John J. Warren Began Paper Making Career at 14 Years

His First Job Was With C. R. Remington & Son When New Mill Was Built at Glen Park—Principal Owner of Harmon Paper Company and Warren Parchment Company.

By HOWARD W. PALMER.

XII.

"Isn't it a remarkable thing that all of the Warren boys went into the paper manufacturing business, and all have made such a success?" was one remarked at a dinner on one occasion.

"Yes, and do you know," replied Thomas Warren, "I believe if we had lived near a barracks we would all have been soldiers."

About that story hinges a good deal of paper mill history. The Warren boys—and there are four of them—John J., Thomas, Frank and Charles R., lived on a farm in the vicinity of Glen Park when Charles R. Remington and his son broke ground for the "C. R." mill. During construction it became a place of great interest for the young boys, all of them of a mechanical turn of mind. The result was that each of them, as soon as he could obtain the permission of his parents, entered the mill, and from it graduated step by step until his influence was felt in the paper work.

John J. Warren today is the owner of two mills and an officer in a third and is regarded as having reached the topmost rung of his profession. He is manager of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper company at Ticonderoga and is managing director of the Riordan Paper company of Canada, in which company he is also interested. Frank is a consulting engineer and dealer in mill supplies in France, with headquarters in Paris, and Samuel is with the International Paper company. In addition to John J. Warren has three sons in the paper industry, all associated with their father.

The best known of the brothers locally is John Warren. He is the principal owner of the Harmon Paper company at Brownville and the Warren Parchment company at Dexter. In addition he is a large stockholder and a vice president of the St. Regis Paper company.

John J. Warren was 14 years old when he entered the employ of C. R. Remington & Son at Glen Park in the summer of 1880, the year in which construction of the mill was started. Being of a mechanical turn of mind and having a natural likeness for the work he advanced rapidly, despite his youth. He believed in always being ready for the jobs higher than his and when vacancies occurred he naturally went into them, being the best fitted for that work. Machine tenders were not as plentiful as they are now and the loss of a tender was a serious handicap to a mill, unless they knew exactly where to turn for another. Mr. Warren learned to run a machine while he was yet in his teens, which was decidedly unusual in those days and is even today.

From the C. R. Remington & Son mill he went to the mill of the Watertown Paper company on Sewall's Island, owned by Hiram Remington, where he became superintendent eventually. Then, when the Ontario Paper company, which had erected a large plant at Glen Park, lost John A. Decker as their superintendent and sought some one to succeed him Mr. Warren was selected as the one best fitted for that task. His experience as superintendent had been limited to the small mill of the Watertown Paper company, not comparable in size to the Ontario Paper company, but the officers of the latter company knew that his knowledge of paper making was deeply grounded. The Ontario mill, now one of the International Paper company's mills, was the newest in this section and was the most expensive mill along the Black River.

In the years that he was there, however, the Ontario Paper company's officers never regretted their selection. So marked had been his success, that, when about 1890 Luke Fisher and D. G. Cahoon of Potsdam, with others, started upon the erection of a paper mill at Piercefield, N. Y., they decided upon Mr. Warren to execute their plans. Mr. Warren went into the forest, cleared the site for the mill and erected the plant. Two machines were installed, and today the mill of the Piercefield Paper company forms another link in the International chain.

After he had been there about four years he returned to Glen Park and assumed the management in the mill in which he originally entered the paper business. During that year the mill was considerably enlarged by the adding of a third and larger machine. The horse power was developed and other material changes were made throughout the mill which about doubled its capacity.

He was then called to Grand Mere, Quebec, to become general superintendent of the Laurentide Paper company, one of the largest Canadian mills. The Laurentide mill at that time was a five machine mill, having three machines for news, one for board paper and another as a sulphite drier.

About 1909, after Mr. Warren had been with the Laurentide company about four years, he returned to Brownville to become a partner with A. H. Lefebvre in the Harmon Paper company. After a few years he acquired the controlling interest in the company which he now holds and extended his sphere through the purchase of the St. Lawrence Paper company at Dexter, which he made over into the Warren Parchment company.

