SCHURMAN SEES DANGER

Head of Cornell Opposes Direct Primary System.

PERIL FOR THE REPUBLIC,

Basing His Argument on Personal Observation, President of University Feels Compelled to Oppose Governor Hughes—The Demagogue Versus "the Boss"—Danger of Control by Great Cities—The People Do Rule Under a Representative System—Oregon's Experience Unsatisfactory.

Albany, Feb. 16.—Members of the legislature are receiving copies of the recent speech of President Schurman of Cornell university at Utica on the subject of direct primaries. His attitude, based on personal observations in states where the direct primary has been tried, is emphatically against the proposed change, although he is on most propositions a warm supporter of Governor Hughes.

Among other things, President Schurman says:

I have had an opportunity of making first hand investigations on the workings of the system of direct nominations in a number of the western states in which the system is now in operation. I spent four weeks during the months of December and January on a western trip which carried me as far as San Francisco and Seattle, and, I know this question of direct nominations would be up for consideration in the state of New York, wherever I went I made inquiries regarding its operations in other states.

In the state of New York the champion of the system of direct primary nominations is Governor Hughes. There are, I suspect, some who would oppose any policy of the governor because they are opposed to the governor himself. My position is just the reverse. It is almost painful for me to differ in opinion from a man whom I esteem both on public and personal grounds so highly as I esteem Governor Hughes. I regard him as one of the greatest chief executives the state of New York has ever had. In industry, in ability, in single eyed devotion to public duty, in manly independence and in serene confidence in the conscience and judgment of his fellow citizens he has never been surpassed.

Not a Moral Question.

The painful embarrassment I feel in differing from a man so eminent in ability and exalted in character, who is also one of the best friends I have, is somewhat relieved by the circumstances that the question over which we differ is happily not a moral question, not a constitutional question, but even a question of high political principle. When, twelve months ago, Governor Hughes insisted that the constitutional prohibition against race track gambling should be carried into effect by the legislature, I felt there was only one side to the question. Of the governor had behind him both the conscience of the people and the constitution of the state. The other great issue on which the governor won last year was that of the regulation of the public service corporations. And on this question, too, I was heartily and emphatically with the governor.

Is It Expedient?

When, however, we come to the question of direct primary nominations we are in an entirely different atmosphere. It is no longer a question of reverence for the right, of regard for the constitution or of loyalty to great political principles. I whether the people of New York shall adopt the new system of primary nominations is a mere question of expediency. It is a question on which there may be difference of opinion not only between parties, but within the same party. And from the nature of the case no one can claim that he is morally right and his opponents morally wrong or that he is wise, unselfish and patriotic and his opponents venal, foolish or self seeking. The whole issue concerns merely the working of a piece of political machinery. Men may take opposing views of the matter and yet be equally intelligent, equally honest and equally patriotic. Only practice can reveal how the proposed system of direct nominations would work. It becomes nobody to dogmatize about the future. What we can profitably do is to observe how the system has worked in states which have already adopted it. And the effect of these observations on my own mind has been to make me skeptical of the wisdom and expediency of adopting such a system in the state of New York.

I believe I am fairly representing the arguments in favor of the proposed plan of direct nominations when I say that it is claimed for it that it will give us better officials for the public service, awaken more interest among the people in their own affairs and consequently weaken the influence of the bosses, who become dominant through usurpation of the powers which the people originally possess but through neglect or indifference fail to exercise.

Present System Adequate.

Now, before going further let me point out that these ends, which are absolutely desirable and essential for the vitality of our republic, are attainable under our present system of nominations, and so far as I can see, attainable as easily as under any other system. Nay, more, I believe that some of these ends can be more securely secured under our present system than under any other. Take, to begin with, the character of the candidates whom we call to the public service. Under our present system the candidate is nominated by the delegate convention we have seen great improvement in this respect. And the fact that a man of the ability, character and political independence of Theodore S. Hedges has been twice nominated and elected governor of the state of New York is to my mind a very strong argument in favor of the present system. And this argument is strengthened by the special and unanimous testimony which I received in western states regarding the operation of the plan of direct nominations. Everywhere I was told that the system of direct nominations encourages independent and self respecting men from entering the public service and that it encouraged the demagogue, the self advertiser, the reckless and impecunious adventurer to enter public office. A delegate convention nominates the candidate. Under the primary law, if there be no boss, he practically nominates himself and pushes his own candidacy. On this point testimony was unanimous and emphatic. And so I found myself forced to the conclusion that since the supreme object of nominations is to secure good men for the public service the plan is stoutly condemned by the premiums and attractions offered to the demagogue.

