

U. S. Com. Chase Declares Liquor Interests Hold Balance of Power

Fearless Official Proclaims There Is No Question About Present Situation — Officers Nearly Ready to Quit Owing to Leniency of the Courts.

MASSENA, Feb. 14. — That the liquor interests have the balance of power and influence today, that they have the money and organization behind them, was admitted by United States Commissioner Charles A. Chase speaking before an Americanization meeting of the W. C. T. U. in Pine Grove chapel in this village. He declared that the federal officers charged with enforcing the prohibition law were cramped and nearly ready to quit as a result of the leniency shown by the courts to those arrested.

Commissioner Chase's talk was an outstanding feature of the meeting. He outlined briefly the procedure in federal cases from the time a person is arrested for violation of the prohibition law. He pointed out how technicalities work in favor of such violators and again.

After a prisoner has been held in the federal grand jury, the United States district attorney files the papers in the case with the United States district clerk. In this district, the papers go to Otten. It is then up to the United States district attorney to move the case for trial. "The prosecution or delay," declared Commissioner Chase, "declared Commissioner Chase."

The speaker paid strong tribute to members of the customs border patrol, whom he declared had a difficult and hazardous job. He said they were in danger of being shot or run down by cars, that they were out in all kinds of weather and underwent all kinds of rigors, being up all night and going without sleep and rest to apprehend violators. "With one or two exceptions they are heart and soul in their work," he asserted. Now, due to the leniency shown those whom they arrest, they are nearly ready to quit.

The speaker declared that there was no question but that the liquor interests had the balance of power and influence today. "Whether it will change or not, I don't know," he added. "At present the days have no adequate organization and cannot make their force effective. The Anti-Saloon League has not had much punch since Anderson went out. You heard from him from day to day."

It is discouraging to try to do anything to enforce the prohibition law. Nobody seems to appreciate what you do. To see the reception given a hoodlum just back from jail you would think him a society student home on vacation. "What is needed today by the district is a state organization with a

men of sufficient ability and courage at the head of it." The commissioner pointed out how a criminal disregards not only the prohibition law but all laws. Referring to the so-called "border cases," he raised the question as to why the courts did not give the prosecution the benefit of the doubt and hold the prisoners. Instead of giving the prisoners the benefit of the doubt and letting them go, "border cases" are those over which there is doubt as to whether the law was actually violated. Commissioner Chase pointed out that if the prisoners were held in such cases, they had the right to appeal.

He told his hearers of the large number between the ages of 18 and 21 who were getting into trouble today. "In ten or 15 years they will be running this country," he warned. "We are facing a big problem."

As head of the state organization of drys proposed by him, he recommended Franklin W. Cristman, who ran against James W. Wadsworth for United States senator in 1926 on an independent ticket. "Cristman showed his calibre in that campaign," said Commissioner Chase, "when he was willing to go out and fight a politician like Jim Wadsworth, knowing that he could not win."

The speaker expressed his appreciation of the invitation to attend the meeting. "Our sentiments do not get us anywhere," he said in conclusion. "Anything you can do to help these officers, you do it."

May Irwin At Ice Racing

May Irwin, widely known comedienne, was at Clayton last week for the winter ice racing, accompanied by her husband, Kurt E. Irwin. She was interested in one of the horses in the events. Motion pictures of the ice racing were taken by the news weeklies.

FIRE WARDENS FOR FOWLER ARE NAMED FOR 1926

GOVERNOR, Feb. 13. — Blake B. Spillman, supervisor of the town of Fowler, announces the appointment of fire wardens for that town for the year 1926 as follows: Bert Price, William Collins, Albert Gaudin, and Donald McGill, all of rural free delivery routes out of Gouverneur, and Seward Sibley, who resides on the rural route out of Spragueville.

Villagers Used Boats In Massena

Drift Needed by Folk Living in Flats When River Overflows for First Time in Nine Years.

MASSENA, Feb. 14. — For the first time in nine years, as reported by people who live along the Grasse river, this stream overflowed its banks within the past two weeks, as far upstream as the village dam. The overflow was caused by back water from the St. Lawrence river, into which the Grasse river flows.

The water rose to within about a foot of the top of the dam, and flooded the flat on the south side of the river along Water street, up to the first floor of some of the houses. Water street was impassable from Glenn to East Orvis streets because of the depth of the water over the street.

People in the houses on the flat could get to and from their homes only by use of boats, until the water had frozen over sufficiently to carry their weight.