The Harmon Paper company mill was built by James A. Outterson, his father, James T. Outterson and brother, Charles R. Outterson. James A. Outterson had severed his connection with the old Outterson Paper company shortly after the mill was built, to organize the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper company. His brother was anxious to leave Brownville, and in 1898 leased the mill to the Knowlton Bros. company of Watertown.

The lease proved a costly experiment for the Knowlton company, for shortly after they took it over the original wooden flume went out in the spring freshet and it took all summer to replace it. A suction pipe was run to the bed of the river and all the water that was used had to be pumped into the mill by a fire pump. The firm had to run the entire mill by steam. The mill during the Knowlton administration was run on curtain paper largely. It also made paper for the transfer tickets of many railroads, which, although quite an extensive business was not sufficient to keep the mill busy. To piece in the company made water finished fibre wrappings.

After the Knowlton company had surrendered the Outterson mill, the Harmon Paper company was organized, the controlling interest in which was owned by Mr. Lefebvre. H. E. Harmon, who had previously been with the Knowlton company and who still retained his connection with the company, was the president. Mr. Warren purchased a large part of the stock when he returned from Canada and until 1910 he and Mr. Lefebvre were partners, Mr. Lefebvre then selling his interest to Mr. Warren. The mill which had been built by the Outtersons was entirely rebuilt and the property was considerably extended. There are two machines in the mill which were installed when the Outterson's owned it.

Seven years ago Mr. Warren bought the St. Lawrence Paper company at Dexter, which had been purchased some years before by W. P. Herring from the original owners. The mill was then making white hanging paper and manila. Mr. Warren built it over and fitted it for parchment papers, special machinery being added for that purpose. There are only about a dozen mills in the entire United States making parchment papers. The paper made at the Dexter plant is known as grease proof parchment. To explain, this greaseproof parchment is used principally as wrappers for such fat substances as butter and lard and is also used for lining food boxes where its contents contain any oil substances such as cocoanut and other food properties. This paper is distinguished from vegetable parchment in its being mechanically treated, while the vegetable parchment is chemically treated, and is therefore a somewhat stronger paper.

The management of the Harmon Paper company and the Warren Parchment company rests largely upon Mr. Warren's two sons, Robert and Daniel. Robert is manager of the Harmon plant, while Daniel is manager of the mill at Dexter. Mr. Warren divides his time between his own properties and the St. Regis Paper company. His knowledge of paper making has proved of great value to the St. Regis company, one of the largest independent companies in the United States.

Looking Backward

Taken from The Times' Files 10 and 25 Years Ago Today.

Nov. 10, 1895.

The city books are to be examined by experts.

Henry Folger, of Kingston, Ont., is the guest of Senator Joseph Mullin.

Sidney McCarn, who has been a clerk at the Otis house for some time past, has resigned, to accept a more lucrative position as a traveling salesman for a Utica concern.

A special meeting of the common council was held for the purpose of confirming the appointment of Jesse C. Ayers for the office of supervisor, who had been nominated by the mayor yesterday. Mr. Ayers, by virtue of his appointment, sits on the board of supervisors, and holds the office until Jan. 1, when Harvey W. Steele, the successful Democratic candidate who defeated Mr. Ayers last Tuesday, takes the office, and holds it for one year.

The stretch of pavement on Arsenal street was laid yesterday to Benedict street.

The Watertown Choral society held a rehearsal last evening in Washington hall. President C. H. Remington presided, and B. C. Willmot, director, handled the baton. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen formally signed the constitution and by-laws, ninety ladies and sixty gentlemen. It is hoped to secure 300 in all for the chorus.

Syracuse Post: "St. Lawrence county is entitled to the Republican banner. Every one of its 91 election districts gave a majority for the head of the Republican state ticket. It is Republican from centre to circumference and in every one of its 91 parts."

Nov. 10, 1910.

At the adjourned regular meeting of the Lincoln League last evening, the nomination of officers for the coming year was made. Hiram S. Arthur was nominated for president; Fred H. Moore, first vice president; Bruce N. Martin, second vice president; Newell K. Bailey, treasurer; Fred S. Watts, corresponding secretary; Henry M. Brown, recording secretary; Owen R. Owens, Francis M. Hugo, W. W. Kelley, David F. Lane, George H. Hooker, John G. Jones, executive committee.

It cost George H. Cobb just an even $200 to be re-elected senator.

