth edition) is the standard of procedure in the chemical testing of engineering materials.

Captain John M. Emery

CAPTAIN JOHN M. EMERY, manager of the marine department of the Lackawanna Railroad, with headquarters in the Terminal building in Hoboken, is a living example of what a man may become solely through his own efforts to advance himself by honest and conscientious work. Captain Emery was born in Troy, N. Y., June 1, 1870. His parents were James and Anna Emery. They were far from well-to-do, and could give the young man but little education. What little schooling he received was in the district schools of the up-state city.

There is one thing he did learn, however, which has stood him in good stead. He was a natural born machinist, and took to the trade like a duck to water. After mastering the details of the machinist trade he came to Hoboken. He engaged with tho Fletcher people as a machinist foreman. His work soon attracted the attention of the officers and directors of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and eighteen years ago he went with that company as assistant chief engineer.

He was soon promoted to be chief engineer, and this position he maintained until the Lackawanna railroad bought the ferries. He was too valuable a man to lose, and the Lackawanna officials took him with them, making him superintendent of ferries soon after they took the ferries over. His last promotion was when the entire marine department was consolidated and he was made manager of the larger department, with enlarged responsibilities and a corresponding increase in salary.

Besides his duties as manager of the marine department for the Lackawanna Railroad, the Captain is identified with the Oakland Steamboat Company of New York. He is one of the directors and chairman of the executive board of that company. This, however, takes up but little of his time, and that at hours when he is not on duty at the ferries.

Although Captain Emery is in every way a likeable fellow, he has steered clear of politics, militarism and such follies and foibles all his life, devoting himself to the perfection of his trade, or profession, as one may call it in this case. He is one of the most able machinists and mechanical engineers in the country, and many a problem has been solved both for his old and new employers since he has been connected with the ferry.

Of course, a man in such standing as Captain Emery must become affiliated with organizations of a varied character. He belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York, the Railroad Club of New York, the Traffic Club of New York, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York, the Glen Ridge Golf Club of Glen Ridge, N. J., and so many other clubs that he says he cannot remember them all.

Fraternally he is a Mason and a Shriner. He belongs to Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., Penlalpha Chapter, R. A. M., of Hoboken; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, and Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Newark. The intermediate steps in Masonry were all taken in New Jersey. He is also a member of the Hoboken Lodge of Elks.

Socially the captain is a pleasant man to meet. If he likes you, you can count on him as a friend to the end of your days unless you do something to forfeit that friendship. If he doesn't like you, you might as well go on your way, for he will have nothing to do with you beyond extending the ordinary courtesies of life to you.

He owns but one home, the one in which he lives at 1214 Garden street, Hoboken. To this and his family he is devoted, as all good men should be. He has but one hobby, according to his own account, and that is golfing. He says he has often made a foozle. But it may be stated that his greatest hobby is the proper management of the marine department of the Lackawanna Railroad.

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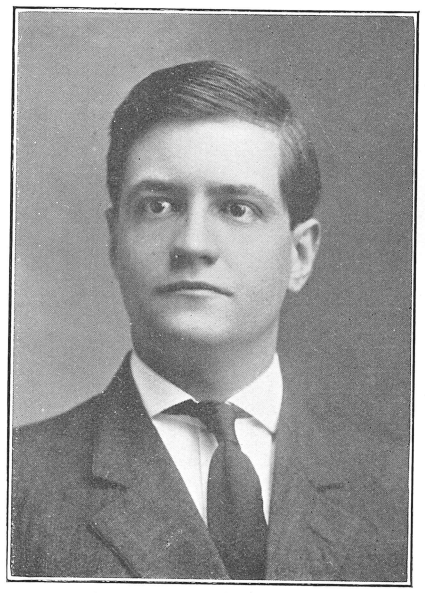
George Frederick Brensinger



GEORGE FREDERICK BRENSINGER, one of the first commissioners of Jersey City under the Commission Government or Walsh act, although still a young man has made a record for himself of which many an older man could well feel proud. He was born September 5, 1882, at Philipsburg, Warren County, New Jersey. His parents were Joseph H. Brensinger and Ida Jones-Brensinger.

