ANDOVER NEWS

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THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
Claire C. Backus, Editor

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

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- OCT. 8, 1942

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The Greatest Swap We've Ever Made

WHO pays you for all the War Bond advertising you are running in your newspaper," we were asked the other day. "Do you really get anything for it?"

Quite natural questions, indeed, especially when we never let an issue go to press without some advertising in it urging the purchase of U. S. War Stamps and Bonds.

Yes, we get paid for all this advertising—we get a better return per inch than for any advertising ever run.

We are "swapping" the advertisements for something which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It is a "swap" which millions who are carrying the Axis yoke would be glad to make if they only could.

We are swapping these advertisements for freedom of religion. Free to place our faith in a Supreme Being and let Him guide us thru this world to make our lives and those of our children and brothers better for all mankind.

We are swapping these advertisements for freedom of speech. Freedom of expression without fear of reprisals from a Gestapo agent. Free to voice our likes and dislikes and to justly criticize if need be, towards building a greater government for all peoples.

We are swapping these advertisements for freedom from fear. Freedom for the thought that we or our children shall ever be regimented into living lives other than from their own choice. Freedom from the fqear of oppression and exactitude that might remove from all free peoples the traits, character and aptitudes so dearly paid for by our forefathers in building a land of freedom.

We are swapping these advertisements for freedom from want. Freedom of building our homes and accumulating of material thus that our standard of living might be the best and that our children may have those things so necessary in the building of their lives and their education.

We're swapping these advertisements that we may keep the men and women who are on the fighting lines supplied with the machines, munitions and material to beat back and suppress forever the shadow of those who would remove those freedoms from us. To keep the ships a-sailing and the planes a-flying, that our homeland may not be devastated by the bombs of an aggressor.

We're swapping these advertisements that democracy shall never be replaced by Nazism or Fascism, and that the murderers from the Land of the Rising Sun shall never again become a threat to the lives of freedom-loving people on this earth.

We're swapping these advertisements that a flag of the free shall be the only flag ever to wave over all lands. A flag denoting that only right is might; and that the way of the aggressor is hard.

Could we be better paid for these advertisements?

Some people never take time to determine exactly what they believe.

Hitler made one great mistake—just like Napoleon—he attacked Russia in Russia.

Advertising in the News is not guaranteed to bring results—but it is guaranteed to bring your business offer to the eyes of the public at a cheaper cost to you.

It should be remembered that cleanliness and orderliness are in themselves good defenses against fire. The littered home or shop is all set for a destructive blaze. There's a job for everyone in this fight against fire—and the time to do that job is right NOW.

Nobody knows what the Japs will do in the next few months, but there is no reason to believe they will love Americans.

When the great men of the earth are revealed, in the happy hereafter, there will be many surprises.

"The Newspapers Go All Out For Victoryy"

THAT is the theme of the third annual Newspaper Week, which is being observed this week. The purpose of Newspaper Week is to call to the attention of the American people the importance of newspapers as a part of their everyday lives—in war as well as peace times, and the entire Fourth Estate this week renews its pledge of full co-operation in every effort for the betterment of the public, and to our government its steady support until dictatorship and oppression shall have been banished from the face of the earth.

In peace times newspapers play the routine function of disseminating news of the happenings of the day while at the same time championing all which they believe good, but in war time they are indespensable not only to the government but to the people as well.

Newspapers have given freely of their space to advertise the sale of Bonds to finance the war effort; they have contributed to salvage drives to keep the machinery of war working. Thru their columns the vast array of governmental agencies keep the 132,000,000 people of the country informed of new activities to aid the war effort.

An important part of the newspaper's service is in combating false rumors, misleading news and other enemy propaganda.

Newspapers summon people to meetings where civilian defense is planned, convey to readers blackout rules, gasoline, sugar and other rationing plans; they champion slow driving to conserve rubber and scores of other measures. In fact, practically every phase of the offensive and defensive effort of the nation calls for newspaper co-operation.

