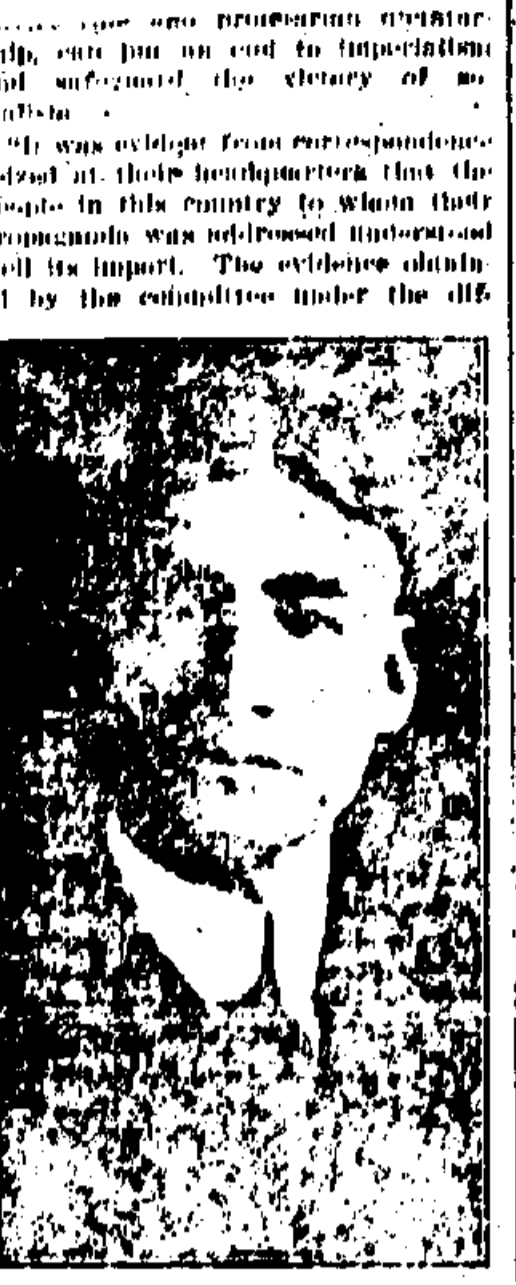


Adirondack News.
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ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.
M. A. ROWELL, Editor and Publisher.
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WHAT'S DOING IN WASHINGTON.
Points of Interest from the Heart of Government.
[The Adirondack News Bureau.]
By J. M. Jones.
Washington, D. C. Aug. 10, 1919.
The Hoarders and Manipulators.
Attorney General Palmer has taken on the hull by the hoarders and manipulators, if possible, to reach the food hoarders and price manipulators through the route of criminal prosecution. While the big fellows are controlling vast amounts of food supplies, and using the storage of food to create greater values, there are, at the same time, innumerable numbers of small retailers making in airplane profits for hoarding goods. Many of these will be prosecuted, and as a further part of the program of holding down the hoarders and manipulators there has been a reorganization of the fair-price committees in local communities, and it is to be expected that "published prices will again greet the housewife in the columns of the daily papers."
From comment in Washington it is evident that the return to "food control" is not looked upon with enthusiasm, but if its purpose is simply to be in the process of awaiting the flimsy in food products, the temporary use of the weapon for corrective purposes, may work out results beneficial to the public. But the "public" is taking notice of the fact that prices, after soaring and increased cost of living, have had their heyday under the system of "hoarding" the country from Washington, and if some master will invent a policy that will stimulate and revive the time-honored custom of competition—and lots of it, the people will no doubt be extremely grateful. They might even go so far as to erect a statue for such a deliverer, and place it in a public square in Washington, notwithstanding the comment of Lord Bryce, that "there are enough of these 'admirals' to the landscape in the National Capital."
Hace Niños.
Champ Clark is drifting. With his years into the stage where his moralizing and his philosophies vie with Raphael and his painted wisdom, Handel who sang it, and Paderewski who carved it. The veteran ex-speaker of the house of representatives, says that in forty-three years the population of France increased by a scant million, and that in the same period Germany increased twenty-five millions. In two or three states of the American union the death rate about equals the birth rate, says Mr. Clark, who concludes: "So it seems that whenever the conditions of living grow hard and difficult, a great many people undertake to remedy the conditions by race suicide."
Mr. Clark is not as handy with a remedy as is Lawson, of Boston, in his affairs—and maybe that is one reason why he is more dependent than the frustrated financier. But he turns to a source of relief. And in making America better, and in reducing the percentage of race suicide, he would apply education as a cure; trusting it to work out results, before the human race becomes extinct.
—W. A. R.
Of Interest to Women.
Fifty-six bills, essentially classed as legislation for women, were passed by a Republican legislature last winter which would not be declared a bad record for the first year, practically, of women in politics. These measures were approved, notwithstanding propaganda which was spread to the effect that the 1918 session of the legislature was anti-woman. That this number received support of Republicans would not indicate opposition to women, but on the contrary would state specifically that the purpose of the Republican organization was to move carefully but definitely to avoid legislation which invariably follows the hasty enactment of laws that are not properly digested.
Without going into a long historical story it is a matter of record that bills were passed giving every woman a New York state the first opportunity she has ever had to get a salary approaching what she earns, entitling all women whose husbands die to an allowance, providing the man had signified his intention of becoming a citizen; throwing open the polls in village elections to women regardless of their interest in real property, regulating the hours, age and sanitary protection of women elevator and street car operators; providing a means of livelihood for widows of war veterans by allowing them to peddle harness; protecting women through rejected divorce, alimony and annulment regulations; establishing part time schools in factories; appropriating \$100,000 for Americanization work among New York state aliens; appropriating money for the establishment of a bureau of women in

industry in connection with the industrial commission, and those are not all the bills that were passed in the interest of women.
