ANDOVER NEWS

Published Weekly by
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
Clare C. Backus, Editor

Entered as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, New York.

Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- JAN. 22, 1942

Subscription Rates:
One year $2.00 - Six months $1.00 - Three months 50c

Tells How It Can Be Done

DONALD M. NELSON, the Nation's new Minister of War Supplies, tells the world how it can be done. He emphasizes that the cherished habits of thought and mental attitudes which stands in the way of both management and labor must undergo revolutionary changes in industrial operation and will be necessary if the United States is to win the war.

"We must, to begin with, drop the idea that change comes slowly," Mr. Nelson said. "It does, ordinarily—but we are in a spot today where change must come with greased-lightning speed. Our change to full war production must not come slowly; if it does, we lose the war.

"We must discard the idea that past habits and routines are desirable simply because we are used to them; and we must stop assuming that a thing which has never been done before probably can't be done at all. During the next few months we are going to be discarding so many old routines and doing so many things that have never been done before that it would make your hair curl.

"We must get over the notion that seniority means quality. From now on, the sole test for any indivdiual must be performance. This is neither an old man's war nor a young man's war; it is a smart man's war, and we must insist that only smart men may occupy the jobs that call for smartness.

"And let's stop assuming that our opponents are stupid, weak and unresourceful. They're nothing of the kind. We used to tell ourselves that the Japs would be committing national suicide if they made a pass at us. So what happened? So they hit us with a Sunday punch that almost knocked us thru the ropes. Let's get wise to ourselves and realize what we're up against.

"On the positive side, let's make our watchword the slogan: 'What must be done can be done.' With it, let's assume that all obstacles must be removed no matter who gets hurt. Let's recognize the fact that the cost of this job is going to be greater than we can anticipate, and that we must never hesitate to do anything that needs to be done simply on the ground that 'we can't afford it.' The limit of physical capacity is our only measuring stick.

"Lastly, we must remember constantly that the time available to us is altogether too short. Get away from this idea that time fights on our side. The Axis has won the first round; they'll certainly try to wind things up before we have time to overcome that advantage. We have got to beat them to the punch."

The United States, which was for all-out peace before the Japanese attack upon Hawaii, is now for all-out warfare and will not be satisfied by anything less than the complete overthrow of the militaristic aggressors.

Facts are very often stubborn things and well concealed.

The Red Army, reported "shattered" and "destroyed" by Hitler, is behaving in a strange manner.

Willing workers accomplish miracles as American industrial laborers are prepared to show the world.

There are any number of books that you do not have to read to be well-informed.

The Voice of History

THE ancient notion that the place for a woman is at home receives something of a shock when we are told that 11,148,946 women were employed in regular work when the 1940 Census was taken.

There were 50,357,892 females, 14 years of age and over, in Continental United States and the figures indicate that approximately one-fourth had regular jobs, outside of their homes. More than 2,500,000 women were employed by factories and more than 1,500,000 were employed by retail stores.

Undoubtedly, some of these women workers are forced by economic circumstances to supplement their family incomes. Practically all of them, no doubt, seek employment in order to raise their standard of living or that of their family group.

Old-fashioned moralists are inclined to talk solemnly about the impact upon the home life of the nation. This is silly twaddle, as far as we are concerned, because many homes are improved by the contribution made by a wage-earning mother. Moreover, as far as we ca nsee with our naked eyes, there seems to be no great difference between the homes of women who have regular work and those who stay at home.

Very often, it is true, a woman makes a major contribution to the economic success of her family by remaining at home where she has much to do, if she does it. In fact, the most underpaid worker in the nation is the housewife who stays at home, cooks for her family, keeps the house and does the work that is unending.

Other housewives manage it differently, believing that, by making more money thru regular work, they are able to afford competent help in the operation of their household. So far as "the impact on the family" is concerned, we see little difference between the fatigue caused by regular hours of work and that caused by irregular hours of house work.

