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## WAR AGREEMENTS WITH RAILROADS TO END JULY 1

Conference on Rules to Meet—Rate Cut, Acceptable to Roads, Forecast by Secretary Mellon.

Washington, April 31.—A general scheme for reduction of railroad rates, acceptable to the railroads, probably will be presented to the Interstate commerce commission shortly, Secretary Mellon said today. He did not indicate the source of the plan.

Chicago, April 15.—National agreements defining working conditions for employes on all American railroads formerly under the federal railroad administration were today ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States railroad labor board.

The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employes of each railroad to select representatives "to confer and decide" as much of the rules controversy as possible.

"Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

**Sixteen Points in Conference.**

While the decision did not specifically say so, members of the board said that all disputes as to rules and working conditions automatically were referred back to individual conferences between each individual road and its employes. This methods of procedure had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected railroad employes except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

In connection with the conference negotiations the board laid down a set of 16 principles to serve as a foundation for any rules which may be agreed to in the conference. The present general rules-hearing before the labor board, which has been in progress since January 10, will continue until both sides have completed their testimony, following which the board "will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective as on July 1, 1921."

The principles outlined by the board were drawn up by Henry T. Hunt of the public group and upheld the eight of the employes to organize for lawful purposes, the right to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing, the right of seniority and the principle of the eight-hour day.

**Espionage Is Barred.**

It was specified that "eight hours' work must be given for eight hours' pay." Espionage should not be practiced by either side, the decision said, and employes' representatives should have the right to make an agreement applying to all employes in the craft or class of the representatives.

The 16 principles outlined were as follows:

"1. An obligation rests upon the management, upon each organization of employes and upon each employe to render honest, efficient and economical service.

"2. The spirit of co-operation between management and employes being necessary to efficient operation, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit.

"3. Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be subversive of necessary discipline.

"4. The right of railway employes to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed.

**Rights of Workmen.**

"5. The right of such lawful organization to act toward lawful objects through representatives of its own choice [illegible] management.

"6. No discrimination shall be practiced by management as between members and non-members of organizations or as between members of different organizations, nor shall members of organizations discriminate against non-members or use other methods than lawful persuasion to secure their membership. Espionage by carriers on the legitimate activities of labor organizations or by labor organizations on the legitimate activities of carriers should not be practiced.

"7. The right of employes to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with, if and when, the representatives of a majority of the employes of the several classes directly affected shall have conferred with the management.

"8. No employe should be disciplined without a fair hearing by a designated officer of the carrier. Suspension in proper cases pending a hearing, which shall be prompt, shall not be deemed a violation of this principle. At a reasonable time, prior to the hearing, he is entitled to be apprised of the precise charge against him. He shall have a reasonable opportunity to secure the presence of necessary witnesses and shall have the right to be there represented by counsel of his choosing. If the judgment shall be in his favor he shall be compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him.

"9. Proper classification of employes and a reasonable definition of the work to be done by each class for which just and reasonable wages are to be paid if necessary, but shall not unduly impose uneconomical conditions upon the carriers.

"10. Regularity of hours or days during which the employe is to serve or hold himself in readiness to serve is desirable.

**Seniority Called Sound.**

"11. The principle of seniority, long applied to the railroad service is sound and should be adhered to. It should be so applied as not to cause undue impairment of the service.

"12. The board approves the principles of the eight-hour day, but believes it should be limited to work requiring practically continuous application during eight hours.

For eight hours' pay, eight hours' work should be performed by all railroad employes except engine and train service employes, regulated by the Adamson act, who are paid generally on a mileage basis as well as an hourly basis.

"13. The health and safety of employes should be reasonably protected.

"14. The carriers and the several crafts and classes of railroad employes have a substantial interest in the competency of apprentices or persons under training. Opportunity to learn any craft or occupation shall not be unduly restricted.

**Right of Selection.**

"15. Any craft or class of employes shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organizations shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employes in such craft or class. No employee, however, shall infringe upon the rights of employes not members of the organization to present grievances in person or by representatives of their own choice.

"16. Employes called or required to report for work and reporting but not used should be paid reasonable compensation therefor."

The board's decision came unexpectedly in the middle of the hearing on the justness and reasonableness of the existing rules and opened a way to speedy conclusion of the whole controversy.

**France to Occupy Ruhr If Germany Doesn't Pay Up.**

Paris, April 15—Germany's obligation to the Allies will be fixed at between 130,000,000,000 and 150,000,000,000 gold marks by the Allied Reparation Commission, says the Echo de Paris. The newspaper adds the exact figure will depend upon the solution of certain questions still being considered.

In case Germany resists settlement, the newspaper declares, it is accepted by the Allies that France will recall two classes of recruits to the colors, and proceed to occupy the Ruhr basin. This district includes the most important coal mines and industrial plants in Western Germany.

