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## NEW YORK STATE GRANGE

### Annual Meeting in Session at Watertown This Week.

#### Seven Hundred Delegates and Visitors at Convention—State Master Godfrey's Address Urges Agricultural Education and Discusses Proposed Legislation.

Approximately 700 delegates and visiting grangers are in attendance at the 27th annual convention of the New York State Grange, which opened a four days' session at Watertown Tuesday, the feature of the morning's session was the annual address of worthy Master F. N. Godfrey and the reports of the secretary and treasurer. The morning session was devoted to the work of the past year and made many recommendations for legislation, among which the most important were:

National—Against the repeal of the Great Clearing Act, the establishment of a forest and game department; establishment of postal savings banks; National aid for good roads; election of United States senators by direct vote; a higher standard of liberal appropriation for agricultural education and experimental work; enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it the power to regulate all transportation companies and carriers, including express companies.

State—Providing for the registration, licensing and stricter regulation of motor vehicles and their operation on the public highways; a law whereby a uniform dog license law whereby all dogs shall be obliged to wear a tag with owner's name and number of license thereon; giving to the Commissioner of Agriculture a larger department; providing for better protection of forests and fields from fire, adjacent to railroads operated by steam; providing for the exemption of and from taxation of land used for agricultural purposes and protected for the growing of forests.

State Master Godfrey remarked on the successful growth of the order this past year, and yet, he said, there is much to be accomplished. His address is brought up to the high plane of recognition to which it is entitled. Speaking of agricultural conditions and first with particular reference to the dairy business, he said that there was much difference in the price of milk between producer and consumer. He recommended the testing of cows, that only the most productive might be kept, and also recommended the testing of testing associations. He asked the State Grange to take into consideration the question of reforesting our mountains, hills and waste land, and thought that one legislative act would be beneficial. Speaking of practical farm education, he said it seemed that more general facilities should be provided for the education of those who desired to follow farming. He suggested that a sufficient number of agricultural high schools should be provided to accommodate all who would study agriculture in the schools.

Speaking of the education of the rural school, he believed the time had come for a change in the supervision and a demand for better trained teachers, also more efficient and more complete of the school course.

Speaking of public highways, he remarked that there seemed to be a general sentiment among those who have observed the working out of the present system of highway supervision, that much more should be done for the work actually done, and that not enough attention has been given by those in charge to permanent construction. No road can be permanently constructed by simply mending the holes in the old road. He recommended the more extensive use of tiling in road construction.

On the subject of taxation he remarked that a large amount of personal property was escaping, which should be brought into the list of taxable property, and we should be on the lookout that laws be not enacted unilaterally.

Secretary Giles reports the grange now planted in 64 counties of the State. There are now 731 subordinate granges in the State with a membership of 89,504. A few names were added to the roll in 1909.

Lowville county has twenty granges with a membership of 2,453. This is a gain of 72 the past year.

The annual report of the treasurer W. L. Bean showed a balance on hand January 1, 1909, of \$21,124.62. The receipts of the year were \$26,786.79, and the expenses \$25,515.66, leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1910, of \$22,395.55.

At the afternoon session the various officers submitted their reports. In the evening a public meeting was held to assist the operators of the highway of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange. Address of welcome was given by Mayor Hugo, of Watertown, and State Master Godfrey. The chief address of the evening was given by President J. S. Schurman of Cornell University.

Watertown, Feb. 2.—The State Grange to-day elected officers. The following officers were elected: State Master, Godfrey; Secretary, Giles; Treasurer, Bean; State Executive, Godfrey; State Auditor, Godfrey; State Correspondent, Godfrey; State Lecturer, Godfrey; State Reporter, Godfrey; State Editor, Godfrey; State Printer, Godfrey; State Organizer, Godfrey; State Propagator, Godfrey; State Advocate, Godfrey; State Agent, Godfrey; State Inspector, Godfrey; State Examiner, Godfrey; State Assessor, Godfrey; State Collector, Godfrey; State Distributor, Godfrey; State Correspondent, Godfrey; State Lecturer, Godfrey; State Reporter, Godfrey; State Editor, Godfrey; State Printer, Godfrey; State Organizer, Godfrey; State Propagator, Godfrey; State Advocate, Godfrey; State Agent, Godfrey; State Inspector, Godfrey; State Examiner, Godfrey; State Assessor, Godfrey; State Collector, Godfrey; State Distributor, Godfrey.

