THE
Adirondack News.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
St. REGIS FALLS,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y.
M. A. ROWELL, Editor and Publisher.
ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Supervisor,
ORIN L. WILSON.
For Town Clerk,
JIMMY LaPOINT.
For Collector,
AMOS BURKEY.
For Town Supt. of Highways,
LYMAN DAVIDSON
For Justices of the Peace,
Full Terms,
M. A. ROWELL.
W. A. CONLEY.
For Justice of the Peace,
Vacancy,
WILLIAM J. DONAHAY.
For Assessors,
H. G. WHITCOMB, Four Years.
HENRY LAROUCHE, Two Years.
For Overseer of the Poor,
WALTER WHITE.
For Constables,
RAPHAEL TRIPENY,
MILON MEACHAM,
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN,
EDWARD FARR,
FABIAN CHRISTIAN,
For Auditors,
W. P. MOULD,
C. C. SOUTHWORTH,
MALCOLM TWEED.
For Trustees Forest Cemetery,
M. A. ROWELL,
W. A. WARDNER,
H. R. McLANE.

WHAT'S DOING IN WASHINGTON.

Events of Interest from the Seat of Government.

[The Adirondack News Bureau.]
By J. E. Jones.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1919.

A livlier concern over the proposal of government ownership of the railroads has been manifested among the states since the discovery that the Railroad Brotherhood bill would eliminate all payment of state and local taxes. Governor Davis, of Virginia, has communicated to the state the commission's report showing that eventually the state would lose $8,500,000 in taxes each year—about one-fourth the total receipts of the state treasury, from which come the funds for schools, highways, pensions, payment of the public debt and other expenses. Many states now receive large portions of their total revenue from taxes on the railroads, New York with $11,000,000 being the highest; Minnesota, $6,000,000; Texas, $5,000,000; North Dakota, $2,200,000; Colorado, $2,800,000; Louisiana, $2,000,000; Florida, $1,500,000; and others in proportion.

Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, warns his state that government ownership would prevent five counties from paying for their public road building, and protests against the attempt to take the taxes from the backs of the farmers and home owners. In a letter to the railway employes of his state he says: "I was and am in favor of your securing not only a fair but a liberal wage, but when you ask the farmers and the laborers in other lines of work to go in debt twenty billions of dollars through the medium of the federal government to buy the railroads and give them to you to operate for your benefit and to use as you please, you are making a proposition that is neither sane nor fair. I have been a laboring man myself, 'carried a dinner bucket, for a dollar a day. My labor now is not regulated by eight, ten or twelve hours, but often sixteen and sometimes eighteen. I am not now and never expect to be a capitalist, but I am an American, not a bolshevik. I stand for law and order, and I am not asking somebody else to buy property and give it to me, but want to work and give honest service for every dollar I receive.

A "big business" man was philosophizing on the high cost of living. "Take silk shirts," he observed, "and let us see where we come out. In my own case I am the proud possessor of one of them, and it is all I can afford. When I want to splurge a little I put it on and sail forth to tantalize the sight of those who are not fortunate enough to own so luxurious an article of apparel." Now undoubtedly that man could have afforded many silk shirts, if he decided to buy them; but that is not his idea of thrift. The incident stuck in my mind, and a few days later when I was taking in a bargain where two-fifty shirts were sold for one-sixty-five, I asked the merchant whether he sold many silk shirts. He said that the line was booming and in reply to my questioning the facts were brought out that whereas these shirts sold for from $5 to $7 apiece before the war, with not many purchasers, that they seldom sell for less than $10 nowadays; and every Tom, Dick and Harry buys them. "Why, people who hardly had a whole shirt to their backs two or three years ago, come in here and buy several silk shirts at a time, volunteered the merchant. He added: "A lot of them can't afford to splurge so, but they have more money than they are accustomed to handle, and they keep it rolling. Some buy expensive garments like silk shirts, and silk hose never had such a run. You see the evidence of universal richness in the hotels and restaurants, at the theatres, and in the lanes of new automobiles," he went on, "and while some people are very cautiously saving their money, still there are very few that have not developed some kind of expensive notions, and silk shirts simply serve as a very handy method by which the poor show how rich they feel. Once in a great while," he confided, "a man looks longingly at our stock of silk shirts, and then says: 'I can't afford one, though I want it.' And whenever this happens I have a pet of hope that the sense of the luxurious may will some day return to normal. Not that I do not approve of silk shirts," he added, "but they are essentially intended for the rich, and the poor man has no business buying them. By the way," he suggested pointedly, "how would you like one of these new ties, just in today, the latest thing out, and only two fifty, shall I wrap it up?" "Nothing doing, just yet," he replied, "I'm busy, for I've got to write down the tale of the shirt." And here it is as a contrition flop to the literature dealing with the all-important subject of the high cost of living

