

"Never again!" is the present motto of the vast majority of the National Guard. In "The Crisis in the National Guard," Captain Rupert Hughes tells of their predicament and their feelings, in this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

ELECTRIC POWER REVIVES OLD MILL

Turned for 103 Years by Force of Captured Tidewater

OUTPUT IS INCREASED

"You cannot make the mill to grind with the power that is past," is paraphrase a standard quotation that has been made to apply to any attempt to modern methods in business. Appropos of mills and power, there is in America but one tidewater mill. Van Amringe's Mill, a landmark of Knickerbocker days in New York, which has been in operation since the period of King George II, is now run by electricity. No longer will the great wheel revolve with the tides, but the press of a switch will set in motion the up-to-date grinding apparatus that replaces the once gigantic overshot combination of paddles, now existing only on the canvas of the painter.

The invasion of electricity into the field of industry is now practically complete, as is demonstrated by the surrender of the Van Amringe mill to its irresistible appeal. This establishment dates back to the early days of the seventeenth century, although the mill itself was not built until seven years after the close of the Revolutionary War. King George II, not long after his accession, made a grant of land known as "The Budd Patent" at what is now Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Daniel Budd, a Dutch merchant or "patent" passed in 1750 into the hands of another old Knickerbocker family, the Van Amringes, who conceived the idea of bottling up the tides and running a grist mill on their newly acquired property.

So they built a dam from the shore to a neck of land, which formed a natural harbor. This dam was so constructed as to inclose a salt water lake, inundating thirteen acres of land. When the tide would flood, a large sluice gate in the dam would be opened, thus allowing the dam-framed pond to fill. When the tide would ebb, this gate would be closed, thereby trapping the water, which at low tide would flow over an old overshot water wheel.

For more than a century this was known as "Van Amringe's Mill," and became famous in the country round about by one of its competitors passed out of existence or yielded to more modern methods of operation.

103 YEARS OF ACTIVITY Clinging to their proverbial family traditions, the descendants of the Knickerbocker founders continued to operate their mill with its primitive machinery, until 1892, 103 years from the time it was built. During that year the mill was leveled by fire, everything being destroyed, building, overshot wheel and the rest of its century-old equipment. Only the lake remained. The Van Amringe family, which had maintained its ownership of the business and property, set about to construct another mill. In so doing they made two important changes. Steel turbines were installed in place of the old overshot wheel and the grinding of corn was discontinued. In place of a purveyor of corn, four Van Amringe's mill became a producer of pumice stone in granulated form, an enterprise which proved to be a more favorable pursuit for its operators than the business upon which the family fortune and reputation were based.

NEW ERA BEGINS With the widened vision of the modern business man the latter-day Van Amringes could not see the economy of waiting upon the varying tides, which, at the most, gave power only six hours a day. As a result of their calculations of an income computed upon a steady output from the mill all day long, the present and progressive head of the house of Van Amringe took up the problem with A. T. Foster, of the Westchester Lighting Company, a New York concern. The outcome of this consultation was the transformation of the historic mill. Two twenty-five-horsepower motors were installed to do the work and modern of the faithful but slow and antiquated mill-wheel with its tidewater supply. The efficiency has multiplied with the innovation and the picturesque character of the establishment of Van Amringe's Mill has given place to the attractive and more profitable electrical equipment.

FRAUD PROBERS NAMED BY LANK

Committee Will Ask Congress to Investigate Alleged Irregularities Here

WARD INQUIRY ADDED

Reforms of Election Laws Proposed by Democrats of City

The appointment of the Democratic committee of eight that will petition Congress for an investigation of the alleged frauds committed in the river and downtown wards during the presidential election was made today by Democratic City Chairman Edgar W. Lank.

The members named were Roland S. Morris, former Democratic State chairman; former Congressman J. Washington Logue; Ignatius A. Quinn, counsel for the Democratic city committee; Mr. Lank, Henry Baur, Joseph K. Willing, Isaac R. Grossman and Harry D. Westcott. Phrasing of the petition, which will be signed by several thousand names, according to the plan, will be begun at once and the petition presented next week.

Another committee was appointed to investigate conditions in the Democratic organization of the river wards where, Democrats believe, many votes were lost because of factional differences. The committee, which will report on the advisability of reorganizing the ward machinery, consists of Thomas J. Gavaghan, of the Thirty-eighth ward, and George W. Hankinson, of the Forty-second ward, "old guard" adherents; Magistrate William H. Belcher, of the Fifteenth ward; Magistrate John J. Grella, of the Twenty-eighth ward; Magistrate James J. Campbell, of the Thirty-fourth ward, and John P. McNenny, of the Twenty-sixth ward, all of the reorganization element.

The committee that will present the petition to Congress will allege that more than 30,000 votes were lost to President Wilson through illegalities in the wards in question.

Proposed reform in the election laws were introduced by the Democratic City Committee. These have been outlined by Charles P. Donnelly, old guard Democratic leader.

The proposed amendments are as follows: The present "assistance clause" is to be either eliminated or amended, imposing upon the voter the necessity of a declaration by him under oath of the reason for assistance; and to make it a misdemeanor for the person to assist or the judge to authorize assistance to the voter in the absence of the declaration or oath by the voter.