Young Brensinger came of good, sturdy stock. His early education was obtained and most of his life has been spent in Jersey City. He graduated from the public schools, including the High School there, attended the Stevens Institute at Hoboken for two years, took the scientific course at Princeton University, was a law student with Bedle, Edwards & Thompson in Jersey City, attended the New York Law School and graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1906 and as a counselor in 1909. He has practised law since in Jersey City.

Mr. Brensinger's military record has been one of advancement. He enlisted as a private in Co. 1 of the Fourth Regiment, March 20, 1903, and on April 19 of that year at the company election was elected to the office of second lieutenant. He has been judge advocate with the ranks of captain and major respectively, the latter of which rank he now holds.

He was elected to the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1911 and was defeated for renomination in 1912. He was elected a commissioner of Jersey City at the special election held June 10, 1913, and has charge of the department of finance. He is a member of the Jersey City Club, the John J. Egan Association of Hudson County, Eagle Lodge, F. and A. M.; Triune chapter, R. A. M.; Warren Council, Royal and Select Masters, and the Scottish Rite body of New Jersey.

William Schlemm

WILLIAM SCHLEMM, coroner of Hudson county, and undertaker at 426 Spring street, West Hoboken, where he continues the business of Robert Schlemm & Son, established for many years, is one of the most notable business characters of North Hudson because of his business and political activities in his own town and throughout the county. He is a man of pleasing personality, has a host of friends throughout the entire county and is a sterling business man whose worth is recognized wherever he is known.

While thoroughly grounded in Democratic political affairs, he has never allowed politics to interfere with his business or his friendships. He has many admirers in both republican and democratic circles and the fact that he was chosen as standard bearer for his party in his town in the mayoralty campaign of 1913 shows just how highly he is regarded by the members of the political organization with which he is affiliated.

That he was defeated at the election is no discredit to him, either as a business man or politician. He faced not only a strong factional fight within his own party, but a powerful republican organization built up by Mayor Charles A. Mohn, who at the time was a candidate for re-election. Mohn and Schlemm are personal friends and brother Masons, but in the exigencies of political warfare they were pitted against each other, neither losing the friendship or the respect of the other, although the campaign was as hot a one, politically, as has ever been fought in West Hoboken.

When Mohn was re-elected Schlemm was the first to send his congratulations on his victory, which shows the big calibre of man he is, for, while fighting his political battles with all the vigor that is in him and the fighting Schlemm family, he would not let his political animosities take the form of personal hatred of his opponent. With a fight so hot as this one was, it would have been particularly easy to have crossed the border line of friendship, had Coroner Schlemm been a smaller man than he was and is.

As a coroner, Mr. Schlemm has time and again demonstrated his sterling abilities. The recent case of the murder of Anna Aumuller, whose body was discovered on the beach at Shadyside, and for which crime Hans Schmidt is at present awaiting trial in New York, brought Mr. Schlemm into the public eye. His capable manner of conducting the inquest that was held in Heller's hall, Jersey City, made him the subject of many flattering comments. No less a person than Detective Faurot, of the New York police detective bureau, paid Mr. Schlemm a compliment by saying that the inquest was conducted in the most thorough manner he had ever seen. In many other cases Mr. Schlemm has done remarkable work.

As a business man, Mr. Schlemm has made a record that any man could well be proud of. He is known to many of the poor of West Hoboken for his charitable deeds, and many who would otherwise have been buried in Potter's Field have been laid in a decent grave, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Schlemm.

