

# BLACK RIVER DEMOCRAT

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## STILLWELL NOT GUILTY

### SENATE VOTES NOT TO SUSTAIN THE KENDALL CHARGES.

Stillwell Makes Appeal for Himself in Which He Declares Himself Absolutely Innocent of Charges That He Solicited Money.

Albany, April 16.—Stephen J. Stillwell of New York, democratic representative from 21st senatorial district, is not guilty of official misconduct, according to a vote taken last night by his colleagues.

By 21 yeas to 28 noes, the senate voted not to sustain the charges that had been brought by George H. Kendall, president of the New York Banknote Company, that Stillwell had accepted half of a \$250 fee paid for the drafting of a bill in which the company was interested and had solicited a \$5,500 bribe to advance the legislation.

The announcement of the vote marked the climax of a most dramatic session.

### Stillwell Pleads for Himself.

After counsel for both the accuser and accused had summed up at an afternoon session that lasted well into the evening, Stillwell, himself, made a plea in his own behalf as soon as the senate reconvened for the night session. He was haggard and in tears when he concluded.

"I know, and my conscience tells me," declared the accused senator, facing his fellow senators and the crowded senate chamber, "that I am innocent. The God above me knows that I am innocent. You men may convict me; you may expel me from this floor; but the Almighty above me knows I am as innocent as any man sitting here who is to judge me."

As soon as the vote was announced Senator Stillwell's friends started vociferous applause which even the continued pounding of Lieut-Gov. Glenn's gavel failed to quiet for several seconds.

### Stillwell Congratulated by Friends.

When order was restored the lieutenant governor ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the chamber. Immediately thereafter the senate adjourned.

Senator Stillwell, who had occupied his seat in the senate chamber during the ordeal of the voting, immediately was the center of friends who extended congratulations. As soon as he could make his way to a telephone booth, he put in a call for New York to inform his wife of his exoneration. While waiting for the connection he was forced to hold another impromptu reception.

### Vote of the Committee.

Ten of the 15 members of the senate judiciary committee, which heard the testimony in the case, voted to sustain the charges. They were Murtagh, Brown, Wagner, Blauvelt, Carswell, Foley, Pollock, Thomas, Walters and Wolfe. The five members of the committee who voted against sustaining the charges were Griffing, McClelland, Torborg, Coats and Bussey.

Forty-nine senators voted, as the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt to become assistant secretary of the navy, has not been filled. The vote in detail follows:

Against sustaining the charges—Senators Boylan, Carroll, Cullen, Duhamel, Fitzgerald, Frawley, Griffing, Healey, Hoffert, Herrick, McClelland, Malone, Koefoed, Fatten, Peckham, Rampsger, Sanner, Seelye, Sullivan, Torborg, Wendt, Democrats; Bussey, Coats, Emerson, Godfrey, Omrod, Palmer, Republicans—28.

### Those Against Stillwell.

In favor of sustaining the charges—Senators Blauvelt, Carswell, Foley, McKnight, Murtagh, Pollock, Velt, Wagner, Wheeler, Democrats; Argetsinger, Brown, Heacock, Hewitt, Sage, Stivers, Thomas, Thompson, Walters, Whitney, Wilson, Republicans; Salant, Progressives—21.

### SMALL POX SCARE.

Several Homes to Be Quarantined at Benson Mines and Newton Falls.

It is reported that the villages of Benson Mines and Wanakena are fighting an epidemic of small pox in a light form.

Five houses in Benson Mines and dwellings in Newton Falls are said to have already been quarantined.

A store and saloon at the Mines are among the quarantined places.

It is claimed that when the disease broke out a few days ago, every one in the two villages thought it was the annual visit of the chicken pox but it is understood that yesterday a health officer visited the two towns and announced that the malady was small pox; and immediately quarantined several houses. According to the statement of a traveling man, nearly everyone in the two villages has been exposed on account of the general belief that the disease was only chicken pox. No one is very seriously ill up to this time although it is said that the pox is well pronounced.

### Wellisland Stock Farm.

Among the recent sales from Wellisland Stock Farm, near Glenfield, are two bull calves of more than ordinary breeding. W. C. Hunt of Fayetteville has purchased one of the calves for Mr. Walker of California and the other was purchased by Mrs. Flora McPhilly of Port Leyden. Mr. Walker paid \$1,000 for his calf and as soon as it is old enough to stand the trip it will be shipped to California.