Do It With a Will

EVE been asked to save food, to save paper, to save electricity, to buy wisely, to refrain from hoarding, to purchase Defense Stamps. Weil, let's turn on the theme song and do it with a will. These things are our part in the victory and we're responsible for performing that part. These things mean doing our bit; and it's only a little bit, any way we look at it, compared to the service of the men in our armed forces.

Just the other day we made a purchase and gave the clerk the price the article was marked. She went off with it but returned shortly to tell us there was a tax in addition—she had forgotten. For an instant there was an impulse not to buy. Then we remembered. That money was going to defense. We thought of Pearl Harbor and Wake Island.

"I'm glad to pay it," I told her.

She looked at me and smiled. "That's what all the ladies say and I feel just like that, too."

She turned way, humming the snatch of a tune and, in our hearts, we sang the American theme song together.

The song is for the "folks at home." It is for those of us who will be called upon only for the lesser sacrifices of a war period. It should bespeak the American attitude toward those sacrifices whatever they may be.

Nearly anybody can tell somebody else how to behave.

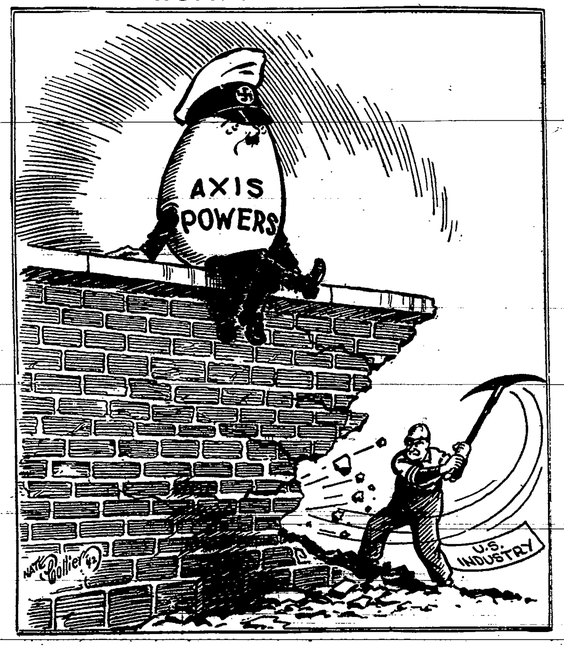
The trouble with most enterprises is that there are too many leaders.

The habit of loafing is not hard to acquire; in fact, many people are born with it.

Latest figures indicate no let-up in the deaths from traffic accidents. Americans certainly can take it.

When you talk to an individual who wants full agreement with his, or her, views, you are wasting your time.

HUMPTY DUMPTY



Defense Council Sponsoring Diphtheria Clinic

The Long Range and Preparedness Committee of the Allegany County Defense Council are sponsoring a series of diphtheria toxoid clinics with the co-operation of the local health officers, county public health nurses and the Allegany Health and Tuberculosis Association.

Every child in the county should be inoculated. Clinics will be held thruout the county whereby children can be inoculated against diphtheria. Take your children either to your family physician or to a clinic.

Diphtheria kills 10 or 11 children daily and yet it is entirely preventable. Needlessly it still strikes down children in communities which have not provided the one and sure lasting defense against it—inoculation with toxin-antitoxin or toxoid.

When a child is six to nine months old he should be taken to a doctor for protection against diphtheria. The inoculation is simple and harmless. It gives lasting protection.

Children are most defenseless against this disease, especially those under five. The very young child is not only more likely to take diphtheria but also more apt to die of it than are older children.

A generation ago diphtheria was far more common than it is today. Diphtheria can be stamped out but the only way to do it is to protect all children against it. Unless this is done diphtheria will continue to be a threat.

Prejudice against inoculation often causes some mothers to withhold this protection. Mothers must not make the mistake of thinking, that because the death rate from diphtheria has been reduced, their babies are protected without inoculation. Only when all children are inoculated before reaching nine months will the conquest of diphtheria be accomplished. Any child over nine months of age should be immunized.

Smallpox vaccination clinics will follow the toxoid clinics. Further information about definite clinic dates will be published in this paper.

