

## THE COLUMBIA REPUBLICAN

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### BLACK READING FROM RUSSIA

The latest press telegrams with regard to conditions in Russia are black reading. One dispatch quotes the Rothe Fahne, a Soviet organ, as stating that not less than 25,000,000 Russians are in eminent danger of death from starvation. The Volga region seems hardest hit by the crop failure, which has been aggravated by the continuously increasing economic disorganization of the country. Even if a full supply of provisions were available, it would be impossible to distribute them, so completely has transportation been thrown out of gear during the last twelve months.

Epidemic diseases, which usually follow the trail of famine, have already made their appearance. The Moscow Izvestia reports the registration of many thousands of cholera cases in the Saratov and Voronezh governments and in the Don region, while cases have been discovered all the way from Petrograd to Astrakan and along the chief lines of communication. In this matter, also, as in that of famine, the situation is aggravated by the fact that officials of the old regime, who might to some extent have been able to check the spread of the epidemic, have in most instances been either removed or put to death since the new despotism came into power.

Retribution has followed swiftly on the fanatical attempt of Russia's latest oppressors to raise the edifice of a new system, created out of doctrinaire theory and without any roots fixed in the past, on the ruins of the old. Little as the old autocracy had to recommend it, it might at least have been made a stepping stone on the way to constitutionalism. Unfortunately in this case the present situation, while it may bring about the downfall of the Bolshevik regime, may involve in wholesale destruction millions of illiterate peasantry, who because of ignorance and political inexperience have passively, if not actively, consented to the establishment of a new tyranny, more to be dreaded than the old. And the possibility of an epidemic of cholera which might spread over vast areas of Russia and even overlap the frontiers might raise a new international menace.

### FORESTS AND COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY

Business men of this country are paying millions of dollars a year in freight bills because the center of the lumber industry is getting farther and farther away from the points of greatest consumption, the nation's factory centers. We must have a national forest policy that will put the idle acres in the middle west and in the East to work growing trees. In considering a national policy we must consider a disease. That disease is forest devastation, the American Forestry Association points out. Its effect is a slow sapping of national strength—thru the steady exhaustion of the national timber supply. The effect will become fatal when, thru the shortage and high cost of timber, the United States is reduced to the level of western Europe, when wood is priced as an imported luxury, when not only manufacturers and trade are handicapped by lack of it, but the comfort of our own people and the efficiency of our agriculture are straightened by its scarcity.

It is unthinkable that the United States will accept the necessity of curtailing largely, sooner or later, its use of timber. Abundance of wood for home and farm use, for varied manufacturers and for export trade has been a primary factor in our commercial supremacy, so important right now, and it is a factor which we are not going to surrender. The problem must not be met by using less and less wood, down to the level of civilized existence, as France has been compelled to meet it. It must be met not by decreased use but by increased production, the Association well argues. It must be met in the American spirit of development, of enterprise, of an organized and far-sighted handling of our resources that will supply the future requirements of a continued liberal use of timber in national development and industries.

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS

The Senators were discussing the Farm Exports bill, by which it is proposed to help put the farmers back upon a business basis. The bill was denounced and praised chiefly according to the respective geographical locations of its opponents and its spokesmen, and then Senator Watson of Georgia, opposing the bill, discovered there is a difference between a farm product and an agricultural product. He thought the designation, "farm product," would give the bill a too-wide range of application because it would include everything from hats to shoes.

This differentiation puzzled Senator Caraway of Arkansas, whose mind, perhaps, does not run to nice distinctions. "How so?" asked Senator Caraway of Senator Watson.

"Well, in Missouri, a mule might be the principal

farming produce," replied the Georgia Senator.

"Well, would you also call a mule an agricultural product?" inquired the ingenious Mr. Caraway.

"A mule is produced, as a rule, on a farm," asserted Senator Watson, lightninglike.

"No, usually on a range," retorted the scintillating Arkansan.

"Ha! But a range is a farm on a large scale," came back the Georgian, recalling what his high school rhetoric had to say about syllogisms.

"No," said Senator Caraway, who knows a range when he sees one. "No, it is out of doors, a country that has not been cleared."

Now for the masterstroke. "So is a farm out of doors. I never heard of one being indoors!" chirped Senator Watson as quickly as Job Hedges might have done it.

But the depths of Senator Caraway's genius at repartee had not yet been plumbed. "If it was a 'white mule,' I rather think that in Georgia they would raise it in a still," he observed with graven solemnity.

