

BANK OF HAMMONDSPORT

Hammondsport, N. Y.

Member Federal Reserve System

DEPOSITORY FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF STEUBEN

Capital	- - - - -	8	50,000 00
Surplus	- - - - -		50,000 00
Undivided Profits	- - - - -		25,915 17
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Total Resources	- - - - -		\$1,200,000 00

OFFICERS

L. J. Masson - - - - - President
 J. W. Davis - - - - - Vice President
 W. E. Hunter - - - - - Cashier
 Orson Brundage - - - - - Secretary

William Hamilton & Son Miller and Grain Merchants

Caledonia, N. Y.

This concern was established in 1859 by William Hamilton and is one of the best known concerns of its kind in this section, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in superior roller flour. The goods sold by this concern are prepared under the personal supervision of Manager Charles Menzie who is an expert in his line.

Since the death of William Hamilton, the business has been conducted by W. V. Hamilton, who is a business man that has won an enviable reputation for fair and honest dealings at all times.

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We Serve the Best That Can Be

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PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

DAWN OF THE "NEW ORDER"

Relations Between Employer and Employee, Based on Sound Human Ethics, Replacing Doctrine of Force, Is the Only Hope.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

The "New Order" is coming. The world must prepare for it. The people demand it. Those who oppose any "change" must surrender to the new order. America should be the first country to recognize the need of a "change." The building of the "New Order" should be done with the heads and by the hands of all classes.

Collective bargaining and profit sharing will be part of the "New Order." If the business men of America do not cooperate to bring about collective bargaining and profit sharing the people will resort to force.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, is a captain of industry with vision. He is a forward-looking American. He believes that the basis of big business must be founded on sound human ethics. The other day he hit the nail on the head when he said:

"What the working men want is recognition, appreciation and fellowship. It is the duty of every business man in the United States to see to it that the largest possible opportunity for employment is given the greatest number of men."

Through personal relationships and the "tone" of the business established on these principles, the rank and file of men will come to know the spirit of the management and there will be no question of the loyalty of the men to the management.

"The kind of collective bargaining that I believe in is the one that recognizes the right of the men themselves to choose their own fellow workmen as representatives to speak with the company and which believes in the obligation of the company to treat these representatives individually and collectively with the confidence and respect to which they are justly entitled."

The working men must not be made the slaves of business, they must be made part of it. Political freedom, liberty under the law, are robbed of their meaning if men are enslaved by their work. If it is not enough to make a man free before the law, he must be safe and free in his work. There is a difference between political freedom and industrial freedom. Men are entitled to both forms of freedom. One thought is uppermost and almost universal in the minds of the working men of the world, and that is that they have not had a square deal. I agree with them. The evidence supporting their thought is overwhelming. Men who give their lives to work have a positive right to a voice in the management of the business. This right must be recognized. Working men know that until they are given a voice their interests will be without a spokesman and as a consequence will be neglected. It isn't a question only of wages or hours of employment; the matter goes deeper. Men want the pleasure and satisfaction of being part of the business. They have been only part of the business in the sense that they sweat for it and give their lives to it.

Partnership is the Solution.

Labor and Capital should be a partnership. The two are like the blades of a scissor; separate and apart they are meaningless and valueless. Joined together, functioning harmoniously, they are useful and necessary to the world. This partnership idea must be put into practice. The product of the partnership must be more fairly divided. There is no gainsaying the fact that distribution has been entirely in the hands of the employers, and they have been selfish, and the workers have suffered. As President Masarik put it to me one day: "Here we have a pile of gold and a few people in possession of it, wasting it to their own injury and to the detriment of the world, while over here we have the many living in wretchedness and fear." Everywhere in Europe I found progressive public men and forward-looking men of big business admitting that the working man has not had a square deal.

There was a day in the world when usury was not considered a social or legal crime. Money-lenders insisted they had a right to loan their money at any rate of interest the borrower was willing to pay. They justified taking advantage of the borrower's necessity by arguing it was part of the right of private contract. When some saner minds urged that the state had an interest, that the public welfare was affected by the lender exacting the last pound of flesh, a great cry went up that the sacred right of private contract was being invaded; that the liberty of man's relation with man was being violated. Yet the laws against usury came, and they have remained. These laws insist that a lender shall be limited in the

amount he receives as interest on his loans. Today everyone concedes the morality, the humanity and the justice of the usury laws.