Folly is not easily avoidable because it becomes plainly distinguishable only in the retrospect.

When so-called non-partisans flock together, there is another party.

Those who know the least about a subject do the most talking about it.

## KNOX PUTS IN AGAIN HIS PEACE RESOLUTION

Text of It Similar to One Passed in Preceding Congress and Vetoed by President Wilson.

Washington, April 15.—In line with the recommendations in President Harding's message, a resolution to end the state of war with Germany and Austria was introduced by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. It is similar to the one passed previously by Congress and vetoed by former President Wilson and will be reported favorably in a few days by the foreign relations committee and then brought up for debate after disposal of the Colombian treaty, according to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader.

Senator Knox's new resolution differs little from that which he sponsored before. As suggested in President Harding's address it contains no general declaration of American policy with respect to future action by the United States, but is confined to measures for ending technically the state of war with the imperial German and Austrian governments. It also would reserve to the United States all rights and privileges under the Treaty of Versailles and to alien enemy property seized during the war. The text of the resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the joint resolution of Congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring that a state of war to exist between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same be, and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end.

"Provided, however, that all property of the imperial German government or its successor or successors and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under the control of the government of the United States or of any or by any agency whatever, shall be retained by the United States and no disposition thereof made except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter be provided by Congress until such time as the German government has by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German government of all persons wheresoever domiciled who owe permanent allegiance to the United States and who have suffered through the acts of the German government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German or other corporations or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war or otherwise and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States most favored national treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights and confirming to the United States all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States during the war, whether in respect to the property of the German government or German nationals and waiving any and all pecuniary claims based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of such treaty, any existing treaty between the United States and Germany to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Section 2. That until by treaty or act or joint resolution of Congress it shall be determined otherwise the United States, although it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, reserves all of the rights, powers, claims, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled, including the [illegible] [illegible] Powers.

"Section 3. That the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and the people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end."

## MR. LANSING'S FAILURE

New York Mail: The very completeness of the case which Mr. Lansing has made out against Mr. Wilson's conduct of the peace negotiations constitutes a grave impeachment of his own conduct. Between him and Mr. Wilson were fundamental differences of opinion on policies and settlements affecting the destiny of this country and indeed of the whole world. Yet Mr. Lansing clung to his anomalous position.

Mr. Lansing claims that he had the prescience to see the futility of the Wilson policies. Even more, he foresaw their danger to America should they by any chance win the support of the Senate. Yet he sat tight in Paris, nursing his grievance and allowing the nations of the world to believe that Mr. Wilson was speaking the mind and will and desire of this country.

What has been the result? Throughout Europe today, America is openly criticized because the Senate did not underwrite all that Mr. Wilson did at Paris. There was nothing to show the world that the American peace delegation was not a unit, nothing to show that Mr. Wilson was merely elaborating in the privacy of his own rooms policies which his conferees were swallowing as obediently as if they had no minds of their own. There is nothing to show that these men—Mr. Lansing above all, according to his own account—who could have brought all that fruitless "gumshoeing" to an end by a single explosion of the truth, were not enthusiastic supporters of the ill-prepared, ill-presented and ill-judged schemes which Mr. Wilson had for the future place of America in the world.

Between two loyalties Mr. Lansing chose the lesser. Between loyalty to this country, which in the circumstances meant loyalty also to a real peace, and loyalty to Woodrow Wilson, who had snubbed him, he chose the latter. History cannot forgive him for that. It demands of the men it shall honor that they shall break their narrow molds when wider opportunity offers. And if ever a man had the opportunity to do a great thing, the thing that would have shown his ability to put the duties of high service before the dictates of mere convention, Robert Lansing had it. In the histories still to be written he can scarcely fail to be measured as one of the most pathetic and inadequate figures whom destiny, and the desire of a strong, self-willed man to have small men around him, pitchforked into an assembly with the fate of mankind on its hands.

Everything that Mr. Lansing says in his book justifies not himself but the United States Senate, which saved this country from a disaster which apparently Mr. Lansing thought of little importance beside his loyalty to a narrow conception of service.

**Gentleness Aids Live-Stock Growth and Checks Drift.**

The practical value of treating live stock kindly is discussed by a Virginia live-stock owner in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture. "All cattle buyers," he remarks, "know how great is the 'drift' in shipping cattle. Very much of this loss is due to digestive troubles caused by excitement and fear incident to travel.

"Keep all live stock as quiet and make them as gentle as possible and your feeding costs will be noticeably reduced. Try this suggestion with one litter of pigs."

"It will abundantly repay any live-stock breeder," he adds, "to spend a great deal of time going out quietly among his animals and letting them make the advancements. He will be surprised how soon he can begin to put his hands on them. After they realize his hands are not to be dreaded they will soon enjoy gentle rubbing or scratching. When animals are sheltered from annoying or exciting occurrences they digest feed better and it takes much less to keep up normal growth and fat production."