Would Not Weaken Bosses.

Nor am I at all convinced that the plan of direct nominations quickens the interest of the people in public affairs or weakens the power of the bosses. It is probably true that in the newer states of the west people are more generally interested in politics and public affairs than they are in some of the older states. But this interest is not in any way to be regarded as the effect of the system of primary nominations. On the contrary, it antedated that system. We can all prone to exaggerate the importance of new legislation. But it is surely a stupendous assumption that a law amending the mechanism of nominations will of itself have such a marked effect on the political mind and conscience of our people.

I have said that no political machinery will create the dynamics which moves that machinery. Where the dynamics exists our present machinery of nominations can be easily used for its expression. In our primaries we may now, if we desire, nominate the candidates whom we think ought to be voted for. And if we do not it is either because we are not sufficiently interested in the matter (and, as I have already said, we have been very fortunate in that lack of interest) or because we think that the deliberations of unpledged delegates coming together from different localities will result in a better ticket than would be made by the men in any single district.

Hughes' Two Nominations.

Or look at the matter again from the point of view of the bosses. Very well, the fact remains and is patent to everybody that the Republicans of New York state have twice nominated and the people of the state twice elected Charles E. Hughes as governor. Yet no man has been so bitterly opposed by the bosses. Mr. Gladstone once said, speaking of the older classical education, that we did not study it because we regard for it because it produced us. I have the same sort of regard for the existing system of nominations in the state of New York because it has produced Charles E. Hughes. However the bosses raged and whatsoever rain things they imagined, when the representatives of the party met in convention, conferred with one another, deliberated on the situation, discussed the prospects of defeat or victory, weighed the sentiment in different parts of the state, listened to the advice of leaders and of unbiased and intelligent public opinion, they recognized that the situation demanded Charles E. Hughes.

May Defeat Bosses Now.

The men who interest themselves in politics, attend the primaries and busy themselves day and night for fifty weeks in the year with the acquisition of political power and influence will become the leaders or, it may be, the bosses in their several districts. And the plan of direct nominations furnishes these leaders or bosses with the same opportunity of pushing their friends and dependents for office as is afforded by the present system. If 51 per cent of the voters in any locality desire to overthrow the boss and assume the political powers he has usurped all they have to do under our present political system is to attend the primaries and issue instructions to the delegates they elect to represent them in the nominating conventions. But if 51 per cent of the voters are unwilling at the present time to render this political service to the common wealth their native and dispositions will not be changed by the enactment of a new nominating law which cannot possibly give them more power as against the bosses.

In Other States.

And, as the direct primary will not deliver us from the boss, neither has it any tendency to diminish the use of money or sufficiency to corrupt interests or even actual corruption in politics. I was willing to state the matter on the experience of western states which have tried the system of direct nominations. And in order that there may be a concrete instance I select the case of the primary law in Wisconsin. Nor will I use even my own language in describing the situation. I will take the account that appears in a New York newspaper which advocates the governor's plan of direct nominations, the Evening Post. I am quoting from the issue of the first of the three articles which it has published on the subject of the issue of that paper dated Saturday, Jan. 30. The article is headed "Primary Repudiated." The following extracts describe the situation:

"To the student of political conditions who has no interest in the petty details of the Wisconsin contest the point of most general interest would seem to be the absolute failure of the primary law, upon the strength of which Senator La Follette.

"The present law is absolutely impossible, and all the politicians, La Follette and Stephenson men alike, are about willing to admit what is evident to the outsider.

"The law was twice repudiate by La Follette within the year—first, when Speaker Ekern of the 1907 legislature was up for renomination in a solidly Republican district and, second, when Senator Stephenson was given a conclusive plurality. Speaker Ekern was and is a La Follette man. He was opposed by Albert Twesme, a country lawyer, who made a lively campaign. It was alleged by the La Follette followers that Twesme was supported by the brewing companies, the railroads, on the personal hostility to La Follette, and by the insurance companies.