All of which went down in the Congressional Record for the benefit of the farmers, who, whether they get the bill passed or not, can indulge in arguments on the respective merits of their respective Senatorial champions.

### TIMBER MUST BE CONSERVED

Do you know that something like five thousand full grown trees go into the waste basket of the country every day? Do you know that the annual consumption of newsprint would make a two foot strip of newspaper reaching forty million miles or half way to the sun? The war left us in a state of mind whereby no set of figures could stump us or give us pause until this statement from the American Forestry Association about the forest situation came along and we must admit that it takes "some trees" to keep industry going in this country.

The tree is a lifetime proposition. A hurricane wiped out millions of them in the west the other day. A forest fire cut a swath in Canada recently and consumed trees that would have kept many factories going.

The time has come when we must grow timber. Under the pressure of necessity we must make the best of the knowledge we have of methods, imperfect though that knowledge may be. The handling and perpetuation of our forests in the last analysis must, however, rest on a solid foundation of careful and thorough forest investigations. Too few people to-day realize the value and importance of agricultural experiment stations in furthering the interests of the farmer and showing the way to more scientific and more profitable farming.

An even smaller number recognize as yet that forestry as a pursuit, closely resembling agriculture, can be furthered in much the same way. Results are obtained with farm crops in one, or at most, two or three years. It takes only a few years to produce new varieties of farm crops, and the farmer obtains the first year an increased return from the use of scientific methods developed by the experiment stations. If investigations in agriculture are important under these circumstances when the mistake of one season may be corrected the next, how much more important it is that the growing of trees involving decades or perhaps a century, should be scientifically conducted and that experiments along this line, also requiring very long periods, should be initiated at once? One may not hope to plant a tree and also see it ready to cut for lumber. All the more reason, then, why the person who starts the business should have a clear, scientific understanding of what the results are likely to be.

### AID FOR FARMERS AND THE RAILROADS

The proposal by the President to meet the government's obligation to the railroads thru purchase by the War Finance Corporation of securities, now in the hands of the Railroad Administration, up to \$500,000,000, and his simultaneous proposal to extend the powers of the War Finance Corporation to assist the farmers, probably will go thru Congress without serious hitch. The "agricultural bloc" variously has demonstrated its ability to wield a rather powerful leverage.

Public opposition to the disinterment of the War Finance Corporation was based on the fear that the Government was about to get into the farming business in a manner neither becoming nor necessary. The business of getting the Government out of business has become recognizedly one of the needs of the day, but thus far it has turned out that the Government does not propose to let the War Finance Corporation shove it too far in the wrong direction. The powers of the Corporation have been used with discretion, and the approval by Secretaries Hoover and Mellon of the President's proposals to Congress make it seem reasonable to suppose they will continue to be used with discretion. If so, well and good. The indorsement by the two Secretaries augurs well.

The Government's railroad obligations and the necessity of taking adequate care of them is something concerning which there is no argument. The people are interested in seeing the roads returned to a solid and paying basis; are quickly and efficiently expeditiously as may be; the program of disentangling the roads from the Government calls for its own fulfillment. The President's assurance that there will be no request for additional money to carry thru this particular plan will merely further commend it.

## STATE POLICE RAID HUDSON CAFES FOR BOOZE

Seven Proprietors Placed Under Arrest and Waive for the Grand Jury.

Hudsonians were treated to some very spectacular exhibitions of liquor raiding Saturday by the State Troopers who descended upon the town about half past ten. Twenty-three of the troopers from the Troy barracks, armed with search warrants issued by Supreme Court Justice Howard, gave ten of Hudson's cafes a very thorough search. It is said that a couple of the troopers had been working in Hudson for some time past and had the "lay of the land" very well sized up. These troopers, working in plain clothes, have visited the places from time to time and it was upon their information that the search warrants were issued.

Large crowds gathered at the several places where the raids were made and watched with interest the work of the state police as they took hold of the cases of liquor and home brew from the cafes and jugs and barrels from their cellars. In several instances home brewing paraphernalia was seized and loaded on the large truck of George Kane and taken to the Troy barracks of the state police to be held there pending disposition by the Court. Half barrels, fermenting tubs, wash boilers, gas plates and other brewing equipment was piled high on the truck when it left Hudson.

