ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

ANDOVER, N. Y., AUG. 9, 1929

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ACTIVE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION A DROP OF INK MADE MILLIONS THINK ORGANIZED SEPT. 8, 1853 MEMBER

For World Wide Peace

ALMOST fifty powers on the face of the earth have caused the Kellogg Treaty to be promulgated, and President Hoover, on behalf of the United States, has affixed his signature to the all important document, in which warfare is denounced as a means of settling international difficulties.

These nations, both large and small, have in good faith caused their governments to be bound by the pact. The honor of these nations will be at stake, if any future squabbles should arise and cause a test of the treaty to be made.

The suggestion for such a treaty was made in a proposal from Minister Briand of France, and the writing of the document was left to Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State under the Coolidge administration. The terms and language used are exceptionally plain and is a simple agreement, the same as that which could be drawn up and signed between individuals who are about to agree upon some future plan.

Article one says that "the high contracting parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."

Then follows article two which binds further the nations, as they agree that in all future disputes or conflicts "of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be sought may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Encouraged by the effectiveness of the treaty in the settlement of the Russian-Chinese trouble, the nations, by their executives, believe that the document will stand as the highest measure ever introduced to bring about universal peace.

The peoples of the world, taken as a whole, are peace loving. No one wants to see another war similar to that which took millions of lives, and destroyed property, the amount of which has never been computed in a financial way.

If the signatures of the nations to a document of that kind will prevent wars, then civilization has secured the greatest triumph in the history of the world, preceded only in importance by the laws handed down by Moses.

For over 2,000 years tribes and nations have fought their battles in order to settle disputes. Only the future generations will be able to write into history, whether or not, the signing of an agreement made in 1929 survived the test of time.

The fellow who boasts of his boyhood days on the farm, should have remained there.

Wild West Moves to Cities

DURING recent years a new occupation has become popular among certain young men, that of gunmen. Formerly the desperadoes were to be found largely on the wild plains of the west. But now these plains have become civilized, and the desperadoes have migrated to the big cities, where they handle firearms as children do pop pistols and commit the most villianous crimes with them. They value human life no more than that of a worm. All pity seems left out of their natures.

Our civilization is a very defective thing, so long as it produces these vicious and dangerous creatures. We call our country superior to the old world, yet we produce far more of these miscreants than they do. We consider ourselves far superior to the nations of Asia, yet life is probably safer in China, Japan or India, than it is in our larger cities. Our people must wake up and end this intolerable state of affairs.

In golf, the game is to get into the hole, and in the game of life, it is to get out of the hole.

Average Mental Capacity

IF WE are honest with ourselves, we will all have to admit that we don't know much. But neither does anyone else, and in that there is great satisfaction. It's a comforting thought to turn over in the mind.

Knowledge is one relative, anyhow; so don't let it worry you if someone makes a display of knowing something about a particular subject about which you have no information. You know more about the job you are holding down and both of you would stand dumb before an Einstein or an Edison.

There are more books of facts than any person can absorb in a lifetime; in fact, there is such a vast amount of information even in the newspapers that no one has the mental capacity to remember a very small part of it.

All any of us can do, then, is to eat the pie and leave the ice cream, or vice-versa, according to taste, leaving it to nature, or Providence, or our subconscious mind—whatever that may be—to bring us in contact with our greatest fields of usefulness.

The things that we actually know, by dint of experience, will always be few. The things that we assume to know, such as that the world is round and that light travels at a certain speed, are numerous. But the things that we do not know at all are beyond computation.

A Study In Faces

THE doctrine of phrenologists have long been discredited. Careful investigation has shown that the cranial "bumps" do not mean much. The man with a dome on the top of his head is not necessarily pious. The man with a big back head may be less animal than mental. The man who is wide between the ears doesn't necessarily possess the courage and combativeness of the bull or bulldog.

The physiognomists have fared better. There is today probably more belief than ever in the theory that talent and character can be read in the face, if the reader knows how. The country is full of "experts" and "professors" who will help prepare one for business or professional success by teaching him to recognize different types and aptitudes simply by looking at a person.