## BOOST FOR THE NEW TARIFF.

### Republican Leader in Indiana Supporting Democratic Bill.

South Bend, Ind., April 16.—Charles A. Carlisle, leader of the Republican party in the northern part of Indiana and defeated candidate for representative in congress at the last election, is lending his support to the Democratic administration in the rebuilding of the tariff.

Mr. Carlisle is a manufacturer and an employer of labor. In his candor he had the support of J. M. Studenaker and other extensive employers of labor and large manufacturers. To a representative of the New York Herald, Mr. Carlisle said:

"As a progressive Republican affiliated with and believing in the G. O. P., and one who is interested in the wage earner and the taxpayer, I believe that every voter, regardless of party affiliations, owes a duty to the present administration—to boost.

"Tariff revision is a big problem, and President Wilson and his administration will not take any great chance at destruction. I believe that business interests everywhere and the wage earner and the taxpayer have much cause for congratulations.

"President Wilson has declared for 'constructive efficiency,' and if that is to be watchword of his administration I shall boost and do all I can to get others to do likewise."

### To Enforce Land Reforestation.

A bill has just been introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Jones of Carthage, inserting in the conservation law a new section (8-A) providing that unimproved and non-agricultural private lands upon any of the water sheds of the state within state parks, upon which the forestry growth has been destroyed and which are not being operated under Sec. 88, shall be reforested by the owners. If such owners, after due notice from the conservation commission, shall fail to reforest their lands, the commission may reforest them and the cost for reforestation shall be a lien on the property. Such cost shall be paid to the commission, with 4 per cent interest, after terms have been cut and before their removal. Where there is a default in payment, the lands may be seized under warrant issued by the commission, and sold as under execution.

### Looks Like a "Stand Off."

A peculiar state of affairs exists as a result of the recent village election in Potsdam. A proposition to build a standpipe at a cost of \$18,000 was lost by a majority of two. The second part of the same general proposition, to authorize the trustees to bond the village for \$18,000 for the erection of a standpipe was carried by a majority of five. As a result of this the trustees are authorized to raise \$18,000 for the construction of a standpipe but have no authority to spend the money.

## LACKS POWER TO APPOINT

### Attorney General Holds That Governor Is Without Authority to Appoint Warden.

Albany, April 16.—Governor Sulzer has no authority to appoint an agent and warden for Auburn prison, he has been informed by Attorney-General Carmody. The governor asked Colonel Joseph F. Scott, superintendent of state prisons to appoint Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn in place of Warden George W. Benham. Colonel Scott declined to do so, and subsequently was removed from office.

Warden Benham wants to leave the state's service to accept a position with the Auburn Trust Company, and has tendered his resignation twice since January 1st. There is no provision of the law according to the attorney-general, which would compel Mr. Benham to remain as warden until his successor is appointed.

Under the provisions of the constitution and the prison law, says Mr. Carmody, the power of appointment of an agent and warden of a state prison is vested exclusively in the superintendent of state prisons, and there being no superintendent at this time, the appointment to the office of agent and warden cannot be made.

Should Mr. Benham leave, the attorney-general says the governor, in the emergency, may administer the affairs of the office of warden under his constitutional powers.

### NO ELECTION BY D. A. R.

#### No Candidate for President-General Receives a Majority.

Washington, April 16.—Count tonight on the ballots cast for president-general of the Daughters of American Revolution disclosed that there had been no election. None of the three candidates mustered a majority. Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo got 619, Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, 556, and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis, Tenn., 103. On the face of the ballots, cast, 590 votes were necessary to elect. Balloting will be resumed tomorrow.

### Eagles at Carthage.

The state convention of Eagles will be held in Carthage June 10, 11 and 12. It is expected that about 3,000 birds will be in attendance.

## TO SERVE OUT TERMS

### NO REMOVALS EXCEPT IN CASES OF INEFFICIENCY.

Postmaster General Burleson Says Decision Has Been Reached After Conferences With President.—Department Run on Business Lines.

Washington, April 16.—Postmaster General Burleson announced yesterday that it was the administration's policy to continue all republican postmasters now in office to the end of their terms provided no charges are pending against their efficiency. The policy applies to all classes of postmasters.

"My department will be run on business lines and not by politics," said Mr. Burleson in explaining the new policy. He declared that there might be some removals but he believed the majority of the postmasters were efficient and would not be disturbed.

