

THE ANDOVER NEWS

A PROGRESSIVE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY PEOPLE, IN POLITICS INDEPENDENT, BUT NEVER NEUTRAL.

L. XXIX. NO. 16

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1915.

TERMS One Dollar the Year, Five Cents the Copy.

WILL WE PAVE GREENWOOD STREET?

Proposition Will Come Again Tuesday, April 27—any Reasons Why the Improvement Should Be Made.

Week from Tuesday, April the taxpayers of the Village of Andover will be called upon to decide whether we are to pave Greenwood street from the corner line to Main street or this Summer.

It is wise to pave the street within the next ten years. It would be the wisest to pave it now, as the Trustees have been assured that a much lower price will be received for the machinery and the Greenfield Construction Company are moved away here, than would be possible otherwise.

Andover has four roads leading from the village. Two of them are now paved. The Greenwood road brings more people to the town than all the others together, and it has always been the poorest road.

Nothing will surely have to be done with the road, and the question is what. The proposition is placed squarely up to the taxpayers. Shall we put the road in permanently and do with it all at once or shall we continue on as we have for the century expending annual money on its maintenance than the interest on the money to put in a first class pavement would be, and then a mighty poor piece of road bargain.

The cost to the village to pave Greenwood street will be about \$100,000. This added to the indebtedness outside of the plant will leave us owing \$100,000, a mere trifle compared to the indebtedness of neighboring villages.

In order that the taxpayers vote more intelligently upon the proposition we submit a few facts:

The total amount it will cost to pave the road whose assessed valuation is \$1,000.00 will be \$35.50, to read over a period of twenty years. This includes, both principal and interest on the money for the full period. The average yearly cost will be \$1.75. In the first years it will cost more than the last years less, as the interest decreases. If your assessment is higher or lower than \$1,000.00 the same proportion will prevail.

The cost of maintaining a good road, and the expense of taking the dirt from the pavement and putting it in from Greenwood street will be at least one-half as much as the total cost of the pavement in twenty years. So the cost of the pavement will not be over \$18, or 96 cents a year for a thousand dollar valuation. The increase in valuation of property in the village because of the facts that our streets are in good order, will further argument in favor of paving.

Workers in Andover!
An address on "EFFICIENCY" will be given at the Methodist Church on Monday Evening, April 16, 7:30.

Everyone is invited cordially to attend.

THE ANDOVER HIGH SCHOOL

Conducted under Supervision of Prin. L. C. Senter, Faculty and Pupils.

Class honors for Third Quarter. Academic subjects only. In classes where there are no honors, the class leader is mentioned.

Physics—

Clarence Hardy 86

Pl. Geom.—

Tom Lynch 97

Muriel Earley 97

Cecile Hoard 96

Agnes Taylor 93

Eloise Clark 93

Ruth DeRemer 92

Frances Beebe 90

El. Alg.—

Walter Perry 68

Int. Alg.—

Reta Slocum 91

Eather Baker 90

American History—

Mark Boyd 98

Muriel Earley 97

English History—

Frances Beebe 98

Lenora Dean 96

Jessie Burger 91

Cecile Hoard 95

Kenneth Greene 90

English Grammar—

Agnes Taylor 94

Cecile Hoard 93

Mark Boyd 90

English I.—

Ruby Snyder 92

Shirley Crandall 90

English II.—

Anna Farley 93

Lela Slocum 90

English III.—

Eloise Clarke 98

Muriel Earley 98

Mark Boyd 95

Anna Farley 92

Paul DeRemer 91

English IV.—

Paul DeRemer 93

Bertha Livermore 90

Bernice Mead 90

Latin I.—

(Class leader)

Lucile Cole 89

Latin II.—

Lela Slocum 96

Jessie Berger 92

Latin III.—

Muriel Earley 96

Eloise Clarke 94

Agnes Taylor 94

German I.—

Lucile Cole 90

German II.—

Agnes Taylor 98

Eloise Clarke 97

Frances Beebe 94

Cecile Hoard 91

Mark Boyd 90

Biology—

Mary Smith 98

Edith Hann 98

Mary Boyd 97

Doris Livermore 94

Walter Perry 94

Rodney Robinson 94

Emmet Dawson 93

Elizabeth Joyce 91

Isabel Feely 91

Ruth Mings 91

Robert Flynn 91

Lovina Osborn 91

Anna Joyce 91

Drawing I.—

Edith Hann 94

Rodney Robinson 92

Shirley Crandall 92

Ruby Snyder 91

Lawrence Bloss 90

Isabel Feely 90

Lucile Cole 90

Drawing II.—

Shirley Crandall 91

Jessie Burger 91

Veronica Howard 90

Reta Slocum 90

Lela Slocum 90

Rodney Robinson 90

Algebra—

Edith Hann 94

Emmet Dawson 97

Mary Boyd 97

Mary Smith 85

Doris Livermore 95

Rodney Robinson 92

Ella Gallagher 90

Lura Stuart 90

Take a peep at the McManns millinery window and see the display of the beautiful and the best Spring styles.