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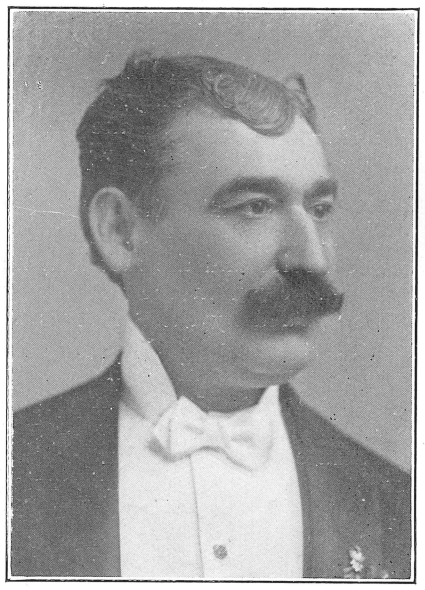
Morris Loewy.



PROFESSOR Morris Loewy, who has been a resident of Hoboken for the past twenty-five years, was born in Vienna, Austria, on July 25, 1857. His parents were Philip and Julia Loewy. He is a prestidigitator of international fame. He uses only playing cards in his performances and exhibitions and never fails to astonish his audiences by the wonderful manner in which he is able to manipulate the bits of pasteboard.

Professor Loewy can be classed as a prodigy. His aptitude for card manipulation has extended almost from his infancy. He began his professional career when but eight years of age. His early education came through private tutors and travel. He has been a great traveler and his ability has made him a welcome favorite before both royalty and the common people. He has appeared before and astonished such royal personages as Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, King Christian IX of Denmark, King Oscar II of Sweden, King George of Greece, Czar Alexander of Russia, King Edward of England and others. In this country he has appeared before Theodore Roosevelt and the late Mayor Gaynor and hosts of other prominent people. His presence is greatly desired at gatherings where select entertainments are given.

He is not merely an entertainer, but a successful business man as well. He is president of the Spray Vibrator Corporation, the Loewy Company and the Osflo Company. He is a member of the Elks and Royal Arcanum, honorary member of the New York Stamp Society and honorary president of the Berolina, and National Alumni. His hobby is the collection of post cards, stamps and coins.

Robert Rieser

ROBERT RIESER, secretary of the Hoboken Board of Trade, has been closely associated with civic work in Hoboken for the past six years. Mr. Rieser was born in Doylestown, Pa., but has spent practically all of his life in Hoboken. In politics he is known as a progressive Republican, though his activities have usually been strictly non-partisan in character, looking rather toward a reform of present conditions than the advancement of the interests of any particular political party.

He first served the Board of Trade as assistant secretary for a period of two and one-half years, subsequently becoming secretary and editor of the Board of Trade Bulletin, a monthly publication devoted to the commercial and civic development of the city. While he was assistant secretary he was given full charge of the Budget Exhibit held under the auspices of the Board of Trade and in conjunction with the Robert L. Stevens Fund in 1911. This exhibition was the first of its kind ever given in the city and its exposition of muncipal government in Hoboken was widely commented upon. He has since been identified with similar exhibits in other cities.

The commendable fight made to adopt commission government in Hoboken received Mr. Rieser's ardent support. He was secretary of the first Elective Commission Government League, the first organization to be formed for this purpose in any New Jersey city.

He was also one of the organizers of the safe and sane Fourth of July movement in Hoboken, and served as secretary to the committee during the celebrations in 1913 and 1914 both of which involved much time and labor.

Mr. Rieser has run for public office on several occasions but each time with reluctance. He was a candidate for the Assembly at the primaries in 1913, and during the primary campaign in September, 1914, was urged to become a candidate for Congress from the Eleventh New Jersey District. This he was forced to decline for reasons of business.

During the administration of Mayor Gonzales, he was appointed to the Board of Playground Commissioners, and although his selection to this office received substantial approval, the Common Council refused to confirm his appointment for political motives.

Mr. Rieser is also known for his work among boys. He first became interested in this form of social activity about twelve years ago in connection with the Madison Street Boys' Club, an organization conducted by volunteer workers and carried on largely through the generosity of Mr. Richard Stevens. He organized the first troop of Boy Scouts in Hoboken and is at present Scoutmaster of Troop One. This troop is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Rieser has been a member and trustee for years. He is also associated with the Philomatic Society and is a member of the Sanitary Corps of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York.