It is good enough policy to wait for something to turn up if one knows where [illegible]

## CAMPBELL ANSWERS BRITISH STATEMENT ON IRISH RELIEF

Judge Gives Figures to Refute Embassy Assertion That There Is No Need of Foreign Aid for Erin.

Judge Richard Campbell, secretary of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, yesterday replied to the recent statements of the British Embassy in Washington which denied the necessity for relief work in Ireland. Judge Campbell said that the statements of the British Embassy were inaccurate and unfounded when they said "that every case of distress and destitution is directly due to the effects of the Sinn Fein rebellion."

He also denied that millions of pounds have been made available from money raised by taxation in the United Kingdom to carry on general reconstruction in Ireland. Judge Campbell, however, took particular exception to the portion of the British statement which says that "there is no case of distress affecting any individual or property which could not be adequately met from British sources."

"Attention," Judge Campbell said, "is directed to the words 'could not' as wholly misleading. The British authorities in Ireland themselves admit that the violence in Ireland has resulted in the destruction of property to the value of $35,000,000. Other and impartial estimate does not include dependent women amount. The estimates of the number of persons in actual need of relief in Ireland vary, but the British authorities estimate that there are now more than 100,000 persons actually in need who normally would be self-supporting. That estimates does not include dependent women and children. Among other facts reported by our unit in Ireland is that with the destruction of creameries it will become necessary for farmers to sell their milk herds, which at present, owing to the widespread creamery destruction, are liabilities rather than assets. If the milk herds are sold one of the principal industries of Ireland will suffer irreparably.

"If we are to credit the statements attributed to the British Embassy," Judge Campbell concludes, "in Ireland's case the laws of economics are reversed and Ireland is the one country in the world where continuous and systematic destruction of property, the burning of towns and the ruin of farms and homesteads, extending over a period of a year and a half, increases the sum of the general wealth, promotes banking and industry and conduces to the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants."

## 73 DEAD, HUNDREDS HURT, DAMAGE VAST BY TORNADOES

Storms in Southern States Blaze Path of Tragedy and Desolation — Victims Crushed to Death in Wreck of Homes.

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—Seventy-three persons reported dead, several hundred injured and property damage roughly estimated in the millions, made the toll of a series of tornadoes which broke late Friday in northeast Texas and swept eastward today over sections of five states into Georgia.

Arkansas, with 50 persons reported killed in Hempstead and Miller counties, suffered the heaviest loss of life. In Alabama the number of dead was estimated at 10; seven were killed in Texas and six in Mississippi. In Tennessee, the other state which felt the effects of the storm, no fatalities were reported.

Owing to interrupted wire communication only fragmentary reports had been received tonight from the sections reported to have suffered the greatest [illegible]

## SENATE [illegible] LOANS [illegible] REGIME

Senator Reed Starts Move for Probe of Advances Made to Foreign Nations.

Washington, April 13.—A searching investigation into the subject of foreign loans authorized by the Wilson administration may be decided upon at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Judiciary Monday, members indicated today.

Official records of the Treasury Department, filling four huge boxes, which were sent to the Senate just before adjournment of the last Congress, have been gone over carefully by clerks of the committee, and all documents bearing directly upon the loans, of millions of dollars to foreign governments have been set aside for the attention of the committee.

To ascertain definitely whether the loans authorized by the last administration were regular in every particular, Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, today introduced a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to have the more important documents printed for the confidential use of the committee members.

"We desire to ascertain if the loans granted by the last administration were properly safeguarded, and determine whether all the transactions were regular," Senator Reed said. "I presume the committee at Monday's meeting will authorize the printing of these papers for the private use of the committee, so that the investigation might be facilitated. I do not know if irregularities will develop, but I am anxious to have full knowledge of the negotiations, and we cannot wade through four boxes of documents to get this information."

## LITERARY BILL IS PASSED

The Fearon bill proposing a constitutional amendment by prescribing a literacy test for new voters was passed by the assembly. The vote was 88 to 47. Twenty-one Republicans joined with the Democrats and Socialists in casting the negative votes. The proposal will be submitted to a referendum next November.

In the debate which preceded the final vote, Assemblymen Austin, O'Connor and Donohue, Democrats, and Orr and Solomon, Socialists, opposed passage of the measure and it was upheld by Majority Leader Adler and Assemblyman Helpern.

**Veterans' Preference Bills Succeed.**

The Senate passed two measures designed to give war veterans preference in the civil service lists. One was the Baumes-Martin resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution so as to extend to the veterans of all wars the preference in civil service lists now granted to veterans of the civil war. The vote was 33 to 14. This measure now having been passed by two legislatures will be submitted to the electorate for ratification at the state election next November.

The other preference bill was Senator Duell's measure designed to extend civil service preference on the civil service lists to disabled veterans without regard to standing, and preference to every veteran over non-veterans equally qualified. The Duell bill was passed unanimously. It now goes to the assembly for concurrent action.

