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is bigger than the Advertiser's
circulation—Martin Hastings, Jr.

ANDOVER NEWS

PROFIT
is the product of labor, plus capital
and advertising.

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AGRICULTURE IS NOW FACING DEATH BY TAXATION

DO NOT MISS SEEING THE SOLAR ECLIPSE JANUARY 24TH

SENATOR BORAH FOR FARMERS RELIEF

Farmers Taxes Mounted From 624 Million in 1913 to Nearly Two Billion.

ASK THE PUBLIC TO CO-OPERATE

Brief Description of What This Greatest of Natural Spectacles Will Be.

Much interest is being manifested regarding the forthcoming total eclipse of the sun, scheduled to occur Saturday morning, January 24th, at Andover at about 9:08 a. m., and the total eclipse will last one minute and forty seconds.

The interest of everyone, whether astronomically inclined or not, tends to focus upon this total eclipse. The records of the weather bureau show that the best chance of clear skies will be found near the ocean, where the chance is about fifty-fifty. For points further west, the probability of favorable weather conditions slowly but steadily decrease. Residents anywhere along the shadow-path which is the case with Andover, are amply justified in making preparations even if chances of good weather conditions are against them.

Do not tire your eyes by looking too long or too often at the relatively uninteresting partial phases of the eclipse. Do not look directly at the sun at all unless you have some kind of "dark glass" through which to look.

Nothing is better for the purpose than a photographic plate or film which has been exposed to the light and then developed. One so dense and black that the sun is just visible thru it when the plate is held close to the eyes, is about right.

With the aid of such a dark glass the steadily growing nick in the upper right-hand edge of the sun will be worth watching as a prelude to the play.

By nine o'clock, when only a narrow crescent of the sun remains in sight, the country will take on a weird appearance. The light from the sun's edge is not merely fainter, but is different in color and quality. All the color values of the landscape become altered—usually in a most uncanny fashion.

The obscuring steadily grows. At two or three minutes before totality the moon's shadow comes into sight in the west, darkening all the sky and advancing with tremendous speed. On the present occasion, where the sun is low in the sky, the shadow will come almost directly downward out of space. The darkening of the western sky should be rapid and very striking.

This evokes the impression made by the strange coloring and the advancing gloom. No one who has seen it can doubt the ancient tales of battles stopped in their highest heat by an eclipse. It really seems as if the sun had gone out, even that the world is coming to an end.

But the precious seconds of totality are too few to spend in alarm. The moment that the darkness sets in, all eyes must turn toward the vanished sun. In a few seconds one realizes that it is not by any means pitch dark, but much more like a moonlight night. Only a few of the brighter stars can be seen and there is no difficulty in finding one's way about. The sky is not black, but a deep slaty blue. In it hangs the disk of the moon, slaty blue like the sky, and around the moon's edge shines that wonderful edge of light which the astronomer has named the "corona"—The Crown of The Sun—and which he is willing to travel far to observe for the few minutes during which the sun is totally eclipsed, because it is at this time alone that the corona can be seen.

In the following paragraphs are instructions for carrying out several kinds of observations which can be made by anyone and which will be extremely useful for the progress of scientific astronomy.

There are four of these investigations: First is the photography of the corona or fringe of light around the fully eclipsed sun. Second is the determination of the amount of light received from the sky during the time of totality. Third is the investigation of the mysterious "shadow bands" which immediately precede and follow the period of totality. Fourth, and most important of all, is the exact determination of the edge of the shadow path on the surface of the earth.

NEARLY 200 DIE ON R. R. CROSSINGS

Nineteen Crossings Eliminated in Year With 34 Contracted to go.

Albany, Jan. 12.—The grade crossing problem still continues a matter of the utmost importance for the State of New York, the annual report of the Public Service Commission, submitted to the Legislature tonight, declares, and immediate steps are urged to lower the increasing accidents which have occurred despite safety measures and partial elimination of crossings at grade.

Altho 19 such crossings were eliminated during the past year and contracts have been let for the elimination of 34 others, there remains much room for improvement, the report emphasizes.

During the past year, the report recounts, 737 automobiles and 44 other vehicles have been involved in grade crossing accidents, resulting in the deaths of 160 persons, 145 of whom were motorists.

There is need of a complete survey of the grade crossing problem in the state, the report says, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be requested of the Legislature for continuation of grade crossing elimination work. To date, the state has appropriated \$4,066,661.06 as its share in the cost of eliminations.

On the last day of 1924, there were on record with the commission the names of 1,098 corporations, municipalities and unincorporated persons engaged in serving the public in some capacity, a decrease of 25 as compared with 1923, but an increase over the two previous years.