A showdown test the other day in an eastern college rather shattered that doctrine. Photographs of various graduates were submitted to twenty experts in physiognomy, and they did about as badly as any of the rest of us might have done. They picked successful men for unsuccessful, and vice versa. They had poor luck in picking the professions the various subjects were fitted for.

Something, of course, can be told by looks. But not all; usually not much. The fellow with the "strong jaw" is as likely as not to be a moral weakling; the broad, high forehead may prove to have nothing in it; the narrow, sloping forehead may conceal genius; the delicate nose may cover coarseness. It is the inside that counts, not the outside.

If it were only as easy to borrow money, as it is to borrow trouble, more of us would borrow much more trouble.

Miles of Books

BOOKS considered unfit for public perusal are locked in a secret chamber of the British Museum in London, and only officials have been inside of that part of the building. This edifice probably corresponds to the Library of Congress at Washington, where every volume that has been copyrighted in the United States, may be seen.

In the British Museum there are more than 54 miles of bookshelves and some 4,000,000 books, some of which have been there more than 150 years. All are doomed to remain in the museum forever. A copy of all books, periodicals and papers with a London imprint must by right of law be given to the museum authorities. During 1927 there were 286,861 newspapers and 33,703 books and pamphlets amassed in this manner.

For those who know its secrets, the museum is one of the most romantic places in London. Not every book cover seen by the visitor in a tour of the miles of book-shelves is really the back of a book. Secret doors are numerous, and the pressure of a concealed knob often causes shelves of apparently ponderous tomes to swing back and reveal the book lined study of a museum official.

There are reading rooms in which the visitor may peruse certain volumes under the eye of a vigilant attendant. There are the rooms in which valuable first editions are kept.

Another fine thing about a porch swing is that you don't have to figure how many miles to the gallon.

The Safety Council

SAFETY is an age-old problem, yet as time is measured, it is only an infant. Less than 20 years ago men first began to talk of ways and means of protecting themselves and the other fellow thru organized safety.

They looked about them at the appalling loss of life and decided then and there to carry out that immortal Scripture line: "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

That was the spiritual inspiration. The economic urge was self-evident.

For their emblem they adopted a plain white cross, emblazoned on a green background with the words "Universal Safety" encircling the cross.

This little emblem is the inspiration to protect the birthright of every person to live his alloted plan. Today more than 6,000 serious-minded men and women are voluntarily banded together, as the National Safety Council, to carry the message of the white cross to industry, the home, the schools, the shops, out on the public highways and to all places where men gather. The only salaried workers in the council are the executive staff in the Chicago offices.

These 8,000 men and women give both time and money—and ask nothing in return, except that their fellow humans pause to reflect on the tragic results of carelessness—and the priceless reward of caution.

Hatcheries and Industry

COMMERCIAL hatcheries will continue to extend their influence in the poultry industry, in the opinion of H. L. Shrader, of the United States Department of Agriculture. To extend their influence the hatcheries will have to continue the improvement of the quality of the chicks hatched. This they will do, Mr. Shrader predicts.

"The hatchery operator," he says, "has learned that he must build his business on satisfied customers. The community hatchery will grow in importance. One of the most significant elements in the hatchery business just now is the entry of poultry packers into the hatchery field. With an eye to future business, the packer is setting out to improve the average quality of the birds from which he buys his supply. The packers must have good quality meat and eggs."

Mr. Shrader also notes that the hatchery specializes in high quality stock can aid greatly in the standardization of farm flocks, supplying the particular breeds and strains of poultry best adapted to the conditions and the market demands prevailing in its territory.

The man who fears that he will hurt himself working, is the one who stands around and wonders how the other fellow gets ahead so rapidly.

It would be nice to see the weather man caught out in the rain without an umbrella after he had predicted fair weather.

Society columns always say that the bride was led to the altar, but no one ever heard of any of them pulling back.