The number who remained at home on election day in Jefferson county and failed to vote is estimated at 3,475.

There were 13 fires and 37 arrests during the month of October.

Little Lewis remembered George W. Reeves last Tuesday. Mr. Reeves only ran 22 votes behind Mr. Dix, carrying the county by 35 votes.—Uncle Ike.

Among the many letters received by Congressman-elect Luther W. Mott, was one from Vice President James S. Sharman of Utica.

Charles A. Phelps has returned from an extensive trip to the Mexican gold fields.

Mock Trial at Mannsville.

"Judge" William K. Mott's mock trial troupe, which has been rehearsing for some time for the 1920-21 season, will stage the trial of the breach if promise action of Sally U. Darling against Peter A. Kidder in the Marsh opera house at Mannsville on the night of Nov. 18 for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church of that village.

John Burroughs' Nature Notes

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

1. Has the domestication of fowls reduced their instinct of fear?
2. When is an animal trainer in most danger?
3. How are abnormalities on trees formed?

Answers in tomorrow's Nature Notes.

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS:

1. How does the California quail differ from the eastern Bob White?

The more local an animal is, the more its color assimilates with its surroundings; or perhaps I should say, the more uniform its habitat, the more assimilative its coloring. The valley quail of California frequents trees and roosts in trees, hence its coloring is not copied from the ground. It is darker and bluer than the eastern Bob White.

2. Does a dog show anger against inanimate objects?

The dog is often quick to resent a kick, be it from man or beast, but I have never known him to show anger at the door that slammed to and hit him. Probably, if the door held him by his tail or his limb, it would quickly receive the imprint of his teeth.

3. What seemingly gentle forces of nature can crush rocks?

The rain's gentle fall, the air's velvet touch, and the sun's noiseless rays, the frost's exquisite crystals, these combined are the agents that [illegible] the seas.

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Watertown NY Daily Times
Wednesday, November 10, 1920

FIFTY-THREE YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS

To The Times:

There are at least two types of heroes. One serves his country on the battle field—the other serves the people in public service. Both are entitled to gratitude. Few people can boast of more than half a century in the postal service. William J. Guernsey is one of these. There are some people in Watertown who remember him, long a mail route agent between Ogdensburg and Rome, on the old Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. I have known him personally more than 50 years. For the past five years he has been superintendent of the capitol postoffice station in Albany and we have recalled many of his Watertown acquaintances. He recalls with great pleasure, his acquaintance with Postmasters Levi Smith, William G. Williams, Edward M. Gates and Bruce F. Martin. Of course he recalls "By" Adsit.

Many of us will recall his associates "on the road." We remember "route agents" Lucius Gill, Henry Barber and George Henry Failing. If Harvey Failing, the fat and good-natured mail carrier from the old postoffice to the station, was alive, he would remember Mr. Guernsey.

Mr. Guernsey entered the service at Rome, March 1, 1867, as general delivery and stamp clerk at a salary of $350 per annum which was increased next year to $400. He could not buy diamonds and automobiles on that salary, and concluded he could make more money on a farm. So he tendered his resignation. It was not accepted, and the postmaster at Rome paid him $200 per year out of his own pocket, from May 1, 1870, to May 1872. Then he actually resigned, but in one month he was recalled by Postmaster B. W. Williams of Rome, and made assistant postmaster at a salary of $900.

October 1, 1872 he was appointed mail agent on the R. W. & O. between Ogdensburg and Rome at a salary of $1,080. On July 1, 1873, he was transferred to the railway postoffice between Albany and Buffalo at $1,000. In July, 1874, his salary was made $1,200. In October, 1875, he was assigned to the "Fast Mail" between New York and Chicago, his "run" being from New York to Syracuse. In June, 1876, the "Fast Mail" was discontinued and he was assigned to the route between New York and Hornell, but in January, 1877, he was put on the line between Buffalo and Toledo.

In January, 1878, the railway postoffice between New York and Chicago was re-established, and his run was again between New York and Syracuse as acting clerk in charge. In July he was made clerk in charge at $1,200, until 1883. From April, 1883, to April, 1889, he was assistant to the acting chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service, at Syracuse, which position he held six years.