"There will have to be specific charges of inefficiency," however," he added, "before anyone will be removed."

Mr. Burleson said the decision had been reached after conferences with President Wilson who favors the merit system. At present a plan is being worked out for securing efficiency under the civil service, fourth class postmasters having been placed under that jurisdiction on an executive order by Mr. Taft.

### NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

#### Governor Considers It One of Important Laws of the Session.

Albany, April 16.—A new civil rights law went into effect Saturday when Governor Sulzer signed Assemblyman Levy's bill amending the law of 1909 by making more stringent provisions against discrimination on account of race, creed or color in places of public resort.

The governor considers the bill one of the important laws of the session. The new civil rights bill provides that no owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement shall deny any person such accommodation, or publish, issue, display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages and privileges of any such place shall be refused or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that such persons are unwelcome.

The production of any such written communication, notice or advertisement is presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized.

A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern or hotel whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, and any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bath house, barber shop, theater and music hall.

The provision permitting the denial of such accommodations to any citizen except for reasons alike to all citizens of every race, creed or color, and regarding race, creed or color, is stricken out. Violation of these provisions, or the aiding or inciting of such violations shall subject the persons above mentioned to a penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, to be recovered by the persons aggrieved, or by any resident of the state to whom such cause of action has been assigned, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or defendant shall reside. A violation is also a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

## CARLISLE FOR COMMISSIONER

### Refuses to Deny or Confirm the Report That He Has Consented to Accept.

A Watertown correspondent writes: John N. Carlisle was in Albany Monday and report has it that he has consented to become head of the state highway department. He would neither affirm nor deny the report when the question was asked him today. "You can hear all sorts of reports," said Mr. Carlisle. "If you were in Albany you could hear a report in every corridor."

The position of head of the highway department pays \$10,000 and expenses. In addition to this he has one of the state's automobiles at his disposal. From a source that is believed to be authoritative it is learned that it is expected that Governor Sulzer will in the immediate future name him as the head of this important department.

### Will Teach at Dolgeville.

W. J. Neff, former principal of the Port Leyden high school and at present principal of the Lyons Falls high school, has made a contract with the board of education at Dolgeville to teach in the school at that place the coming year at a salary of \$1,500.

### Navigation Opens.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence river between Clayton and Alexandria Bay opened yesterday morning.

## PENSIONS FOR OHIO MOTHERS.

### \$15 a Month for One Child and \$7 for Each Additional One.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio House has adopted a bill for the payment of pensions to dependent mothers to enable them to keep their children at home and care for them. An amendment to make the system optional with counties was rejected.

The senate had previously voted affirmatively on the bill. Its operation will await the levying of a special tax of not more than one-half mill by the county commissioners.

Pensioning mothers is only one provision of a child code which was passed. Pensions of \$15 a month for one child and \$7 a month for each additional one will be given to women who are poor and who have lived in Ohio two years; to widows and to women whose husbands are physically or mentally disabled or have deserted them for three years and who have sons under 15 and daughters under 16. These pensions are for six months, but they may be re-granted on expiration.

The court must satisfy itself that the child is living with its mother, that without the pension (the home would be broken up, that it is beneficial to the child to stay with its mother and after investigation that the home is a proper one.

The code is quite a motherly bill in other respects. It constitutes the State Board of Charities to supervise every place where children are cared for except a family home. It is given supervision over maternity hospitals and all public and private institutions which receive and care for children.

## DIRECT PRIMARY BILL

### WHAT BILL ADVOCATED BY SULZER WILL PROVIDE.

Measure Was Agreed Upon Saturday at Conference—Sulzer Is to Prove That He Is the Real Leader of the Democratic Party.

An Albany dispatch says: Governor Sulzer spent nearly all of Saturday until he left for New York in the afternoon, consulting with members of his war board in the executive chamber on the details of the state-wide direct primary law, with which Governor Sulzer's new political friends hope to put Charles F. Murray out of business as democratic state leader.

An extra session of the legislature is to be called by Governor Sulzer every month until this law is passed as he wants it.

Governor Sulzer has made it plain to his friends the past week that he has embarked upon a finish fight to demonstrate to the people of the state that he is, in fact as well as name, the democratic state leader while he is governor.