While newspapers are privately owned, they are considered public property, so great has been their devotion to the American cause. This is a free country and publishers of newspapers as well as readers appreciate a free press, one which may tell them the bad news as well as the good, and that is why newspapers today devote up to one-fourth of their space to an all-out campaign for victory to preserve the nation, so that you may enjoy the liberties for which our forefathers fought and died.

As newspapers are loyal to your country and you, you may aid in their efforts by being loyal to them. These are trying times in the newspaper worlds as well as elsewhere. Many practices followed for years are no longer possible, reduced national advertising has reduced the size of nearly every newspaper, competent help is now hard to obtain; but the newspaper carries on, your fight is its fight as are your problems. It asks nothing in return for its 52-weeksa-year service except your co-operation.

Meatless Days

THE American people can take it. They are reasonable, patriotic, and entirely anxious to do anything possible to win the war. Hence the prospect of meatless days coming does not bother them too much. Once convince them that any deprivations or sacrifice is necessary to our war effort and they will do their part cheerfully.

That nation-wide rationing of meat will begin about the first of the year is by no means pleasant news of course. Yet, after all, it is a small matter when compared with the deprivations endured without complaint in England, to say nothing of the sacrifice the people of other countries are called upon to make.

As a matter of fact, doctors assure us that some Americans eat too much meat anyhow. We are the greatest consumers of meat in all the world. In many of the "old countries" meat is a luxury, to be enjoyed only at intervals. In some American families nowadays meat is served at every meal. There is ham or bacon for breakfast, meat sandwiches for the worker in the lunch basket, meat salads for those that eat lunch at home or in restaurants, with a roast or steak, lamb or pork chops for dinner. Then there is the well-stocked refrigerator which yields, many times, meat sandwiches or a "snack" of meat before going to bed.

Even tho we are forced to ration meat, it isn't likely that the American people will suffer any grave deprivation. The exigencies of war call for us to share our meat and meat products with some of our allies, hence the supply available to the average American family will be smaller than usual. But, even at that we shall get much more meat under rationing than the average European family ever dreamed of having.

Moreover, we shall have excellent, nutritious and palatable auxiliary foods. Fish, eggs, beans, to say nothing of poultry on a hitherto unknown scale. Rabbits can be raised easily and inexpensively as well.

So we Americans will take both the forthcoming meatless days and the rationing of meat in stride. Neither will mean any particular hardship. Even if it did, the vast majority of us would be willing to endure.

IT-NEVER FAILS

A Week of the War

Following passage by Congress of the Second Price Control Act, President Roosevelt ordered ceilings placed over wages, salaries, profits, farm prices and rents, and appointed Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes as Director of Economics Stabilization with the job of developing a national economic policy.

Justce Byrnes resigned from the Court to accept the new position. He will have authority over all Government agencies in the economic field and will be assisted by a 14-man economic stabilization board composed of eight agency heads and six private citizens.

Maximum Prices and Rents

Immediately following the President's Executive Order, Price Administrator Henderson imposed emergency 60-day price ceilings on virtually all exempt food items, bringing 90 per cent of the family food budget under rigid control. Previously only 60 per cent was controlled. Under control for the first time are butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, eggs, poultry, flour, dry onions, potatoes, fresh and canned fruits and juices, dry edible beans, cornmeal and mutton. Food retailers, wholesale, manufacturers and processors are affected. Each dealer's price is frozen at the highest level he charged in the five days September 28 to October 2, inclusive. The permanent ceilings later may entail some price reductions, Mr. Henderson said.

Administrator Henderson also completed new orders freezing all uncontrolled urban and rural rents at levels of last March 1. He announced the Office of Price Administration would amend existing regulations to prevent eviction of tenants resulting from sales of rental property, a practice which he said in many cases has become a device to avoid the effect of rent control. Previously rent control was limited to approximately 400 designated defense rental areas.