In April, 1889, he was appointed superintendent of mails at Albany at $1,800, which was first reduced to $1,500 and then increased to $2,100. In November, 1915, he was appointed superintendent of the Capitol station office at $1,300, increased to $2,100, where he remained until he retired from the service under the law fixing the age limit, August 20, 1920.

Mr. Guernsey retired because of the age limit, but he is as active as ever today and is good for many years of hard work. He assures me that in all his railway experience, he never met with a serious accident. He is still in possession of both legs and both arms and a sound head. He confesses to me, however, that he has been in several "mixups," but none severe enough to upset his Republicanism. There never was a more popular man in the railway mail service, and none more industrious and efficient, and he leaves the service with the best wishes of all who know him.

Charles R. Skinner.

Albany, Nov. 8, 1920.

Alexander Larson.

Alexander Larson of Glen Park, a native of Sweden, died late Tuesday afternoon at the Jefferson county sanatorium, following a long illness, aged 41 years. He had received treatment in the institution during the past three months.

He was born in Sweden and had made his home in this country during the last eight years. He was employed as papermaker at Glen Park.

Surviving besides his widow, Mrs. Nellie Larson, are two children, and four step-children, Roy Merlowe of Dexter, Mrs. George Webber of Glen Park, Mrs. Lillian Simons of this city and Miss Clara Marlowe of Glen Park.

The funeral arrangements are incomplete.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE SCHEMES

Dairy League the Most Powerful, and One Which Makes the Distributor Look At It With No Small Amount of Alarm.

By GEORGE C. LEE.

The Times today publishes the sixth of a series of articles on agriculture in Northern New York, written by George C. Lee of The Times staff. The article to be published tomorrow will deal with the labor problem on the farm.

VI.

Having in their Dairymen's League an organization that can withhold New York city's milk supply until its price demands are granted, and in their farm bureaus, co-operative associations and granges combinations so strong that they not only control quantity and quality of production, but also wield a powerful influence over state and federal legislation, the farmers of northern New York are probably more thoroughly organized than any other class of workers.

This should not be interpreted as meaning that the thousands of food producers of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis counties are unionists. Their organizations are foreign to everything that ordinary labor unions stand for. The league and co-operatives do not seek as unions do, for bigger prices which must be paid by the ultimate consumer. Instead they are working to secure a fair share of the prices paid by the public rather than the mere pittances they have been getting. In other words they strive for a portion of the profits going to middlemen, and to create a food distribution system that will reduce retail prices.

The farm bureaus are mostly educational institutions endeavoring to improve farm conditions and enable farmers to produce bigger and better crops at minimum costs. They are the clearing house through which nearly every agricultural project makes a contact with the farmer, and provide the machinery through which these other organizations are built up and carry on their work. Farm bureaus co-operate with the granges and other units for securing legislation that will correct or relieve economic problems affecting farmers, and also fight against proposed legislation that is undesirable to agriculturists.

The New York State Dairymen's League is the farmers' organization of which the average urban resident hears the most and which probably has a greater effect on his pocketbook than any other such combine. It was about 14 years ago that the league was first founded, but it was not until 1918 that it attained control of enough milk to demand any serious consideration from New York and other city milk dealers.

When the league was first organized no one in the milk business gave it much attention for similar organizations along slightly different lines had been tried out before and had failed. During the first years of its existence it was scoffed at, the dealers being under the impression that farmers could never be so welded together in an organization that they would stick in an emergency.

It was not until the first memorable "milk strike" was called with the result that nearly the entire flow of milk into New York city stopped over night that the big milk companies awoke to the realization that they had a new and mighty foe to combat in the future. The monthly quibblings over what prices will be paid for milk and frequent threats of strike that have passed back and forth between the dealers and league officials are matters with which most newspaper readers are familiar.

Today the Dairymen's League has an enrolled membership of 85,952 and controls the milk produced by 914,680 cows in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Vermont. Of the total number of members 64,956 are New York state farmers owning 724,665 cows. The northern New York representation in the league is as follows: Jefferson county 2,549 members owning 33,079 cows; St. Lawrence county 2,583 members owning 53,456 cows; Lewis county 962 members owning 15,551 cows.