The progressives have a few votes in the legislature and they are in favor of the governor's bill, which is being drafted to provide for the direct nomination at the primaries hereafter of all elective state officers. Governor Sulzer expects that those Republicans who desire to reorganize the Republican state machine and dethrone William Barnes, Jr., as chairman of the republican state committee, also will help to put this direct primary law through the legislature.

Then the Governor will attempt, through appeal to the people, to get every up-state democratic senator and assemblyman, and perhaps a few from New York and Brooklyn, to join the half dozen progressives and independent republicans in the legislature in the hope of securing twenty-six of the fifty-one assemblymen which will be needed to secure the passage of the law.

Governor Sulzer and the members of his war board have agreed that the direct primary bill which is being drafted should embrace the following essentials:

1. Election districts to be made the unit of representation.
2. All designations for public office and party positions to be by petition.
3. No party emblem or circle on primary ballots.
4. Prohibition of the use of party funds at primary elections.
5. A state committee membership of 150, or one from each assembly district.
6. Reduction of the number of names required on a nominating certificate.
7. Proper limitation and publicity of the amount that may be expended by any candidate for the purpose of securing a nomination.
8. Time for filing independent nominations to be lengthened.
9. Approval of office group for candidates on primary ballots, position to be determined by lot (each candidate numbered in each group).
10. Only state and county committees to be chosen directly by the voters.
11. Primary districts to be identical with election districts.
12. Party platform to be framed by a party council composed of members of the state committee, party candidates for state office and party candidates for the senate and the assembly. In off years senators and state elective officers who are members of the party.
13. Committee on filling vacancies on primary ticket to be named in the designating petition.
14. Chairman of county committees may be elected from outside the committee membership.

Don't trust to luck. Nine-tenths of the people in the world guess wrong.

## TO CARRY OUT THREAT

### HARVESTER TRUST DISMANTLING BIG MILL AT AUBURN.

Strikers Refuse to Return to Work and Machinists Commence Taking Down Machinery Which Will Be Taken to Germany.

Auburn, April 16.—The officers of the International Harvester twine mills followed out Monday their ultimatum made to the demands of the seven hundred employees for less hours and more pay. This was that if the workers were not back in their places Monday morning the company would order the plant shut down permanently; would have its machinery immediately dismantled and the entire works moved not only out of Auburn but out of the United States. The mills, it was declared, would go to Germany, to be set up at Neuss and worked with German labor.

For the first time since the strike began on March 28, the whistle blew its shrill, prolonged blast summoning the workers to their places Monday morning. Before the entrance was drawn up Company C of Syracuse and the entire police force of the city. The soldiers formed a lane through which the workers might pass unmolested over the threshold of the factory if they desired. The police were scattered out in the crowd.

It is estimated that all of the men, women and children workers of the establishment were on hand. There were some desirous of returning to work. But a force of about one hundred enthusiastic moved in the crowd, urging their fellow workers to hold out.

### Jeered at Call to Work.

They jeered at the blowing of the whistle. The factory officials had said that the whistle should be thus blown and that if a sufficient number of the employees did not return to work to enable the factory to resume full operation, that would be the last chance they would ever have to work in the mills, for the factory would be totally abandoned and the industry moved to Germany.

In the crowd shouted that the blowing of the whistle was a bluff. They exhorted the wavering to remain firm. In the end, they so far prevailed that half an hour after the whistle had sounded only sixty-eight of the workers had passed through the lane of militiamen and taken their places.

Following this situation there came a hurried conference of International Harvester officers, and Commissioner F. C. Alexander, division manager, A. F. McKinstry, manager of the eastern works, and several local officers discussed the situation about twenty minutes or half an hour.

Then came the flat direct order to the machinists of the company to go to work and dismantle the plant, and the announcement was made to the crowd through the police and soldiery that they could go away because the Harvester officers would not treat with them or their representatives and had, in fact, no further use for them because they had decided to close the plant permanently and take the machinery to Germany. The announcement was met with jeers and catcalls and shouts of defiance, but gradually the workers dwindled until only a handful here and there remained in the neighborhood of the factory.

### Machinists Go on Strike.

The machinists in the Harvester Company's employ have never joined in any of the labor troubles. They have never had any grievances to present, so far as known. But when the order came to dismantle the machinery, the first step in taking away from Auburn an industry that employs 700 persons and pays \$365,000 annually in wages, the skilled mechanics conferred at noon and decided to go on strike, refusing to aid in the removal of an industry whose departure would certainly have such grave consequences to the community of Auburn with its population of 35,000.

