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THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913.

THE ALMSHOUSE SITE.

From an economical viewpoint it will be wise for the Commissioners to abandon the present almshouse and transfer the site to the Board of Education for High School purposes, if the board shall decide that to be a desirable location for the second High School. Geographically it is more convenient than was the Hamilton Avenue building when it was erected, about fourteen years ago, and within the next ten years it will be the center of population for a large district that will include parts of Ewing and Lawrence Townships that will be annexed.

Dr. Mackey has pointed out the desirability of securing a large site that will serve public school demands in the neighborhood for many years, and at the same time provide ample playgrounds for that section of the city. A committee of the Columbus School League easily procured the names of nearly four thousand signers to petitions asking the Board of Education to select the almshouse site. The city now owns the land and will save the expense of at least \$30,000 for a smaller site in some other locality.

The Board of Education will be saving valuable time in selecting the almshouse property without some assurance from the Commissioners that it can be had, and no such assurance can be given until the Municipal Hospital and Infirmary problem has been settled. But a "feeler" may be put out in the form of a request made to the Commission for the transfer of the plot for High School uses—that is, if a majority of the members agree that it is the most desirable that is in sight.

As has before been said, the present High School will not accommodate one-half of the pupils who must be provided for next month. It will require at least a year to prepare the building plans, and obtain estimates. The Commissioners consent to make the transfer, the present building may be used as an almshouse for a year or more, and possibly it may be adapted to school purposes in an emergency.

The Board of Education will meet next week, and ought to take up and seriously consider the new High School proposition.

All is not offence that indiscretion finds, and dotage terms so.—Shakespeare.

ADVERTISING THE AMENDMENTS.

Failure to properly advertise the proposed equal suffrage amendments to the constitution has aroused the suffragist leaders, some of whom believe that they have been tricked by the politicians, but there is at present no evidence to justify such a belief, though there are a number of circumstances that arouse suspicion. It seems almost impossible that a carefully conceived plan to suppress the amendment for another year could be successfully carried out; while, on the other hand, it seems equally impossible that so many persons who were interested in the subject, and who were officially concerned in taking the necessary steps to carry out the constitutional requirements, should have for four months overlooked the one important requisite of advertising the amendment for three months.

First there were the legislators themselves, eighty of them, including the acting Governor. The suffrage amendment was finally adopted as offered by Majority Leader Egan in the House; while in the Senate, Leader Davis was sponsor for the amendment proposing to remove the prohibition against submitting amendments oftener than once in five years, which would remove the principal reason for holding a constitutional convention to make needed changes easier of procurement.

While there is nothing in the constitution, laws or the rules of either House that require the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House to notify the Secretary of State of any new duty imposed upon him by the Legislature, it has for some years been the custom to serve such notification. This time the custom not only was not followed, but the two officials are said to have carried the amendments to the Governor's office, to be filed with the dead bills in the state library.

By the terms of the concurrent resolutions carrying the two amendments it was made the duty of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House, to join with the Secretary of State in selecting at least twenty-one newspapers to print the advertisement. If the resolutions were read, as they doubt were, both of those officers must have known of the opportunity given to them to make friends among the newspapers. Then there are the newspaper publishers, who are usually

on the alert to secure official advertising. There is a committee of the Woman Suffrage League charged with the duty of looking after legislation, and the leaders of the movement, some of whom admit that they knew of the constitutional requirement but were assured, Mrs. Everett Colby says, that they need not arrange for the publishing of the amendment, as that was the state's duty, and would come up in the regular routine of the state's work. With all these agencies, only a series of "ridiculous, horrid mistakes," as one of the leaders of the movement has characterized the situation, could have brought it about.

It must be apparent that with our more than a century and a quarter of experience, the multiplicity of laws, and the frequent amendment of rules, there is something yet lacking in our system to bring about effective administration. And after all is said, the fact that nobody seems to be at all concerned over the failure of the Davis amendment providing for more speedy amendment in the future, strengthens the suspicion entertained by some of the suffrage leaders that they have been made the victims of the politicians who would change the system of senatorial representation.

Man is a poetical animal and delights in fiction.—Huxlitt.

TWO PRECEDENTS.

Acting Governor Fielder has suggested that the two amendments be now advertised—once in August, September and October—which some lawyers think will be a compromise with the spirit of the constitutional requirement that they shall be "published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county if any be published therein." Then if the amendments are adopted by the next Legislature, the legality of their adoption may be tested in the courts.

There is said to be a decision in a Pennsylvania case to the effect that of three months. If that construction will be complied with by advertising the amendments once in each of the three months. If that construction is good, the two amendments may yet be advertised for four months before election. But it will be risky. The intention undoubtedly is that three full months' notice shall be given.