WAR GODSEND TO RUSSIANS

It is a Blessing Economically and Socially to the Great Peasant Classes in Russia. Vodka is No More.

Petrograd, April 12, via London (5.01 p. m.)—The opinion was expressed by Pierre L. Bark, Russian minister of finance, that, economically considered, the war has been a blessing to the people of this country. Discussing the financial and social aspects of the conflict, in an interview with the Associated Press, M. Bark said:

"Notwithstanding the depressing and paralyzing effect of the war, the Russian peasant class is more prosperous than at any time in history. It is not difficult to account for this unusual prosperity. By virtue of the allowance made by the government to the families of soldiers, which exceed the earning power of the soldier, the total income of these families is greater than in times of peace. Thus, instead of feeling any privation as the result of the absence of the men and the loss of their services, the people are beginning to regard the war as a peculiar sort of godsend which is putting money into their pockets.

"It is the prohibition of the sale of vodka which is primarily responsible for the ameliorated condition of the peasant. The sieve through which all the available earnings formerly disappeared has now been closed and the money is either spent for present necessities or saved for future wants.

Increase in Savings

It is not necessary to invent theories to explain why the Russian people should be more prosperous, for the actual fact is that their prosperity is everywhere noticeable. Before the war the average yearly savings deposited amounted to 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rubles (\$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000) while in the month of January alone about 60,000,000 rubles (30,000,000) was deposited.

"The farmers have been very fortunate in being compelled to hold their supply of grain on account of the difficulty of transportation, for grain is now at the highest price of the year. There is every reason to believe the farmers will soon be able to dispose of their grain in foreign markets and at a great advantage."

Discussing the conference in Paris of the finance ministers of Russia, France and Great Britain for the consideration of financial problems arising from the war, M. Bark said:

"One result was the formulation of an agreement with our allies to pool all the expenses of the war, while our allies are to call upon Russia for grain which they need.

"This is an excellent arrangement for all concerned; for while Russia has enormous resources she is in need of immediate capital and our allies, on the other hand, have more capital than supplies.

"I have already arranged a credit of \$125,000,000 in France and \$125,000,000 in England, which Russia is to use at any time the occasion requires. We are on the point of making use of part of the French credit."

ODE TO SPRING

The April skies are here,
Springtime now is near.
This is the time of year, when
The robin, the bluebird and the
Sparrow,
Build their nests where ere they
ken,
And lay their eggs; so also,
Does the hen
Vinegar Hill.

WOOD MEN OATS TO... J. C. Senter

WILL U. S. RIDE WATER WAGON?

Prohibition Now Prevails in Eighteen States. Several Will Vote on it This Year. All Will Soon Be Dry.

Is the whole United States going dry? No doubt about it, say the dries.

All the signs indicate that in 10 years more the United States will be a nation on the "water wagon."

It may come sooner. But another decade will see this country "dry," with the possible exception of large centers of population.

Read this:

4 states totally dry in 1907.
5 states totally dry in 1908.
9 states totally dry in 1909.
10 states totally dry in 1914.
18 states totally dry in 1915 or becoming dry on Jan. 1, 1916.

Spread of prohibition is not a question of "prophecy" or "desire," it's simply signs of the times—and facts. Ten years more and the people of this country will have stopped consuming more than two billion gallons of alcoholic beverages yearly.

The economical and efficiency demands of to-day—a world-wide demand, will have made Americans realize that they cannot afford to pay for or drink 139,496,331 gallons of distilled liquor, 56,247,711 gallons of wine, and 1,932,531,184 gallons of fermented drinks yearly, as they did, for instance, in 1912.

And the war in Europe has had a lot to do with it.

Russia wiped out vodka. France stopped the sale of absinthe, and now England is seeking nation-wide prohibition. Even Japan is cutting down the sale of sake—the national drink.

At the present time more than 52,000,000 of the population of the United States live under prohibition; more than 85 per cent of the nation territorially has adopted prohibition.

One-half of all the people now living in license territory live in four states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey—and one-half of all the saloons left in the land are in 14 cities.

For the first time since 1860 the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors in this country has shown a decrease instead of an increase. The figures of per capita consumption in 1907 were 22.79 gallons; in 1914, 22.76 gallons.

With 18 states in the dry column now or Jan. 1, 1916, it is already settled that California, Florida, Kentucky, Nebraska, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont and Utah will vote on the question in 1916, and state-wide prohibition is now being fought for in Delaware, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Maryland and Indiana.