Stabilization of Wages.

The President's Order had the effect of freezing all wage rates for the time being until the National War Labor Board has a chance to act in individual cases. Wage rates may not be changed—up or down—without the approval of the NWLB. The Board may adjust wages "to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Salaries in excess of $5,000 a year may not be increased without the approval of Stabilization Director Byrnes unless an individual has been assigned to more difficult or more responsible work. Director Byrnes was given power to place a $25,000 limit on salaries after taxes but with due allowance for life insurance premiums and fixed obligations previously incurred.

Farm Prices and Production

Mr. Roosevelt ordered prices of raw and processed agricultural commodities "stabilized, so far as practicable," at September 15 levels and in conformity with the standards laid down in the new law. The new price control law provides farm price ceilings cannot be set below parity or below the highest market level between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. If such ceilings are too low to reflect increases in farm labor and other costs since January 1, 1941, the President is directed to raise them. The legislation calls for a 90 per cent parity "floor" under cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts, the floor to be established by means of loans. The loans may be held down to 85 per cent, however, on corn and wheat used for feeding livestock and poultry.

Agricultural Secretary Wickard, speaking at Tylertown, Miss., said agriculture in wartime must be limited to "producing only the farm products which are absolutely essential." He said farm production for 1942, nearly a record, might not be exceeded for years, and future production might not be sufficient for all needs at home and abroad. "Next year we will need a farm production even greater than this year's (but) I am not at all sure that total production will be even as large."

The War Front

The Navy announced that U. S. Army troops, "covered and supported by units" of the U. S. Navy, have recently occupied positions in the Andrean group of the Aleutian Islands. Occupation was effected without enemy opposition. This chain of some 24 islands stretches for 240 miles and the largest of the islands is about 275 miles from Japanese-occupied Kiska and is well adapted for use as an air base. The Navy said U. S. heavy bombers and fighter craft are already operating from air fields in these islands.

During a week of heavy fighting in New Guinea, Gen MacArthur's ground forces drove the enemy back some 40 miles from a point 32 air miles from the Allied base of Port Moresby past Efogi village, last important Japanese base on the southern side of the Owen Stanley mountains, Gen. Mac Arthur's headquarters reported October 5. American Flying Fortresses based in Britain attacked an airframe factory at Meaulte and a German airfield at St. Omer October 2, and returned without losses after shooting down 13 enemy fighters.

U. S. submarines operating in Far Eastern waters sank five enemy ships and probably sank two more, and damaged another. Army, Navy and Marine Corps fliers from September 25 to 28 destroyed 42 Japanese aircraft and damaged three others in the Solomons, without combat loss of any U. S. planes, and hit two enemy cruisers, damaged another ship and probably sank a large transport. The Navy reported the 8,378-ton transport George F. Elliott and the small transport Gregory were sunk in the Solomons but most of their personnel was saved. The Navy announced October 5 that the 1,526-ton submarine Grunion has been overdue in the Pacific for some time and "must be presumed to be lost." The normal complement of the vessel would be 65 officers and men. The torpedoing of four more United States merchantmen was announced.

War Production and Small Businesses

Following an 8,754-mile tour of the nation—a secret as a special wartime safeguard — President Roosevelt said the war production program is going, on the whole, extremely well, allowing for a normal small percentage of lag in a program made bit higher than human ingenuity could carry on. He said he thought the production program would be achieved to the extent of 94 or 95 per cent of the goals outlined for him last January. The President said the war spirit he found in all parts of the country was in excess of the war spirit in Washington and the people of the country are ready to sacrifice for the war effort to a greater extent than any step yet proposed in Washington.

