

NUMEROUS NEW LAWS ARE NOW IN EFFECT

List of Enactments That Became Operative July 1.

AFFECT MANY LINES OF ACTIVITY

Motor Vehicles and Bus Line Legislation—New Statutes Dealing With Agriculture—Hurry Distribution of Bonus.

Albany. — Thirty-three new laws went into effect July 1 as the result of 1924 legislation. They cover a wide group of subjects, ranging from appropriations to amendments of existing statutes. Important amendments change the farms and markets law, motor vehicle law, New York city transit law, prison law, workmen's compensation law and tax law.

Chapter 77. Amending section 50 of the farms and markets law by providing that all ice cream sold shall contain 8 per cent milk fats and striking out provisions that ingredients of eggs, fruits and fruit juices may reduce the milk fat contents to 6 per cent.

Chapter 95. Amending the farms and markets law to prohibit the use of the words "butter," "creamery" or dairy or the name or representation of any breed of dairy cattle or any combination of such words or symbols commonly used in the sale of butter in connection with the sale of substitutes.

Chapter 140. The annual appropriation bill.

Chapter 154. Appropriating \$25,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission to plan development water sources of the Delaware river.

Chapter 155. Appropriating \$2,500,000 for payment of cattle which died of tuberculosis.

Chapter 188. Amending the education law by authorizing the appointment of a specialist to inspect eyes and ears, at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Chapter 220. Empowering the court of special sessions in New York city to grant new trials on newly discovered evidence.

Chapter 228. Establishing a bureau of appraisal and claims in the department of the attorney general to supercede a similar bureau maintained in the office of the department of public works.

Chapter 229. Increases the salaries of members of the state police, appropriating \$51,000 for that purpose.

Chapter 219. Amending the county law by authorizing supervisors to appropriate money for the support of junior extension work, for conducting demonstration work in agriculture and home economics and for employing county club agents.

Chapter 266. Amending the education law by granting certain powers upon the state commissioner of education in relation to Indian affairs.

Chapter 288. Authorizing the state superintendent of purchases to designate a deputy to increase the sale of prison made goods.

Chapter 317. Amending the workmen's compensation law by increasing the benefits for the loss of an eye.

Chapter 319. Amending the law by increasing the basis of allowance from \$125 to \$150 a month.

Chapter 320. Amending the law by increasing the compensation for the loss of a thumb.

Chapter 322. Amending the domestic relations law in relation to adoption.

Chapter 323. Amending the tax law relating to payment of distribution of corporate franchise taxes and providing for the deposit of such taxes in the bank paying the highest rate of interest.

Chapter 357. Amending the law in relation to receipts for the payment of the transfer tax.

Chapter 360. Amending the motor vehicle law. One of the most important changes is that which provides for jail sentences and fines for operators of motor vehicles convicted for the second time for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

Chapter 381. Amending the education law in relation to the library of the appellate division, fourth department.

Chapter 410. Amending the farms and markets law relative to the grading and picking of apples.

Chapter 413. Constituting the state-wide taxicab bonding law.

Chapter 455. Providing for a census of the dogs and relative to the fee to be charged for each dog.

Chapter 534. Amending the highway law relative to liability of owners for negligent operator of motor vehicles in business.

Chapter 542. Amending the insurance law in relation to mutual automobile insurance companies.

Chapter 573. Amending the Public Service Commission law by establishing a board of transportation for New York city to consist of three members to be appointed by the mayor and with six year terms of office.

Chapter 601. Amending the prison law by creating the office of superintendent of prison industries and increasing upon the cooperative scale of the rate of wages paid prisoners from the profits of prison industries.

Chapter 615. Appropriates \$250,000 for the expenses of the Roosevelt memorial.

Chapter 639. Establishing standard provisions for liability policies under the insurance law.

Chapter 644. Amending the civil

service law by exempting clerks of justices of the supreme court. Chapter 652. Amending the judiciary law by permitting appointment of a confidential clerk or a confidential clerk and deputy at a combined salary of one to the justice of the supreme court, Fifth judicial district.

New Taxi Law The new licensing and bonding law for automobiles and taxicabs used for hire is now in effect. An explanation of the act has been prepared for the motor vehicle bonding companies and was made public by E. A. Collins, superintendent of agencies.