Dries in Ohio and South Carolina also plan to force a vote on state-wide prohibition this year.

Alabama, Iowa and Arkansas passed prohibitory laws this year, while the liquor traffic has been curtailed in Minnesota, South Carolina and North Carolina by the present legislatures.

Another angle which is very significant regarding the effect of prohibition is the building report published by the American Contractor.

They show that in 1906 an investment of \$14,578,000 was made by breweries and distilleries in enlarging their plants. But in 1912 this item was only \$3,987,783.

In the first four months of 1913 this item was only \$429,800. And at the present time the building extensions of the liquor plants are paralyzed, and the numerous breweries and distilleries

BEN LINDSEY EXONERATED

Grand Jury Kills Misconduct Charge and Indicts Alleged Traducer.

Denver, Col., April 12. Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court was exonerated of all charges of misconduct in a report of the county grand jury filed late to-day. Frank L. Rose was indicted on a charge of criminal libel in connection with affidavits reflecting upon the character of Judge Lindsey.

Denver, Col., April 12.—Governor George A. Carlson announced to-day that he would veto the bills designed to transfer the authority and duties of the juvenile court to the district court of Denver county.

WAR MUSTN'T END NOW

This No Time to Pray For Peace at Any Price, Says Dr. Eliot.

Boston, Mass., April 12.—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, declared at a meeting of Baptist ministers to-day that the present was no time to pray for peace, especially for peace at any price. A sudden termination of the European war would set civilization back several centuries, Dr. Eliot said.

Replying to a question the speaker expressed the opinion that ministers should not remain neutral when their ideals of civilization were being smashed.

A GOOD BILL WELL SIGNED

In signing the widower mothers' pension bill, Gov. Whitman has prepared the way for the saving of many homes and for the restoration to maternal care of thousands of boys and girls now held at public cost in orphan asylums.

It was a good work well done, bringing the Empire State in line with the progressive action of nearly a score of states that have submitted aid to needy widowed mothers for institutional treatment of the problem of dependent children.

WEATHER FORECAST

The Central Office of the Weather Bureau gives out the following: Washington, April 13, 1915. For the North Atlantic States.—Generally fair weather will continue until the 18th to 20th when the weather will become unsettled with probably local showers. The temperature will be low during the 14th to 16th, followed by a marked change to higher temperature the latter half of the week.

REBEKAH DISTRICT MEETING

The Allegany Rebekah District Meeting will be held in Andover Wednesday afternoon, April 21st. At the close of the district meeting Lodge will be opened in the subordinate degree and the work put on by the degree team of Andover Lodge. Luncheon and dinner will be served in the Methodist church.

CHILL AS T. R. GREET'S TAFT

Two Former Presidents Shake Hands at Funeral of Mutual Friend, Professor Lounsbury of Yale. Meeting Very Formal.

New Haven, Ct., April 13.—For the first time since their famous dispute which culminated in the formation of the Progressive party, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, former presidents and rivals for the same honor at the last election, met here to-day at the funeral of Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale University.

Both were among the honorary pall-bearers, and although they shook hands and exchanged a few words, their greeting was very formal and rather chilly. Neither the sunny smile for which Mr. Taft is noted nor the still more famous "delighted" of Mr. Roosevelt was brought into play.

"How do you do, Mr. Taft?" "How do you do, Mr. Roosevelt?" A formal clasp of the hands and it was over.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt found time to ask about Mrs. Taft and on being informed that she was well, expressed a wish to be remembered to her. Still later it was observed that the two men who once occupied the White House conversed together for about a minute, but there appeared to be little cordiality between them and when the services were over Mr. Taft hurried away to catch his train without waiting to bid good-bye to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt came to New Haven early this afternoon, accompanied from New York by Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, and Professor Brander Matthews. They went at once to the Battell Chapel, where the services for Professor Lounsbury were being held. Mr. Taft had arrived earlier and was standing with other honorary pall-bearers in the front of the chapel when Mr. Roosevelt entered.

Neither noticed the other until Mr. Roosevelt, having shaken hands with the other pall-bearers, suddenly found himself face to face with Mr. Taft. There was a dramatic pause, while everybody having been intensely interested in the meeting of the two men watched to see what would happen. Mr. Roosevelt extended his hand. Mr. Taft responded, and in a very formal manner they met for the first time in nearly three years.

During the services the two men occupied separate pews and they rode to Grove Street cemetery in separate carriages. After the services Mr. Taft left his party in the carriage and took an early train for Boston.

Fix up that ragged ceiling with Beaver Board. See Baker Bros. for estimates.

Facts About the Grocery Trade

We have sold Groceries as low as anyone in this market—lower than some.

We always will sell Groceries as low as anyone—lower than some.

E. W. WILLIAMS
Groceries • Crockery • Feed
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices the Lowest