J. J. Taylor's Sons and company's feed mill, Howard C. Munson's machine shop and Pratt's lumber company's wood working plant, which operate by water power, were put out of commission, as far as power was concerned. Those provided with electric heating plants were able to operate.

Heating plants in these places were put out of commission during the high water.

Munson's foundry was flooded and put out of commission when the sand moulds became a field of mud.

Also the Aluminum company's employees at the powerhouse reported a rise in the river of 15 feet above normal, at the powerhouse, but little trouble was caused except a slight reduction of power.

The back water is caused by heavy snowstorms generally in February causing slush ice to form in the river, at the foot of the Long Sault rapids and in the swift current of the stream below.

The slush ice is carried down stream to the still water at St. Regis, or some times farther down to the head of Lake St. Francis, where the surface of the still water has frozen over, and anchor ice has formed.

After a storm, the temperature falls to below zero, and when the slush ice reaches the still water that has frozen on the surface, it clings to the ice and freezes in place, forming a dam that causes the water in the St. Lawrence to raise several feet in as many minutes. The water at these points has been known to rise 15 feet in as many minutes, causing the smaller rivers to overflow their banks.

The bridge crossing the Grasse river at Massena Center was washed away in 1883 by this back water rushing up stream. Later the present steel bridge was erected

FEW TRACES ARE LEFT TODAY OF ONCE THRIVING JEWETTVILLE, BIRTHPLACE OF CHLOROFORM

Jefferson County Hamlet Wiped From Map After Enjoying Days of Prosperity When Sacket Harbor Also Was Booming — John Pettit, National Figure Years Ago, Its Most Famous Native.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 14. — Classified as "The Lost Village," nothing remains today of a once thriving hamlet in Jefferson county known as Jewettville, a mile south of Sacket Harbor. True, there may yet be seen the old crumbling chimney, where Dr. Samuel Guthrie, noted chemist, is said to have discovered chloroform, which was then classed as "sweet whiskey," but there is no trace left of the grist and saw mills, leather, rope, powder, brick, potash factories or the beer and alcohol plants which made the place teem with activity 100 years ago.

Beside a road running from Jewettville to the military road on the west side of Mill creek are the unmarked graves of Abram Jewett and his wife. It was for Abram Jewett that the village was named, for he once owned about 700 acres of land along Mill creek and laid out streets for his village.

TWO FACTORS LEAD TO DEATH OF Jewettville, which was designed at one time to be the principal city of the county. Watertown was then only a little place back of Sacket Harbor. Sacket Harbor then was a thriving shipping point and Jewettville was enjoying prosperity because of its nearness to the lake village.

But nearly 100 years ago Camp's ditch, a canal from Watertown to Sacket Harbor, was completed and a great amount of water was diverted from Mill creek. Jewettville had prospered because of the water power at Mill creek and with the diversion of water its business dwindled. Then, too, the completion of the Home railroad to Watertown ended the hopes of Sac-

ket Harbor as a shipping center and gradually the industries of Jewettville died.

NOTED FOR TWO THINGS But it is interesting to note the early activity at the "Lost Village." It was noted for two things — one as the place where Dr. Guthrie discovered chloroform and the other as the birthplace of John Pettit, who became a national figure, serving as a United States senator and congressman from Indiana and chief justice of Kansas as well as taking a great part in the stirring scenes in congress prior to the civil war.

Three families wrote largely the history of Jewettville. They were the Pettits, the Luffs and the Jewetts. Silas Godfrey was the first settler in 1802, building a home. Benjamin Barnes conducted the first tavern there and John McDoole afterward conducted a tavern. Barnes also built a bakery and a brick factory in 1812 and after a few years sold out to Abram Jewett, who with his brother, Nathan, came down from Watertown. They were early settlers of Watertown, cutting the first trees on the spot where the present Y. M. C. A. building stands.

MILLS CONSTRUCTED Heman Pettit had arrived with his family in 1801, settling on the west side of Mill creek, near the military road. He was a millwright and built the wharves at Sacket Harbor. He also built a saw mill for Augustus Sacket and a grist mill for Samuel Luff. He was the father of John Pettit, who as a young man, moved to Indiana to become famous in political life of the days before the civil war.

Samuel Luff and his family came to Mill creek in 1805 from England. He bought an extensive tract of land about the mouth of the creek and on Black River bay, embracing part of the present parade grounds of Madison barracks. He built a dam, grist mill and saw mill and did an extensive business in shipping logs. He was in litigation with Elisha Camp when Camp's ditch diverted water from Mill creek, the result being Camp leased the grist mill and closed it, while the saw mill disappeared in a spring freshet.