The law extends to every community in the state the provisions of the present law, which makes compulsory the indemnifying of the public against injury by taxis and other hired vehicles. During the next fiscal year \$50,000,000 in surety bonds and insurances policies will be written for public protection.

Under the act any person injured in an accident with a hired vehicle may recover a sum up to \$2,500 and up to \$500 for property loss. If more than one person is injured the personal indemnity may be as high as \$5,000 and the property damages up to \$1,000.

In cities of the first class taxicab operators must pay a premium of \$20 a month or \$200 for a full year; private limousine operators pay \$12 a month or \$120 for a full year. In other sections the rate for both classes of vehicles is the same, \$9 a month or \$90 a year. In view of this extra cost of operation it is believed taxi fares will be raised in many places.

Speed Bonus Blanks With employees in the state bonus bureau daily being urged to greater speed in handling applications for the state bonus, blanks for the federal bonus insurance project are being issued as rapidly as possible in Albany. The federal blanks are being issued at the American Red Cross headquarters in the county building and at the headquarters of the American Veterans of Foreign Wars in Columbia street.

Officials of the state veterans' bureau announced examination and approval of the applications for the state bonus are being speeded.

One measure is a threat of dismissal for employees late for work. Two girls already have been dismissed, but one was reinstated. Another measure is surveillance of workers to be sure that none dawdles.

During the last month the veterans' bureau has approved 20,514 applications for the bonus. It is expected that double that many will be approved in the present month and perhaps even a greater number in each succeeding month.

A rush for applications for the federal bonus insurance is expected. The machinery for handling the federal bonus applications already has been set up in Washington by the war department.

Profiting by the experience of the state veterans' bureau, which was swamped at the time of its organization by thousands and thousands of letters making inconsequential inquiries concerning the bonus applications, federal authorities have issued a special plea to veterans not to write to the federal bonus commission for information.

State Industrial Council Launched The newly appointed state industrial council was organized in New York city with Bernard L. Shientag, state commissioner of labor, as chairman. Charles M. Winchester of Albany and James M. O'Hanlon of Troy representatives of the Capitol district on the commission, returned to Albany from the meetings.

Mr. Winchester announced a schedule of meetings had been arranged, the first three to be in New York city this year, and the others at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Binghamton. The commission will meet monthly to advise with the state labor commissioner.

A sub-committee was appointed to devise a method of procedure, and another sub-committee was appointed to advise with the commissioner of labor on budget, expenditures, Mr. Winchester said.

Architect Sussdorf Retires Charles A. Sussdorf of Albany, for 29 years connected with the department of the state architect, severed his connection with the department on July 1 and will open an office in Albany. Mr. Sussdorf is known throughout the state. For many years he was assistant and executive deputy state architect. He entered the state service as an inspector of construction.

Many state buildings built in the past 15 years were constructed under his supervision. These structures included armories, agricultural and normal schools, state fair buildings, the state education building and smaller contracts.

Mr. Sussdorf served under State Architects Perry, Hines, Ware, Pilcher and the present head of the department of architects, Sullivan Jones. The position which Mr. Sussdorf has vacated has not been filled.

Fire Island Park Leads Fire Island State Park has been increased to 800 acres by transfer from the United States lighthouse department to New York state of 600 acres on the western end of the beach. It was announced in New York by the state council of parks. The transfer was under authority of bills introduced in the last Congress by Senator James W. Wadsworth and Representative Robert L. Bacon and passed in the closing hours.

The addition makes Fire Island Park the largest beach tract on the Atlantic coast in public ownership, with eight miles of shore front, and will provide, under plans of the council, an ocean resort with immense possibilities for recreation.

SIGHTSEEING IN CHICAGO AND THE WESTWARD ROAD

Miss Alexander's Impressions of Western Metropolis and Incidents of Drive Through Wisconsin.