Allegany County Second In Orders for Lime

Ithaca, Jan. 15.—The amount of lime ordered by farmers in this year's agricultural conservation program, which started Sept. 1, has already passed last year's total, according to Don J. Wickham, deputy executive officer. Tonnage ordered up to January 1 totaled 304,167 tons.

Steuben county leads the state with 29,849 tons ordered, followed by Allegany with 16,977 tons and Cattaraugus with 14,403 tons. Others with high totals include Otsego Delware, Chenango, Chautauqua, Tioga, and Oswego.

Mr. Wickham estimates that 177,000 more tons will be ordered thruout the state for the remainder of the year, making a probable total of 481,000 tons.

Rats in Limelight

For Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Feb. 9-14, the poultry department has scheduled an exhibit on rat control from the U. S. Department of Interior.

This exhibit has attracted attention wherever it has been shown, it is said, for poultrymen are reported to pay the highest bill for the support of rats of any farm group in the United States. For New York State the bill is estimated to be in excess of $500,000 a year, and more than half of the state's poultry flocks are said to be housed in buildings that are not rat-proof.

George W. Dyar, who designed the exhibit and will be in charge, has inspected thousands of poultry farms.

The Answers

1—That strip of land on Luzon Island that forms the west arm of Manila Bay?

2—The Army's P-38, the Lockheed "Lightning."

3—No, they were all taken over by the Federal Government on the first day of 1942.

4—George Brent.

5—Hampton Roads, Va.

6—Dean of the American theatre. He died Jan. 4, 1942.

7—Between nine and ten inches.

8—Four miles long, two miles wide.

9—Major General George H. Brett.

10—On January 2nd.

Aha!

Bill: "You know this is the shortest book I've ever read."

John: "That so?"

Bill: "Yes, it contains only one word."

John: "What's the book called?"

Bill: "Who's Who in Italy."

"A Week of War"

The President established a War Production Board headed by Donald M. Nelson, former mail-order firm executive and more recently Executive Director of SPAB and Priorities Director. The President directed Mr. Nelson to "exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program," to supervise the OPM and issue production and procurement directives where necessary to all other Government agencies. The President said Mr. Nelson's decisions shall be final. Vice President Wallace and other members of the SPAB, now abolished, were made members of the War Production Board.

In letters to NPM Directors Knudsen and Hillman and other production officials, Mr. Nelson said "we must enlarge all our previous activities, all our facilities, must produce 24 hours a day, 168 hours a week." OPM Director Hillman, speaking in Washington, said the nation's force of workers in war industries must be doubled or tripled, more women must be trained and brought into the labor force to take the place of men going into the armed services. He asked employers not to bar aliens in war industries except in plants turning out secret weapons.

Director Odlum of the OPM Contract Distribution Division said a plan has been prepared to set aside one per cent of all available materials to assist small manufacturers in keeping their plants going until they can be converted to war use. He said the nation's entire production facilities, all of those "hidden away in thousands of cities and towns and villages," must join in the total war effort. He asked all mayors to have every manufacturer in their cities register at the nearest OPM Contract Distrubution Division field office and to "go after war contracts with every ounce of ingenuity and energy they possess."

The War Front

The Navy Department reported the sinking of five enemy vessels in Far Eastern waters, three transports and two large cargo ships. The announcement brought to 25 the total of Japanese vessels reported definitely sunk by the Navy and Marine Corps in the Pacific. The Navy also announced two allied merchant vessels were attacked by Axis submarines off Long Island. Throughout the week Gen. MacArthur reported heavy land and air fighting in the Philippines but said American and Philippine troops were putting up effective resistance and U. S. losses were low.

Army

War Secretary Stimson announced the Army will be increased from the present total of 1,700,000 men to 3,600,000 men this year. Combat air units and armored units will be doubled; 32 motorized divisions will be added, and at least 50 more military police units for guarding production facilities will be created. Instead of the originally scheduled 10,000, more than 90,000 privates will be selected to attend officer-training schools. All training centers and posts will be enlarged and five temporary tent camps will be set up. To make 2,000,000 more men eligible, the Army will lower age limits for aviation cadets from 20 to 18 years, make married men eligible, and change educational qualifications by eliminating college credit requirements.