—W. S. S.—
Members of the Same Club.

High in the councils of Tammany Hall, and close confidence of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, George Gordon Battle has been appointed by Governor Smith, under the provisions of the Moreland act, to investigate the state department of agriculture. No one will attack Mr. Battle personally or question his ability. But the wisdom of appointing a lawyer from New York City, and one not identified in any way with the farming interests, will be questioned seriously by those who are unopposed to an investigation but who would like to feel that politics will have no part in it. Thus with Mr. Battle's connection with Tammany, upstate will watch with concern the proceedings so that it can be determined later whether the inquiry was sincere or purely subtle politics as played by Tammany, and directed by the governor.

It is competent to note that former Governor Martin H. Glynn and State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, who were appointed by the governor to make an inquiry in the food problem, and who had authority to go so far as they might choose relative to the conduct of the department, declined to take up this work. The former governor and Dr. Finley were obdurate in their declination and the outcome was that Mr. Battle was named the same George Gordon Battle who has been a directing force at every Democratic convention or conference for two decades.

Under the circumstances upstate will scan the proceedings conducted by Mr. Battle, and his assistants, so that there will be no doubt in the minds of the farming people whether the investigation was purely political. This is only what might be anticipated when it is a known fact that last winter Governor Smith made recommendations, which, if followed by the Republican legislature, would have turned the department of agriculture up side down and would have placed it under the absolute control of Tammany Hall. This was blocked decisively by Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Senator J. Henry Walters.

Upstate never has and never will look upon Tammany Hall or any of its members as friendly to the farming interests, and notwithstanding his personal standing the rural communities will watch daily the action of a man who has been such a power in Tammany as Mr. Battle. That there will be found room for improvement in the department no one will deny, and the same rule would apply to every single bureau and department in the state service, but the fact remains that there was a demand by Tammany Democrats for control of this department last winter and Mr. Battle is a Tammany Democrat. Thus before the investigation is finished, it may be developed that it was sincere and consistent or it may be taken that Tammany hall had a selfish hand, the governor, Mr. Battle and Charles F. Murphy being members of the same club.—Republican State Committee.

—W. S. S.—
The Cheap Labor of Japan.

The great disparity between the rewards of labor in two of the leading industrial countries of the world is shown in a pamphlet just issued by the American Protective Tariff League. The figures presented would be unbelievable but for the fact that they are photographic reproductions of pages in "the eighteenth annual financial and economic annual of Japan, 1918; the department of finance, Tokyo; printed by the government printing office." They are, therefore, official and authentic. They completely support the statements in a report, mentioned last week, concerning the wages of female operatives in Japanese factories, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics. In that report it was shown that female workers constitute 58 per cent. of the labor employed in Japanese factories, and that these female workers now receive an average of $2.40 a week. The significance of this showing is emphasized by the statistics in the Japanese official report covering practically all lines of employment. A few samples from that report will suffice to tell the story of the low-paid labor of Japan as contrasted with the wages received by the highly paid workers of the United States. The figures given in the Japanese report relate to wages paid in 1916. There has been a considerable advance in the price of labor in Japan in the four years of world war. Possibly wages may have been doubled during that period, but so have the wages of other workers in other countries; so that the relative disparity remains as great as before.