The grange went on record to-day as favoring the placing of telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission; against repeal of the Great bill, and in favor of uniformity of text books and direct primaries.

National Lecturer Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, addressed the grange to-day and was given a hearty reception. He is the master of Illinois State Grange and a prominent and popular leader.

Dean L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell College of Agriculture, made an address to-day on "Local Institutes for Agriculture."

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL.

### Sub-Committee of Senate Committee on Post-Offices Complete and Submit Measure to Full Body.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The postal savings bank bill, drafted by Senators Carter, Dooliver and Owen, sub-committee of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, was perfected and by Mr. Carter was introduced in the Senate. It was referred to the post-office committee.

The bill provides that there shall be established a system of postal savings banks under the supervision and direction of a board of trustees, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the postmaster-general and the attorney-general acting as ex-officio.

All post-offices of a class authorized to issue money orders and such other as the postmaster-general may designate, are declared to be postal savings banks. They are to receive deposits and are to keep them in business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted. The postmaster-general may, however, limit at first the number of depositories to money order offices of the first class.

Accounts may be opened in any postal bank by any person of the age of 10 years or over and by married women in their own names and free from any control or restriction by their husbands. No person will be permitted to have more than one account.

An account can not be opened for less than \$1 and not more than \$100 can be deposited in any calendar month. All deposits must be in multiples of \$1, but in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit, savings cards will be issued and 10 cent postal savings stamps sold. When these cards and attached stamps show an investment of \$1 or multiples thereof, they will be received as deposits.

The deposits will draw two per cent interest, which will be credited to the books of depositors once in each year. No one person will be allowed to have a balance in excess of \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Funds received by postal savings banks are to be deposited in any solvent bank or banks, subject to public supervision and examination, and as nearly as practicable in the immediate neighborhood of the office. The funds are to be invested at a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent.

The deposits are to be distributed among the local banks on the basis of the amount of deposits in each bank. The banks may give indemnity bonds to insure the safety and prompt repayment of deposits.

Provision is made for the maintenance of a fund of not more than 10 per cent of the total funds deposited. Interest and profits accruing from deposits or investment of postal savings are to be applied to the benefit of the postal savings banks, and any excess is to be converted into the treasury as a part of postal revenues.

All statutes relating to the safe keeping of and proper accounting for public money are to be applied to such funds and the postmaster-general may require postmasters or their assistants to give any additional bonds deemed necessary.

## THE PRIMARY SCHEME.

### Judge Wadhams After a Conference With Gov. Hughes Says Bill is "Nearly Ready."

Ex-Judge W. H. Wadhams of New York, president of the State Direct Primary Association, was in conference at the Capitol yesterday with Governor Hughes and Senators Hinman, Davenport, Rose and others who are committed to Governor Hughes's primary reform plan. Before he returned to New York Mr. Wadhams said that if possible the direct primary bill would be introduced within a week or two.

The measure, he said, would be the same as last year's Hittman-Green bill in essential points. That is, it will contain provisions for state-wide enrollment, an official ballot and the nomination of candidates by committees elected by the enrolled voters.

## \$15,000,000 RUNNING TO WASTE.

### Unused Water-Power in New York State Would Afford Living to 1,500,000 Persons.

Albany, Feb. 1.—If the water-power now running to waste in this State was put under control and rented the State's income would be increased \$15,000,000 a year. The State Water Supply Commission in its annual report to the Legislature points out the future water power fact that New York distances all other States in the gross total of hydraulic power in use.

It is estimated that no less than a million and a half horsepower ultimately can be developed on the interior streams of New York, without counting the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

"This great reserve of power," says the commission, "could supply nearly a third of all the water-power in use in the United States, sufficient to displace all the power now derived from coal, and to provide the State with all the motive energy it will need for as many years as any one can see, it may, therefore, be said to be deposited in the natural water and forest resources of New York."

The Commission continues: "The one and one-half millions of horsepower added to our water-powers will mean a living for one and one-half millions of people. It can be used to develop the property necessary to house these people, the mills, factories and railroads, &c., in which the power will be used, all at a cost far less than that of the coal which is now used to directly furnish an enormous income to the State. To be definite, these one and one-half millions of people will pay in State, city, town, county, school and special taxes at usual rates \$24,000,000 yearly."