Chicago, May 16.—Ten months today the calendar says since we took to the open road. It may be true. At any rate we said howdy to Chicago early in the morning, found a fair parking place at a forest preserve and started out to do the big town, or be done. It has come to be the most exhilarating sport to drop yourself in the heart of a big city, get a few landmarks to start from and then figure out what and where and how. The Marshall Field store happened to be the first thing that had a familiar sound and it proved to be a good starting point. Rather a big point, too, but it seemed smaller than Wanamaker's in New York. It furnishes the public with anything from white rats to platinum jewelry.

If we had only known the names of the presidents and the books of the Bible instead of Argyle, Cambridge, Pfesder, it would have been a great help. That is the presidents words for the "Loop" or downtown streets are named Washington, Madison, Monroe, etc.

Chicago is unique in that it is really four cities with one name, a financial center with the greatest grain market in the world, a manufacturing town with any number of great plants like the International Harvester, an educational center with two universities, art galleries and museums, a summer resort with the lake shore, countless parks and the forest preserves, all held together by a throbbing mass of just plain city.

Everything movable is moving on a mad run, worse than New York, and Boston is a quiet country town by comparison. At first it's a bit frightful, takes your breath away, but in a few hours you begin to feel the touch of that wind from the lake that blows hustle and enthusiasm into every Chicagoan. Even the Negroes, thousands and thousands of them, have caught considerable hurry and lost all the servility they brought up from the south.

A fat dairy woman occupied the center of a street car seat that had ample room for three. When I courteously asked her to move over she replied, "Deed, missus, I see feelin' sick today. I couldn't move now." In Georgia she would have found herself in the gutter in about a minute, but I'm told that a protest here would have started a small race riot as the colored population has come to be a serious and powerful proposition.

The weather was so vile, cold, abominable rain every day but two in Chicago, that it prevented us from seeing a lot of things and visiting a number of friends.

The parks in Chicago are not simply beauty spots as in most places but actual playgrounds, scattered in every corner of the city, and all made for use with spaces for all sorts of games and gymnasium equipment, not a "Keep off the grass" sign anywhere. Encircling the city a few miles out are the forest preserves, hundreds of acres of woodland, bought to furnish land for another chain of parks as the city grows to them, which apparently will not take long.

Art galleries and museums vary in special interest of course in each city, yet after a certain number of miles of walking they all look exactly alike. Hope we don't get satiated with mountains. The outstanding feature of the Art Institute and the Field museum was the number of students, old and young, using them in their work, still I couldn't see why an artist should study a dead woodpecker instead of a live one.

Chicago university confirmed the theories we began to formulate about education in the west at Columbus. It is a tremendous institution. The Board of Trade is the biggest free show on earth next to the United States Senate, and it is not run along ladies' missionary society lines like the Sprute. The madhouse at Danmora was peaceful alongside of the pandemonium of shrieks, howls, whistles, that filled the halls and galleries.

The "Pits," tiny stadiums, particularly the wheat pit, were filled with men yelling madly and at the same time signaling with their hands as if deaf and dumb. All absolutely ridiculous till one gets a line-up on their technique, then a marvelously accurate and systematic process. The broker indicates with the palm and back of the hand whether he wishes to buy or sell and the position of each finger shows a change of one-eighth of a cent in price. These brokers who are only the small exposed wheels of the great machine, fight bitterly over each fraction of a cent change in price, but they are only filling orders that come in over the wires from the controlling wheels that are moving leisurely in the

fees on LaSalle streets, the Wall street of Chicago. And these in turn, powerful as they may be, are all in subjection to supply and demand.

The cash buyers went about among the sample tables at the side of the room with a calm, methodical air, and consequently they seemed much less important, though they are laying the foundation for the whole process. I'd like to talk two columns about this market place but we're headed for California.

The '93 World's Fair grounds are now Jackson park, where a few relics like the fine arts building are still standing, though in rather a sorry state. It was mighty comforting to find that this spot didn't look the least bit familiar. None of the other passengers in the sight-seeing car attended the fair—not old enough.

The botanical garden has a collection of southern plants, especially palms and ferns, a few of them thriving in captivity since '93. I managed to conceal any undue exhibition of my winter's acquaintance with them palm was the plant that produced sage for turkey dressing. That was too much, but when I inquired about his grandmother's herb garden the poor man didn't know his grandmother. Two women in the party, one from New Zealand and one from California, seemed to think grandmothers were another sort of plant. I didn't dare peep again, a sure enough trial.