In 1916 the wages in Japan in some branches of employment of males over 15 years of age were from 19 to 38½ cents per day; females, about 20 per cent. less; and for males under 15, 5 to 12 cents a day. There were 240 cotton factories in Japan employing 120,630 workers, with wages for males averaging 9½ cents to 24 cents a day; for females, 12½ cents to 16 cents a day. For agricultural labor the wages average $52 a year for males and $35 a year for females. Male weavers received 40 cents a day and females 32 cents a day. A tailor's pay was from 69 to 87 cents a day. Carpenters were paid 42½ cents a day. In the United States they are striking for an increase to 85 cts. an hour, $6.40 for a day of eight hours. Stone cutters in Japan get 50 cents a day; bricklayers 58½ cents a day; shipwrights, 33 cents; blacksmiths 37½ cents; jewelers, 84½ cents; potters, 31 cents; compositors 34 to 42 cents; printers 28 cents; foundry workers, 37½ cents. A day laborer in Japan received $5.14 a month, if a male and $3.17 a month if a female.

These are samples of wages paid in Japan. The figures cannot be disputed. They are official. American wage earners should know what kind of competition must be expected from such low-paid labor. They should know and congratulate themselves on their superior position in the world of industry, paid as they are from ten to twenty times the wages of competing labor in the Orient. They should be glad that they live and work in this country. They should welcome the return of a tariff that will take the account of the enormous difference between the price of labor and the cost of production in Japan and the United States.—Chicago Manufacturers' News.

—W. S. S.—

I Would Like to Get Married, but—

I have not got the money.

If I marry now I will have to mortgage my wages.

I cannot offer the best girl in the world a home as good as she has now.

Why? All because I did not learn the lesson of thrift.

Are you one of the many young men who are debating this question?

Start buying W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps today. You will be surprised how soon your dreams will come true.

USING OLD SHIRTS FOR NEW NEEDS

A War-Time Activity That Helped Materially, and Is Now Vigorously Pursued.

An old custom, regenerated and actively pursued during the stormy days of the war, that has blossomed forth, spiritedly in rural districts, and bids fair to occupy a dignified place in domestic affairs is the utilization of the cuffs of shirts. These cast-off garments seem find many more uses today than they did before the war.

Careful housekeepers, of course, always have utilized the tail of the shirts for dusters, cleaning clothes, patching, bandages, cut fingers, carpet rags if they lived in the country. But war-time conditions, relief societies, etc., have taught the average woman many new things in regard to the shirt tail, so long and often held in contumely or coldly ignored.

Many Belgian, Serbian, French and Armenian youngsters are comfortably clad in shirts, underwear, aprons, all sorts of garments made from the cast-off shirts of American citizens. And other American citizens, of opposite gender, having learned to make use of the cast-off shirt are occasionally tempted to make use of shirts not properly classified, at least by their late owners, as such.

Silk shirt pieces are made into outing hats, vestees, neckties and collars. Linen shirts contribute handkerchiefs made from tail pieces, and, if of the pleated or pin-tucked bosom variety, charming vestees for new feminine suits. Good, strong shirts are turned into aprons, while two or three silks may be made into summer suits for little children. Sofa and porch pillows, rag rugs, rompers, wash cloths, all sorts of nice things are made from used shirts, nowadays, and more ways and means of shirt usefulness are being discovered every day.

"I make a lot of use of the worn shirts of my husband and sons," said a clever housewife. "Having four of the latter, you see, I have a good opportunity. During the war I worked hard on the proposition for patriotic reasons. Now, for reasons both personal and patriotic, I'm more than ever anxious to waste nothing. My Thrift and War Savings Stamp cards profit by what might be called my shirt-tail propaganda, and I'm getting more ingenious steadily. Studying just how economical one may be without letting anything suffer, adds a real new interest to life."