Old residents say that about 40 years ago the back water rose to four feet over the village dam and the water in the St. Lawrence in raised several feet in as many minutes. The water at these points has been known to rise 15 feet in as many minutes, causing the smaller rivers to overflow their banks.

The bridge crossing the Grasse river at Massena Center was washed away in 1883 by this back water rushing up stream. Later the present steel bridge was erected

much higher than the highest water mark.

The first dam built in Massena at Haskell's Mill, about one mile down the Grasse river, from the village, was so damaged by the rush of the back water up stream that it had to be rebuilt. This time the dam was reinforced to stand the current from both directions.

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Says Wife Left Him, Asks Decree

William J. Cusentz of This City Is Grilled by Justice Cheney in Watertown — Expresses Doubt About Wife's Death in Enoch Arden Suit.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 14. — Failing to produce much evidence that he had made any extensive effort to find his wife, Hannah Viola, for a period of five or six weeks after her disappearance from her Pierrepont Manor home, William J. Cusentz, employed as night clerk at an Ogdensburg hotel, was severely grilled by Justice Jerome L. Cheney during the trial of his Enoch Arden suit for dissolution of his marriage.

The case had a number of features bordering on the sensational and during his questioning of the plaintiff the court remarked, "You have had a rather checkered career, haven't you?" This remark came after Cusentz had admitted in June, 1920, after his wife had disappeared about five months, he had married another girl named Nightingale, of Syracuse. A charge of bigamy had been preferred against him by District Attorney Frank Malpas of Onondaga county, but the grand jury failed to indict, having no proof that his first wife was living.

Cusentz and his first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Hannah Viola Gowdy of this city, lived together about two years before she went away. During their married life they resided variously at Adams Center, Syracuse and Pierrepont Manor, at the latter place the plaintiff being employed by the Northern New York Milk company.

Mrs. Mathilda Gowdy, 605 State street, this city, testified that she was the mother of the defendant and never knew whether Cusentz and her daughter were married or not although she knew that they were living together. She last saw her daughter, Nov. 11, 1919 and had never since heard from her. Nor has she heard from her daughter, Mrs. Reardon, in five or six years.

She made the disclosure that Cusentz had married the Nightingale girl and that he had been charged with bigamy. At the time a search for Hannah Viola had been made by the Onondaga county authorities without result.

Elmer Murdie, a sister of the defendant, Trooper Henry M. Schermerhorn and Sergeant Cotter were sworn and testified to having been asked by Cusentz to investigate.

JEWETT DIES PENNILESS OF Abram Jewett it is recorded that with his large land holdings he also had three brickyards and several lime kilns. He also had a brickyard in Watertown. He furnished bricks for the old Watertown arsenal and for the Woodruff house, it is said. He had government contracts which netted him much money.

But the prodigality of his sons caused him to die penniless and a pauper. Father and sons were intemperate, it is recorded, and there was a beaten path from their place to the old hostelry. When Mrs. Jewett died she asked to be buried beside this path so that "her husband and sons might be reminded of her when they went along the path for their grog."

OTHER FACTORIES A woolen mill once stood below the stone bridge at the creek, run by Jesse Stone. Sam Ward ran a "hardtack" factory to supply the navy in the war of 1812. Joe Kimball and Leonard Denison ran a brewery. Nathaniel Nobles a malt house. Leonard Denison a tannery. Gloves were made at Jewettville and Dr. Guthrie had a gunshop and made percussion "pills" in his powder factory. Flintlocks were changed at his shop into "punchlocks." There were two copper shops, a wheelwright and a blacksmith shop, three vinegar factories. Time has obliterated all except the crumbling rooms of the old Guthrie chimney.

Dies On Eve of Departure On Journey To Wed

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 13. — On the eve of her departure for Spain to marry a sweetheart of several years' acquaintance, Miss Theresa Thomas, 33, one of the few full-blooded Indians remaining in this section of the state, died suddenly Monday morning of acute kidney trouble.

She was employed as a cook by M. B. Marshall at his Grand View Hill residence and had been in Mr. Marshall's service seven years. She was completing preparations for her trip abroad to marry her Spanish fiance when she slumped to the floor unconscious at 10 Sunday night.

Dr. J. A. Oels was called and she was attended until 9 Monday morning when she expired without regaining consciousness.