With decent weather one might see most of Chicago in a year, but it would take another year to tell about facturing town with any number of great plants like the International Harvester, an educational center with two universities, art galleries and museums, a summer resort with the lake shore, countless parks and the forest preserves, all held together by a throbbing mass of just plain city.

Wisconsin, May 26.—Pulled out of Chicago exactly four weeks from Washington, but it took forty-nine miles of pulling to get thirty miles north, dodging heavy traffic. Chicago surely has generous proportions.

The glimpses of Lake Michigan from the lake drive north toward Milwaukee were enticing but the road was not. At Kenosha we decided it was too cold to be any fun and turned west for Lake Geneva. Kenosha has always been a familiar name to me for several families from the town of Greenwich settled there a generation or two ago. Robinson was the only one I could remember looked them up in the telephone directory. There were about fifty Robinsons listed so I was no farther wrong.

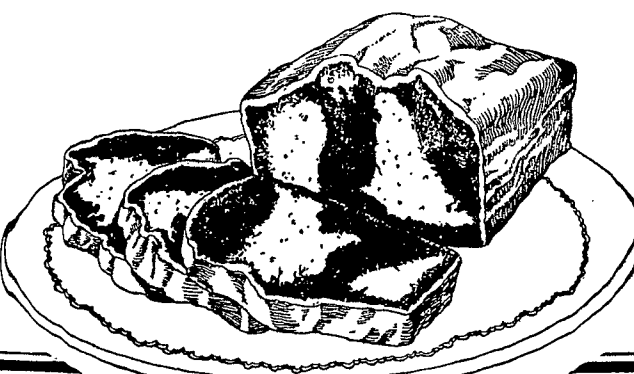
If Lake Geneva is a fair sample of the thousand and one lakes in Wisconsin it was a crime to miss them. It is only nine miles long, but the color of the water, curves of the shore line, and the wooded hills surrounding make it as lovely as the Adirondack lakes.

The class in journalism from Beloit college was getting out the weekly newspaper in Lake Geneva a village that week as part of their course. They climbed all over our outfit and considered us freaks sent from heaven to give them a "human interest" story for their front page. The editor-owner appeared to be enjoying a good living when we asked our usual round of questions. Small city dailies may be giving the country weeklies a run but in every state so far we find that the weekly has a job of its own and is doing its job well. Only two editors out of the hundred or more we have talked with have been disgruntled, and they would have been punk anywhere. The file of all these papers was worth keeping but it grew so cumbersome that it had to go into the discard.

The city engineer, a Mr. Skeel, stopped to talk when he saw our home town plates. His father was born at Whitehall and his wife's name was Alexander. We liked him, and later when he came back with soft maple sugar straight from Vermont, we

We dropped back from Wisconsin at Lake Geneva to the Lincoln highway at Rochelle which is due west of Chicago to start on the long pull for Denver. Many people say Iowa

and Nebraska are stupid driving, nothing to see, but it's not true. There were a lot of things to talk about the first chance there is to do it.



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MARBLE CAKE

(These measurements are level) 1/4 cup butter or other shortening, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 1/4 cups sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate or 1/2 cup cocoa, 1 egg, 2 1/2 cups pastry or bread flour, 3 teaspoons Cleveland's Baking Powder

Cream butter until light and fluffy; add sugar a little at a time, beating well; add beaten eggs and vanilla. Sift the flour with the baking powder and salt and add a little, mixing well; add part of the milk, then the remainder of the flour and remainder of milk, mixing between each addition.

Take out one-half of batter and add the chocolate which has been melted; mix well and add one tablespoon cold water, or if cocoa is used mix with the water and add.

Grease and slightly flour one large loaf pan. Put the batter into pan by spoonfuls, alternating the light and dark. If a "streaky effect" is desired, mix slightly. Bake in moderate oven (350°) for about one hour. Cover top and sides with the following icing:

1 teaspoon butter, 3 cups confectioner's sugar, 4 tablespoons hot milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Add butter to milk; cool and add sugar slowly to make right consistency to spread; add vanilla and spread on top and sides of cake.

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