When attention has been called to the practice of the Legislature of reading bills by their titles only, when the constitution requires that "all bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house before the final passage thereof," the answer has been that it is within the power of the Legislature to decide what shall constitute a "reading." And when the section providing that "neither house, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days," the legislators have consulted their personal convenience and ignored the constitution.

With these long-established precedents, it may not be difficult for the president of the Senate, speaker of the House and the Secretary of State, to persuade themselves that publication of the two amendments once in August, September, October and November, before the election, will meet all requirements. How the courts will view the question is a difficult matter. Amending the fundamental law is serious business, and the courts will have the final word.

A fool flatters himself; the wise man flatters the fool.—Bulwer.

COLBY AND OSBORNE.

For several weeks Progressive Candidate Osborne has been asserting in his campaign speeches that former Senator Colby had promised to support him for the Governorship. Just what he hoped to accomplish by his persistence is not apparent—possibly he thought to discredit Mr. Colby; but the latter, by publishing in full the promise made early in May has proved that there was a reservation—"I told him I did not want to be a candidate and would not be unless the leaders were practically unanimous in the belief that I should run."

Those who have tested the sentiment of the Progressive leaders and voters in New Jersey will not need to be told that Colby was a prime favorite, that he was disinclined to become a candidate, and that Mr. Osborne has been actively seeking the nomination for at least six months. Whether one who deliberately misrepresents the position of a friend and fellow-party-man will make a good Governor is a question that may be considered by the Progressive voters.

NEW YORK'S SKY-SCRAPERS. No sooner is New York's "tallest building" completed, than plans are under way for a new one that will overtop it by four or five stories. Twenty years ago the new World building was one of the show-places of the lower section of the city. Now there are a hundred or more by which it is dwarfed in comparison.

For a brief period the Singer Building was prominent. Then came the Metropolitan, 700 feet high, which soon took second place in favor of the Woolworth Building, which is said to be the highest in the world, 759 feet. It is not finished, but plans and specifications have been drafted for a skyscraper that will serve as a monument to Pan-American industry, in cost about \$9,000,000, and the topmost tower of which will rise 901 feet above the curb. The site has not yet been selected.

By Always Thinking

BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

It is said that somebody once asked Newton how he had made his marvelous discoveries in the physical realm, and his reply was: "By Always Thinking about them." Back of all habit is Thought. And, too, Thought may be made anybody's greatest and most useful habit.

By Always Thinking you shut out the useless and purposeless affairs that, blood-sucker-like, seek to take from you without giving anything helpful in return.

By Always Thinking, the unkind and cutting words that so often escape your lips, never are uttered. And By Always Thinking, the Kind and Cheerful Thoughts you have already accumulated, grow richer in value while their power for hatching and Happiness goes on and on.

By Always Thinking, the mistake that you make today will not be the mistake you make tomorrow. And By Always Thinking you will most materially reduce the total number of mistakes you make.

By Always Thinking you need have little concern as to your Life Station. Your Progress—no matter where you are—will be steady and permanent. While the satisfaction of efficient service reflected back to you personally, as well as in the face of the whole world, will make you one of the world's real players.

Mr. Stokes' Campaign

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

The New York Tribune's Trenton correspondent in his weekly political letter, after referring to the bitter contest in the Progressive ranks over the gubernatorial nomination says: "The opportunity for Republican success is growing brighter every day." Similar comment is made in the Philadelphia Record's Monday political letter, the writer, a friend and admirer of ex-Senator Everett Colby saying: "It is very plain that the Progressives, with either Colby or Osborne, are not holding their own. There is wonderful lack of ginger in their campaign. They have not kept hold of some of the strongest of the young Republicans who went over to them under the Roosevelt banner. They appear to be losing ground."

These observations by trained political observers agree with the Post-Telegram's information. There is a much more hopeful feeling among New Jersey Republicans since ex-Governor Stokes' candidacy was formally announced, the latest from Edward Casper's horn is worth a thousand men.

The Republicans of New Jersey are going into the coming campaign with a grim determination to win, no matter what the odds may be, and it is heartening to know that the odds against them are diminishing as Progressives come to realize the folly of wasting their strength upon third party candidates for Governor and the Legislature.

In both the Democratic and Progressive parties there is bitter factional strife, which may extend beyond primary election day. Now is the time for all good Republicans to get together for the triumph of progressive Republican principles and the improvement of our State government.—Camden-Post Telegram.