The troopers worked under the direction of Captain E. P. Fisher, Sergeant H. J. Noel and Sergeant A. B. Moore. They were assisted in their work here by police officers Thomas Kennedy, and John Kendall who were detailed on the work by Chief Cruise. The local police department cooperated to the fullest extent with the state police in their work here and rendered very valuable aid.

The raid in Hudson was very similar to one pulled off by the state police in Amsterdam a few weeks ago when they swooped down upon that city and went from one end of the town to the other.

Of the ten places visited seven of the proprietors were placed under arrest.

The dealers taken to police headquarters were as follows, all of whom put up bail of \$500, through bailors, with the exception of Martin Van Tassel. There was a question as to the liquor found in his possession and he was allowed his freedom for appearance before the grand jury at its next session or when the case is called.

The places raided, and the men under arrest are:

M. J. Fitzgerald, saloon, 704 Gifford place.

Edward A. Thompson, saloon, 616 Warren street.

Albany hotel, William H. Broderick, proprietor, Union and South Front streets.

City hotel, Walter Dickinson, proprietor, South Front and Allen streets.

John Broderick, saloon, 27 South Front street.

Sacco cafe, Frank Sacco, proprietor, 21 North Front street.

Armory cafe, Martin Van Tassel, proprietor, 453 State street.

City cafe, John Troy, proprietor, 11 North Fourth street.

Timothy McGraw, saloon, 24 North Second street.

After the troopers raided the places and took the seized liquor to police headquarters, an inventory showed the liquor to be valued at between \$7,500 and \$10,000. The booze included Scotch whisky, brandy, home brew beer, cordials, wine and hard cider.

While Captain Tobey, Lieutenant Nagle and Lieut. Inspector Moore were arranging the legal procedure, Private Sergeant Keefe was directing the raids against the nine places. All the raids were made within a half hour.

It was intimated that though this was the first big raid it was by no means the last as the troopers felt sure that booze trafficking was going on to a considerable extent here.

When the troopers arrived they immediately scattered in the Ford cars in which they rode to different parts of the city. They worked simultaneously but in different places. In each instance two or three troopers were in each place. The stuff confiscated in most cases was what is termed as home brew. This for the most part was in bottles. Jugs and demijohns of hard cider were numerous and wine in jugs and bottles was taken by the officers from some of the places.

The hard stuff was located in some of the cafes in the most unheard of places. One man had a miniature ice box under his floor carefully concealed, but the vigilant eyes of the state troopers searched it out and located within, a case of home brew on ice and several more cases of the same sort in the cellar. At one place a good sized hole in the wall, concealed by a picture, gave forth a number of bottles of all shapes and sizes that was said to contain

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"hoonch." At another place it is said that a number of bottles of wine were found stored in the attic and under the eaves of the roof.

On the 11th of August before the Supreme Court Justice at Troy, the first move in the cases will be made when the State authorities will ask the judge to dispose of the goods confiscated in Saturday's raids. All the men under arrest will have to

stand trial if indicted by the grand jury. In each instance they were charged with the illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Many of the persons in the places raided believed they were under arrest, until the troopers started out with the proprietors.

The raids here and in Amsterdam it has been learned, are part of a statewide campaign against violation of the national and state prohibition laws.

## GERMANTOWN GARAGE ROBBED OF BATTERIES

Burglars Visited Lawrence Bros.' Garage and Stole 9 Batteries, and Nothing Else.

Early yesterday morning discovery was made that Germantown had been visited by burglars during the night and that Lawrence Brothers' garage had been robbed of over \$300 worth of batteries. The thieves seemed to specialize in three-cell Exide batteries and their trip to the village netted them nine batteries.

Entrance was gained thru a window which had been pried open. This window is located near the rear of the building. A partial inventory of the stock Friday failed to reveal a loss of anything more than the batteries. Why the thieves came away with the batteries and nothing else puzzles the owners and the officials working on the case.

The batteries stolen were kept upstairs in the garage in a secluded corner, and the fact that the thieves knew right where to go and get them, looks as though some one had inside information as to the layout of the building, location of stock, etc.

The thieves came in an auto, the tracks of which could be plainly seen leading up to the window. It is thought that the men who did the job were frightened away before they had completed their work and that a more extensive robbery had been contemplated.

The clue that leads the authorities to believe that the job was interrupted in some manner was in the form of battery No. 10, which sat on the floor on the inside of the building near the sill of the open window. The thieves, evidently forced to take a hasty leave, didn't have time to lift it out.