American shipyards produced 3 vessels during September, a rate of three ships a day, the Maritime Commission announced. The total deadweight tonnage of 1,009,000 was the greatest record in wooden shipbuilding history, the Commission said, and assures that the goals of 8,000,000 tons this year and 10,000,000 tons next year will be met. WPB Chairman Nelson asked Congress for immediate creation of War Liabilities Adjustment Board to help protect the small businessman. Commerce Under Secretary Taylor also recommended establishment of a permanent agency whose task would be to "husband small business." He estimated that 300,000 retail stores face failure before the end of 1943 because of Government restrictions, material shortages and the draft.

Army and Selective Service

The War Department opened an intensified campaign to recruit 18 and 19-year-old volunteers for the Army. They may now volunteer for the Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical Department and the Corps of Military Police, in addition to the previous choices. The War Department said approximately 270,000 checks totaling $19,500,000 in family allowance payments are being mailed to some 405,000 relatives and dependents of soldiers October 1-10, including 135,363 first payments. November payments are expected to be twice as numerous as in October.

Selective Service Director Hershey said he hoped mobilization for the armed services will reach its peak this year and will go downward with the start of 1943, but no one can make a prediction with any high degree of certainty because of world military developments.

Well, Well.

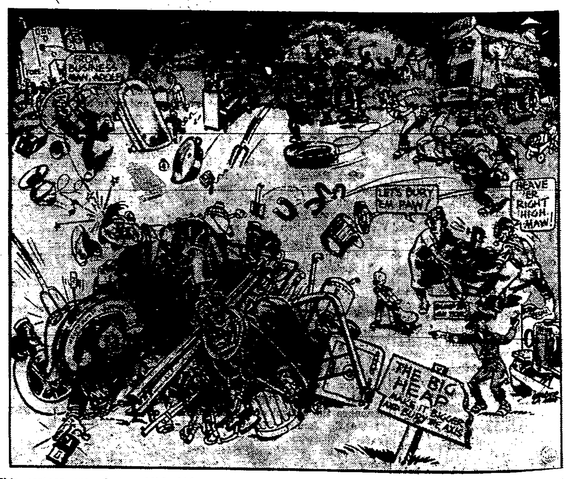
"What! You want special liberty. Why, you just returned from leave."

"But I want to get married, sir."

"Couldn't you get married while on leave?"

"I don't want to spoil the leave, sir."

"NOT A SLACKER IN THE LOT . . ."



This cartoon was first published by the Omaha World-Herald, originator of the "Nebraska Scrap Plan" In three weeks the people of Nebraska collected 186,171,012 pounds of scrap metals for war industries. That was 103.4 pounds per capita for every man, woman and child in the State. The Andover News believes that the citizens of New York State and Allegany county are equal to Nebraska's challenge. Let's get out the scrap to bury the Axis!—Simply call Holt's Garage, the Andover News or any member of the Andover Fire Department and scrap will be on its way—in the form of guns, bombs, planes, tanks and all the materials war needs.—WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?

Ask the Scientist

If you have a question to ask the Scientists, mail it to the New York Press Association, The Castle, Syracuse, N. Y. The Science Board of the Radio Workshop at Syracuse University will answer each week a few of the Andover News those questions considered most interesting and timely.

QUESTION 1. Would you say that chocolate milk, because it is made with chocolate added, is of greater food value?

ANSWER. The chocolate syrup added to the original milk greatly increases the sugar content, and sugar is a very concentrated form of energy food. So, if by food value the questioner means caloric or energy value, the answer is yes.

But we should remember that the potential energy in a food is not necessarily an index of its desirability. In this case there is danger that the plain milk, and other simple, wholesome foods, will become unattractive to children as a result of the habitual use or highly sweetened chocolate milk. Their nutrition will thus suffer.

An abnormal fondness for sugar is easily acquired, especially by children, and excessive indulgence in highly sweetened foods is dangerous. It predisposes to tooth decay, obesity, and perhaps diabetes. Better restrict the use of chocolate milk to gala occasions and teach the children to enjoy the straight milk for their steady diet.—Prof. Henry N. Jones, bacteriologist.