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Patrick R. Griffin

PATRICK R. GRIFFIN, Democratic political leader of Hoboken, is one of the most unique characters in politics to be found in all Hudson County. From the time he was able to cast his first vote, Griffin was always mixed up in politics and always had the ambition to become the leader of his party. It was not until the three-cornered mayoralty fight of 1907 that he actually won his spurs. In that fight he assumed the management of the campaign of George H. Steil for mayor, and elected him by a decisive majority.

At that time Griffin was but 32 years of age, the youngest Democratic leader the city has ever had. Many times since then an effort has been made to wrest the leadership from him, but Griffin is full of resources and fight and he has always since his notable victory kept at the top.

During his political leadership he has built up a practically unbeatable political machine for the Hoboken Democracy, judging from past results. It is concededly the best piece of political working machinery in the county. Griffin is a close student of politics and understands human nature pretty thoroughly. This is evident from the fact that he has retained his leadership for seven consecutive years in the teeth of constant attacks from the political enemies within his own party camp.

In 1913 he went through triumphantly the most exciting and important political fight of his career. He had undertaken to re-elect Martin Cooke mayor of the city. Arrayed against him was no less a powerful force than Former Mayor Lawrence Fagan and his great and powerful newspaper, The Observer. It was Fagan's last stand, for if he won he would again be the leader of the Democracy in Hoboken. If he lost he knew he would be buried in his political coffin forever.

The Observer, backed by Fagan, conducted a fight for the nomination at the primaries for mayor of Philip Stuerwald, a young man of good repute, prominent in politics and with a host of friends. The fight was a bitter one and The Observer, in its zeal for the nomination of Stuerwald, resorted to personalities of a not altogether dignified nature.

When the primary ballots were counted Griffin's man, Mayor Cooke, was found to be an easy winner. The victory in part was due to Cooke's own personality, but a large share of the credit belonged to Griffin, who engineered the fight, backed by his well-nigh invincible organization.

Mayor Cooke was re-elected to his high office, and Griffin still holds the reins over Hoboken's Democratic organization, as he bids fair to do for many years to come.

William O'Neill

WILLIAM O'NEILL, proprietor of the O'Neill Auto Company of Hoboken, is a young man whose success in life has come through his own efforts and enterprise. He has built up a business from a small news delivery of which any man may well feel proud and his friends, of whom he has no end throughout the county, have watched his rise with more than passing interest.

O'Neill has the faculty of doing the right thing at the right time. He has seized upon and made the most of the opportunities afforded him. He has anticipated the needs of busy business men and in this manner brought himself to the flood tide of prosperity.

Originally a newspaper vendor of the street urchin variety, he has worked himself up to a newspaper vendor of the wholesale kind. He established a newspaper delivery system in Hudson county and at one time and until a few years ago was the chief circulation man of The Observer. When the Observer took over its own circulation the "newsies," with whom O'Neill was on terms of friendship through years of fair dealing, instituted a strike, which, though short, was a bitter one, out of sympathy for him. He readily recovered from the effects of this blow to his business and made it bigger than ever.

When the need for an auto service company in Hoboken became apparent, O'Neill, with very little capital, but with a vigor that creates success, established such an institution. From time to time autos have been added to his establishment until it today is perhaps the largest and most complete service of its kind in the county. He keeps a close eye on his business, both newspaper delivery and auto service, and extends it whenever he finds it expedient to do so.

During all his success O'Neill has never forgotten the fact that he was a newspaper kiddie. He is rather proud of the fact. He often lends a helping hand to the "newsie" of today and is regarded by a large number of these bright little fellows as their best friend. He endeavors to uplift them, both financially and morally and has done a work in the latter respect which entitles him to the thanks of the community.