"It was recalled during the campaign that when the old convention system Senator La Follette had told the people that the law would prevent corporation activity; that the real voice of the people would be expressed. After the primary showed the defeat of Ekern the La Follette men made the charge that sufficient money was poured into the ambiguous ballot to defeat the majority of the voting population. On this ground the La Follette men tried to defeat Twesme and elect the Democrat. Twesme, however, was elected. The administration men, Stephenson supporters, said this was sufficient evidence that La Follette had a law which he would insist on being observed when his people were victorious, but which he would repudiate when defeated.

"Here are the facts in a nutshell. Wisconsin abandoned its convention system because Mr. La Follette told the people that a primary law would prevent corporation activity in nominations and elections, eliminate the influence of money and give the real voice of the people free expression. How different the actual results—money, corporation influence and wholesale corruption! And Mr. La Follette repudiated his own law! Is not the experience of Wisconsin a sufficient warning to us in New York?

Demagogues Worse Than Bosses.

I have, however, already shown that the legitimate influence of leaders and the usurped powers of the bosses will be just as great under a primary system as under a convention system. But, in my opinion, there is one object lesson more serious and far more dangerous to the republic than the boss. That object is the demagogue. And the experience of the western states which have tried the system of direct primary nominations shows that system to be a prolific breeder of demagogues. A convention gives opportunity for deliberation, for conference, for comparing of opinions, for weighing of the merits and availability of candidates. The direct system of nominations gives the reins to the impulse of the moment and makes deliberation difficult. It puts a premium on passing popularity. The man who trims his sails to catch the breezes of popular favor will secure the nomination. This is the very atmosphere in which the demagogue flourishes. And I beg to recall to you that the founders of this republic perceived that if it were ever subverted its subversion would be due to the efforts of the demagogue.

Improper Enrollment.

There is further objection to the plan of direct primary nominations which I heard reiterated over and over again all the way from Missouri to Oregon. That system necessitates an enrollment of voters, and in that enrollment men may call themselves Republicans or Democrats either honestly to select a strong candidate for their party or dishonestly to foist upon the opposing party a weak candidate whom they intend to vote against at the subsequent elections. The baser elements of a party may thus under the primary system control the political destinies of a commonwealth. And so you have the anomaly of Oregon, a Republican state with a Republican legislature, just sending a Democrat to represent it in the senate of the United States. Such a result is not only fatal to party organization, but dangerous also to political morality.

Minority Nominations.

Another objection which I heard to the system of direct primaries in the western states had reference to the smallness of the vote by which a successful candidate might win the nomination.

But under the direct primary system it is the general if not the universal rule for minorities to control the nominations. In Missouri Mr. Stone, who won the nomination to the United States senate in competition with governor Folk, not, according to the figures published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "but 22 per cent of the vote of the state" and less than half of its Democratic vote.

Let us assume that the primary laws were in operation in the state of New York and that the Republican or Democratic party was about to nominate a candidate for governor. Each city and district would have its own candidate, independent of every other, except in so far as leaders of bosses might bring about some sort of fortuitous co-operation. There would, however, be no other coherence between the innumerable country district and the smaller cities of the state. Each would be a self contained and independent unit. The great city of New York, on the other hand, would have the advantage of an informal convention, for undoubtedly leaders and bosses would come together and confer as to the names to be submitted to the party voters in the city for nominations to office. The chances are that practical unanimity would be secured. The result would be that the big city of New York would practically control the nomination, and the voters of the state would find themselves in the position of being compelled in either case to vote for a candidate who might be in no sense the choice of a small minority of the enrolled voters of the party in the state of New York.

Great Cities Control.

The example just cited shows another serious danger to be apprehended from the system of direct primary nominations in the state of New York. It will almost inevitably put the political destinies of the state in the hands of the city of New York. Of the population of the state of New York one-half is now in the city of New York. In combination perhaps with the city of Buffalo).

As a citizen of the state I plead for just and equitable consideration of the rights of all portions of our commonwealth outside the city of New York. I want them to have the aggregate influence to which their population entitles them in the making of party nominations. I do not want them divided and their influence in nomination nullified by the ever present and consolidated influence of the city of New York.