Question 2.—How much does painting shingles increase the life of shingles? Is there a difference in this respect between shingles used for siding and those used for roofing?

Answer.—Roof shingles are seldom painted because the frequent swelling due to rain and subsequent shrinkage due to drying would prevent paint from adhering to the wood. Wood shingles used for siding are generally stained or may be painted. The wood shingle, generally a cedar shingle, properly made and properly laid, will outlast any shingle or substitute form as proved by experience. For the sake of appearance, shingles used for siding should be stained.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 3.—What causes tin cans to turn black inside? Is it safe to eat foods from such tin cans, especially if the black can be removed?

Answer.—Certain foods rich in sulphur may cause a blackening of the inside of cans in which they are preserved. This is due to the fact that the tin plating is thin and has not entirely protected the iron underneath from contact with the food, so blackish iron salts are formed. Like most iron salts, these are entirely harmless to the consumer. However, this discoloration is rather unsightly and cans are often lacquered to prevent it.—Prof. Jones.

Question 4.—What is the bark of trees used for?

Answer.—The bark of most trees felled in lumbering operations is wasted because no profitable use has been developed for it. However, such progress is being made. The bark of Eastern hemlock and some of the oaks because of their high tannin content are valuable and used widely in tanning leathers. Hundreds of thousands of cords are used yearly for this purpose.

The thick, coarse bark of the redwood is used for an excellent insulating material known as Palco wool. Cork is the bark of the cork oak, which is widely found in the Mediterranean region. Numerous barks have important medicinal and chemical uses. For example, Cinchona bark is a source of quinine used in curing malaria.—Prof. Nelson Brown.

Question 5.—Are the average man and woman larger physically now than they were years ago?

Answer.—Some time ago workers at the American Museum of Natural History reported a study on the stature of present day man. Comparisons were made with prehistoric man, who was apparently a midget compared to present man. A study of the difference in average height of man in the New England states from 1786 to 1886 showed an average increase in the height of man, within the 100 years, of about three inches. It is hard to predict to what extent this will continue.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

Acid Indigestion
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, sufficating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for dyspeptic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in 5 min. or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

NEW! "BACTERIOSTATIC"
FEMININE HYGIENE
now finding great favor among women...
Many doctors recommend regular use of douches as a precautionary measure for women who want to be clean, dainty—for women troubled by offending odor or discharge.
Some products may be harmful to delicate tissues. But not Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash! Pinkham's Sanative Wash is gaining great favor among women because it's NOT a harmful germicide. Instead—it's a mighty effective "bacteriostatic" (the modern trend). It not only discourages bacterial growth and infection but thoroughly cleanses and deodorizes. Very soothing—relieves minor irritations and discharge and has a tonic effect on delicate membranes. Inexpensive! Get your bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Sanative Wash today. All druggists.

HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?
When it comes to Vitamins A and D, ENOUGH is more than many people normally get. Make sure that you and your family get a normal supply of these necessary vitamins by taking
ONE A DAY
Each "One-A-Day" brand Vitamin A and D Tablet is equivalent in Vitamin A and D potency to one and one-half teaspoonfuls of Cod Liver Oil meeting minimum United States Pharmacopeial Standards.
Convenient—You take only one tablet a day. High in Vitamin Content—Each tablet contains 5000 Units of Vitamin A and 500 Units of Vitamin D. Easy to take—No fishy or oily taste—no after-taste.
Good Housekeeping Guaranteed
COMMUNITY PRODUCTS
Developed, distributed and guaranteed by the makers of Alka-Seltzer.

AT GRIPS WITH TODAY

(Continued from First Page)

7:15—Special feature.
7:45—Devotions.
8:15—Project period.
9:10—Songfest, games, or other form of recreation closing at 9:45.

The special feature has been sometimes a speaker, sometimes motion pictures or slides, or a dramatization, or other feature provided by special groups.