## MORE PAY FOR CANAL WORK

### Superintendent Peck Ordered to Pay Laborers 25 Cents An Hour Hereafter on Canal Work.

Albany, April 16.—"It seems to me that your department would get better results for the general welfare and be doing simple justice to its laborers if 25 cents an hour were paid for work on the canals," says Governor Sulzer in a letter today to Duncan W. Peck, state superintendent of public works. At present they receive \$1.76 per day of eight hours.

"Contractors for canal work," continued the letter, "pay that much to their laborers and laborers on the state highways are also paid 25 cents an hour. Your department ought to pay as much to laborers as other state departments and certainly as much as a private corporation pays for its men for similar work."

"You are aware of the increased cost of living, and the high prices that must be paid for the necessities of life. This affects the laboring men fully as much as it does the clerks, or other better paid employees, and the state which employs them should see to it that they are paid at least a living wage."

### Road Work Commenced.

The machinery for the construction of the state highway between Sheldon's Corners and the Onondaga county line is being put in place, preparatory to beginning active operations.

## CENTRAL ROADS CONSOLIDATE

### Public Service Commission Approves Plan of Merging All Side Lines.

Albany, April 16.—The up-state public service commission has approved the application for consolidation of the New York Central, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and five other railroad companies, which have been integral parts of the New York Central system. Under the consolidation all the lines will be known as the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. In announcing the approval the commission said:

"It does not appear that making the consolidation effective will constitute any invasion of any legal right possessed by the minority stockholders, but that these stockholders may not only absolutely protect their investments, but increase the rate return above that provided in the leases."

The capital stock of the new corporation is \$225,531,100, of the par value of \$100. The combined stocks of the consolidated companies amount to \$236,153,700. The decrease results from the necessary cancellation of the stocks now owned by two of the companies, which are parts of the outstanding stock issues of other companies which are parties to the consolidation.

### Governor Orders Investigation.

Albany, April 16.—After a conference with Attorney-General Carmody and John Williams, state commissioner of labor, Governor Sulzer announced today that he would order a public investigation of the strike of the employees of the International Harvester Company at Auburn. The governor said he had received word from a representative of the company that further action on the part of the company in dismantling the plant would be held in abeyance in view of present efforts to settle the trouble.

### ADULTERATED VINEGAR.

#### Large Quantities Discovered by State Department of Agriculture.

Through the taking of samples of vinegar by the agents of the state department of agriculture, it has been discovered that there is a large quantity of spurious and adulterated vinegar at present in the hands of retail dealers in certain sections of the state. In many instances this vinegar is believed to contain pyroligneous or wood acid.

The samples taken by agents of the department are being subjected to chemical analysis, and Commissioner Fuson is inaugurating a vigorous campaign for the purpose of driving all spurious and adulterated vinegars from the market.

Dealers who may have vinegar in stock should be certain it is pure cider vinegar before offering the same for sale, as prosecutions will follow the sale of the spurious and adulterated article wherever found.

## MAY TAKE BONDS TO PEOPLE

### Thinks He Can Market \$40,000,000 Canal Issue Without Wall Street.—In Small Denominations.

Governor Sulzer has a plan to issue directly to small buyers in small denominations the whole of the state's next canal bond issue of \$40,000,000. The governor thinks that up-state savings banks and private investors would be glad to take up the bulk of the issue. He believes that the entire \$40,000,000 lot could be sold through the usual mediation of Wall Street.

Governor Sulzer sent acting Comptroller Walsh down from Albany last week to canvass the bond situation in New York. Mr. Walsh made the rounds of the bond houses and the idea of floating the \$40,000,000 issue here was received without sympathy.

Friends of the governor interpreted the cold reception of the state bond project as retaliation on Wall Street's part for the governor's stock exchange bills. They advised the governor to go it alone and see what small banks and private investors would do with a state bond issue if they had the assurance that the bonds could be picked up in small lots.

Last week Governor Sulzer had a number of conferences in Albany with state officers and the idea of selling the bonds in small denominations was talked out at length. It was decided that if the New York bond dealers didn't want to take \$40,000,000 of canal bonds they would be disposed of to the people.

The governor believes that a law exempting the new issue from inheritance tax would help their sale. State bonds are already exempt from state taxation, and such a law would make them virtually tax free.