As to some of the welfare measures many women looked to the legislative halls, some enthusiastically in favor, and as many more indignantly opposed, to some of the provisions. Under the circumstances some members declined to push the proposals in the face of divided opinion which would be likely to result in anything more than a negligible action, particularly in this time.
Relative to the attitude of the legislators as to legislation affecting women, one of the legislators who wintered in these parts, which many make haste slowly, "I firmly believe that when the women in industry come themselves demanding certain rights which the legislators have the power to give, neither Republicans or Democrats will be loath to give them, and that some of them should be commended in their demands."
—W. A. R.
National of Stockholders.
Washington, Aug. 18.—The Republican Publicity Association, by its president, the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its headquarters at Washington.
"The million or more men who are included in the railroad organization, have always been considered as of a high standard of intelligence. As one senator expressed it they have always been regarded as the very elite of organized labor, men of property, men of standing, men of character, men of education." They have contributed as much as any other class of our citizens to the success of the war against Germany. In order to prevent the death of the American nation through German oppression they have given their lives, their money, and their money to insure the success of the cause.
"Having contributed so substantially to saving the country from foreign aggression, are these very individuals now to combine against themselves to bring about a demerit which is uncheckable, the consequences of which if unchecked would mean disaster more complete than anything Germany could have inflicted upon us? It is unthinkable. These men are intelligent enough to realize the extent of such a catastrophe. They know it will mean the actual starvation and death of thousands of innocent people, the shooting and wounding of untold numbers of others, in the rioting that would certainly ensue, and the complete paralysis of every productive artery in the country with all its attendant evils. A moment's thought will convince them that the American nation would come to an end if the threats of their so-called leaders now in Washington were to be carried to their logical conclusion. Are we to believe that those men, forming the very dignified type of American labor, are highest type of Americans after-ward?"
"The chief spokesman for the railroad brotherhoods definitely declares that 'the railroads will run again' if congress fails to comply with his demands. How much of that bold statement has the sentiment of the railway employees behind it, and how much is impudent assumption? Naturally the men would like to have higher pay, and a directing voice and profit-sharing interest in the roads. Who would not? But they know that there is a way provided in our form of government for peaceably gaining those ends. All they have to do is to elect men to the national congress who will vote for legislation of that character. Meantime they are aware of the fact that their increases in wages already granted have more than kept pace with the mounting cost of living, and that their condition is actually better than it has ever been before."
"Those men are not going voluntarily to substitute riot, anger and bloodshed in order to enforce their desires. They know that such a rash course would descend upon their heads just as quickly as upon the heads of the rest of the public. The country has been treated before to threats of individuals claiming complete control over thousands of their fellows, but when the time came they were found to stand practically alone. A recent case in point was the threatened telegraphers' strike, which failed completely to tie up the country's wire communications or even to hinder them seriously. There can be no doubt that a similar result will follow a determined stand by congress against the insistent demands of the brotherhood leaders. At any rate we may as well be killed for a sheep as for a lamb. The American nation will come to an end when five per cent. of the population can dominate the other ninety-five per cent., or, falling in its bluff, can succeed in wrecking our transportation system."
—W. A. R.
Secretary of War Baker, in announcing his plan for three months of military training for all youths in the country who reach the age of 19 agrees with Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Republican chairman of the senate committee on military affairs who declared at the beginning of the present congress that should be the country's preparatory policy.