Selective Service Director Hershey said the Army increase could be accomplished without calling up men with dependents. He said there are now 1,000,000 men in class 1-a but not yet called, and 900,000 more men can be obtained by reclassification of other men and from those men who will register February 16. He said deferment cases would be reexamined but deferments will continue to be given where possible to avoid undue disruption of family life. He said married men with one or more children probably will not be called until an Army of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 has been built. He estimated 10,000,000 is the top number of men the U. S. could mobilize for service even with lowered physical standards.

Labor Disputes

The President abolished the National Defense Mediation Board and established a "National Labor Board with NDMB Chairman Davis as Chairman. Four commissioners will represent the public, four will represent employees and four, industry. The new Board has wider authority than the old Board and can arbitrate or mediate disputes as it sees fit except that it cannot disregard labor legislation.

The Maritime War Emergency Board established war bonuses for sailors on merchant ships.

Autos.

The OPM announced auto rationing would begin February 2, in the same manner as tire rationing. Of the 369,000 cars in the industry quota for January, about 150,000 cars will be stored with dealers who promise not to sell without permission, probably not to be granted before January, 1943, and then only at OPA established prices.

OPA issued a schedule of prices for "retreadable" tire carcasses and "retreads" and forecast a ceiling over all used tires "in the very near future." Federal Loan Administrator Jones announced plans to increase synthetic rubber production capacity to 400,000 tons by pooling of resources and skills of the rubber and oil industries if priorities can be obtained on steel needed to erect plants. OPA Administrator Henderson said tire rationing would probably not be effected because of increasing military needs for rubber.

Censorship

Censorship Director Price, after consultation with newspaper, magazine and periodical editors, announced a code of conduct which publications were asked to follow in handling information in order to prevent information of a military nature reaching the enemy. Prohibited, unless officially released, are most details of military, naval or industrial establishments, casualty lists, damages to war facilities, movements of troops and ships, weather reports except of certain types, and movements of the President or of official military or diplomatic missions.

Agriculture

Agriculture Secretary Wickard said goals have been revised to call for the greatest agricultural production in U. S. history, with particular emphasis on the production of oil-bearing crops such as peanuts and soybeans. The corn goal was stepped up by five million acres in order that there be feed supplies to continue expansion of meat, dairy and poultry production. Dry edible pea production increases were called for. An additional five million bushels of rice was asked and provision made for an increase over 1941 of more than 18 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables.

Civilian Defense

The OCD announced 3,516,600 volunteers have enrolled in the various civilian defense services, including 1,423,755 assigned to training or duty in the protective services. The office also announced a Victory Garden Program under which all families in any community can jointly till community gardens, use the produce themselves and give the surplus to schools and institutions.

Surgeon General Parran told the U. S. Conference of Mayors in Washington "the enemy has planned and in my opinion will use bacteriological warfare whenever possible." He asked the mayors to begin at once to take every possible precaution.

Conservation

The OPM Bureau of Industrial Conservation opened a program to mobilize the nation's 1,700,000 retail stores in a continuous drive to salvage materials—wastepaper, scrap metal, old rags, rubber—needed to produce weapons for the fighting forces. Signers will display window emblems signifying their part in the "Salvage for Victory" program. The shopping public was asked to help conserve tires, trucks, and paper by carrying home bundles instead of depending on delivery service. Consumers of natural gas in nine states, mostly in the middlewest were asked to cut consumption as much as possible.

("A Week of War" summarizes information on the important developments of the week made available by official sources thru and including Friday, Jan. 16.)

Uncle Ab says if you employ your minutes, the hours will work for you.

ONE A DAY

Each "One-A-Day" brand Vitamin A and D Tablet is *equivalent in Vitamin A and D potency to two teaspoonfuls of Cod Liver Oil* meeting minimum United States Pharmacopeial Standards.