**Factory Education Bill Passes.**

The Lusk bill, authorizing the education boards or trustees of city and school districts to establish courses of instruction in connection with factories or other places of illiterate and non-English speaking persons more than 16 years of age was sent to the Governor when the Assembly concurred with the Senate in its passage. Authorization is given the commissioner of education to apportion public moneys on account of teachers employed to give these courses.

**Jewish State of Palestine.**

The restored Jewish State of Palestine is apparently to be a British protectorate. Great Britain is to have a mandate over it, with a large degree of sovereignty; and is to see to it that while it is a Jewish State, people of all other races and religions shall have equal rights there with Jews. Whether this will satisfy the aims and aspirations of the Zionists remains to be seen. But in view of the political and social status of Jews in England in the last century, there is no great power which could more appropriately or acceptably be invested with the protecting mandate.

## PARTY SPLIT ON PAYMENT TO COLOMBIA OF $25,000,000

Nation Morally Bound to Compensate for Gain, View of Knox—Objections by Borah—Ratification, He Holds, Would Put "Brand of Shame" on Roosevelt.

Washington, April 19.—Payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 as provided in the Colombian treaty was advocated in the Senate today as a measure of justice and a moral obligation, and attacked as without justification.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, opening the fight for ratification from the Democratic side, declared justice demanded that Colombia be compensated for the loss of Panama through a course of events in which the participation by the United States, he asserted, could not be defended "either in the sight of God or of man."

Ratification of the pact was urged by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, on the other hand, because the United States was "morally bound to compensate Colombia, not for what she lost, but for what we gained."

Taking issue with Senator Pomerene, the Pennsylvania senator asserted that the course of the United States in the events attending the revolt of Panama "squared to our rights and duties and to the governing rules and principle of international law."

**View of Senator Borah.**

Declaring ratification of the pact would put the "brand of shame" on Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, in concluding the debate for the day, declared "the moving force behind Panama's revolt from Colombia was not Theodore Roosevelt, John Hay or the United States government; but the people of Panama," who, he said, despite a Colombian dictatorship, were striving to exercise the independence they declared in 1831.

Discussion of the pact on the Republican side of the Senate, Senator Borah said, had shown "an almost complete difference of opinion" as to the reasons for ratification.

Mr. Borah suggested if the United States was seeking to obtain Colombia's friendship through the $25,000,000 payment, that it be expressly written into the pact.

Detailing examples of the treatment accorded Panama by Colombia prior to the revolution of 1903, Senator Borah declared: "We are hastening to conclude a treaty with Colombia while we draw back from recognizing soviet Russia, and yet I dare anyone to cite any crime committed in Russia under the soviet regime which was not duplicated in Panama under Colombia's dictatorship."

**America Not Conspirator.**

Defending the course pursued by the United States government under President Roosevelt, Mr. Borah denied that the United States in any way aided in bringing about the separation of Panama from Colombia, and the thread running throughout was "more money" on the part of Colombia.

"The United States was not a conspirator," said Senator Borah. "Roosevelt did not become a common adventurer. John Hay was not a liar! Short-sighted duplicity and venal policy of Colombia aided Panama. We owe Colombia nothing. The brand of shame should not be put on Roosevelt and for the nation a statement made of dishonor and a confession of crime."

Another treaty should be made, Senator Borah said, "if American citizens have acquired oil interests in Colombia that need protection."

"To ratify this is to confess the charges made against us," said Mr. Borah.

## LET DEAD LIE W[illegible] THEY FELL

[illegible] have written to the American [illegible] after a visit to the American c[illegible] in France, without regret that the parents of the men who gave their lives for their country in battle have been persuaded to ask for the transfer of the bodies to America.

There they lie where they fell, in well-kept burial grounds. But there were no coffins for interment, no embalming, no preparation of the body in any way. There was neither time nor material for burial as we know it. So disinterment is gruesome, horrid. It would afflict the fathers and mothers far more could they see this spectacle than the return of unkempt bodies to the homeland may compensate. As they lie there is a sense of comfort and peace. As they are disinterred there is a sense only of sorrow.

"No mother," says Mr Wister, "could come to France and see where her boy lies and not be comforted and thankful he is there. But exploiting mothers' grief to put money in certain pockets goes on."

The picture of the peace of the battlefield cemeteries should be consoling to every mother whose son died there and was buried where he died. The picture of the disinterments is to revolting to be told. Cannot parents be persuaded to let their dead lie where they fell?

**TOOT, TOOT, ALL ABOARD.**

But Nary a Passenger Responded to the Conductor's Call.

Ogdensburg, April 15.—An unusual occurrence was noted by local New York Central employes yesterday morning at the New York Central station. Train No. 99 left the local station for Dekalb without a passenger aboard, with the exception of a crew. The train left here at 8:20 o'clock. The train is a socalled daily local. It is the first time recorded that a train left this city on the New York Central line with no passengers since the road was built.