There is no doubt but what an organization of such strength can dictate to dealers what they will pay for milk, and can also force them to keep stations open that they desire to close. It is also a fact that the league can force buyers to discontinue buying milk from farmers who do not belong to the league when it believes that to do so might affect its members market by creating a surplus.

While the league kept within the bounds of an organization working only to assure its members a fair price for their product, those familiar with the unfair treatment dairymen have received in years past had no criticism to offer. During recent months, however, since the league has launched its proposed co-operative plan by the provisions of which independent dealers would ultimately be forced out of business and the league through its subsidiary, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., would control the whole milk supply of this state as well as parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania from producer to consumer, the officials have been censured from many quarters.

One of the first objections to be made against the plan was voiced by league members, and in one instance by a former director. Exceptions were taken by these men to certain clauses of the contract which farmers must sign in joining the association. Principle among them being that part of the agreement which gives the association the power to withhold any percentage of the farmers' receipts to be used in founding new plants, while another is that the association has for one year absolute control of the members' milk, being able to dictate to him when, where and under what conditions he shall deliver it. League officials in answering these objections say that the contract must be "iron-clad" in order to hold the farmers together during the struggles that are certain to confront it in its infancy. They point to the success of other co-operatives operated along the same lines, specifying the California Fruit Growers Association, and similar organizations in Sweden, saying the plan will be equally successful when applied to milk.

Conceding these points and admitting that the plan will work out successfully, there are still many who object to it on the ground that it will tend to create a too absolute control of [illegible] try. League officials [illegible] the claim that their plan will by the removal of middlemen give the producer a better price for his milk and make it possible for the consumer to buy it cheaper than now. Nevertheless it is asserted by some that it was this same line of reasoning on which the various big trusts of today were built, and that instead of relieving the burdens of the consumer it has increased them. It is feared that with the realization of its unrestricted power such an association will be very likely to forget its promises of protecting consumers and be tempted to look after only the interests of producers, with the result that retail prices would mount even higher than now. Such a movement can be looked for and actually would be a natural result of the removal of all competition, for even though there are certain agreements as to price between dealers now, it is competition between them that keeps the price from soaring ever higher. And, with such a grip on the dairy industry and a constant reaching out to take in other sections of the country it is not unlikely that the association might eventually find itself under investigation by the government with a view to ascertaining whether or not a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law existed.

However, the co-operative association although now in course of formation is a matter of the future, for it will be many months before the organization will be brought to a point where it will begin to exercise its influence, or where any of the above mentioned possibilities will become apparent. Certain present-day practices of the league are causing dealers throughout the state much more concern than the plans for the future. One of these is the league's practice of taking cream from cheese factories where skim milk cheese is made, and shipping it into New York and there selling it at prices below what dealers who are paying league prices for their cream can afford to sell it. The dealers charge that the league is unfair in selling cream at a price it knows to be lower than the dealers can afford to sell for, when they have to pay what it demands in buying cream. This practice is now causing financial embarrassment to many dealers and the prediction is made that it will result in many of the smaller ones being forced into bankruptcy.

There is, of course, no denying that the league has proved itself the farmers' greatest instrument to bring to him a more equal share of his dairy products value. It has brought to its members millions of dollars that they otherwise would not have received and which would probably have gone to middlemen. It stands as a monument of what co-operative marketing on a large scale can do for producers, but it would probably be better for all concerned, including league members, officials and consumers, if the league were allowed to rest where it stands and refrain from any attempt to secure absolute control of the milk industry.

Farm bureaus were started as an educational organization in this state in 1912, the Jefferson county bureau being one of the first in the country to be founded on the plan of triple financial aid, that is, assistance from county, state and nation. The bureaus have played a big part in all agricultural advancement during their eight years of existence, and in bringing to the attention of producers and consumers the problems of the other. They have backed the co-operative movements and through their managers and office organizations have provided a medium for quick action on various matters. Much work has been done by these bureaus in helping farmers to get bigger and better yields from their land. Experiments have been carried on to learn what varieties of corn, oats and other products can be most successfully raised and much has been done to utilize waste lands.