A sufficient supply of these two important vitamins is as necessary for you as it is for the children.

YOU CAN INSURE adequate intake for you and your family by seeing to it that each member takes a "One-A-Day" Tablet every day.

A TABLET A DAY IS ALL YOU TAKE
A PENNY A DAY IS ALL IT COSTS

30 tablets 35¢ 90 tablets 85¢ 180 tablets $1.50

Church Services

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday morning service at 10:30, Rev. Edgar VanHorn will deliver the sermon.

Sunday Bible School at 11:45.

Choir practice at the Folsing home Friday evening at 7:30.

METHODIST

Rev. Helena L. Champlin, Pastor

Sunday, Jan. 25th: 10:30 a .m., morning worship. Sermon by the pastor.

11:45 a. m., Sunday School.

7:30 p. m., evening worship and Bible study.

Friday, Jan. 29th, supper for the benefit of the church. Get your tickets now.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST

Rev. Walter L. Greene, Pastor

Sabbath services at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "Can We Be Made Over?"

Bible School at 3:30 p. m. Clifford Burdick, supt.

Independence

Morning worship and sermon by the pastor at 10:30.

Sabbath School at 11:30. Mrs. Grace Spicer, supt.

The joint committee of the four churches in the eastern part of the Western Association held a meeting last Sunday at Alfred and made plans for a co-operative evangelistic effort in the coming months.

BAPTIST

Rev. Lloyd L. Tebo, Pastor

Thursday evening, 7:30, Mid-week Prayer and Bible study.

Friday afternoon and Saturday afternoon, wood cutting bee at the John Dodge farm. All men of the church are urged to come out.

Saturday evening, 7:30, Young People's Singspiration.

Sunday, morning worship 10:30.

Sunday School, 11:45.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30.

Evening service, 7:30. All are welcome.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

Mr. Clarence Seguine, Pastor

Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Walton.

Friday, 7:30 p. m., Young People's meeting in the church hall.

Sunday Services:

2 p. m., Sunday School. All welcome.

3 p. m., Worship Service. Subject, "God or Gunpowder?"

7:30 p. m., Evangelistic service. Text: "That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

Next Tuesday, Jan. 27, Day for Prayer—10 a. m. to 12 noon; 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS

International Sunday School Lesson for January 25, 1942.

Golden Text: "For we have—one that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."—Hebrews 4:15.

Lesson Text: Matt: 4:1-11; Mark 1:12,13; Luke 4:1-13.

Following his baptism, Jesus went into the wilderness for meditation and spiritual strengthening. Other great religious leaders have done the same. Realizing now his destined task in life as an immediate and present duty before him, Jesus had to determine the means by which he would seek the accomplishment of his mission and at the same time build up that superhuman faith in the triumph of goodness and love which was to carry him thru the terrific trials of his ministry.

Several years afterwards Jesus advised his disciples to count the cost before undertaking their important work, and we may be sure that during the 40 days of fasting and prayer in the wilderness, Jesus prepared himself for the supreme sacrifice of life itself which he was to be called upon to make in testimony of his own faith and fidelity. While in the wilderness Jesus faced three great temptations, and successfully repudiated each one.

It is immaterial to us what was the form and appearance of the tempter, but as he faced his great mission to uplift a world, Jesus met and conquered enticements and allurements which wrong and evil use to betray and mislead men. The three temptations to which Jesus was subjected in the wilderness represented wealth without work, a social recognition without merit, and unlimited power and authority without struggle. It is not strange that many a mortal man has fallen down and worshipped evil for even one of these three great promises.

The first temptation suggested that he use the miraculous power entrusted to him for the purpose of his ministry to obtain a purely personal and selfish end. Hungry, his physical need could be answered without regard to human limitations if he disregarded the trust which accompanied these powers.

Jesus remembered and was fortified by a passage from Deueronomy (8:3) that man should not live by bread alone. There are higher laws than human appetite and desire. Churches and men today may be charitable and generous, but life is more important spiritually than materially. The temptation to minister by fulfilling material wants, disregarding the more eternal spiritual needs, comes constantly and repeatedly.