**ELIMINATE MIDDLEMEN.**

Farmers Ship Calves Despite Offer of Higher Prices.

Barnes Corners, April 19.—On Saturday at Barnes Corners a good price was paid for veal calves, 8¼ and 9 cents a pound, a raise of two cents on last week's price, by J. Williams, buyer for Eugene Parker. Nevertheless most of the farmers shipped their calves according to the commission plan, worked out by E. J. Gregg, whereby the farmers will get the profits now made by the middlemen.

**Sue Hearst for $500,000.**

Suit has been commenced by the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company against William R. Hearst, of New York, to recover $500,000 claimed as loss during the conduct of the paper mill from May 1, last, when Hearst entered into a contract to purchase the plant, until the alleged recession of the contract a few months ago. Elon R. Brown is attorney for the paper company.

**William A. Seymour.**

The death of William A. Seymour occurred at the home of his son, Nelson Seymour, of Port Leyden, at 9 o'clock, Friday evening. He was born July 24, 1845, and for many years resided in the vicinity of West Martinsburg and Lowville Forty-nine years ago he was united in marriage to Celia Bellinger, who passed away ten years ago at their home in Lowville, since which time he has resided with his son. William Seymour was a member of the G. A. R., of Lowville, and especially enjoyed meeting with them while health permitted. For the past eight years he has suffered from heart trouble. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at the M. E. church, Port Leyden; interment at Martinsburg. The deceased is survived by one son, Nelson Seymour, and three daughters, Mrs. Eugene Ingersoll, Houseville; Mrs. Dora Denslow and Mrs. Matthew Ingersoll, Boonville.

Dear father, he has left us,  
Left us forever more,  
And we hope to meet our loved one  
Over on the other shore.

We miss thee from our home, dear father,  
We miss thee from thy place,  
Our home is dark without thee,  
We miss thee everywhere.

## CLOSING HOURS OF SESSION SEE MANY BILLS PASSED

Check on Labor Price Fixing Heads List in Legislature.

Legislation enacted in the closing hours of the legislative session included:

Meyer-Martin bill, designed to prevent labor organizations fixing a selling price for the product of union workmen. The bill, defeated in the Senate during the week, was passed by the assembly in the early morning hours and then sent to the Senate, which concurred in its passage, thus reversing its previous action.

Whitley bill, which seeks to restore the former system of party conventions for the nomination of candidates for state and judicial offices.

Simpson-Brandage bill, which is intended to reorganize the state boxing commission and to place wrestling as well as sparring under the commission's control.

Davenport-Judson bill, designed to amend the highway law as affected by the transfer to the new state tax commission the administration of the automobile bureau, formerly administered by the Secretary of State.

Fearon bill, to add two troops to the state constabulary and to vest the troopers with the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the game protectors.

Lusk-Clayton bill, creating a state board to censor and license motion picture films.

Gibbs-Adler waterpower bill, to provide for state development of water-power under the direction of a state commission which would be empowered to lease power rights to private interests for a period not to exceed 50 years.

Lusk anti-sedition bill, prescribing a loyalty test for public school teachers and the licensing of private schools by the state department of education.

Ferris-Witter bill, reorganizing the state department of farms and markets.

Downing bill, to provide for increasing the salaries of the mayor, comptroller and other officials of New York city.

## SINN FEINERS SLAY WOMAN AS AN ALLEGED INFORMER

Taken From Home in Monaghan by Masked Men and Shot to Death in Main Road—Neighbors Refuse to Remove Body.

Dublin, April 17.—The first execution of a woman in the strife between the discordant factions in Ireland is announced. She was taken from her home in the Scotstown district of Monaghan today and shot and killed on the bank of the river.

The woman, whose name was Kitty MacCarron, belonged to the farming class. She was about 45 years of age and lived with her parents, octogenarians, in a wild, mountainous part of the country.

About midnight a knock was heard at the door, and a party of masked men entered and informed the victim they had come for her.

**Sinn Fein Mark Left on Body.**

She struggled in vain; the assassins fastened her hands behind her back and led her pleading pitifully, down a lane about a mile to the main road, by the side of which the body was afterwards found with a bullet wound through the cheek, which is the customary sign of Sinn Fein executions.

A card on the body was inscribed "Spies and informers beware. Tried, convicted and executed by the Irish republican army."

Neighbors refused [illegible]

[illegible] bound by the United States.

Several attacks on the constabulary were reported today. Two constables were dangerously wounded at Ballina, after which armed forces went through the streets firing bombs and shooting indiscriminately.

A bomb attack was made on a motor car containing auxiliaries Saturday night on North Quay Dublin. The auxiliaries returned the fire and three members of the attacking party were seen to fall.