Co-operative associations, excepting the Dairymen's League, are in their infancy in this section. The Jefferson County Sheep Growers Association is probably one of the most successful units of this kind now in operation. In 1919 the association's members had 1,400 pounds of wool and as low prices were offered when it was clipped it was held for a time and finally sold at an average price of 62 cents a pound. Last August it was decided that the 1920 wool yield would be held for a time to get better prices than were prevailing then. The wool has not yet been sold. A similar organization has been organized in St. Lawrence county and ultimately these county units will be co-ordinated into a state-wide association.

Thus it is seen that these so-called co-operative associations are nothing more or less than a combine for the purpose of getting the highest possible price for the particular commodity produced by the organization's members. Farmers frequently refer to the plan as one of "collective bargaining." It is easily seen that these associations operate along practically the same lines as does the Dairymen's League and that they will grow and spread out until they control the farm products of the whole country is evidently but a matter of time. How this program can be followed out and bring benefits to consumers is a question and it is also a matter for serious thought as to how far such combinations can go before they will begin to go farther than they now contemplate.

The farmers in carrying out their co-operative schemes must exercise the greatest caution in selecting men for executive positions in their organizations. Should any one of these powerful units come into the hands of a force of executives whose ambitions were not as honest as are those of the farmer, they could in a short time create such a state of affairs that public sentiment would be turned wholly against the farmers and they would be set back in the cycle of progress a quarter century.

In conclusion it might be said that all of these organizations are but the outgrowth of the granges, the oldest and greatest farmer organization. Each carries on a line of work that granges with their limited facilities and resources could not handle. Granges, however, should not be looked upon as without their value, for their power has exercised a great [illegible] American and particu[illegible] New York agricul[illegible]

WILL CELEBRATE ARMISTICE DAY

LEGION TO HAVE PARADE AND CAMP FIRE

CHURCH BELLS WILL RING

Business Places to Remain Open and There Will Be No General Observance This Year.

The second anniversary of the signing of the armistice which put an end to the world war will be observed in Watertown on Thursday. The day will be principally marked by the parade of Watertown Post, American Legion, in the evening, and the Camp Fire Night at the armory for all ex-service men.

Business places may decorate their buildings and the residences of the city will be decked with flags during the day, but otherwise there will be no general celebration during the day. Banks and other business places will be open as usual during the day.

At 7:30 the Legion parade will leave the state armory, headed by the City band. The line of march will be down Arsenal street, through Public Square and return to the armory. All ex-service men are urged to report to Marshal R. A. Wetterhahn at the armory at 7:30, and take part in the parade. The G. A. R., the Spanish war veterans and the Canadian soldiers are invited to join in the parade.

The veterans of the Spanish-American war will meet in front of the A. Bushnell & Company store Thursday evening at 7 and march to the armory, where they will join in the parade.

It is requested that as many of the G. A. R. as feel able to take the short march will be at the armory at 7:30 to join the other organizations in the parade. Others who cannot march are requested to be at the armory at 8 to attend the camp fire.

Following the parade the organizations will return to the armory, where Mayor Cahill will give an address of welcome. There will be eats, music and dancing, and a general good time is promised for all who attend.

In accordance with Governor Smith's proclamation it is expected that the church bells of Watertown will be tolled for a brief time at 11 a. m., the hour at which the armistice went into effect on Nov. 11, 1918. The tolling of the bells is in tribute to the men who sacrificed their lives during the war.

COUNTY FARM TO HAVE TRACTOR

Will Replace Two Horses to Be Sold.

Third Day.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of a tractor at an expense of not to exceed $1,412 for use on the county almshouse farm, the county sanitarium farm and elsewhere, where needed, was unanimously adopted by the board of supervisors at its regular meeting today. The resolution came after a report of the charities committee headed by Supervisor John R. Kilborn.

Superintendent Ray S. Dunaway now has five horses on the farm and two of these will be sold at once. The tractor will be purchased Thursday and will immediately be put to use. A machine of the Sampson type will be procured and while it will be available for county work where needed, the work at the county house is to be given the preference.

A communication was received from Union Grange No. 5 urging the board to grant the full amount asked for the maintenance of the home department of the Jefferson county farm bureau during the coming year. The bureau now has a membership of 1,010.