NEW DEAL IN LEADERSHIP

Former Governor Stokes, in his statement speaks for "the rejuvenation of the Republican organization and a new deal in the Republican party." He speaks boldly for the replacement of the old party leaders by

younger men "more in touch and more responsive to current sentiment and opinion." He would have the new State committee composed of this type of men and he wants legislative candidates who favor progressive and up-to-date legislation. In brief, Mr. Stokes points out the only possible way in which there can be party rejuvenation. Leadership should represent the party else it is not real leadership. Mr. Stokes' doubtless offends some of the veterans of the party, but he did that before, not only when the Progressive upheaval took place last year, but also when he occupied the office of Governor—Newark Star.

GOOD WORD FOR STOKES.

There will be no trouble about nominating Stokes. And those who have looked into the situation carefully feel that there is more than a fair chance of electing him.—Passaic Daily News.

GOOD CAMPAIGNER

One thing is certain, former Governor Stokes is a good campaigner and a man of many resources. If he should be the nominee of the Republican party—and we believe he will—he will not be his fault if he is not elected.—Mt. Holly News.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

Ex-Governor Stokes' appeal to the young men for support in the coming campaign is another evidence of the astuteness of this past master of politics. "If elected," he says, "I shall officially recognize the young men of the party who will advance its policies for progressive and constructive up-to-date legislation. I want the voters to understand my attitude in this respect so that if it does not meet with their approval they may vote against me at the primary election." This is a direct promise that the vast patronage of the Governor will be at the disposal of the active workers in Republicanism, something which has not always been taken place in the days of the party's ascendancy.—New Brunswick Home News.

ABE MARTIN

The first trial of a postal car service, in which mail matter is assorted while in transit, was made forty-nine years ago today on the Atlantic and Northwestern railway. The scheme was a thorough success, and railway mail service was inaugurated that year on several of the important railway lines and was gradually extended all over the United States, and adopted by other countries. In 1874 the American railway mail system was thoroughly organized on a permanent basis with eight territorial divisions, each in charge of a superintendent subordinate to a general chief at Washington. This service was among the first to adopt a modern classified civil service. Appointment of railway mail clerks having always been made for a probationary period, permanent employment being conditioned on satisfactory service and conduct. The service has been gradually increased and new divisions organized, and is now operated on practically every railway.

Any place where a woman kin be womanly is a woman's place and that ain't just an old place. Th' yellow pencil is mightier than th' sword.

Editorial Sparks

Senator Penrose, gentlemen, will now wipe the Mexican nation off the face of the earth with one blow of his mighty bean shooter.—Baltimore Sun.

Being an exceedingly wise man, Cardinal Gibbons believes women will get equal suffrage, if not anything else they happen to want.—Cleveland Leader.

Satan may be able to quote Scriptures in a crisis, but Tammany's new platform of righteousness makes that able old gentleman look like a piker.—Washington Post.

If the worst comes to the worst—as it sometimes does—there is nothing to prevent Senator Cummins from assembling in national convention and adopting any resolutions that he may see fit.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Bryan may be the worst Secretary of State the United States has had, as is intimated here and there, but the timely aid he has given to the Chinese-Overland line, against the assaults of the populist radicals in the House reveals his political importance to the Wilson Administration.—Springfield Republican.

UNION Labor News

A humorous situation developed in Indianapolis when officials of the traction companies were sleeping awaiting for trainmen employed by the various lines to emerge from a building where they completed the formation of a union.

The conductors and motormen began their session early in the evening, and shortly afterward officials of the various interurban lines drove to the hall in automobiles and trained the headlights of their machines on every exit. During the entire night the officials remained at their posts declaring they would not leave until the employees came from the building.

The trainmen, who had secretly formed their union, appeared to be satisfied with the conditions and chose to remain in the hall rather than to leave and be recognized by their superiors.

For fifteen weeks what is known as the "Iron Works" company of Fall River, Mass., was employing 15,000 net workers, closed down. This idleness was not the result of any strike or threatened strike on the part of the employees of the company. No satisfactory reason has been assigned for the long shut down.

The various textile unions have been compelled to pay out several thousand dollars in support of their members during the idleness which has resulted.

The recent announcement of the opening of the factory was received with much satisfaction by the various workers in this industry.

To save the time taken for blue printing a camera has been invented for rapidly producing prints from original drawings.

WHITMAN, N. Y. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FOE OF UNDERWORLD, IS 45 TODAY

(By O. Terence in "The Human Procession.")

District attorney of New York County doesn't sound like a very important job, but Charles Seymour Whitman has made himself an international figure while holding that position. The man who is known to the world over as the implacable foe of the New York underworld, the man who sent Becker to the death house and shattered the police craft "system" of the American metropolis, is still young in years, for he was born in Norwich, Conn., forty-five years ago today.