RAILWAY LABOR MOVE ASSAILED
New York World, Strong Wilson Supporter. Denounces "Revolution by Ultimatum."
PARALLEL TO RUSSIAN IDEA.
Calls Railroad Brotherhoods Plan for Government Ownership "Soviet Economic Ventures."
New York, The New York World, in a leading editorial, characterizes the railroad labor plan for government ownership of railroads as "a revolutionary ultimatum to the Soviet economic." The editorial says the World has long had a national reputation for its independent support of democratic principles, hostility to Wall Street, and its most loyal and vigorous assistance to President Wilson. "The World supports 'Revolution by Ultimatum.'"
The plan of the railroad brotherhoods for taking over the national properties of the country is a revolutionary ultimatum to the Soviet economic. It contemplates collective ownership, but chief operation and control, which is the foundation of the Soviet system.
The American people, through their government, are to buy the railroads from the private owners and turn these properties over to the railroad employees to manage and operate. In consideration of an investment of approximately \$2,000,000,000 the government is to appoint ten per cent. of the directors, and the public is to share in such savings in the cost of operation as may remain after the railroad employees have paid themselves what they think their services ought to be worth.
The spirit in which the program is put forth may be inferred from a statement made by B. M. Dowell, acting president of the national federation of labor, in his suggestion to Congress was carried out "we will tie up the railroads so tight that they will never run again if that legislation is passed." It might have been Trotsky himself speaking to a bourgeois audience that offered mild and academic objections to being disposed.
Who is the Government?
Before any railroad plan can be worked out one highly essential fact must be established—namely, whether the sovereign power of the United States is vested in Government and in the American people or whether it is vested in the railroad brotherhoods.
For three years now the labor leaders have demanded that the sovereign power was vested in them, and they have provided them with excellent reasons for that assumption. When the railroad employees in the latter part of the summer of 1916 demanded an eight-hour day and threatened a general strike, President Wilson sent a message to Congress in which he urged that the eight-hour day be made the basis of work and wages, but he made four other proposals, one of which called for "an agreement to the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute should be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may be lawfully attempted."
Try to Intimidate Congress.
Congress refused to enact this legislation because the labor leaders objected to it, and now we have a situation in which a labor leader can threaten to tie up the railroads so tight that they will never run again if Congress promises to pass an act to which the brotherhoods' antipathy objects as unequal to its imperative demands.
The railroad brotherhoods have embarked upon a policy that even the most conservative of them must admit is economically revolutionary. If their scheme of nationalization under class control is to be carried out in respect to railroads, nobody can draw the line where it shall stop until all industry is under Soviet direction. Yet they are not putting their program out as a matter to be discussed and deliberated by the American people. They are trying to force the issue and bring about a revolution by ultimatum.
The Public Pays.
In the last three years the railroad employees have received hundreds of millions of dollars in wage increases for which the general public is paying. As a reward for its generosity the country is to be taken by the throat and choked into submission if the most complicated economic issues that have ever confronted it are not settled forthwith. If there is any difference between that kind of arrogance and the arrogance of a German general staff in July, 1914, we should like to know what it is.
Dainty Early Flowers.
There is no daintiness about early flowers that touches me like poetry. They blow out with such a simple levelness among the common herbs of pastures, and breathe their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts whose beatings are too gentle for the world.—Willis.
A Bunting Bulb.
"By George!" triumphantly ejaculated a prominent resident of that bustling hamlet, "Pennytown is getting up to more and more unparagoned heights. Why, think you, the air is just bursting with stars upon the highway and in every night of the world, except Sunday!"—Judge.
Didn't Expect Too Much.
The future—! hope, sir, that you will avoid the fate of the nature of an insect, even if I may pay my regular dividends. The old fellow: "My dear boy, don't talk of dividends. I shall be glad if you don't levy regular assessments on me."—Life.