Miss Thomas was an orphan and it is not known whether she had any relatives.

A soft tire doesn't turn away wrath.

MANY NORTHERN N. Y. CITIZENS HAVE PIECES OF FRIGATE THAT COLLAPSED AT SACKET HARBOR

Last Week Marked Anniversary of Accident Which Took One Life.

BUILDING BEGUN IN 1815 Ship Left In Uncompleted Stage Nearly 70 Years Until Sold.

The past week marked the anniversary of one of the episodes of Northern New York which created considerable excitement at the time and was long a subject of discussion. This was the collapse of the famous old frigate, the New Orleans of the war 1812 fame. It was on the morning of February 9, 1884, that the boat, standing at Shiphouse point, Sacket Harbor, suddenly and without warning, split in two, killing one man and injuring several others.

Many residents of these cities bought pieces of the boat for souvenirs, and today there are many families in Northern New York who have in their households cases fashioned from the wood of the old boat.

The New Orleans, built after peace had been declared between Great Britain and the United States at Ghent, Belgium, had been left in its uncompleted stage for nearly 70 years at Sacket Harbor. The building of the boat was started in early January, 1815. Peace had been declared December 24, 1814, but the news did not reach Washington until about the first of February and it took two weeks thereafter for the news to reach Sacket Harbor.

Built of Green Timber. The work was continued until March 1, 1815, and then stopped, the main deck having been completed. It was of 3,200 tons burden, 187 feet long 40 feet depth of hold and was pierced for 110 guns. It was designed to be a floating battery at the head to keep British boats from entering Lake Ontario. It was built of green timber and it is improbable that it would ever have been seaworthy.

For years it was an object of curiosity and many journeyed to see it.

The court expressed doubt about granting the dissolution declaring lands at Sorel. The level of Montreat harbor would be raised two feet in the season of navigation and hardship caused vessels to Chicago drainage diversion eliminated.

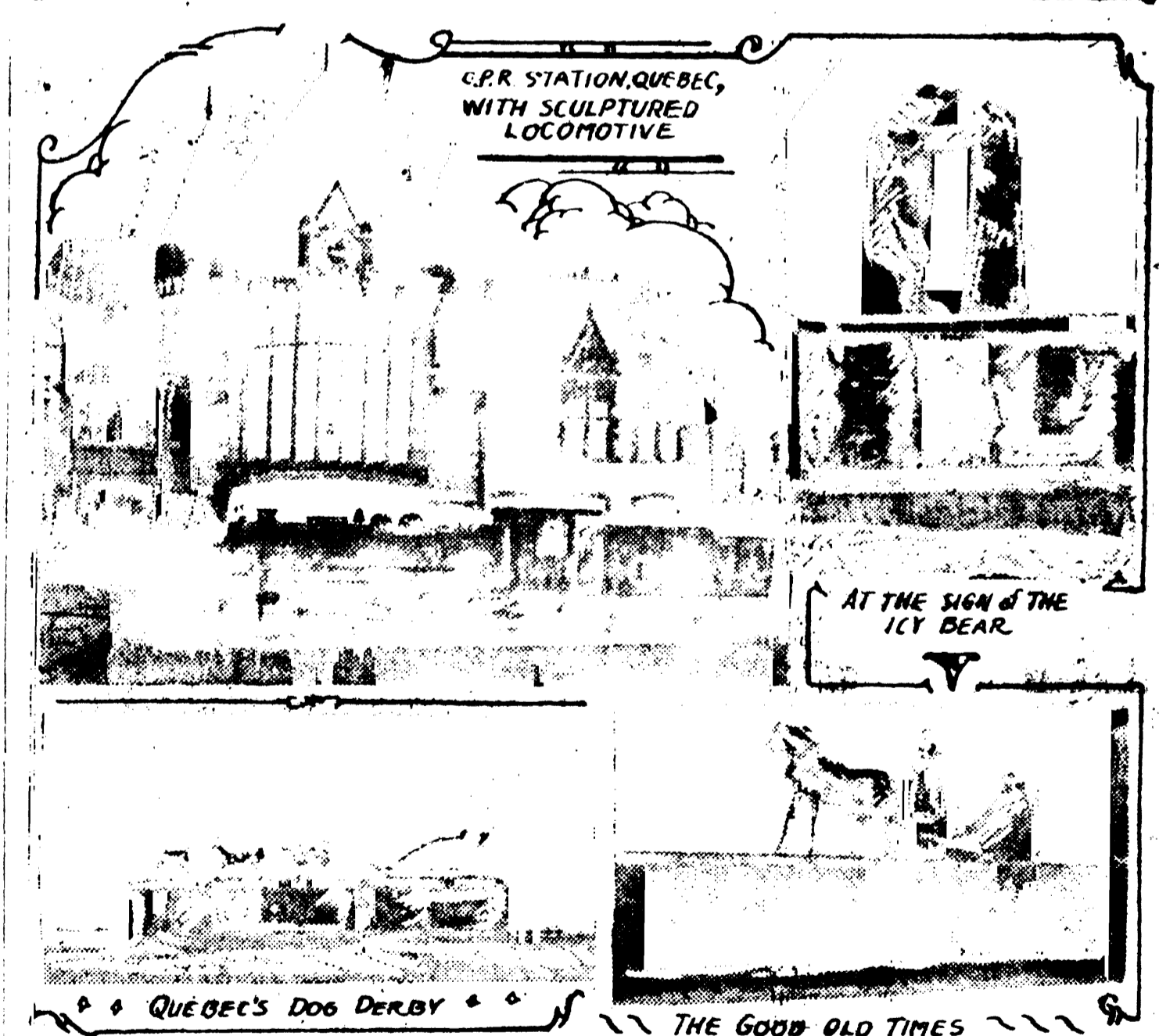
Work was continued on the boat, and it was finally completely torn down and the timbers sold.