The second temptation was to select a method personally more pleasing and glorifying. The suggestion came for Jesus to establish his kingdom in an earthly way, by sounding a call, to lead which would mean power and popularity and, perhaps triumph, and this was justified by the contention that with such authority acquired, his mission could be forcibly accomplished.

The allurement was to use evil or material methods to achieve a good or spiritual result—churches and reformers very often face the problem of similar compromises with right to retain the support of political, wealthy or interested groups which offer to help the general progress if certain objections are met.

The kingdoms of intelligence, power, beauty and all others may be sought either by means, material or spiritual, and they can be used likewise, but inevitably their use will be determined and influenced by the methods of acquisition. Wealth, for example, may be obtained thru industry and service or by cruel extraction and fraudulent methods, and in most cases its final use will be in keeping with the methods employed to obtain it.

The third temptation was to use God wrongly to accomplish his task. Jesus contemplated the establishment of his divinity by some divine sensationalism like jumping off the high cliff without being hurt, for, it was thought, surely this would convince those who beheld it. God had promised to protect and sustain those who trusted him but the temptation carried with it the forgetting that there are rules and laws controlling the benefit of every promise. God's gifts are not to be used for trifling things, and trust disappears when it is made the basis for a test.

Again, a verse from Deuteronomy (6:16) reminds that we should not make trial of God. The Kingdom of Heaven cannot be established by substituting wonder for faith, nor by relying upon formal rites or sensational tactics in the conduct of religious ceremonies for the sure, inner flame of genuine spiritual conviction. To ally noble ideals with lower forces always means that the lower bribes the higher for the former's selfish benefit. In God's own way every purpose and every promise is fulfilled to the faithful.

The consideration of temptation offers some interesting thoughts. Temptation usually is unrecognizable at the time. The choice between known good and wrong is not difficult to make in the majority of human cases, but temptation always comes disguised with plausible reasons and deceitful persuasion. The tempted has a doubtful alternative to select from and it requires a controlling ideal to discern and resist the enticing power of temptation.

Earle Greene Herd Makes Good Record

The Allegany County Dairy Herd Improvement Association has reported four Allegany county herds as averaging over 40 pounds of butterfat production per cow in December. The four high herds are:

Robert Stowell, Belmont, averaging 44.8 pounds for 14 head; Robert Ainsworth, Whitesville, 17 head 40.7; Higgins & Coats, Canaseraga, 13 head, 47.2 and Earle Greene of Andover, 12 head, 41.3 pounds.

Memories

Sailor: "Doesn't this kiss make you long for another?"

Babe: "Yes, but he's on duty."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF ANDOVER

(Continued from First Page)