Ballot boxes to be opened upon the petition of five electors in any election division upon the allegation of fraud, and the judge sitting to compute the returns to be empowered to open the boxes and to correct the returns, and upon fraud being disclosed to hold the election officers for trial.

Making it a misdemeanor for an election officer to give out more than one ballot to each voter, and that there shall not be printed by the county commissioners more ballots for each division than there are voters registered; that for the purpose of making provision to supply a ballot to a voter who may have spoiled the original ballot handed him by the election officers, extra ballots of a different color be printed, and that the original be marked void by error, and attached to the extra ballot, both ballots to be deposited by the voter with his name inscribed thereon.

That in any election division where the election officers are all of one political party upon petition by five electors of the division the court shall have the right to appoint an additional inspector and clerk, and the additional inspector so appointed to have the same right, power and authority as if he had been chosen at an election.

Making it a misdemeanor for an election officer to sign election return sheets in blank.

Abolition of the party square on the official ballot.

Amendment to define how ballots should be counted where there has been double marking; in other words, where the voter marks for more candidates than he has a right to vote for. Ballots so marked to be null and void, and not counted for the particular office for which the extra marks have been made, but to be counted for all other candidates properly marked. Cards to be sent to election officers by the County Commissioners, directing and calling their attention to the law, and failure on the part of election officers to comply therewith to be a misdemeanor.

SCRANTON AIDS CITY Leaves \$10,000 to Protect Home Owners From Mine Operators

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 5.—W. W. Scranton, Scranton's wealthiest citizen, who died Sunday, recently gave \$10,000 to the Surface Protective Association which is waging a fight to prevent the coal companies

from dropping the roofs of surface owners into the mines. Today hundreds of intensely interested men of the city, many of the small home owners, marched in a body at Mr. Scranton's funeral. Only members of the Scranton family and employees of the various companies controlled by Mr. Scranton stewed the body. Burial was made at Forest Hill, this city.

LANCASTER OFFICERS ELECTED LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 5.—City Councils last night elected city officers for two years, all Republicans, as there are but four Democrats among the thirty-six Councilmen. The principal officers are: Comptroller, J. H. Hatchford; fire chief, William Johnson; water superintendent, Charles K. Willing; street commissioner, Chester W. Cummings; and city clerk, E. S. Smith. Cummings and Smith are former Mayors.

WILSON WILL NOT HEAR BRYAN ATTACK ON RUM President, However, Agrees to Write Letter to Dinner Where Commenter Will Start Fight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—William J. Bryan, in a speech he is planning to deliver at a banquet to be tendered Wednesday night, will make the declaration that prohibition is to be the issue of the national campaign of 1920. Bryan informed friends he proposes definitely to commit the element in the Democratic party which he represents to the prohibition movement.

After a conference with several Administration leaders, President Wilson today invited Bryan to attend the dinner, but promised to write a letter.



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Columbia Grafonola Price \$50

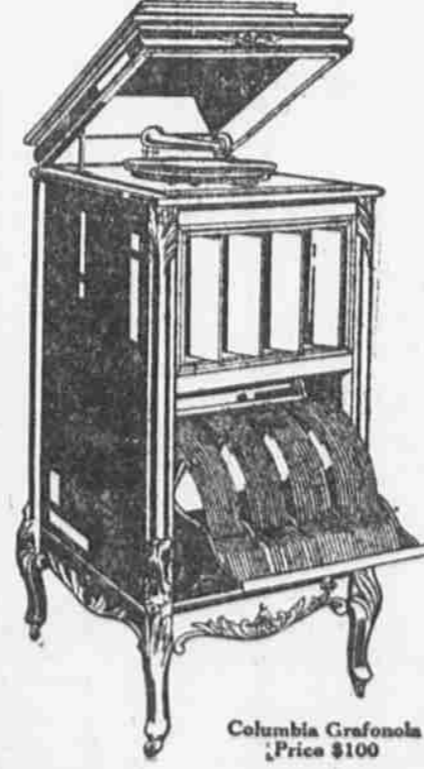
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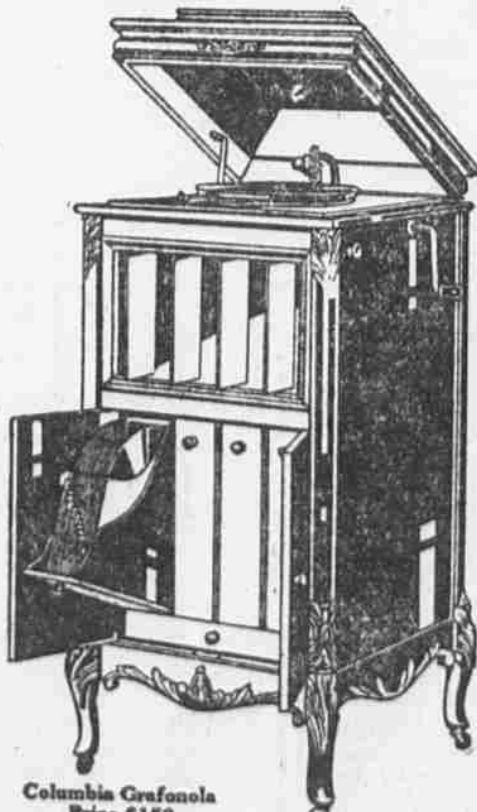
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