Influence on Radio

What scientific information is now available indicates a more or less profound influence of solar eclipses on radio transmission, especially at the usual broadcasting wavelengths. It is well known that the daily alternation of sunlight and darkness affects radio transmission. The effect of an eclipse may be merely an instance of this. But on the other hand there is some information suggesting other effects; effects due, perhaps, to the temporary stoppage by the moon, of streams of electrons or of other electrified particles shot out toward us from the sun.

During the total eclipse of the sun visible in California in 1923 the few radio listeners who were on the air in that part of the world noticed some peculiar fading and strengthenings of signal strength. It was not possible to explain these adequately because of the small number of reports obtained. During the coming eclipse it is hoped to obtain several thousand such reports from listeners. The data sent in will be studied by a committee of prominent radio engineers under the supervision of the Scientific Association.

Stars and Planets Appear

When the eclipse becomes total, the brighter stars and planets appear and also the beautiful solar corona that the astronomer is so anxious to study. This is a magnificent halo of pearly light extending to a great distance from the sun and different in shape and appearance at every eclipse, says a special bulletin of the American Nature Association. It is never visible except during a total solar eclipse and can be studied only at that time because its light is so faint that the glare of the sunlight in the daytime hides it from view. It is only when the moon obligingly comes between sun and earth and shuts out the light of the sun that the corona shines forth in all its wonderful beauty.

Watch for Shadow Bands

"All those who find themselves within the path of total eclipse should look out for the shadow bands, wavy bands of light and shade that fit across the landscape and buildings just before and after the total eclipse," says the bulletin.

They should look out for the interesting phenomenon known as 'Bailey's Beads', which are seen as the thin, thread-like solar crescent breaks up into beads of light as the total eclipse is about to begin, and which are seen again just as it ends. "Look also for the so-called solar prominences during the total eclipse

Did You Ever Stop to Think

THAT some people have inflated ideas of their own importance. THAT they usually think their way of thinking is the only way, and if everybody won't think their way, they won't play. THAT in most cases the village can move ahead without them. THAT usually a town will progress much faster if not attention is paid to those men. You cannot get work or constructive thoughts out of a swelled head.

THAT in some places the people seem to be like a ship without a rudder. The town is full of heated argument and backbiting and discord.—They can never get anywhere as long as that unhappy condition exists. They must have the proper attitude of harmony or they will fall by the wayside long before they reach the goal of progress. THAT sometimes people expect money to roll into their pockets without any effort on their part. They expect their village to grow without their lifting a helping hand. They get so narrow minded that they feel as though the home town owed them something and that prosperity should be theirs without effort. They feel that they should always be favored.

THAT their outlook on life gets so colored with their own importance that they will not even meet half-way any progressive movement. THAT they want to sit and sulk and make themselves believe that the world owes them not only a living but also great wealth.

A LOT OF THESE PEOPLE WILL HAVE A RUDE AWAKENING SOMEDAY.

—E. R. Waite, Secretary, Shawnee, Okla., Board of Commerce.

ANDOVER BANKS HOLD MEETINGS

Annual Gatherings Show Institutions Have Both Closed Prosperous Year.

Tuesday was most assuredly bankers' day in Andover. On that date, both of Andover's splendid banking institutions, the Burrows National Bank and Andover State Bank held their annual meetings, both having closed a most successful year, January 1st.

The combined deposits in the two Andover banks exceeds \$600,000, which is nearly \$600 for each man, woman and child in the village, showing that our banks are getting the business and have the confidence of Andover people.

The Burrows National Bank

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Burrows National Bank was held at the banking office of that institution, Jesse S. Phillips, of New York City, president, presiding. The report of Cashier J. E. Cannon was presented showing the affairs of the bank to be in a most flourishing condition. After paying a dividend of twelve per cent on the capital stock, the nice little sum of nearly \$6,000 was added to the surplus fund of the bank, the total amount of which makes each share of stock in the bank worth something over \$300.

The following directors were unanimously chosen again for the ensuing year:

Jesse S. Phillips, J. E. Cannon, E. J. Atwood, F. W. Burrows, E. D. Baker, J. C. Lever and P. C. Lynch.

The Andover State Bank

The stockholders of the Andover State Bank met in annual session at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Board of Directors, A. C. Frisbey. The report of Cashier A. D. Fuller gave evidence that the bank had closed a most successful year. Its deposits approximate \$300,000. A telegram from President J. M. Brundage, from Los Angeles, California, expressing congratulations and best wishes for the future prosperity of the bank was read and a reply sent him. A bank with a surplus equal to its capital is known by the government as an "Honor Bank." The Andover State Bank is doubly entitled to this honor, as it has a surplus equal to twice the amount of its capital. It has a combined surplus and capital of over \$75,000. This fund, all stands as a guarantee and protection for its depositors' money.