From 7:45 on we are divided into three groups meeting separately: children's division, youth fellowship, and adult division. We still lack adjustment with the school program so that the youth fellowship has not functioned as we had hoped. But the children's and adult work have been highly successful.

The children have had projects in worship, missionary and alcohol education, and special seasonal projects.

Sometimes the various divisions have had simultaneous projects in the same field, as when they all explored some phases of worship, and ended by each making a contribution to the new worship center in the basement assembly room where services are often held. The adults constructed the altar and reredos; the youth group presented the beautiful portrait of Christ; junior high school boys, assisted by some juniors, made the cross, and the children added some symbols and prepared their own little dedication in addition to the more formal one held later.

"Our New Church"

"Our New Church," the first project undertaken by the adults, covered most of a whole season. It began with a historical study of Methodism. (By the way, when we do not use a more dramatic approach, we use the discussion method rather than the lecture method.) Then, using copies of the Discipline which many bought, and aided by motion pictures and exhibits from the general boards, we made a survey of their work.

World Service came to mean something more than the item popularly referred to as "missions" on the annual budget.

Then we studied the new setup of the local church, stressing its unity thru the concept of "the whole Church at worship, at study, at work, in service," etc., thoroly correlated, with divisions only on the basis of age and interest groupings. We stressed also the great gains in the new church, and the give and take necessary to bring about a united Methodism.

In a few months we had the whole church reorganized on the new plan, without friction, and with the majority understanding fairly well the reasons for the various changes. The "radio" quiz program at the close of the series revealed some good solid work done on the Discipline.

Our projects have arisen out of definitely felt needs and almost invariably have been made to lead to action.

The one on "Financing the Church," for instance, was largely instrumental, I believe, in the great improvement in our approach to finances. Several principles not accepted before have actually taken root because they have been persistently followed up and demonstrated, and because we concentrated upon the next step in formulating them: (1) more giving, less raising of money; (2), fewer, bigger and better projects for raising money, selecting those that will make a creative contribution to church or community life; (3), our goal not what we can "get by" with, but our budget with all apportionments met in full, with a plus added by compassion and enthusiasm.

The first year we increased our giving for others considerably and paid a number of long-standing bills. Last year we paid apportionments almost in full, made improvements in property, and rid ourselves of a long-standing and heavy burden of debt; this year, with the fiscal year ending just two days from the date of this writing, we expect to have met our budget in full, paying all apportionments for the first time in years, and have money left in the treasury for repairs on property.

Full description of other projects is not possible here. I will mention a few of the most interesting, however. Pastors and people of the other Protestant churches were our guests on "Interchurch Co-operation Night," which featured a speaker from the state council of churches and a forum led by a guest pastor on "Interchurch Co-operation in Andover."

Several project periods have been devoted to discussions based on articles in The Christian Advocate and other Methodist magazines. A project on "Education for Life—What Can We Do About It?" with Ziemer's book as the touch-stone, introduced to our church the United Christian Education Advance. Projects in church history have illuminated the present.

There have been many projects designed to make the Bible accessible to our people for intelligent study and modern application. One, entitled "How to Study the Bible", was accompanied by an exhibit of resource materials for laymen. Story telling and dramatization have been used to make the characters of the Bible live. Usually a book of the Bible has been studied as a whole, set in its background of history.

Sunday evenings have been used to supplement "Church Family Project Night." We saw no reason, in reviving Sunday evening services, to make them duplicate the type of the morning service. They are very informal, and have featured such series as these: "The Life of Christ in Art," "Great Characters in the Bible," "The Prophets Speak" (borrowing Dr. Leslie's method of letting them come to life, telling their story in the first person, and pointing it to today). This year before Easter we became even more informal, meeting in the parsonage just to read the Gospel of Mark in various versions, interrupted at will by questions from readers. A similar method was followed more recently in a series of readings in the Apocrypha.

Thru all of this we are trying not only to help our church family to face together directly the problems we are meeting now in our church life, or our personal, family, or community life, but also to build up a fabric of Christian faith, culture, and habit that shall carry us thru the unknown dark and become the stuff of tomorrow's world.