THE FABLE OF THE NOISY FROG.

Once upon a time there was a Conceited Frog who was greatly in love with his own voice. He rivaled the Tom Cats in making the nights hideous and thought he was some pumpkins. But while he was busy croaking the pool dried up, and he had no place to go.

Moral—Making a loud noise over what you have done won't get you anywhere. Keep on buying War Savings Stamps.

The Word "Magnet."

The word "magnet" is derived from the name of the city of Magnesia, in Asia Minor, where the properties of the lodestone are said to have been discovered. It has, however, been asserted that the name comes from Magnes, the name of a shepherd who discovered magnetic power by being held on Mount Ida, in Greece, by its attraction for the nails in his shoes.

Hurry Gets Nowhere.

The man or woman who works in a hurry, always at high tension, with no knowledge of the value of relaxation, produces results far inferior to the quiet composed worker, who knows how to conserve his strength. He can do more, do it better and at less cost of strength and energy than his hurried associate.

HOME TOWN HELPS

PAYS TO MAKE USE OF PAINT

Apart From Adding to Appearance of Structure It Also Tends to Retard Deterioration.

The foundation reason for painting is protection of the thing painted. The owner of property should never forget that. No one can look upon painting as an expense if he is convinced that it prevents a greater expense.

There is, however, another great reason for painting and that is the appeal of pride in appearance. This is quite human. It is seen in the matter of clothes. Primarily clothes are to keep us warm, but a suit is discarded while it is still warm because it is shiny, out of shape, or slightly faded. In other words, one feels that it would compromise their standing were they to wear it.

So it is with the painting of houses, both without and within.

In progressive, proud communities, houses are painted every three or four years through pride in appearance. Progressive citizens are not satisfied with the looks of their houses after three or four years' exposure to weather.

As good citizens we should not only see that every person knows that structures will deteriorate if unpainted, but we should also try to make people as proud of the appearance of their homes as their more progressive neighbors. We should deliberately set out to make them ashamed of their dingy homes which are a reflection upon the whole community.

This work is peculiarly one for local example and community co-operation. Everyone knows that a newly-painted house is likely to start the whole neighborhood to slicking up. It becomes contagious.

Every person who wants to see his community prosper will join in such a movement.

HOME CITIES ALSO NEEDED

Well to Remember That There Are Other Things in Life Besides "Business."

If a writer on present-day industrial economics is right, the next few decades will be marked, in the United States, by an amazing amount of self-study by individual cities, towns and even villages. He foresees "intensive study undertaken by every municipality to determine what can be manufactured in that place." Within limits he is probably right, but there will be many who will honestly hope that the limits will not be too widely extended, and who will believe in all seriousness that an occasional municipality without manufactures has its place in the scheme of things for a well-balanced nation. "Business first" may be a good slogan, but "business all the time" and "business everywhere" might weaken enthusiasm for desirable industry by overemphasizing it. One is reminded that since somebody gave current meaning to the term "business efficiency" about 2,000 books on the subject have been written and printed in English.—Christian Science Monitor.

Boosters and Roosters.

The difference between the effective booster and the rooster is that the latter has no responsibility and the former must make good. There was a time when the boosters from a town would go on a visit asserting that they lived in the biggest city, had the tallest buildings, the largest stores, the wealthiest people, and so on, using words without stint simply because they wished to say something favorable about home. They would be placed in the rooster class now unless they could show by facts and figures that their assertions were true.

Landscape Gardening.

The great mistake made by most novices is that they study gardens too much and nature too little. Now gardens in general are stiff and graceless, except just so far as nature, ever free and flowing, reasserts her rights, in spite of man's want of taste, or helps him when he has endeavored to work in her own spirit. But the fields and woods are full of instruction, and in such features of our richest and most smiling and diversified country must the best hints for the embellishment of rural homes always be derived.—Andrew Jackson Downing.