The Board of Directors were all re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: A. C. Frisbey, J. M. Brundage, Frank S. Clark, A. D. Fuller, Henry Horan, W. F. O'Connell and C. E. Brown.

At the close of the business meeting, the stockholders were invited to a banquet prepared at the American House, where a most sumptuous dinner was served to nearly forty. Chairman A. C. Frisbey also presided at the banquet, calling upon many for remarks, the following responding with appropriate after-dinner speeches: W. F. O'Connell, C. L. Earley, A. R. Baker, John Common, J. L. Williams, C. H. Watson, LeRoy Jordan and Cashier A. D. Fuller.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Failure of foreign nations to pay their war debts to the United States only adds further burdens upon the back of the American farmer, Chairman Borah of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told the Senate today in his first pronouncement on foreign affairs since he became chairman.

"The greatest burden upon the farmer now is taxation, while the cost of government is steadily mounting, Borah said. He predicted that if the present taxation increases continue it will mean the destruction of American agriculture.

Recent agitation against failure of France to fund her war debt to this government was brot to attention of the Senate when Senator Dill, Washington Democrat, demanded a more liberal attitude toward the French government.

Dill recalled the debt this government owed France after the American revolution on which he said the French government manifested great generosity.

"France in 1783, when the treaty of peace was signed, granted us a three year moratorium but even at the expiration of that time we could not pay and the moratorium was extended until 1792," Dill said.

"This showed a liberal spirit on the part of the French government which should not be forgotten today."

In 1913, Borah said, the tax bill of the farmer was \$624,000,000 and in 1924 it had mounted to \$1,700,000,000. No permanent system or program for restoration of the farmer can be undertaken so long as this infamous exploitation continues in the name of government, declared Borah.

"To continue these increases means destruction of American agriculture and the fact that it is done in the name of government does not relieve it of the condemnation it should receive.

"No question is more vital or national. It is not a passing question nor a local question. It is just as much concern to manufacturers as it is to farmers. It involves our entire national life."

In the last presidential campaign Borah said, extraordinary promises were made to agriculture by all the contending factions.

"I do not ever recall an instance of so deep seated an affection for the farmers as in the last campaign," he said. "Indeed, the campaign turned largely on the agriculture problem and it is conceded that if it had not the result might have been different. Are conditions changed now? Is assistance no longer necessary? Is the condition of the farmer satisfactory?"

Belmont, Jan. 13.—When Supreme Court reconvened at Belmont Monday after, those indicted by the grand jury were brot before Judge Norton to enter their pleas. When the name of Dale J. Benjamin, the Seattle evangelist, who was indicted for corrupting the morals of young Scio girls, and who was some weeks ago released from the Belmont jail on \$2,000 bail, was called, he was found to be absent. Attorney Champlin, who appeared for the bondsmen, informed the court that he understood Benjamin was in the State of Washington, and asked that the case be held four or five days until he could be located. Judge Norton informed the attorney that the court might not be in session for that length of time, whereupon District Attorney Renwick moved that the bail be forfeited. The judge acquiesced, and the evangelist's two bondsmen, a Wellsville and Scio man, became the victims of misplaced confidence at a considerable financial loss. It is quite probable that Benjamin will yet be apprehended.

Left His Bondsmen In the Lurch

John Rice, of Wellsville, indicted for grand larceny, second degree, pleaded not guilty and his case was put over to the next term of county court. His bail of \$1,500 was continued.

Wilnot Wagner of Alma indicted for rape in the first degree, pleaded not guilty. His bondsmen withdrew and his bond was increased to \$2,000. Wagner was turned over to the sheriff and his case will be heard at the next session of county court.

Arnold B. Dunham, indicted for driving an automobile while intoxicated, pleaded not guilty. Not being acquainted with his bondsmen, the district attorney held the case open for investigation.

Benjamin Was Missing When Wanted in Court. Other Cases Tried.

Harold Babcock of Shinglehouse, Pa., 19 years old, who was indicted on a charge of rape in the third degree on the person of a seven-year-old Alma girl, plead guilty to the charge. In answer to questions put

which are flames of glowing gases of hydrogen and helium rising from the hidden surface of the moon to heights of thousands of miles and visible beyond the edge of the moon in queer forms and shapes. "The brighter stars and planets appear during the total eclipse and even a little before and after it. The three planets, Venus, Mercury and Jupiter, should be seen in a close group some distance to the southwest of the sun. But above all else, do not fail to make the most of your opportunities to observe the wonderful and mysterious corras which can never be seen except when the sun is totally eclipsed and which very few people ever have the good fortune to see."

Double Wedding at Pike

Lawrence W. Dolph and Mildred Caryl, both of Pike and Winfred W. Jones of Andover, N. Y. and Hazel Cummings of Pike were married at the Presbyterian Manse, Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, by Rev. J. N. McCoy.—Gazette.

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