Miss Champlin was licensed in 1920 and ordained elder in 1927. She has served charges at North Gainesville, Jasper, Avoca, Springwater, and Kanona, in New York, in the Genesee Conference, and a summer appointment at Rockwood, Maine, in the Maine Conference. She is a member of Theta Chi Beta, honorary Biblical society, Theta Beta Phi, honorary philosophical society, of several peace and reform organizations, and a patron of the Grange. She received her A.B. degree from Syracuse University, her A.M. and S.T.B. degrees from Boston University. She is now writing her dissertions for the Th.D. degree. Her father was probably the first Methodist minister to assist in the ordination of his own daughter. Her special field: Old Testament.

Evergreen Trees May Show Fall Browning

The browning or rusting of evergreens, especially arbor-vitae and pine, common at this time of year is again causing some alarm among home owners who fear that their ornamentals are being attacked by insects or disease, says Dr. F. L. Gambrell, entomologist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva. However, the browning of evergreens at this season of the year is a natural phenomenon and is nature's way of pruning these trees, hence is not a cause for alarm.

In the early fall the amount of browning may vary considerably during different years and common branches and is comparable to that which occurs on deciduous plants.

The Nation's steel mills are running out of scrap. They haven't enough on hand for even 30 days more. When this is gone they may have to shut down—for all new steel is 50% scrap. Get your scrap ready to turn in now!

WHOSE BOY WILL DIE BECAUSE YOU FAILED?

Or maybe you don't care?

We think you do. We feel that our whole community is ready to rise up and bring in the scrap as soon as you get a chance. So you're going to get that chance!

we're starting the biggest drive you've ever seen, to get in this precious material. And you're going to pitch in, too, because this situation is serious.

Start looking around your place for scrap today. If you've got a son in the service, do it for *him*. Do it for the neighbor's boy—for those fine young chaps you just passed, out on the street.

Above all do it for your country . . . and do it now!

THINK about it as revenge—a way to get back at the scum who have attacked us. Or think about it as a little more protection for our fighting men—something you, yourself, can do to bring as many as possible home alive.

But think about it now—for the scrap in homes, farms and factories has got to be moving to stockpiles within the next few weeks *or it may be too late!*

Maybe you don't know what it means to have production fall off. Maybe you can't imagine how it feels to be hunkered down in a foxhole wishing for just one more clip of cartridges. Or to see the enemy rolling through your lines because you didn't have just a few more tanks.

LOCAL SALVAGE COMMITTEE
ANDOVER FIRE DEPARTMENT
THE ANDOVER NEWS

ELECTION NOTICE

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Albany, June 3, 1942

To the Board of Elections of the County of Allegany:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 69 of the Election Law, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November 3rd), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Herbert H. Lehman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Charles Poletti.

A Comptroller, in the place of Joseph V. O'Leary, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John J. Bennett, Jr.

Two Representatives at Large, in the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the 8th Judicial District, in the place of Clarence MacGregor.

A Representative in the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States for the 43rd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Allegany, Livingston, Genesee and Wyoming.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY

A Member of Assembly.

A County Clerk, in the place of William W. Bush.

A Commissioner of Public Welfare, in the place of Ivan G. Howe.

Two (2) Coroners, in the place of Halsey E. Cooley and George W. Batt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, this third day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

JAMES M. KELLY,
Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY,)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in each town in Allegany County in which a vacancy exists in any town office or in which a vacancy has been filled by the Town Board, there will be elected at the General Election to be held Nov. 3rd, 1942, duly qualified persons for the unexpired term of any such town office in which such a vacancy has occurred since the holding of the last General Election in 1941.

GIVEN under our hands and Seal of Office the 10th day of June, 1942.

PERCY COLLINS,
HARRY E. KELLER,
Election Commissioners of Allegany County

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