Pointed Advice.

"Oh, doctor," cried a wild-eyed man, "I am dreadfully afflicted! The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all around my yard when dusk is falling. I can look out into the gloaming any evening and see a couple of dozen spooks solemnly sitting on top of that many posts, waiting, waiting, waiting! Oh, doctor, what shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," briskly replied the physician. Five dollars, please."—Judge.

Should Work Both Ways.

I believe a man should be proud of the city in which he lives; and that he should so live that his city will be proud he lives in it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Early American Post Offices.

In 1775 the first post offices in Maine were established at Kennebunk, Falmouth and Bath. The mails were carried by carriers on foot or on horseback and the average week's mail did not amount to five letters at each office. The rates were high, 6¼, 12½, 18¾, 25 and 37½ cents, according to the distance the letter had to be carried, and double the rate when the letter was of more than one sheet of paper.

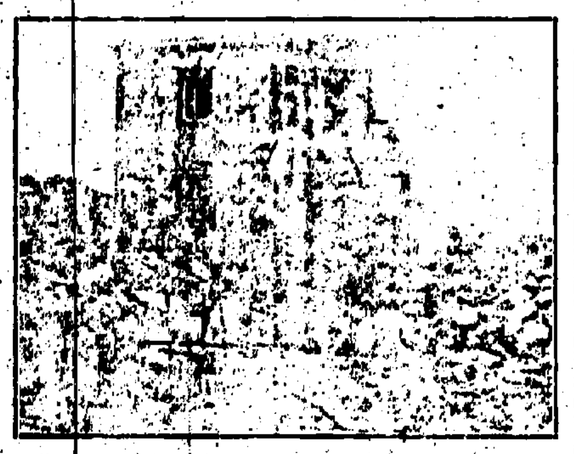
Si Is:

Ezra Whitney [illegible] shiftyoodles with [illegible] day. Who got the [illegible] bargain, Si?

Si Hawkins—Well, the one I got turned on me in such a horrible fashion, an' balks quite a lot [illegible] my self and some [illegible] off [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]

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, Oils, Tires and Accessories on Hand.

THIS WAS ONCE A CHURCH; IT'S NOW A MONUMENT



Here's all that's left of a little village church at Cuisy, Meuse, France, one of many that had the misfortune to lie across the path of the enemy. A row of eight crosses in the graveyard mark the graves of American doughboys who helped to retrip this town unforeseen to France and freedom. War Savings Stamps will help you to thankful freedom.

NOT SOARING.

"I never heard of you as having the slightest chance for a presidential boom."

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I know my limitations and I am not discontented. Most anybody can get heard for a nomination to high office, but it takes a pretty good line of ability and luck to hold on to moderate election term after term."

Sentiment.

The Mistress—Mary, what is that old potato doing on the corner shelf?

The Cook—It belongs to the man who worked here last spring.

The Mistress—You may throw it away.

The Cook—I'll do nothing of the sort, mum. It's all I have to remind her him by.—Puck.

Its Result.

"How do you like the play?"

"Not at all. It sets me to thinking."

"Why, there isn't a serious thought in it. It was written to keep people from thinking."

"I know. But just the same it sets me to thinking how poor it is."

Why Librarians Go to Danvers.

Young Woman (to librarian)—"I'm sorry to trouble you, but I've forgotten the name of the book I want. If you'll just mention what books you have I'll stop you when you come to it."—Boston Transcript.

Triumph Over Selfishness.

The toughest nut any mill ever tried to crack is a selfish heart. It takes a giant humiliator, swung by superhuman power to do that. But once the shell is broken, the sweetest meat ever tasted drops out.

Saint-Saens a Prodigy.

Saint-Saens commenced to play the pianoforte almost as soon as he learned to walk. He could tell as a child the notes struck by all the clock chimes in the house.