"Billy" has a cherished desire of some day founding a "Newsboys' Home." When he realizes his ambition in this respect it is safe to say the institution will be one of the most complete of its kind in the country for O'Neill never does anything by halves.

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William P. Verdon

WILLIAM P. Verdon, for many years Republican leader in the city of Hoboken, and today one of that city's most highly esteemed business men, was born September 12, 1869, in Dublin, Ireland. His parents were Frederick Verdon and Jane Adams Verdon. Verdon was but a youngster when he came to this country, and he derived his entire education from New York Public School No. 70.

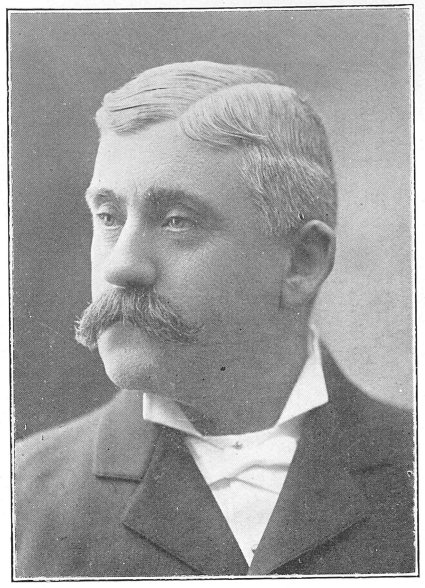
Since coming to Hoboken Mr. Verdon has taken an active interest in Republican politics. In a Democratic community he had a hard fight, but succeeded in becoming the leader of his party. On one or two occasions he has led the party to victory, which won for him the support of county and state organizations. He is at present chairman of the Hoboken Republican City Committee and a member of the Hoboken Republican Association, the John Rotherham Association and the Hudson County Republican Committee.

Industrially he is president of the Eastern Creamery Company and of the Hudson Dairy. He lives at 1218 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, and describes his hobbies as "his eight children and his home."

Mr. Verdon's friends ascribe his success, politically and industrially, to his straightforward way of meeting situations which arise. It has been said of him by his admirers that he never turned down a friend who came seeking his aid in any laudable or charitable cause. He has attained a great hold on a large portion of the people of the city through these qualities of liberality, forbearance and personal integrity. In fighting his political battles he has always been fair, although sometimes his zeal for the party has overridden his natural qualities. With Mr. Verdon it was always his party first and himself afterward. In his business dealings it is his patrons first and himself afterward. In his family affairs it is his family first and hmself afterward. In friendship it is his friends first and himself afterward.

Mr. Verdon is still in the early forties, in the very prime of life. He bids fair to be aggressively active in politics and business for many years to come, which his friends say creates a splendid outlook for his party in the city.

Ivins D. Applegate.



IVINS D. APPLEGATE, undertaker at 225 Washington Street, Hoboken, was born in Hoboken May 14, 1853. His parents were Ivins D. Applegate and Susan Deas Whitney. When eighteen he went to sea and lead a sea-faring life for seven years. At 25 he entered the employ of William N. Parslow, by whom the business was founded. He remained with Mr. Parslow until June, 1891, when Hoboken organized a paid fire department and made him chief, in which capacity he served until 1906, when he honorably retired and took over the business of Mr. Parslow, whose sister, Evanglyn, he married in 1886. Throughout his entire professional career he has striven to maintain the dignity of his profession.

Fraternally Mr. Applegate is prominent and popular. He is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.; Zemzem Grotto, No. 16, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Pentalpha Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar; Warren Council, No. 5, R. and S. M.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and the A. A. S. R., Northern New Jersey Valley of Jersey City. He is also affiliated with Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. E.; Hoboken Aerie, No. 603, F. O. E.; Loyal Order of Buffaloes; Hoboken Exempt Firemen's Association and Hudson County Undertakers' Association. He is president of the Hudson County Undertakers' Association and of the Hudson County Coach Owners' Protective Association, trustee of the Hoboken Cemetery Association and honorary member of the International Association of Fire Engineers.