A thin-faced, square-jawed young man, he was described by a Tammany Hall politician when he first began his New York career a dozen years ago. "He's the sort of fresh smart alec, yep, who thinks he can stick his snout into old trouble and not get it smashed. When we've given him a few hiffs on the back he'll take a tumble to himself and either sneak or come in and train wid de gang."

On the basis of past performances, that prediction seemed sound and sensible. Mr. Whitman is still on the job, with nose intact, and hardly a week passes that he does not project said nose into some new dilemma or sense of smell may possibly detect the odor of corruption. He is more than district attorney—he is the fly in the ointment, the thorn in the side of all self-constituted reformers must reckon with. "What will Whitman do?" has for several years been the question of New York politicians.

Whitman's father was a Presbyterian clergyman, without much money, and the son had to work his way through law school, after graduating from Amherst College. He was not highly successful in the practice of law, but his ability as an orator made him a popular campaign speaker, and in 1901 his party allegiance was rewarded with an appointment as assistant corporation counsel of New York. He first became prominent by organizing a movement against a street railway corporation "grab," and effectually sidetracked the scheme.

Nine years ago Mr. Whitman was appointed a city magistrate, and it was in that capacity that he began his long and successful fight against police graft. He had not seen on the bench very long when he discovered that police protection was a matter of barter and sale, and that there were many wealthy rogues against whom the police found it absolutely impossible to get evidence. He headed a raid of his own and easily secured plenty of evidence against the offenders who had long defied the law by "splitting with the cops."

In 1907 Mr. Whitman was elevated to the court of general sessions, and in 1910 he left the bench to assume the office of district attorney. Since then his friends have talked of him for mayor for numerous sessions, even for president of the United States. Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University and former United States Commissioner of Education, was born in Chautauque County, N. Y., fifty-two years ago today, and after graduation from the University of Michigan, graduating in 1889, and afterward joined the faculty as assistant professor of the science and art of teaching. In 1906 he entered upon his duties as United States Commissioner of Education, having the distinction to become the head of New York University.

THE WIFE IN ART

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

No. 4. SASKIA VAN ULENBURG, by REMBRANDT

(Copyright, 1913, by The Associated Newspaper School, Inc.)

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN and Saskia van Ulenburg were married in 1634. Saskia, the daughter of a rather wealthy Amsterdam merchant, had been years before, had been living with one after another of her sisters; for they were all married except herself. Once when she was in Amsterdam a relative, who was posing for a portrait, took her to Rembrandt's studio, where she met the sullen Hollander and saw him at his work. He must have been an odd figure in those days, thought and energy upon her, and as he had just passed the first breathing spell of success they were soon able to marry.

Saskia thought only of her husband's happiness. He in turn was so deeply in love with her that he spent most of his leisure hours painting her portrait and much of his money buying jewels and gold ornaments and rich dresses of every description to adorn her. For nine years Rembrandt lived in happiness. Then came sorrow. Extravagance carried him into debt. His children died, and soon after his beloved Saskia followed them. His enemies barred his pictures from exhibitions. At last all his property was sold to satisfy creditors. His paintings went out of fashion. His owners even used the frames to burn the covering up Rembrandt's canvases, of indecipherable value, with the work of some other artist whose pictures were in vogue at the time.

A law in Holland now forbids the removal of a "Rembrandt" from that country. His countrymen feel that no honor is too high to bestow on the memory of that unfortunate artist who in 1669 died unrecognized and was buried by charity.

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Trenton Evening Times. You can get a beautiful illustration reproduction of the above picture with five others, equally attractive, 7x10 inches in size, in this week's Mentor. In the Mentor, a well known authority covers the subject of the pictures of the world. Readers of the Times and the Mentor will know Art, Literature, History, Science and Travel, and own excellent pictures. On sale at the Times Office and by the Associated Newspaper School, New York City. Write today to the Times for booklet explaining the Associated Newspaper School plan.

awkward and shy, doing everything in his own queer way. Saskia returned again and again, making a deep impression on the artist. She posed for the father of Christ, and was a queen, another time she was a flower girl. Rembrandt centered his whole

FESTIVAL OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO, GREATEST OF LATIN CHURCH FATHERS

(From "The Scrap Book for Today.")

Today is the festival of St. Augustine of Hippo, the greatest of four great fathers of the Latin Church. No other man has ever exercised such power over the Christian mind as this early church father. Henceforth Augustine's life was occupied with ecclesiastical labors, the writing of books, and the great controversies in which they engaged him.