A Tree.

Of all works of art, a cathedral is the greatest. A vast and majestic tree is greater than that.—H. W. Beecher.

Safe.

"I know a perfectly safe place for your diamond rings, mother."

"Where?"

"In Bob's fingers."

"Silly, he'd be sure to lose them."

"No, he wouldn't. You'd never be in any danger of Bob taking them off to wash his hands."

"Safety First."

Two recent cases of fainting in the bath recall the advice that the late Sir William Hingston, M. D., of Montreal was wont to give his patients. "Fill the bath," he used to say, "put one leg and in it go in. If you faint in the bath the water will run out before you drown."

Celtic Coins New Word.

"First of the hair-raised phrase, a "crippling" story, originated by some weary scribe and cruelly smirched up by book advertisers, it has remained for a Boston dramatic critic to discover a new term. He has found a play that is "riveting" in its intensity of interest.

See Others' Point of View.

Half the troubles and miseries in life we would be smoothed away, if we would put ourselves in other people's places, and try to see things from their point of view. It is the great blank wall of self that hinders us.

Real Thrift Exponent Is George W. Kelting.

Here is an artist's idea of War Savings Stamps. Although small in price, these Sterling Government securities afford a help to both the investor and to Uncle Sam. As indicated by the cartoon, many small amounts loaned to the Government help to defray the big bill of expenses incurred in conducting the greatest democracy on earth, in which everyone may become shareholders.

This cartoon is the work of George T. Kelting, Jr., a young man with original ideas and ability. Mr. Kelting is a true disciple of saving, for after surgeons predicted that he would lose the use of his hand the young man, unassisted, set to work his injured member by adopting special exercises, which [illegible] regaining partial control of it. He was at one time a [illegible]ford (Conn.) Post and during the several Liberty Loan [illegible] several good sketches and cartoons, which were widely [illegible] continuing his good work by giving a lift to the national

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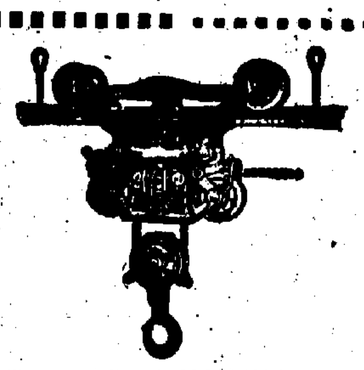

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Program for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, and for the week of the 8th:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.
WILLIAM FARNUM IN "FIGHTING BLOOD."
A virile story of the lonesome Kentucky Mountains, a beautiful story of daring and pluck. Also 1st Episode of the "IRON TEST." Be sure and follow this Serial and see who wore the Red Mask.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.
The Picture of all Pictures,
"HELL RORIN REFORM,"
With Tom Mix the fearless and most daring cow-boy known in which a devil-may-care cow-boy rides to glory. The fastest and most thrilling Western drama ever made. Also a good comedy.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.
"SYLVIA ON A SPREE,"
Featuring EMMY WEHLAN, the best dressed woman on the screen. Also a two reel Sunshine Comedy, the funniest comedies made, Rorin Lions and wedding bells.
If you dislike crowds come early Monday.
Prices, 22c and 11c.
Coming "TARZAN OF THE ALPS." The greatest jungle picture. Eight reels.

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Sept. 16-17-18-19, 1919.
Mammoth Display of Agricultural Exhibits in all Departments.
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—FOR—
TROTTERS and PACERS.
The large list of entries in the $2,000.00 Stakes warrant the best racing ever witnessed in Northern New York.
AEROPLANE STUNTS BY LIEUTENANT DAVIS.
BASE BALL between the Best Teams in Northern New York.
SHERMAN'S MILITARY BAND.
Reduced fares on all railroads.
Wm. H. O'Brien, Pres. Stephen M. Howard, Sec'y.
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Buy W. S. Stamps.