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Joseph J. Kennedy



JOSEPH J. KENNEDY, postmaster of Hoboken, presents a fine example of the opportunities in America for foreign born citizens. He was born February 10, 1864, in Myshall, County Carlow, Ireland, his parents being Thomas Kennedy and Julia Kennedy (nee Joyce.) He was educated in the National School at Myshall and graduated in 1880 with highest honors.

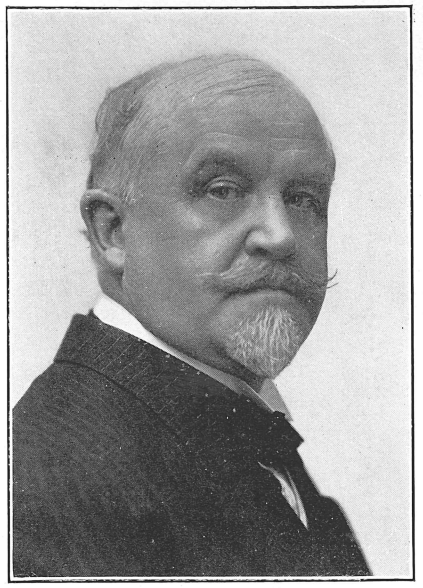
In the same year he came to the United States. Then, as now, America was a land of promise and Kennedy came here to make his fortune, being one of a family of four boys and three girls, all born and brought up on a farm still owned by the family.

He worked as clerk in a grocery store, as bookkeeper, as insurance agent and real estate man. He kept an eye to the main chance and had a predeliction for politics. For a time he was clerk of the County Board of Elections and was was one of the commissioners of public instruction in 1896 and 1897. He was appointed assistant postmaster in 1902, and August 30, 1911, was named as postmaster for a term of four years.

Mr. Kennedy was saving. He owns the house he lives in and several others. He took advantage of the real estate boom of a few years back to add to his property holdings by several shrewd transactions. He is general agent for several insurance companies. He was always active in Republican politics and a follower of Col. Samuel D. Dickinson.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Business Men's Bowling Club, Lincoln Republican Club and several other social organizations.

Frank Edwin Elwell



FRANK EDWIN ELWELL, North Hudson's well known sculptor, with home and studio at 12 and 14 Hudson Place, Weehawken, was born June 15, 1858, in Concord, Mass., his parents being John Wesley Elwell and Clara Farrar-Elwell.

Mr. Elwell was educated in the public schools of Concord and at the College of Fine Arts in Paris, France. He worked in the blacksmith shop of his grandfather, Elisha Jones Farrar, whose father assisted in the killing of six British soldiers at Concord Bridge and who was a distinguished thinker.

Mr. Elwell is a teacher of art and writer on art matters. He has delivered many lectures at Harvard and other colleges and at Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa. He is one of the directors of the School of Applied Design for Women, New York City, and was curator of Ancient and Modern Sculptor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art under Director General Count Lugi Palma di Cesnola. He is an honorary member of the Cincinnati Art Club and of the Dickens Fellowship in London. He is a member of the advisory committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace between English speaking people in 1915, and of the national committee for the third conference at the Hague. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the New Jersey Historical Society. He is a veteran of the Concord Artillery of Massachusetts, being honorably discharged after two enlistments, and an honorary member of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

He is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britanica, the Century dictionary, the International Encyclopedia, "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in the World," "Who's Who in New York," "Who's Who in Art" and many other works. He believes in the advancement of American art, as we have the greatest artists in the world. He thinks the world is growing better and that no man is a good man without a good ideal.