In an attack on a public house at Ennis Saturday night, a soldier was shot and killed and a constable and two women were wounded.

## SALVATION ARMY HOME SERVICE

Community Advisory Board Established in Lowville to Aid the Army in Welfare Work.

Falling into line with the Salvation Army's new home service programme for 1921, Lowville, along with Carthage, Gouverneur, Canton, Ogdensburg and other cities in this section, now has a Salvation Army community advisory board with the following well known Lowville men pledged: M. W. Holt, Prof. Atwood, J. E. Wormuth, Judge Milton Carter, M. A. Phillips, W. D. Earnshaw, Henry Springfield, W. Frank Patten, F. S. Easton and W. J. Milligan. Several others will be added to the list before the first organization meeting.

There is no community anywhere more loyal and appreciative of the Salvation Army organization than Lowville. Everywhere the representatives of the Salvation Army eastern divisional headquarters from Albany called today they were given a welcome such as an organization like the Salvation Army merits and deserves. With the type of men who have pledged themselves as members of the advisory board the Lowville organization promises to be second to none.

These sentiments with reference to the Salvation Army as expressed by a Lowville board member are typical of every member of the Lowville community advisory board:

"I have known in a general way of the work of the Salvation Army for a number of years, but was astonished to learn its real magnitude and scope. I feel that we will be rendering a real service to the community when we call on our residents and those of nearby cities to join in making the service of the Salvation Army of the greatest possible practical use to the people."

Continuing his remarks, the board member emphasized that the Salvation Army has ceased to be simply a religious organization and is now recognized as a great national institution, being everywhere recognized and regarded as an economic asset of untold value.

The distinction won by Salvationists as welfare workers in France has been so widely published that it has resulted in loading the organization with a vast volume of welfare work here at home. Ninety-five per cent of this work has its origin in the smaller communities and not in the cities where the army takes care of it.

The community advisory board has planned to treat the various social and moral problems at their source of origin. In raising the necessary finances for the army this board is not asking any more from the people of the city than they have been doing years past.

Community advisory boards of the Salvation Army are formed to aid the army in its vast system of welfare work throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Over 2,000 of these boards of business men are now in successful operation, and the plan is at present being inaugurated in practically every center of importance.

The local board is permanent and functions throughout the year, being designed to represent both the army and the public in the practical solution of welfare problems. All welfare activities of the army will be extended to this part of the county through the community advisory board acting as the army's agent.

This would be a better looking world if all the housepainting that is neded were done!

How to spend a great deal of money wisely is a difficult problem that most of us would gladly undertake to solve.

It is not necessary on account of people's health to go off on fishing trips so often as it was in the days before prohibition.

It is easy for a man without responsibility to be good-natured.

## MASONS INSTITUTE PLAN FOR COUNCIL OF AMERICANIZATION

One Thousand Members of the Order Assemble at Watertown—Addresses by Judge Townsend Scudder, William Prime, Sidmore Morse and Others.

(Watertown Times.)

A Masonic council to carry on the campaign of Americanism and Americanization in the Jefferson-Lewis district is a direct outgrowth of the big Masonic meetings held at the Masonic temple in this city Friday. This was determined upon at the meeting of the past masters and masters association of the district held at 3 in the afternoon with an attendance of 100 masters, past masters and senior and junior wardens of the district, besides representatives of some of the lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the St. Lawrence district.

The meeting was presided over by S. Brown Richardson, of Lowville, president. Dr. F. F. Andrew, of Philadelphia, district deputy grand master of the Jefferson-Lewis district, was made chairman of a committee with authority to select seven associates from the entire Masonic personnel of the district to plan the organization of the proposed council. Similar councils will be established in other Masonic districts of the state, and it will be their duty to co-operate with the bureau of social and educational service of the fraternity in its campaign of Americanization and Americanism.

It is likely that the council will be formed along the line of the Elmira council, the master of each lodge in the district being the direct representative of each lodge on the council and casting the vote of his lodge, but having with him the past master in an advisory capacity and the wardens to observe. Recommendations of the men in each lodge best fitted to speak on Americanization and Americanism will be recommended and every effort will be made to make better citizens of present citizens and to teach patriotism and citizenship to the foreigners who come to these shores.

The principal speakers before both the afternoon meeting and the big mass meeting held at 8 o'clock in the evening, the latter open to all master Masons in northern New York, were Judge Townsend Scudder, past grand master of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state; Right Worshipful William Prime, of New York, and Sidney Morse, of New York, executive secretary of the bureau of social and educational service, all members of the Masonic overseas commission during the war.

One thousand members of the Masonic fraternity attended the evening meeting, which was entirely patriotic in character. H. J. Richardson, of Lowville, grand senior warden of the grand lodge of the state presided. Most Worshipful Townsend Scudder, a former justice of the supreme court in New York, was introduced as the first speaker and talked on group service in the community. He spoke of the significant part played by the Masonic fraternity in the upbuilding of the nation and of its excellent service in behalf of the people from the days of the formation of the Republic. He emphasized that willingness to serve the people and the government should be the aim of the members of the fraternity in the future as it had been in the past and that this service should be extended until the maximum of efficiency [illegible] reached.