THE RED PERIL WHICH THREATENS FREE AMERICA
Senator Lusk Explains Dangers Imperiling Church, Home and Government as Revealed by His Famous Committee.
Albany, N. Y., August 21.—The really perilous social and industrial conditions existing in this country were epitomized in a speech here today by the one man who knows them better than any other Senator (Chas. Lusk at Cortland, N. Y.).
In the address at the annual field day and picnic of the Monroe County Farmers' Association, many new revelations were made by the senator, president of the New York State Legislative Committee on Investigation of Un-American Activities. This body, known the world over now as the Lusk Committee, already has revealed extraordinary and startling facts which regard organized crime during the session in New York City, and has by its means liberated its work.
"If six years ago," said Senator Lusk, "any man had stood here and told you that within the next few years that the great nation of the world would be engaged in a war that millions of men would be killed, that great numbers of women and children would be destroyed, that large areas of populous lands would be waste and uninhabited, that our new country would be forced to take up arms to insure its existence as an independent nation, you would have said that man a fanatic."
"If three years ago any man had stood here and told you that within the next three years organized government would break down and constitutional and legal protection to life and property would be withdrawn in favor of the civilized world, you would have called that man a lunatic; yet these events have occurred."
"Little do we know what the near future has in store for us. This we do know: that the American people are today in a condition of abjectness and weakness which is increasing rapidly, and which is giving serious consideration to the future."
"Unmistakable evidence exists in different parts of the world of the decay and civilization of a high order of the overthrown and completed destruction of the organized and efficient governments."
"Is this history to be repeated in our own country and in our own day? It seems to me that the time has come for an appeal to the sound common sense and patriotism of the American people for the restoration of representative government and free institutions."
"Information was held before the state legislature last winter that there were many disloyal elements in the state; and that these disloyal elements were actively circulating propaganda calculated to set in motion forces to overthrow the government of the state and nation."
"To Search Out Treason and Sedition."
"In order that the extent of this additional movement might be known and necessary steps taken for the protection of the state and nation, a joint committee of the legislature was appointed and has been engaged in the active investigation of this subject. The difficulties confronting this committee are obvious. The activities of these disloyal elements are carried on in secret. The usual method of subpoena would mean the destruction rather than the production of the evidence necessary to make a real investigation of the matter."
"For this purpose the committee adopted a method of first obtaining evidence enough to indicate that criminal activity was being committed by an organization; then placing this evidence before a grand jury and having all material of the organization of a sedition nature taken under a search warrant, so that it would be in the custody of the court where it could be used in criminal prosecutions, would be protected from destruction, and would be accessible to the committee."
"It is not the purpose of the committee to investigate or interfere in any way with social reforms or with political reforms, however radical these may be, and however much they may disagree with the individual views of the members of the committee. We are only concerned with the organizations which advocate the forcible and violent overthrow of our government."
"The different disloyal elements in this country have been falling and working for a common purpose. Their purpose is to establish an 'International Socialist State' of the United States of America shall be a part. The United States of America is a free and independent nation, and the status of a nation. The nations of the world send their representatives to the United States to promote the interests of the citizens of these different countries at home and here."
"Soviet Russia sends its representatives here for the purpose of circulating propaganda intended to convert American citizens to the International Socialist State and to cause them to renounce their allegiance to the American government and the American flag. This was clearly proved by the documents seized in the raid upon the Russian Soviet Bureau operating in New York City. The Russian Soviet Ambassador and one of his representatives stated that their purpose was solely to establish a republic within the United States."
"It was admitted that they had purchased and were circulating in the United States a large number of 'propaganda' were actively engaged in circulating and distributing propaganda of the International Socialist State."
"Among the documents seized were lists of names of the members of the party and the different units of the party and a large quantity of money sent to the party."
"The documents seized under the search warrants set forth the conditions which have existed under the International Socialist State. The only possible seizure of power by the working class is bloody, because as long as our country is able to raise even one sword a bloodless fight is a day dream."
"Copies of a form letter which were taken out of the files of the Russian Soviet Bureau are as follows: 'The only possible seizure of power by the working class is bloody, because as long as our country is able to raise even one sword a bloodless fight is a day dream.'"
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HON. CLAYTON R. LUSK, Chairman of the New York State Legislative Committee.