The Commission makes these recommendations among others. The amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for the State lands in building storage reservoirs by the State to be owned, maintained and forever controlled by the State for the purpose of providing a revenue to the State. An amendment to the Constitution providing for a bond issue for the purpose of building reservoirs by the State.

## TAFT ON TRUSTS.

### No "Indiscriminate Attack" on Trusts.

His Purpose Just as Expressed in the Message of Jan. 7.—Going Ahead With Investigation of the Suspected Law Breakers.—Vaccination Denied.

Washington, Feb. 2.—While the Cabinet was in session at the White House a few days ago news was received of the slump in stocks on the New York stock market, attributed to the publication of statements that President Taft and the Federal Administration were about to engage in a general trust busting campaign. As a result of a discussion of the matter by the President and his advisers the following statement was given to the press at the White House soon after the cabinet adjourned:

"No statement was issued either from the Attorney-General's office or from the White House indicating that the purpose of the Administration with reference to prosecutions under the anti-trust law is other than as set forth in the message of the President of January 7, 1910.

"Sensational statements as if there were to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries have no foundation. The purpose of the Administration is exactly the same as that stated in the President's message.

"The message to which the President refers was his special communication to Congress recommending amendment to the interstate commerce law by enactment of a law providing for the issue of certificates of incorporation by the Federal Government to corporations engaged in interstate commerce. In that message President Taft stated that it was his duty and purpose to have the Department of Justice investigate through the Grand Jury or otherwise to ascertain whether there was ground to suspect that industrial corporations were violating the anti-trust law. He suggested that sufficient funds be furnished to carry on the investigations and referred to the task as heavy one.

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## IS THERE A HELL?

### The Word is Used in Both the Old and New Testaments.

Walter J. Shanley, of Danbury, Conn., writes a letter to the New York Sun as follows:—"In a letter to the Sun recently 'Doctor of Divinity' says that our pulpits are silent on the question of hell. I beg to differ with him. The doctrine of hell is preached from thousands of Catholic pulpits throughout Christendom. The reverend doctor 'clearly' sees that 'the Old Testament' scriptures never taught an eternal hell of punishment for sinners and very carefully the words of the Great Teacher and is certain that he never taught it.

"I will quote a few of the many texts of scripture to show that the doctrine of hell is taught in the Old Testament and was inculcated by Christ Himself: 'A fire is kindled in My wrath and shall burn even to the lowest hell.' (Deut. xxxii, 22.) 'The sinners of Sion are afraid, trembling that seized upon the hypocrites. Which of you can dwell with devouring fire? Which of you shall dwell with a consuming burning?' (Isaiah, xxxiii, 14.) 'The dead that are in hell, whose spirit is taken away from their bowels, shall not give glory and justice to the Lord.' (Baruch, i, 17.) 'Woe be to the nation that riseth up against my people: for the Lord Almighty will take revenge on them, in the day of judgment. He will visit them, and he will give fire to their enemies, and their flesh shall be burnt, and they shall be as a heap of refuse. (Judith xvi, 20, 21.) 'Christ in describing the last judgment said: 'Then shall the King say to them also, that shall be on his left hand: Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire which was prepared for devils and his angels.' (St. Luke, xxv, 41.) 'The rich man also died and he was buried in hell.' (In this parable he is emphatically called 'a place of torment.' (St. Luke, xvi, 26.) 'Christ in warning against the fear of the world said to the Jews: 'Fear ye not, who after he hath killed the body, can do nothing to the soul.' (St. Luke, xii, 5.) 'Christ in preaching against scandal used these words: 'If thy eye scandalize thee, pluck it out. It is better for thee with one eye to enter into the kingdom of God, than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire.' (St. Mark, ix, 46.) 'There are abundant texts in Scripture to prove the existence of hell. In the very last book of the Apocrypha, Revelation the teaching is very definite. In describing the last attempts of Satan against the Church St. John says: 'And there came down fire from God and he devoured them, and the devil who seduced them was cast into the pool of fire and brimstone, where both the beast and the false prophet shall be tormented day and night forever and ever.' (Apoc. xv, 9.) 'In the eighth verse of the twenty-first chapter of the same book the author denounces some of the souls who will people hell. 'But the fearful and unbelieving and the abominable and murderers and whoremongers and sorcerers and idolaters, and all liars, and such as hate the portion in the pool burning with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.' 'The thought of hell is uncomfortable in this age of luxury and dissipation. As the wicked say in their hearts, there is no God, so too they say there is no hell. Walter J. Shanley, Danbury, Conn., January 28.