Resolutions were adopted fixing Monday, Nov. 15, at 11, as the time for receiving and opening bids for the printing of 15,000 tax collection receipts for the towns, 4,000 journals of the board, of which number 250 shall be bound in cloth and printed on a good grade of paper, and for the printing and binding of 86 assessment rolls for the towns. Clerk Richard Holden and Purchasing Agent E. B. Crowner were directed to obtain bids for the purchase of the paper to be used in the journals.

Reports of erroneous and omitted taxes were received from the towns of Rodman and Orleans and were referred to the committee on erroneous and omitted taxes.

Mrs. Hanora B. Savage.

The funeral of Mrs. Hanora Branderick Savage, widow of Patrick H. Savage who died at the residence of her son, Patrick H. Savage, 249 Barben avenue, late Tuesday afternoon, aged 85 years, will be held at 8:30 Thursday morning from St. Patrick's church. The remains will be taken to Brushton for interment in Brushton cemetery. Mrs. Savage had been in failing health for several years and her condition during the past few weeks had failed noticeably.

She was born in the town of Hogansburg, Franklin county, Dec. 23, 1835, daughter of Dennis and Mary Brophy Branderick. She had made her home in this city during the past 16 years.

Surviving are four children, Patrick H. Savage of this city, with whom she had made her home; Richard M. Savage of Moira, Mrs. Mary Haggard of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John Foy of Beacon, N. Y., and two brothers, William H. Branderick of Clinton county and Dennis Branderick of Ellenburg.

PENROSE REPORTED WORSE

Ill For Year, Senator Suffers Another Sinking Spell.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10. — United States Senator Boies Penrose, who has been ill for about a year, was reported today to have taken a turn for the worse. The report, which said the senator had a sinking spell last Saturday from which he has not entirely recovered, could not be officially confirmed.

Regularity of Income

An interesting investment combination is offered by our Bond Department.

It consists of the preferred stock issues of three of Northern New York's well-founded, successful, profit-producing industries, the quarterly dividend periods of which are so arranged that a dividend check comes into the investor's hand on the first day of each of the twelve months of the year.

And the yield is considerable over 7 per cent annually, besides being free from the Normal Federal Income Tax.

The Northern New York Trust Company
"A Public Service Institution"
Watertown, N. Y.

FISHERIES SECURE COAST PATROL BOAT

THE CURLEW WILL BE STATIONED AT CAPE VINCENT

FOR TRANSPORTING FISH FRY

Vessel Fills Long-Felt Want—To Be Used For Distribution On Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence.

Cape Vincent, Nov. 10.—The boat Curlew, formerly one of the boats doing coast patrol duty during the World War, after being on the way from New York city for about nine days, arrived in this port Tuesday morning and was turned over to the United States Fisheries to be used by the local hatchery in distributing fish fry, to the water of Lake Antario and the St. Lawrence river.

The Curlew came from New York by way of the barge canal, through Oswego and across Lake Ontario to this village. She was in charge of Capt. Robert Veeder and manned by a crew of four. She is of the same type as all United States patrol boats, being about 60 fet long and having a beam of about nine or ten feet. Her power plant is made up of two, 20th Century four-cycle, Marine Motors, developing about 48 horsepower and through the twin screw propellors will make about ten knots per hour. There is a large cabin space aboard, providing sleeping quarters for about six persons, and the boat is modernly equipped with electric lights, toilet, wash rooms, etc. The whole ship is painted in battleship gray.

Before the vessel can be used for the purpose for which it is intended, it will be necessary for considerable remodeling in order to obtain more deck space. The fish fry are carried to adjacent waters in 20-gallon cans and considerable cabin space will have to be removed to provide deck space to transport the cans.

The remodeling process will probably be commenced immediately, owing to the fact that the boat will be used for this purpose in the spring.

The small fry are hatched during the winter months and in the early spring, as soon as the ice leaves the river, millions and millions of the tiny fish are dumped. The Cape Vincent hatchery will distribute to the lake, white fish, lake herring, lake trout, yellow perch and a few others of the finny species. Large numbers of brook trout are also transported by rail to the mountain lakes and streams.

Through the hatchery owning its own boat, a large expense will be dispensed with, in that in previous years the government has had to pay large sums to private concerns to do the work, which the Curlew will be able to accomplish.

Community Meeting Held.