Recent search warrants clearly prove that it is not the intention of these disloyal agitators to bring about reforms in our country by means of the ballot, but that the overthrow of the United States is to be accomplished by violence and bloodshed and by the revolutionary overthrow of our government.
With as Little Bloodshed as Possible.
"Among the papers seized at the Russian Soviet Bureau was a copy of a New York Communist Party Bulletin. It declared as follows: 'The Left Wing hopes that the proletarian will conquer its enemy, the capitalist class, with as little bloodshed as possible.' The same article explained why it was impossible to accomplish this by the ballot, giving among other reasons that the people might vote one way one election and the other the next and that such a stability could not be tolerated."
"Another paper seized in a raid upon one of the radical organizations set forth the following: 'The only possible seizure of power by the working class is bloody, because as long as our country is able to raise even one sword a bloodless fight is a day dream.'"
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make out our best conditions which make possible plausible arguments against our institutions should be considered. The President, who has the benefit of access to all data of all departments, recently said that the present cost of living is not justified and is in many cases artificially and deliberately created by various practices. It is our duty, if this is so, necessary laws should be enacted and summary action should be taken on the part of the federal government. The people of the country are in no mood for protracted litigation with the great packers or any profiteers. Measures should be enacted which are summary in their execution. The federal laws should be promptly supplemented by state laws of a similar character.
"Another matter which should receive prompt attention is the question of the present dividing of the dollar. The laborer needs his fair share of the earnings of the unskilled efforts of capital and labor? In the early days of our country when labor conditions were simple, many problems would solve themselves. The complications arising out of the conditions of the culture and the employment of labor in a large way in the different branches of industry has created a situation which apparently requires the adoption of new relations between employers and employees.
"Progressive Employer.
"As chairman of the committee, I have recently been in conference with some of the large employers in the country who have been trying to work out the problem. Some of them have adopted a system of profit sharing. Others have given labor representation in their industry by setting stock in the employees on favorable terms. Many believe that the time has come when labor should have some representation in the management of the different industries to the end that it may know whether it is receiving its fair share of the earnings of the industry in which it is employed and to the end that mutual interests and endeavors will promote the harmony between capital and labor which seems to be lacking under present conditions. We have drifted far away from the conditions of equality upon which our nation was founded. The problem of the proper adjustment of the relations and earnings of capital and labor is one beset with difficulties. If, however, it is essential to the perpetuation of representative government and free institutions that this problem be solved, it must and ultimately will be solved in a legal and orderly way.
"It is the purpose of the committee to hear representatives of all classes and by means of publicity and by such legislation as may be effective to give the assistance in an effort to do away with profiteering and bring about a just and friendly relation between capital and labor. We are fully aware of our limitations but we feel that as a representative public body we would be guilty in our duties if we failed to render every possible assistance in the solution of these questions which are of such vital importance to our country. A solution which clearly lies in the active and unselfish cooperation of public and private leaders and organizations of the committee. Loyal citizens should appreciate the difficulties which are being given us in the benefit of their full support.
"Above all, we should not lose faith in the ultimate justice of our government."
The Successful Dealer
INTEREST
Here's what one man did. If you don't know who he is, you know him just like him in your town.
Twenty years ago he owned the clothes he stood in and that was about all.
He saved fifty dollars the first year; the next year, with a little better wage, seventy-five.
One thing with another—a wife and family included—he has saved an average of five dollars a week for the twenty years.
What he saved in twenty years was about five thousand dollars. What he has in the bank—like the man in the parable.
His dollars working for him bring him now more than his yearly saving.