"WATCHING the WHEELS GO ROUND"

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(This is the twelfth of a series of articles outlining the functions of the eighteen departments of the State government)

The Executive Department is the administrative bureau of the Chief Executive of the State and through it he supervises, in large measure, the activities of the major State departments.

Governor Roosevelt

The Executive Department consists of four divisions—the Division of the Budget, the Division of Military and Naval Affairs, the Division of Standards and Purchase and the Division of State Police.

As executive head of the State government, the Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military and naval forces; a trustee of Cornell University and chairman of the State Office Site and Building Commission.

Among the many duties of the Governor are: The preparation for submission to the Legislature of an executive budget; the passing upon all legislation with the power to veto; the submission of an annual message to the Legislature, recommending legislation deemed expedient; the possession of power to convene Legislature on extraordinary occasions; the power of executive clemency and enforcement of all laws. He also appoints heads of important state departments, other than elective, and persons to various boards and commissions.

Budget Big Task

The Division of the Budget is headed by Joseph H. Wilson, whose duty is to assist the Governor to formulate the budget so that is correlates with every item of State expense and income. The immensity of this task can be understood when one realizes it includes every department of the State government and deals with approximately $275,000,000 yearly.

The Division of Military and Naval Affairs is headed by Adjutant General Franklin W. Ward. He supervises the preparation of all military reports required from the State by the federal government; maintains a register of all officers of the land and naval forces of the State and is general custodian of the ordnance, arms and accoutrements, as well as all military and naval equipment of the State, or issued to the State by the federal government; and audits military accounts.

The function of the Division of Standards and Purchase is to bring about greater uniformity and economy in the purchase of equipment and supplies for the various State departments. The Superintendent establishes, with the approval of the Governor, certain rules prescribing conditions and the manner under which materials, supplies and equipment shall be purchased by the various civil departments. The Division has jurisdiction over public printing and also exercises fiscal supervision over several of the State's correctional institutions.

State Police

The Division of State Police consists of six troops of 95 officers and men each, with barracks at Batavia, Malone, Oneida, Sidney, Troy and White Plains, with semi - permanent substations scattered throughout the State. The duties of the State Police are to prevent and detect crime and apprehend criminals. The enforcement of the State's motor vehicle laws also rests with the troopers. The Division co-operates with all State departments as well as law enforcing persons and agencies. Major John A. Warner is Superintendent.

Guernsey T. Cross

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, as present head of the Executive Department, is aided in his multiple duties by his personal counsel, Samuel Rosenman; his secretary, Guernsey T. Cross, and his assistant secretary, James J. Mahoney.

Mr. Cross is a resident of Sullivan County and a graduate of the Cornell College of Law. Prior to his appointment as Secretary to Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Cross practiced law in Callicoon and Monticello after his graduation in 1914 and served six terms in the Assembly.

Did You Know That—

The Governor, as head of the Executive Department, supervises the activities of the entire State in all its various departments?

The Executive Department deals with approximately $275,000,000 yearly?

There are four divisions in the Executive Department, namely: the Divisions of the Budget, Military and Naval Affairs, Standards and Purchase, and State Police?

There is a bureau which looks after greater uniformity and economy in the purchase of equipment and supplies for the various State Departments?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

Mark Graves Says Taxpayers Support Too Many Offices; Urges Change for Economy and Efficiency; Points Out Obstacles.

Albany—Reorganization of local governments in the interests of economy and efficiency was recommended by Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner and President of the National Tax Association, at the Institute of Rural Affairs of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

"There are too many counties, towns, villages, school and other special districts, and by reason of their excessive number we have in America too many officers and employees supported by the taxpayers," Commissioner Graves said. "Taxes in the United States could and would be lower and the taxpayers' dollars would be more economically and efficiently used if offices were consolidated, like or similar functions combined, and if village, town and county governments were reorganized and, in many instances, united into one."

Such functions or obligations now handled by local governments which Commissioner Graves suggested might be taken over by the state are road building, education and social welfare work including charity aid.

"The two most important problems in taxation," said Commissioner Graves, "are how to keep taxes at the lowest level consistent with the rendering of modern governmental service, and how to raise for federal, state and local purposes $9,000,000,000 annually, equitably and fairly between the various groups of taxpayers.