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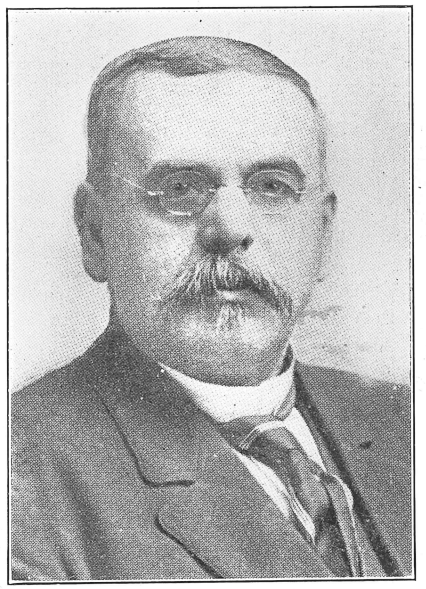
Philip L. Amon.



PHILIP L. AMON, principal and founder of the New Jersey Institute of Music and Languages, which has been established for the past twenty-three years, was born in Roetenbach, Bavaria, February 18, 1854. When but sixteen weeks of age he came to this country with his parents, who settled in New York. His early school life was spent in the parochial school of the Church of the Redeemer in Manhattan. When but twelve years of age he studied Latin and Greek under the Redemptorist Fathers in New York City.

His natural bent was for music, however, and his musical education was started in 1859, when he was a student under John Wegner. He was a graduate of De La Salle University and organist there in 1867. He studied under such famous instructors as Beyersdorfer, Kirschner, Unruh and Steigler. Under Leininger he learned harmony and thorough bass.

He taught and played in many Catholic schools and churches, as well as in other schools and at one time tried his hand at Blauveltville, N. Y. He was also musical director for several dramatic and musical companies. In 1884 he settled in Hoboken and in 1891 established the New Jersey Institute. He has had some 5,000 students and of these more than 500 are now earning their living through music alone. He is a composer of rare ability and an authority on music.

For many years he has been identified with union labor circles. He was at one time district master workman of the Knights of Labor for three terms when that organization was in its prime. He was most active in establishing the local musical union and for three terms was president of that organization. He declined a fourth term. He is an accomplished bandmaster and for one season was inspector of music in the Jersey City parks.

Walter Payne

WALTER Payne, proprietor of the well known pawnshop at 250 Newark avenue, Jersey City, sometimes known as "The Old Curiosity Shop," conducts the oldest established business of the kind in New Jersey. He succeeded F. W. Payne in the business, which was established in 1864, and has successfully conducted it for the past several years in a high class manner which has made for him friends of many of those who have been compelled, through force of circumstances, to seek his aid in assisting them over rough financial places. The business is not incorporated, but is owned entirely by Mr. Payne, who, in addition to acting as pawnbroker, carries a full and regular line of watches, diamonds and jewelry. Mr. Payne has a second store at 468 Jackson avenue, Jersey City, and this is conducted along the same lines as the parent store on Newark avenue.

Walter Payne is one of the solid business men of Jersey City. He is among the most respected citizens. With his family he lives at 18 Duncan avenue, and here he finds his greatest enjoyment after a day of activity in his extensive business enterprises. He is a man of modest tastes and cares little for frivolity of any kind. His business and his family are his two greatest hobbies.

Being in business in Jersey City for so long a time he is naturally keen and alive in his interests for his home city. He has never dabbled extensively in politics, but he has always been a close observer of political events and taken as active an interest as a business man without desire of fee or reward takes in these matters. In business circles his interest has been as keen as in politics. He always had an abiding faith in the future of Jersey City, and he believes that the time is coming, and is not far distant, when the city will be of much greater importance, commercially and industrially, than at the present time. He is a staunch supporter of the commission form of government, and believes that with capable business men at the head of various departments progress will be made faster in the future than in the past.

Although devoting most of his time and energy to his business and his family, Mr. Payne finds time to mingle with his fellow business men and to lend his aid to any movement which he thinks is for the better interests of the city and county. He is a man of few words, of decided opinions and of prompt action. His counsel is greatly sought by business men because of his long experience and his ability to advise rightly when matters of more than passing moment are being discussed and when problems of importance are under discussion.