d. Office and other expenses	49.63	
Total		$ 269.38
Justices of the Peace:		
a. Per diem compensation or salary	$ 192.00	
b. Fees (or salary) for services in criminal cases and proceedings	299.00	
d. Office and other expenses	47.33	
Total		$ 538.33
Assessors:		
a. Compensation of assessors	$ 567.00	
Total		$ 567.00
Receiver of Taxes or Tax Collector:		
c. Office and other expenses	$ 3.00	
Total		$ 3.00
Elections (including town meetings):		
a. Compensation of election officials	$ 263.52	
g. Other expenses, care and erecting booths, 2 Dist.	5.00	
Total		$ 268.52
Town Hall and other offices:		
a. Compensation of janitor and other building employees	20.00	
c. Repairs	2.10	
d. Telephone and fuel	148.34	
Total		$ 170.44
Insurance:		
a. Insurance	$ 28.24	
b. Bonds	137.10	
Total		$ 165.34
Total, General Government		$ 2,561.25
PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY		
Constable and Deputy Sheriffs:		
a. Fees in criminal proceedings	$ 115.95	
b. Prisoner meals	7.30	
Total		$ 123.25
Total Protection of Persons and Property		$ 123.25
Special District:		
a. Payments on account of fire districts	$ 422.85	
Total, Special Districts		$ 422.85
Health Officers:		
a. Compensation	$ 200.15	
Total		$ 200.15
Registrar of Vital Statistics:		
a. Compensation (fees)	$ 26.75	
Total		$ 26.75
Total, Conservation of Health		$ 226.90
EDUCATION		
School Directors:		
a. Compensation	$ 4.00	
Total		$ 4.00
Public Library:		
a. Compensation	$ 500.00	
Total		$ 500.00
Total, Education		$ 504.00
RECREATION		
Memorial Day observance	$ 75.00	
Total, Recreation		$ 75.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES—NONCOMMERCIAL		
Cemeteries	$ 20.80	
Total, Public Utilities—Noncommercial		$ 20.80
MISCELLANEOUS		
Village share of alcoholic beverage taxes		$ 746.31
Total, Miscellaneous		$ 746.31
TRANSFERS AND REFUNDS		
Transfers:		
a. Machinery for repairs	$ 1,100.00	
a. Miscellaneous	700.00	
Total, Transfers		$ 1,800.00
General Fund Balance at close of fiscal year		$ 3,300.59
Bank Balances:		
Andover National Bank, Andover, N. Y.	$ 3,300.59	
Total		$ 3,300.59

— PART TWO —

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—SCHOOL FUND

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNTS

Receipts:		
a. State apportionment for schools	$ 1,000.59	
Total Receipts of the School Fund		$ 1,000.59
Total		$ 1,000.59
Payments:		
School District No. 4	$ 1,000.59	
Total Payments from the School Fund		$ 1,000.59
Total		$ 1,000.59

— PART THREE —

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—HIGHWAY FUND

Highway Fund (Item 1):		
Highway tax collected pursuant to Sec. 141 and 267	$ 3,200.00	
Received from State as State aid, Sec. 279	1,860.11	
Total receipts		$ 5,060.11
Bridge Fund (Item 2):		
Tax received from collector, Sec. 141 and 267	$ 600.00	
Total receipts		$ 600.00
Machinery Fund (Item 3):		
Tax received from collector, Sec. 141 and 267	$ 5,662.00	
Received from rental of machinery, County Road Fund	771.81	
Received from other sources: Transfer for repairs from General Fund	1,100.00	
Total receipts		$ 7,533.81
Snow and Miscellaneous Fund (Item 4):		
Tax collected, Sec. 141 and 267	$ 3,700.00	
Received by transfer from General Fund	700.00	
Received from other sources: Co. Treas., snow removal	457.80	
Total receipts		$ 4,857.80
Highway Fund Balances at Beginning of Town Fiscal Year:		
Highway Fund (Item 1)	$ 53.09	
Bridge Fund (Item 2)	136.64	
Machinery Fund (Item 3)	42.26	
Snow and miscellaneous fund (Item 4)	119.05	
Total, Highway Fund balances		$ 351.04

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—HIGHWAY FUND

Highway Fund (Item 1):		
General Repairs, including sluices and culverts	$ 2,736.24	
Special improvements, including sluices and culverts	2,221.55	
Total expenditures		$ 5,007.79
Bridge Fund (Item 2):		
Labor and team: work, repair and maintenance of bridges	$ 347.76	
Materials for repair and maintenance of bridges	338.32	
Total expenditures		$ 686.08
Machinery Fund (Item 3):		
For purchase of machinery, tools and implements	$ 5,027.05	
For repair of machinery, tools and implements	1,890.08	
For storage of machinery, tools and implements	180.00	
Insurance	280.30	
Total expenditures		$ 7,377.43
Snow and Miscellaneous Fund (Item 4):		
For removing obstructions caused by snow	$ 2,176.19	
For cutting and removing noxious weeds and brush	58.00	
For other miscellaneous purposes	667.48	
For salary town superintendent	1,500.00	
For compensation of supervisor for highway purposes	300.00	
For compensation of town clerk for highway purposes	25.00	
Total expenditures		$ 4,806.67
Highway Fund Balances at Close of Town Fiscal Year:		
Highway Fund (Item 1)	$ 105.41	
Bridge Fund (Item 2)	50.56	
Machinery Fund (Item 3)	198.64	
Snow and Miscellaneous Fund (Item 4)	170.18	
Total, Highway Fund balances		$ 524.79
Balances of the Highway Fund consist as follows:		
Bank balances:		
Andover National Bank, Andover, N. Y.	$ 524.79	
Total		$ 524.79