The State Troopers were notified of the robbery and the local Sheriff's office and a notice of the affair has been sent to nearby cities. So far, however, no positive clue has been picked up by the authorities.

The robbery is thought to have taken place early Friday morning as one of the Lawrence Brothers put a car into the garage a little after 10 o'clock Thursday evening and everything was all right then.

Advertise in The Republican.

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

## KEY CITY HOMES ARE NOW READY TO BE SOLD

Local Builder Inspects Them and Declares them to be First Class—Others Will be Built.

Admittedly high class in quality of material, design and workmanship, the three demonstration houses of the Key City Homes Corporation, located at the junction of Union Turnpike and Knickerbocker avenue, in the Fifth Ward of the city, are rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy by the end of August.

These houses are being built in an effort to solve the housing situation here. As soon as these are sold and the nature of the demand here demonstrated others will be begun. The company is ready to at once close contracts for the sale of these houses or to confer with prospective home owners regarding other types and designs.

Thursday evening and inspection trip was made by officers of the Corporation. Henry C. Frick, a leading local builder, also visited the houses at the same time and looked over the work carefully. He stated, following the visit, that in his opinion, high grade materials were being used and that the workmanship is equal to the standard for this locality. "Some mistakes were made by workmen but these have been changed and the houses now are high class in every way," said Mr. Frick.

For the information of prospective purchasers and others interested, some figures concerning the houses have been secured. The three houses are of frame construction 20 by 24 feet. The framing is of high grade long leaf yellow pine, studs 2 x 4 set 16 inch centers. Floor beams are two by eight inch set 16 inch centers. Roof timbers are two by six. The framing is covered by 1/2 inch ship lap, this in turn covered with building paper and clear red star bevel siding completes the work.

Two houses are of one design, for one of which siding is used entirely and for the other siding for the first story and the second story and gables clear 16 inch red cedar shingles. The third house is of a different design. The exterior is of clear red cedar shingles. The interior is of No. 1 grade long leaf yellow pine, 20 per cent comb grain. All floors have sub-floors of long leaf yellow pine ship lap.

All walls and ceilings are covered with Sackett 3/4 inch plaster board and plastered with United States Gypsum Company cement, plaster work is finished with a hard finish coat in

white. The feature of one house, which makes it particularly attractive, without cheapening the value, is that the first story has six inch red cedar bevelled siding and the second story a belt course above which the exterior and roof are covered with Barrett Manufacturing Company green surfaced guaranteed asphalt shingles.

Local Portland cement is used for the foundations and cellar. The window frames are first class clear lumber and sash are high with weights and cords. All interior trim is clear cypress finished with two coats of approved paint. The chimneys are of brick with standard flue tiles. The hardware is of good quality. All inside doors are first quality, mahogany finish. The floors are shellaced and exterior wood work has two coats of lead and oil in colors to be selected or to suit the purchaser.

Good electrical fixtures are to be used. The plumbing is modern and complete, including bath room fixtures, kitchen sink, laundry tubs. Specially designed septic tanks care for the sewage. When the contract is completed the houses will be ready for occupancy. A 30 gallon boiler and gas water heater is included.

The Kingman Hardware Co. will install high grade furnaces. C. B. Johnson has the contract for the electrical work and fixtures. Persons who know building construction and who have visited the dwellings state that in details, workmanship and material are all that can be desired in standard construction. The houses are designed with the modern idea which has been approved in all sections of the country—enough space for comfort but no unnecessary space to cause extra work for the lady of the house.

Prices and terms can be secured at the offices of the Key City Homes Corporation, 540 Warren St. The Corporation will be glad to confer on propositions for other building which will tend to increase the supply of dwellings here, the lack of which is hampering the growth of the community and making industrial development a difficult problem.

## HILLSDALE DEFEATS CLAVERACK 11 TO 1

The Hillsdale team gave Claverack a sound trimming in the County league at Hillsdale Saturday afternoon when they sent them back to the good old Dutch town with the score of Hillsdale 11—Claverack 1.

Alamillo was going strong all thru the game and struck out 17 Claverack men while Hallenbeck was held down to 6 strike outs. A big crowd was present to witness the game.

The battery for Claverack was Hallenbeck and Pink. Alamillo and Rowe were the Hillsdale battery. This victory by Hillsdale gives the team another notch toward the top and cuts down the lead of the Steward-David team, which has two games to play with Hillsdale. In view of the high standings of both teams a great deal depends upon the games and they will be hotly contested.