Under the law bonds of the state of New York cannot be sold for less than par. The new issue will bear 4 per cent. If the state undertakes to market its own bonds they will be sold at denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, or perhaps lower. Bond houses find good demand for even \$100 denominations.

### Odd Fellows Purchase Home.

Port Leyden Lodge, No. 849, I. O. O. F., have purchased of C. E. B. Williams, of Onondaga, the residence on West Main street, now occupied by L. W. Riggs. The building will be remodeled and fitted up for the use of the lodge. It is a desirable property and will make a fine home for the local lodge.

Don't forget in the time of peace to prepare for war. That's about the only use some of us seem to have for peace.

## STATE LOSES \$500,000

### PRISON GRAFT SHOWN BY SULZER'S INVESTIGATION.

Says State Has Been and Is Being Openly and Brazenly Robbed.—Hints at Collusive Hold-Up and Recommends Work Be Stopped.

Albany, April 13.—Charges that the state has lost \$500,000 "through carelessness or graft," in the construction of buildings at the new Great Meadow prison at Comstock, are made in a report submitted to Governor Sulzer by George W. Blake of New York. After the Governor and removed Col. Joseph B. Scott of Elmira as superintendent of state prisons, the executive appointed Mr. Blake a special commissioner to investigate state prisons and reformatories.

Mr. Blake recommends that future construction work at the prison "be stopped, if possible; that no more money be paid to contractors; that the contractor, all sub-contractors and all other persons concerned directly or indirectly in this matter be investigated to the end that it might be discovered whether criminal prosecution against some of these should not be instituted."

"A peculiar feature of this situation," says the report, "is that no attempt has been made to conceal the wrong. It is so brazen and conspicuous that even the most unobservant visitor to the prison building must observe it. For more than two years this prison building job has been used to 'rob the state.'"

"It has been frequently said that there is a 'robber ring' forged for the purpose of stealing the people's money. I believe this statement to be true, because the dishonesty of this particular job has so many ramifications. The bills for interior work and work not done at all passed through the hands of the state architect, his representatives at the prison, the comptroller and the superintendent of prisons."

"All of these persons with the exception of the comptroller must have known that the bills were dishonest and should not have been paid. Yet they passed smoothly along and the money found its way into the pockets of the contractor. A careful investigation might show how much of it remained there."

### Hints at Collusive Hold-Up.

"This was only part of the story. The other parts were the bills, who provided the material they pleased with their interference. It must be plain to any thinking person that a long series of bills, practically all of them dishonest, could have passed through so many hands without detection."

"This project was conceived in graft. The state paid \$92,000 for the property. The excuse for this initial crime was the alleged need of a hospital building in the health-giving air of the Adirondack region. This was a mere subterfuge. The fact was that the owner of this property induced his political friends to help him unload it upon the state at more than three times its value. When the lunacy commission decided it did not want this property, thereby threatening to deprive the projectors of the scheme of a large graft in the erection of buildings, and it was decided to erect a prison there, the prison officials complacently agreeing, the people were cozened into believing that this outlay of money would be sufficiently productive to greatly reduce the cost of the maintenance of all the prisons of the state and would have a salutary effect upon the physique and morals of prisoners serving their first terms and upon those nearing the time of their discharge.

### Original Amount Exceeded Five Times.

"The first appropriation was made in 1909 and was for \$350,000. The bill providing for this appropriation made it appear that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work but up to the present time more than \$1,800,000 has been appropriated, and more money is still demanded. There is at present a demand to get \$250,000 more. Despite the fact that \$750,000 is still available of the previous appropriations. From the conception of the scheme until the present time there does not seem to have been any attempt made to give the people an honest return for this outlay.

"One wing and a dormitory have been completed. The site chosen for these buildings is in a hollow in the land, much of which is quicksand. The great prison building has settled so that cracks appear in the walls, all of the piping is out of alignment, and it is only with great difficulty that some of the prison machinery can be operated.

"The dormitory where the guards sleep and where the administrative work is conducted, is fortified with heavy iron bars at the windows and heavy doors, but the interior walls are fragile and combustible. It is possible to kick holes in them, and a fire once started would find the building an easy prey. The floors are wood instead of concrete.

### Guards Quarters a Fire Trap.

"If a fire should start in the night when the guards were sleeping, there would be no chance for them to escape. This alone makes the work a crime that the state should immediately investigate to the end that the criminals guilty of it should be punished.

"It is difficult to find any explanation for the selection of this site when (Continued on