RECONCILIATION OF BOOK AND BANK BALANCES AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR

Bank Balances—All Funds:			
Andover National Bank, Andover, N. Y.			
Highway	Bank bal. $ 524.79	Net bank bal.	$ 524.79
General	Bank bal. $3,300.59	Net bank bal.	$3,300.59
Totals	$3,825.38		$3,825.38
Total cash in bank and on hand			$ 3,825.38
Total book balances, all funds			$ 3,825.38

DETAILED STATEMTNT OF TOWN INDEBTEDNESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR

Bonded Debt:		
General Town and Highway Bonds: (Payable by whole town):		
F. W. D. Truck, 2 certificates, 2½% int.	$ 4,300.00	
Speeder Shovel, 3 certificates, 2¼% int.	5,587.50	
Caterpillar Tractor, 4 certificates, 2½% int.	9,400.00	
Total general town bonds		$19,287.50
Total Town Indebtedness		$19,287.50

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASSESSED VALUATIONS FOR LAST FIVE COMPLETED ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Assessed valuations year ending Dec. 31, 1937		
Real property, subject to general taxation	$1,972,416.00	
Franchises	66,275.00	
Total assessed valuations, subject to general taxation	$2,038,691.00	
Pension property marked "exempt"	1,300.00	
Total		$2,039,991.00
Assessed valuations, year ending Dec. 31, 1938		
Real property, subject to general taxation	$1,955,522.00	
Franchises	72,600.00	
Total assessed valuations, subject to general taxation	$2,028,122.00	
Pension property marked "exempt"	1,300.00	
Total		$2,029,422.00
Assessed valuations year ending Dec. 31, 1939		
Real property, subject to general taxation	$1,995,114.00	
Franchises	65,512.00	
Total assessed valuations, subject to general taxation	$2,060,626.00	
Pension property marked "exempt"	1,300.00	
Total		$2,061,926.00
Assessed valuations year ending Dec. 31, 1940		
Real property, subject to general taxation	$2,036,999.00	
Franchises	66,950.00	
Total assessed valuations, subject to general taxation	$2,103,949.00	
Pension property marked "exempt"	400.00	
Total		$2,104,349.00
Assessed valuations year ending Dec. 31, 1941		
Real property, subject to general taxation	$2,087,990.00	
Franchises	70,800.00	
Total assessed valuations, subject to general taxation	$2,158,790.00	
Pension property marked "exempt"	400.00	
Total		$2,159,190.00
Total		$10,394,878.00
Average (divide by 5)		$ 2,068,975.60

VERIFICATION

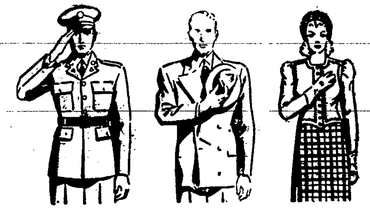
STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, ss.:
TOWN OF ANDOVER

E. A. Mullen, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at Andover, N. Y., that he is the supervisor of the Town of Andover, in the county of Allegany, and that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the moneys received and paid out by him as supervisor of the said town for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1941, and that this report agrees with the official records kept by him.

E. A. MULLEN,
P. O. Address, Andover, N. Y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1942.
W. S. CALHOUN, Justice Peace

Every Patriotic American Salutes His Nation's Flag



During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag, or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute.

Those present in uniform should render the right hand salute.

Those men not in uniform should remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart.

Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart.

The salute to the Flag in a moving column is rendered as the Flag approaches the spectator and is held until it has passed.