"In 21 years from 1905 to 1926 public school expenditures have increased from less than $300,000,000 yearly to over $2,000,000,000. Roads in the beginning were purely local arteries and so it was proper that the communities construct them but now there are practically no local roads. Public health has been a local government problem. Relief of the poor has been a local problem but this is something society as a whole owes to the less fortunate. These are but a few of such functions of government which might be transferred to the state or spread over larger units of administration.

"There are two remedies to be applied. One is to grant larger amounts of money for state aid to localities and the other is to relieve them from discharging some of the obligations they now perform. Of the two I believe it is much wiser and better to relieve localities from some of the existing obligations.

"Education is surely a state rather than a local function. All of us are interested in seeing a high standard of education maintained throughout the land. Education as a local government function has passed, therefore the state should extend a larger measure of relief to the communities by taking over this operation of government.

"Highways are no longer local roads. Every state should have its state highway system built and maintained as a state wide proposition and this should be purely a state operation. In addition each state should aid the local governments in building up a secondary or lateral system of highways.

"Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, shortly after he took office, began work on a plan for agricultural relief and included in his plan was the building up of a secondary or lateral system of highways to bring every farm in the state on the side of a good surfaced road. His agricultural relief commission recommended this as well as relief for the farmer through lower taxes and equalization of the tax burden.

"One of the main obstacles which prevent the accomplishment of desirable reforms is the reluctance of the American people to charge their form of government. It is surprising that a people as progressive as the American people, will, when it comes to the consideration of their government, take the attitude that what was good enough for their grandfathers is good enough for them, or that there is something sacred about the boundaries established many years ago.

"Notwithstanding this, if we are to have economy and efficiency in government and thereby the lowest tax rate consistent with good government, it is imperative that we recognize the need for modernizing our governmental organizations."

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A. L. ROGERS, Scribe.
Visitors Are Always Welcome.

ANDOVER LODGE NO. 555 F. & A. M.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday Evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.
S. B. HANN, Secy.
CLARENCE MEAD, W. M.

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LESTER GREEN, Master.
EMMETT ROBINSON, Lecturer
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Andover Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc.
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Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Randall A. Pease, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executor of said Estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the first day of September, 1929.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929, at Andover, N. Y.

A. R. MEAD, Executor
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Notice to Creditors

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate's Court of Allegany County, State of New York, made by Hon. Guy O. Hinman, Surrogate of said Allegany County:

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of James Joyce, late of the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1930.

Dated at Andover, N. Y., June 25th, 1929.

CAMILLA JOYCE HARRIS,
51 Administratrix.

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WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
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How to Raise Poultry

By Prof. D. L. Conn, V. S.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear has given permission of the Commissioner Farmers Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., for the use of his name in connection with the publication of this column.

HOW ABOUT "MACHINE" HATCHING?

The Question Whether or Not to Use Incubators is no Problem—to Others This Discussion May Give Valuable Assistance in Determining Whether to Switch to Artificial Incubation or Stick to Time Honored Methods.

I once overheard a rather animated discussion of the relative merits of natural and artificial means of hatching eggs. Each side of the question had its ardent champions, each of which was absolutely sure that his view was the only one possible for any person of good judgment. In the course of the debate, one young fellow remarked that you couldn't depend on hens because they were too darned temperamental. "W-a-a-l" draweled one rather ancient defender of nature's methods, "if you kin find anything more temperamental than one of them there innykewbaters, I'd like to see it!"

That reply indicates a point of view that was once quite a bit more general than it is now. There was unquestionably a time, not so long ago at that, when the incubator was not the reliable machine it is today. Nowadays a good up-to-date incubator that is run according to instructions is equally as dependable in its own way as the family clock. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that a good modern incubator practically runs itself. If there are any temperamental interferences with the progress of artificial hatching, it is more usually shown in the operator than in the machine.