[illegible] Morse, the executive secretary of [illegible] social and educational bureau of [illegible], discussed the need of [illegible] Americanization lines in [illegible] at pronounced radicalism of [illegible] including Socialism, Bolshevism [illegible] similar isms. The public schools [illegible] furnish the great medium for the [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] psychological moment [illegible] to grab the reins of government. In this country, when a reign of terror similar to that in Russia would result. The lecturer declared that a study of revolutions had shown that they were all governed by certain rules and that the Bolshevic movement in Russia ran true to form as did the Reign of Terror in France in 1793.

Right Worshipful William Prime, the last speaker of the evening, gave a snappy address dealing largely with the soviet government in Russia, its establishment and the plan of the Socialists to gain control of the world, they having come to the realization since taking charge of the government in Russia that the only hope of success lies in making Socialism worldwide in its power. It was pointed out by this speaker as by the preceding ones that the Masonic fraternity should do its utmost to combat such influences. He cited the fact that of the population of 110,000,000 in the United States, 10,000,000 people are followers of the Socialist flag.

## FARM LABOR IS STILL SCARCE

State and County Bureau Report Openings at $50 and $60 a Month, With Few Takers.

Watertown, April 20.—Farm help, as essential to the nation as during the war, appealed for then because of the man power shortage, is still being vainly sought despite prevailing unemployment. Both the state employment bureau, represented through Peter J. Donohoe, and the county farm bureau, voiced by Manager W. J. Roe, reiterated the old complaint today, asserting that farm jobs are available with no applying hands.

Manager Roe has a score of opportunities for steady employment awaiting experienced callers. An equal number are obtainable at the state employment office. Wages paid run from $35 to $50 a month, with all living expenses, although it is said that one or two rare openings have been offered at $60 a month. Amateurs at agriculture are not wanted; they would be worth only boys' wages, Manager Roe explains; in fact a 15-year old farm boy would be of more value, he says.

When the New York Air Brake Company shops went on a three-day a week basis some time ago, several capable farm hands, who had been earning good wages at the plant, returned to their first profession. The recent complete shutdown of the works has brought no applicants for farm work, indicating to employment experts that most of the men now laid off were veteran hands.

The complete closing of the air brake plant removes the last hope of industrial activity resumption here this spring. Five months ago the shop was putting on men to increase its force to a normal basis of 1,200 hands. These were gradually dropped within the last two or three months.

**FORMERLY OF CONSTABLEVILLE.**

John J. Hillstab Succumbs to Pneumonia After an Illness of a Week, Aged 55.

Utica, April 19.—John J. Hillstab died at 9:30 Saturday morning at his home, 231 Eagle street. He had been ill for a week with pneumonia and from the first little hope of his recovery had been held out.

Born near Constableville, Lewis county, December 6, 1865, he came to this city as a lad with his parents and his life since had been passed here. For many years Mr. Hillstab was a foreman for Stevens & Lockhart, cigar manufacturers, and when that firm retired he went into the cigar manufacturing business for himself, at the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte streets. He retired six years ago but four years ago he became attached to the custodial force at the federal building.

Mr. Hillstab was a member of the Church of St. Francis de Sales. He was for 30 years a member of the Fort Schuyler Council, Royal Arcanum, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of trustees connected with that council.

Forty-seven years ago he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Inham, who survives. Besides his wife he leaves his aged mother and two sisters, Miss Mary Hillstab, this city, and Mrs. Hinton, of Constableville.

If children grew up to the expectations of their parents, there would be supermen and superwomen.

## TEACHERS RETIREMENT PLAN GOES INTO EFFECT AUGUST 1

Four Per Cent to Go Into Pension Fund—State Will Contribute Half and Teachers May Retire After 35 Years of Service, No Matter What Age.

Details of the new teachers' retirement plan, which goes into effect on August 1 of this year, superseding the old plan which has been in effect for many years, and explained by Charles H. Cheney, a member of the state retirement board.

For several years the teachers of the state have been paying one per cent of their salaries into a retirement fund, but it was found that the sum was not sufficient to do what was hoped and expected. The new plan has taken its place. Under it every person who enters the teaching profession after August 1 must pay four per cent of his or her salary into the fund. Membership is optional with the present teachers, but they are urged to go into it also.

The state will contribute to the fund amount practically equivalent to what the teachers give. When a teacher is eligible to retire he or she will draw a pension and an annuity equivalent to one-half of the average salary of the last five years, of which annuity one-half will be paid out of the teachers' fund and the other half by the state.