The farm and home bureau held a community meeting at Worth on Tuesday evening. About 40 persons assembled in the town hall to hear A. M. Goodman, of Cornell University, who gave an illustrated lecture upon "Water for the Farm and for the Farm Home."

A separate session for the women was held under the direction of Miss Irene Field, manager of the home bureau, and a community sing under her leadership was enjoyed.

Committeemen for 1921 were elected at the meeting, those appointed being M. W. Ramsey, E. N. Lamont, Daniel O'Connor, George Greenley, and Henry Howard.

Further meetings have been arranged by the farm and home bureau committeemen. Theresa will have a meeting this evening, Chaumont will be visited on Thursday afternoon, Ellisburg in the evening of Thursday, and on Friday night a meeting will be held in Diamond. A meeting was held this afternoon in Oxbow.

Expect Cahill to be Renominated.

It is expected that Mayor Robert E. Cahill, who has served as president of the North Side Improvement League, will be nominated for that office at the meeting of the league Thursday, Nov 18. Mayor Cahill was one of the organizers of the league. In spite of his request on several occasions to be relieved from the executive office of the league he has been re-nominated and re-elected annually and it is expected that the league will continue its policy this fall.

OBJECTS TO VALUE ON FAIRBANKS BLK.

Assessed For More Than Sale Price Says G. H. Hooker.

Objections to an assessment of $50,400 against the Fairbanks block, 125-129 Court street, were filed with the board of assessment review Tuesday afternoon by Attorney George H. Hooker, appearing for the owners. He requested that the assessment be reduced to $40,000. Decision was reserved.

Attorney Hooker told the board that the property has been for sale for some time at $50,000 and that no purchaser can be found at that price. The property brings an income of $4,536 annually at present, he said. The rents were raised recently and two families moved out of the block.

Mrs. W. D. McKinstry entered complaint against an assessment of $12,200 on her property at 270 Paddock street and an adjoining vacant lot. Examination of the books revealed the assessment high in comparison with nearby property. Decision reserved, but a reduction is likely.

Senator Fred B. Pitcher appeared in behalf of Mrs. W. H. Reese to lodge complaint against an $11,[illegible] assessment on property at 728 Washington street. Decision reserved.

Complaint was registered against an assessment of $3,800 on property at 446 East Flower avenue, owned by A. D. Corle.

George E. Ward made objections to an assessment of $1,[illegible] on property at 748 Griffith street. It is a nine-room house almost out to the city limits and without city water connections, there being a private sewer. Decision reserved.

Dr. Isabelle M. Meader entered complaint against an assessment of $4,000 against property 118 Washington street. Decision reserved.

Deputy Fire Chief George E. Wood filed complaint against an assessment of $1,300 on his property at [illegible] Wyoming avenue. The house is a seven room structure and has no city sewer service. Last year the assessment was $1,100. Decision reserved.

J. C. Ayers, 219 Mullin street, filed complaint against an assessment of $6,900. Examination of the records showed that Mr. Ayers is assessed for more land than he owns. An adjustment will be made.

Mr. Ayers also objected to an assessment of $4,400 on property at [illegible] Sherman street. This is an old house and brings only $6 a week rent, he said, and efforts to sell it have been unsuccessful. Decision reserved.

W. J. Semper looked up the assessments on five pieces of property that he owns and told City Manager C. A. Bingham that he had no complaint to make against any of them. There were several other persons who also went away after looking at their assessments without making any complaints.

GARMENT COMPANY WOULD LOCATE HERE

WANTS TO ESTABLISH BRANCH FACTORY IN WATERTOWN

A New York firm of garment manufacturers may locate in this city soon, establishing a branch factory and giving employment to a large number of persons. A communication received at the chamber of commerce this morning makes inquiry as to whether or not there is available space in this city for a small factory. The firm of manufacturers, now located in New York city, where they make boys wash suits and a line of clothing for children, is completing the establishment of a branch outside of the metropolis and is anxious of locating in Watertown.

The goods are made on sewing machines and the majority of the persons needed as employes would be women. Cotton goods are used in making the articles manufactured and no great amount of skill is needed in the work.

In case the firm should decide to come to Watertown, the branch would be established in this city [illegible] be small but would [illegible] conditions warranting [illegible]

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