## BEARSKIN BRIGADE.

### Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft told the periodical publishers of the United States if they over-loaded their criticisms of men in administrative positions as to the last session of Congress, he would be a physical impossibility. He might be averted through offering combinations a means of changing their character so as to bring them directly under Federal control and supervision.

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## ALBANY NOTES.

### Mr. Hamilton put in a bill providing for the establishment and maintenance in union free school districts of schools of agriculture, mechanic arts and homemaking.

—Bills appropriating \$1,183,000 for the Great Meadow Prison, now being erected at Comstock, Washington Co., were introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Merritt. Of this amount \$98,000 is for construction, equipment and improvements.

—Following a proposition by Mr. Agnew to increase the governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year, Mr. Stillwell introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution proposing to increase the salaries of state senators to \$10,000 a year, and of assemblymen from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

—Following out the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Platt, of Steuben, introduced in the Senate a bill providing that railroads should be operated in the interest of the public in cities and villages throughout the State. Time tables must also be posted in all railroad stations. A penalty of \$25 is provided for violation of the law.

—When Letchworth village, in Rockland county, is formally opened for the care of epileptic and feeble-minded persons, it is expected that many patients now in other institutions, especially in the Westchester State Hospital, will be transferred to the new institution. According to the first annual report of the board of managers presented to the Legislature, the institution is intended to accommodate 200 patients. The total cost is estimated at \$2,465,000.

—The Senate adopted the concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Hill, of Buffalo, providing for the appointment of a commission of five by the governor to act in connection with similar commissions from other states in observing the 100th anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie at Put In Bay. Mr. Cobb, of Watertown, opposed the resolution on the ground that industrial corporations were violating the anti-trust law. He suggested that sufficient funds be furnished to carry on the investigations and referred to the task as heavy one.

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## AS A BIRTHDAY GIFT.

### People Plan Huge Memorial to Washington.

Hall to Spread Knowledge Will Rise At Capital—To Fulfill Washington's Wish.

New York, Feb. 1.—Planning for the biggest birthday present in history to be given by the American people for the father of their country on the 22d of this month, leaders of the national movement to build a \$2,500,000 George Washington Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C., are completing their campaign to raise the money for the project in this city to-day.

With the active support of every national patriotic and learned society as well as thousands of public spirited citizens, the campaign to build the George Washington Memorial Association is now confident that the people of this country will join to celebrate Washington's Birthday this year by the erection of a memorial to the father of Washington's wish for the "general diffusion of knowledge." If every American will lend a hand during the next few weeks, it is declared, this great addition to the nation's capital will be a reality started on the 17th anniversary of the birth of the first president.

Hundreds of members of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the National Federation of Art, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association, as well as of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic bodies are to-day actively working to enlist the support of the people in every section of the country for this Washington memorial. Thousands of children in the schools of every state in the union are also reported to be calling upon their playmates to give a dime to buy one brick in the great structure that will carry out Washington's last wish.

Preachers and public speakers are voluntarily speaking to communities, rally their townsmen for the big Washington's birthday project. In every town in the land it is proposed to hold mass meetings and raise funds for this birthday gift of the American people to George Washington.

To "promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" according to the passing admission of Washington to his people in the object of the proposed headquarters and auditorium that is to be built for all the learned societies of the nation in his name. Leaders in scientific and educational work, such as Mr. Henry S. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, who is leading the movement at 25 East 60th street in New York, said that the building of the memorial is a serious matter, hampering their progress as well as shaming the nation in the eyes of the world. Some of the speakers said: "Nothing could further the spread of science and knowledge better than the erection of such an institution" as the George Washington Memorial Hall, they declared.

"Every American owes a moral debt to George Washington whose last request of his people was for just such an institution as we hope to see raised in his name," said Mr. Dimock. "It is to carry out the dearest wish of our first president that we are asking all loyal Americans to contribute to the establishment of the George Washington Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C. It is a serious matter, hampering their progress as well as shaming the nation in the eyes of the world. Some of the speakers said: "Nothing could further the spread of science and knowledge better than the erection of such an institution" as the George Washington Memorial Hall, they declared.

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