A teacher may retire after teaching 35 years, no matter what age. The teacher may retire at 60 years if he or she has taught 25 years, or at 70 years no matter how long the teaching experience has been. At least 25 years of the 35 years teaching must have been in New York state, to make a teacher eligible for pension and annuity.

Upon fulfilling the qualifications for retirement, a teacher may continue in service without contributing further to the retirement fund. In case the payments are continued, however, the annuity and pension will be proportionately increased.

"Another advantage of the new law over the old law is that, while you pay in four per cent of your salaries, if you stop teaching for any reason before retirement age, you get back interest compounded annually at 4 per cent," said Mr. Cheney.

"There are three or four options. If you wish to take a smaller annuity than you are entitled to, at your death, the balance will be paid to your estate or to any one you designate, or, at your death an annuity will be paid to the person you designate for the rest of life.

"If you stop teaching for two years without pay your time lapses, or if you don't teach more than two years in a five-year period you have to come in again as a new entrant. Of course you get back the money you have paid at 4 per cent.

"Some object that 4 per cent of the salary is too much. I wish some one had made me save 4 per cent of my salary for the 22 years that I have been teaching. I have never found very many teachers who were able to save enough money to become millionaires."

A teacher with 15 years experience in New York state may retire for disability, Mr. Cheney said, and the annuity will be figured on a pro rata basis.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MILK POOLING STARTS MAY 1

With 50,000 Contracts of Members [illegible], Plan Goes Into Effect—Clerks and Installing Accounting [illegible] Other Equipment.

[illegible] to be confirmed by the [illegible] tors, which will meet on [illegible] inasmuch as the Co-operative [illegible] tion will have more than [illegible] tracts on May 1st, there is no [illegible] the directors will confirm the [illegible] their executive committee. No other [illegible] cision that has ever been made in dairy industry is of such far-reaching importance as this decision to [illegible] the news will be more than [illegible] to those thousands of farmers who [illegible] been without a regular market for milk since October 1st.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association is busily engaged in the necessary help and installing counting and other equipment for proper handling and [illegible] proceeds of the members' milk.

It is expected that the final [illegible] to pool will have an immediate [illegible] upon thousands of men who have hesitated as to whether or not they [illegible] sign the Dairymen's League [illegible] ative contract. Many have been waiting to see whether the campaign to get 50,000 subscribers to the contract could be brought to a successful close, and now assured that the pooling is actually beginning on a definite date, these men will hasten to get in line with their neighbors and fellow dairymen throughout League territory, in order to be assured of a regular market for their product.

D. R. Eastman.

## CELEBRATED HIS 96TH BIRTHDAY

Augustus Taube, of Castorland, Was Born in Germany in 1825 and Came to Lewis County in 1854.

The 96th birthday of Augustus Taube was quietly celebrated on April 16 at the home of his son, Herman Taube, at Castorland, where he has resided for a number of years.

A birthday cake was prepared by his daughter, Mrs. Alpheus G. Virkler, of Lowville. Relatives in the vicinity of his home called to wish him happy returns of the day.

Frederick Augustus Taube is called one of Lewis county's "grand old men." He was born in Germany in 1825 and came to the town of Croghan, where he located in 1854. His wife, whose death occurred 30 years ago, was Christina Sebolt, who was also a native of Germany.

Mr. Taube is a man of charming personality. He was graduated from the university at Leipsic when a young man and has always been a great reader, keeping posted on current news, and has never worn glasses. He is also a skilled weaver and his relatives have some wonderful specimens of his work.

For a man of his years Mr. Taube has always enjoyed remarkably good health, but during the last year he has not been quite as active as heretofore, although he is able to walk out of doors each day. He is a member of the Evangelical church at Naumburg.

After coming to this country, Mr. Taube took up farming, which he followed until 15 years ago, when he retired. He has a great many friends.

Besides Mrs. A. G. Virkler, of Lowville, he has two other children, William Taube, of Naumburg, and Herman Taube, of Castorland.

**The Late Eugene M. Harrington.**

Mr. Editor:—The funeral services of Eugene M. Harrington were conducted Wednesday, April 13th, at 11 p. m. at the M. E. church at West Martinsburg by Rev. John Sherlock, who spoke from the 90th Psalm, more particularly the 10th and 12th verses. Thursday, April 14th, the remains were taken to St. Lawrence county, where, after being viewed by many old friends and former neighbors, they were laid to rest beside his first wife in the Payne district cemetery near Edwards.

The error in last week's Journal with reference to burial was caused by no fault of the reporter, nor of the editor, but rather by a change of plan at the last.

The friends of E. M. Harrington would like to thank the neighbors for their kindness and help during his last sickness, also the choir for music and singing at his funeral, and the bearers for their assistance.

What the world owes to man is not a living, but the right to work for a living.

The depth of a widow's mourning raiment may signify her willingness to try again.

Too many labor-saving devices make work to keep them in order.

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