Today is the centenary of the birth of Jones Very, an American poet and critic whose works are still valued and appreciated by the literary, although not generally known. Very was born at Salem, Mass., August 28, 1813, the son of one of those hardy skippers who once roamed the seven seas and carried Salem's name and fame to all the ports of the world. In his youth the future poet was a sailor, and with his father, visiting Europe and the East Indies. He graduated from Harvard in 1836, and for two years thereafter he was a Greek tutor in the university. In 1843 he was licensed as a Unitarian minister by the Cambridge Association, but never undertook a charge. In temperament he was a

truth of Christianity. Returning to his native town he formed a small religious community, where the members had all things in common as in the early church. Henceforth Augustine's life was occupied with ecclesiastical labors, the writing of books, and the great controversies in which they engaged him.

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usual, Barlow's is ready this morning with the new list of Victor records for September.

Among the splendid selections listed you will find four popular light classics by Victor Herbert's famous Orchestra, superbly played. Harry Lauder, McCormack, Caruso, Tetrassini, and an array of other celebrated Victor artists are also represented.

It will be a pleasure to play as many records as you would like to hear, on any type of machine. Our comfortable Victor rooms are at your disposal.

Barlow's—Music

130-132 East State Street

Opposite T. M. C. A.

Appetizing Man By WALT MASON

Copyright 1913, by George Matthew Adams

Although I'm full of nicotine—I've smoked tobacco till I'm green—the bugs all seem to like me; they camp upon my shapely frame and diligently play their game wherever they may strike me. The flies will travel round a block to ride upon me when I walk and gambol on my person; and on that person they abide and try to till my shrinking hide, regardless of my cursin'. And when the shades of evening come the blamed mosquitoes round me hum, and roost upon my gawdies; I try to drive the brutes away, but lovingly they seem to say, "We'll stay right with you, always." I wonder why I taste so fine that all the insects want to dine upon me, sorrow laden? If I were skelter, fly or bug, I'd see that all my wells were dug upon some tender maiden. I seek the sylvan neighborhoods, the shady, silent, soothing woods, to dodge the solar rigors; but there's no peace or comfort there, I'm plunged in trouble and despair—I'm eaten up by chiggers. The wasp around me flies in rings, the hornet saves his hottest stings to jar me and confound me; I wish my frame were made of wood! I wish I didn't taste so good, when all the bugs are round me

mystic and religiously melancholy, and of so retiring a nature as to be unfitted for the active duties of a pastorate. He lived a quiet, lonely life in his native city, writing verses and occasionally contributing essays to the Salem Gazette and the Unitarian publications.

The first volume of his collected works, "Essays and Poems," appeared in 1839, and gave him a certain vogue throughout New England. Eventually he gained many admirers among the literary all over Europe and America. His sonnets are regarded by many critics as the best ever produced by an American poet, while his essays are scholarly, finished in style and sympathetically critical. He died in Salem in 1880, and since then new editions of his poems and essays have been published.

A gelatine dynamite which gives off no poisonous fumes has been developed by the United States Bureau of Mines.

AMUSEMENTS

TRENT THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS

Commencing Thursday, August 28.

The Henry R. Harris Estate Presents

"THE FIGHT"

A New Play by Hazard Veltier, Author of "WITHIN THE LAW."

With a Notable Cast of New York Artists.

PRICES—Evening: Lower Floor, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50; Balcony, 50c, 75c, \$1.00; Gallery, 25c.

Matinee: Lower Floor, 75c, \$1.00; Balcony, 50c, 75c; Gallery, 25c.

8-27-13

TRENT THEATRE

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 1

Special Matinee

The Season's Laugh Feast

Charley Grapewin

"SWEATHEARTS and WIVES"

Three Acts of Fun and Frolic

PRICES—Evening: Lower Floor, \$1, 75c; Balcony, 75c, 50c, 35c; Gallery, 25c.

Matinee: Lower Floor, 50c, 35c; Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 15c.

8-27-13

The BROADST. THEATRE

Both Phones 1700.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Labor Day.

Miss Elsie St. Leon in

POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Sept. 4, 5, 6.

George Sidney in

PRICES—Evening: Holiday and Sat. Mat., 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Popular State Wed. and Fri. All Seats 25 CENTS. Seats now on sale.

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"The Black Nanny and Her Dog."

Klatschmacker and Photoplay.

Matinee: 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Supper shows, 4:30 to 7 p. m.

7 p. m.

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25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street

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KEITH'S HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE AT POPULAR PRICES

ALL THIS WEEK

WELCOME RETURN OF