ARE YOU CIVILIZED?
ANDREW CARRINE SAID:
* Keep expenditures always low.
* Low taxes were enacted.
* fundamental difference between the civilized man and the savage is thrift.
* How far are you civilized?
* Are you civilized to the point where you are independent?
* Are you civilized to the point where you are free? Free to own your own home, to travel, to change your position? Free from the worry of what will become of you in your old age? Free to assure your children a comfortable and proper future?
* to battle with the world!
* Civilize yourself!
* Join the great movement for a Thrift America.
* Your government offers you War Savings Stamps, an ideal security, as a means of safely investing even your smallest savings. (Make a start with your odd quarters. Thrift stamps cost but 25 cents each.)

English May Dances.
The love of the impulsive still lingers in the affection of the children of England, and in almost every part of the gray playgrounds of the cities, where the girls with unwonted brightness on May morning, as the present-day girls with their frocks and hairdresses mingle in the dancing, the songs and dances the steps which made merry the day through the long centuries.
Power Pays.
It is said that a sewing machine with an individual motor averages 100 articles a minute, while the old-fashioned hand-lace machine only 200 or 300 articles a minute at most.
Good Thing to Remember.
For grit in the eye apply a drop or two of castor oil; it relieves the irritation.

WALL PAPER
Stock again complete. Some New Patterns.
Garden Seed in Bulk.
Seed Corn, Grass & Clover Seed.
KOW KURE, International Stock Food, Calf Meal.
FERTILIZER. FERTILIZER. Douglass & Southworth.

Unusually Strong and Durable HAY CARRIER with the wheel base and hand truck pulley with self-closing hook and stainless steel track.
W. S. LAWRENCE & CO'S THE DUPONT STORE, DIAMOND TRAIL DISTRIBUTORS, MOIRA, N. Y.

HAVE YOUR Automobile Repairing Done at St. Regis Falls. New Firm, GOKEY & MULHOLLAND, AT THE Waverly Garage. FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS AT YOUR SERVICE. Acetylene Welding and Carbon Burning. Gasoline, Oil, Tires and Accessories on Hand.

Thrift in the Army Salvage Departments
Photo No. 1 shows nothing is wasted in the army that can be salvaged. Money saved the United States Government by the purchase of War Savings Stamps pays for the employment of these women at the hat department of the salvage division, Quartermaster Depot in France. Photo No. 2—It costs money even to salvage. Hundreds of War Savings Stamps must be sold to pay wages of workers at the salvage Motor Park, Vincennes, France. No. 3—in order to save the most money, this piece of cloth must be made into a day for each soldier. Buy W. S. S. and share in the conquest of the air!

The R-34 "Anchored" at Mineola, L. I.
The latest-patented British dirigible R-34 was cured for at Mineola, L. I., by hundreds of United States soldiers, and it cost four hundred Thrift Stamps a day for each soldier. Buy W. S. S. and share in the conquest of the air!

Buy W. S. Stamps.



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