I realize that the question as to which is better, the hen or the incubator, is still a debatable one to many people. I can best answer that question by saying that when the use of hens is possible, just as good results are possible as can be obtained with the best of incubators and vice versa. There is really no difference in results when proper methods are employed in the use of both. There are, however, a number of limitations to the use of hens which under certain circumstances make the use of incubators absolutely necessary.

A hen cannot go broody at will and there is no known way to make her do so to suit the convenience of her owner.

This business of broodiness must also be considered where very large numbers of eggs must be hatched all at one time or where the incubating of large batches must necessarily be a more or less continuous process over an extended period of time. In such cases, it would be a serious problem if not an impossible one, to find enough broody hens to carry on the work successfully. In short, to the man who makes the raising of chickens his whole business or even one of his major activities, there is no question what to use. He must use incubators.

There is also considerable justification for the remark made by the incubator advocate mentioned at the beginning of this article. Hens are very temperamental creatures at times. You never know when one of them is going to get tired of her job and leave you flat with a batch of partly hatched eggs spoiled by her neglect. The man who depends on his chickens for all or any material part of his income cannot afford to take such chances.

It is also true that chicks hatched by hens are more likely to be infested with lice and other vermin than those hatched in incubators.

Now let us take a look at the other side of the question. When is the use of hens more desirable?

Generally speaking, however, I should say that any one who goes in for chicken raising on any considerable scale will find the incubator more nearly a necessity than a mere convenience. It gives absolute control of the hatch, reduces labor, insures chicks at any season and provides large flocks of practically the same age. The machine is always ready for use at any season and no waiting for it to go broody. The cost of operation is very small; there is little mess connected with the operation, and with relatively little care it can be kept free from vermin and disease germs.

In conclusion, let me add just a word of caution. If circumstances justify the purchase of an incubator and you decide to get one, don't make the mistake of buying one too cheap. At best, you will save only a few dollars and losses due to inferior construction may soon eat up the saving many times over. Whether you buy a hot-air type or hot-water type is not important. I have had equally good results from both. It also makes little difference what make you buy altho I counsel buying some well known make that you can count on as being all it is represented.

When you have made your purchase, set it up carefully and run it strictly according to the manufacturer's directions. If you do that, you will find your incubator both a time saver and a money saver—a welcome and even necessary adjunct to the raising end of your flock.

NEW PARK GUIDE HAS BEEN ISSUED

Albany.—A new guide to the New York State parks made its appearance this week, being issued by the State Council of Parks. The booklet of 115 pages is profusely illustrated and is of a size that easily fits one's pocket. For the motorists planning a trip that is to include a visit to one or more of the state parks, the book will prove invaluable. The booklet is along the lines of the one last year and is up-to-the-minute with information concerning state parks, where they are located, how reached and what is provided in the way of camping, fishing, and recreational features.

The book contains many maps which will aid motorists on his trips. Distribution of the booklet is thru the State Council of Parks and a copy may be obtained without cost by addressing the State Council of Parks at either 23 South Pearl street, Albany, or 802 Broadway, New York City.

OUR CHURCHES

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Rev. Walter Dynes, Pastor

You are invited to worship with us next Sunday at 10:29 a. m. Sunday School at the close of the morning services.

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. J. H. Seely, Pastor.

10:00. Sunday School.
11:00. Preaching.
This will be the last sermon of Rev. Seely's pastorate.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST

Rev. Walter L. Greene, Pastor

Sabbath services at 2:30 p. m., with sermon by the pastor.
Bible School following the church service.
Devotional meeting Friday evening at 7:30.

Independence

Morning worship and sermon at 10:30.
Bible School following the church service.
Community Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday evening at 8:00.
Ladies' Aid Society supper at the parish house, Saturday evening.

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Fuel A	6	19	9
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Fuel C	0	5	2½
Fuel D	3	7	6½
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The next time you need gasoline drive up to a TYDOL ETHYL pump and try out ten gallons of this modern fuel. It will only cost you 30c more than 10 gallons of ordinary gas. No more . . . perhaps less . . . than you have been paying for other premium gasolines.

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