Work on Prescott Terminal to Begin In Near Future

News that \$1,500,000 for the proposed canal terminal at Prescott is included in the estimates for the Canadian public works for the next fiscal year resulted in a prediction being made here today by a veteran marine man that work on the new terminal would commence next summer. He declared \$1,500,000 would not cover the total cost of the terminal and that another appropriation would probably be authorized later.

Building of the terminal at Prescott will necessitate employment of hundreds of men. The estimates announced at Ottawa also include \$1,000,000 to provide for construction of regulating and retaining dams on the St. Lawrence river between the mainland and the islands at Sorel. The level of Montreat harbor would be raised two feet in the season of navigation and hardship caused vessels to Chicago drainage diversion eliminated.

Ice Sculpture Beautifies Streets of Old Quebec



Ice monuments, a unique form of art originated by Michel Carboneau, the famous French-Canadian sculptor, beautify the quaint winding streets of Quebec, and add to the picturesque-ness of this fortified city of "New France," when the old historic buildings emerge from huge drifts of snow. No city on the continent is more fascinating than Quebec—enclosed within old gray stone walls and entered in many sections through gates; its Citadel and array of cannon at unexpected corners mark its antiquity; its narrow streets with red, blue and yellow carts and old horse-drawn carriages add to its old world atmosphere; and its Norman houses and buildings, dating back centuries all form a setting of beauty for the blue-green ice monuments. On several streets there are rows of them at intervals like the sculpture of old on the streets of Rome and Pompeii.

Art connoisseurs have searched this world over for objects of art, for rare canvases and pieces of sculpture. These are created to be enduring for all time, and herein Carboneau differs from all artists, for he apparently works only for the hour. Precisely no artist has ever worked with a medium so perishable, nor is there a moment to lose when ice and weather are conducive to work; then Carboneau's garden becomes his studio and work proceeds swiftly. It is a Herculean task to erect as many monuments as Carboneau does, but he has many assistants who place the blocks of ice in position for the cases and attend to the minor details while Carboneau carves the figures, animals or other objects.

The Dog Derby monument measures over fifty feet in length in the realistic group the musher stands on the runner of the cariole with three huskies leading. One almost feels the strain of the dogs on the harness and their eagerness to start. The corner cariole with its occupants is one of the larger monuments on the main street. A large buffalo is another effective piece of carving. An arch has been erected over the toboggan slide on the Esplanade directly in front of the Chateau Frontenac. Champain is one of the figures carved this year and the great water actually issues on a dash and blood aspect in spite of the chilly medium.

Carboneau's real medium of expression is marble and it is only the last six years that he has left this work for a few weeks each winter to sculpture in ice. The marble work in the Basilica at Quebec is from the hand of Carboneau who occasionally carves in wood. Critics in Canada, paradoxically enough, believe that Carboneau's dynamic ability will leave a double impress in marble enduring for all time. Due to his courage to create sculpture which lasts only for the passing hour.

The JAZZ SINGER

BY Arline de Haas

Singing today

IN THE SUNDAY ADVANCE