When Mr. Payne starts out to do a thing he does it and does it well. This is a characteristic which has dominated his entire business, social and personal career. It is his indomitable energy that has made his business so great a success that a second store of the same kind in the same town was made possible. It is his personality that has advanced him socially. It is his dignity that has made his personality marked among his fellows.

Mr. Payne believes pawnbroking is as necessary to the unfortunate as the banker is to the business man. He has always acted toward his patrons as if they were doing a banking business with him. He has never taken advantage of the misfortunes of others to enrich himself. He has always been as liberal as good business would permit. He believes pledges left in his hands are trusts reposed in him. He has never sold a pledge as long as there was a possible chance of its redemption by the owner. He charges only the minimum rate of interest allowed by law. There are no extra charges for his services. He treats his patrons with every consideration. He finds it pays to do so. It is in this manner his pawnbroking trade has been built up. He has patrons in his regular jewelry business who have appealed to him for aid in his role of pawnbroker, and this speaks volumes for the treatment which has almost invariably made his patrons his friends.

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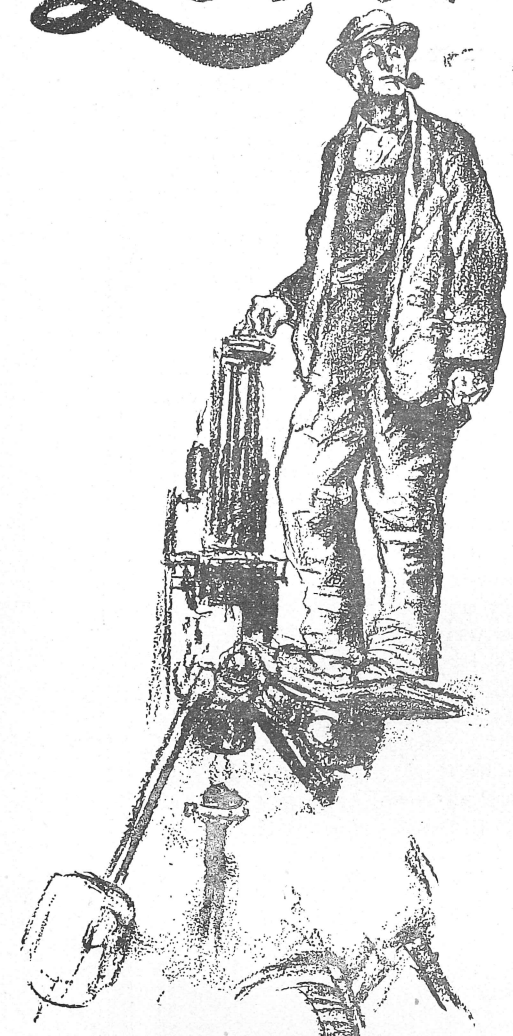

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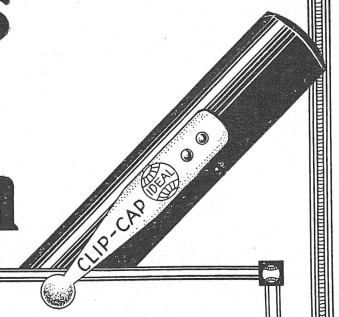

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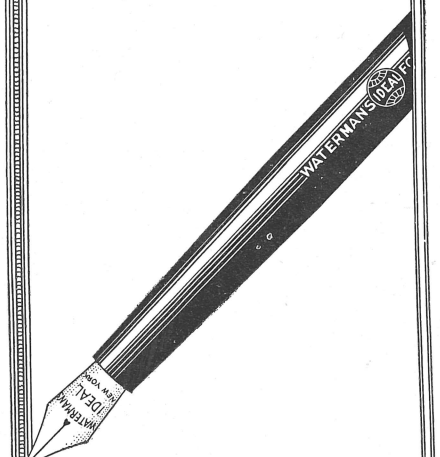

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