Public Welfare at Stake.

Men investing money in business injure the public welfare when they profiteer. We call it robbing the consumer. How much greater the larceny when the excess profits come from the sweat of the producers! Business should be honestly organized. The capital stock of the corporation should represent money actually invested. The investors are entitled to a reasonable interest on their investments, to an insurance against the "rainy day." They are entitled to set aside a percentage of the earnings to replace the capital invested. After this is done the balance belongs to the workers. Into the business they have put their lives; out of the business they should get more than a living. Their lives are lived in their work, they have a right to a say in their own lives.

No one that I have met has the plans and specifications for the "New Order" but everyone has in mind the general outline. The government, the working men and the employers should cooperate in making the plan, in building the "Tomorrow."

A step in the right direction is the industrial conference recently called by the president. In the preliminary statement of this conference, we find much cause for hope. They have presented a plan looking to the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration. The plan is tentative in form, the framework for the completed structure. It contemplates the establishment of a national industrial court of nine members, located in Washington, with the functions of a court of appeals, to determine disputes referred to it. The country is divided into regions, with regional boards of inquiry and adjustment, to which may be submitted controversies between employers and employees for settlement. The chairman of these tribunals will have equal representation on the board. To insure confidence in the boards the members are to be picked from panels of employers and employees submitted by the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor, similar to jury panels prepared for the courts. Each side shall be entitled to a specific number of challenges, and the verdicts of the industrial juries must be by unanimous vote.

For the Justice of Right.

It is not compulsory arbitration. It is a plan by which employers and employees may settle their differences on merit rather than by force. It has an advantage over the settlement of industrial disputes by the strike, in that production will not be stopped, class hate will not be developed. The justice of right rather than the force of might will settle questions. This machinery will give public opinion a chance to act intelligently and effectively. An interesting paragraph reads: "Whenever an agreement is reached by the parties to a dispute, or a determination is announced by a regional board of adjustment, or by an umpire, or by the national industrial tribunal, the agreement shall have the full force and effect of a trade agreement which the parties to the dispute are bound to carry out."

We are facing the east. The new day is breaking. A better understanding between employers and employees is in sight. Let no one stand in the way of compromise and concession. To avoid entangling alliances it is not necessary to abandon Europe. To put an end to war, some open agreement of nations is necessary. Secret treaties must cease; the new internationalism must be a covenant insuring the democracy of the world. America's place is in the vanguard of the movement toward the "New Order." We are a world power; we cannot escape our place and our responsibility in the family of nations. I am sure we do not want to. Our foreign policy is "America for Americans and All for Humanity." The creed of our house is "Man Is His Brother's Keeper."

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The Real London.

English air, working upon London smoke, creates the real London. The real London is not a city of uniform brightness, like Paris. . . it is a picture continually changing, a continual sequence of pictures, and there is no knowing what mean street corner may not suddenly take on a glory not its own. The English mist is always at work like a subtle painter, and London is a vast canvas prepared for the mist to work on. The especial beauty of London is the Thames, and the Thames is so wonderful because the mist is always changing its shapes and colors, always making its lights mysterious, and building palaces of cloud out of mere parliament houses with their jags and turrets. When the mist collaborates with night and rain the masterpiece is created.—Arthur Symons.

Unsafe to Walk on Lava.

The temptation to walk on the thin crust over hot lava seems to be almost as strong as the longing which little boys feel for trying new ice. "Two young ladies," reports the Hilo Tribune, "stepped into a volcano crevice and were rescued somewhat bruised. Greater care is necessary in rambling through the Kilauea crater. Another Hilo lady was visiting the crater after nightfall with a party of friends and they were walking along a safe trail when she suddenly sank up to her armpits in a crack which opened beneath her feet."

First National Bank

Hornell, N. Y.

Capital	- - - - -	\$100,000
Surplus	- - - - -	\$185,494
Resources	- - - - -	\$2,445,630

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 H. A. Bull, Vice-President
 F. E. Bronson, Cashier

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