Not Workable In New York.

I have mentioned some of the objections to the system of direct primary nominations which I gathered as the result of inquiries and investigations in many states in which the system is in operation. The effect produced on my mind leads me to look with distrust on the proposal to adopt the system in the state of New York. Even, however, if favorable arguments for the system of direct primaries could be drawn from the experience of the western states which have adopted it I should still hesitate, without further investigation and consideration, to advise its adoption by the state of New York. I often found myself reflecting that a system of nominations which might work well in states like Iowa and Kansas, which are more or less homogeneous and almost without cities, might be entirely unsuitable to the great state of New York, with its heterogeneous population, its diverse economic conditions, its multifarious rural and urban life nere expatiating freely over the earth and then concentrated in cities ranging through all sizes up to the largest on the continent and almost the largest in the world.

Favors Convention System.

The object of any law concerning nominations is to secure good candidates. Are the people themselves acting directly in their several localities, more likely to do this than delegates whom they select and send to a deliberative assembly for the specific purpose of making these nominations? On the face of it I think there is a presumption in favor of the delegate convention. I believe that the convention will be less influenced by passion and prejudice, more responsive to intelligent public opinion, more likely to consider carefuly the comparative merits of candidates and the claims of different parts of the state. Above all, the convention gives time for discussion and deliberation. A score, a hundred or more electoral districts may nominate a score, a hundred or more different candidates. There is no time, under the voting rote, however small that vote may be, must be put up for election by the people. And this is the same whether they be candidates for governor or attorney general or state engineer. Yet their qualifications may be practically unknown outside their own counties, and in other counties there may be entirely independent and conflicting views and sentiments, confer with others representing the views and sentiments of people from other localities and finally, after deliberation, name the candidates whom the united judgment of the convention are best qualified to fill the posts and most acceptable to the voters of the state.

The People Rule.

So far I have in the main been arguing against the expansion of western states against the system of direct primary nominations. I must now, however, turn to one consideration which the advocates of that system never weary of urging in its defense. Does it not, they say, put political power in the hands of its rightful possessors, the people themselves? And are not the people, the demagogue will ingenuously inquire, as competent to nominate as they are to elect their legislative, executive and judicial officers?

But, when, scorning the arts of the demogogue, we look the facts squarely in the face we must recognize frankly that in government there are certain functions which the people cannot perform directly and which, therefore, in a popular government must be performed by representatives or delegates chosen by the people. And it is a fact that what the people do through their representatives or delegates the people themselves do. If we cannot have democratic government except on condition that all functions of government shall be exercised by the people themselves, democratic government becomes an impossibility. This was clearly recognized by the founders of the republic. Indeed, the greatest achievement of the constitutional convention was the formulation of a plan of representative government in contrast with the system of direct popular government which was practiced in the republics of the ancient world. And Hamilton and Jefferson alike agreed that this device of government by the people, acting, not in person, but through their representatives, was the principal safeguard of the rights of citizens and the firmest guarantee of the continuance of the republic.

Oregon and other western states have adopted the dangerous doctrines that the people must take the place of their own legislative agents in the making of laws. We believe that our own system in New York is a better system and more consonant with the constitution and sound political philosophy.

Roosevelt as President

Review of His Achievements in Politics Purely Political Stands For Concentration of Government Powers Above

All Measures—Secret of the Power of a Man Whose Diplomacy in Matters Affecting Foreign Relations Has Won High Worldwide Fame.

THE BUSY ROOSEVELT, THE SMILING ROOSEVELT AND THE ROOSEVELT READY FOR A SOCIAL CALL.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE most conspicuous accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration are the rate road rate law, the pure food law, the dissolution of the Northern Securities merger, the prosecution in the rebate cases, the pacification of the Philippine Islands and the beginning of work on the Panama canal. This is exclusive of the settlement of the anthracite strike, the securing of peace between Russia and Japan, the furthering of irrigation in the west and some similar activities which have not been, properly speaking, political or purely administrative.

Other important measures adopted during the Roosevelt regime have been the meat inspection bill, partially nullified by Judge Humphrey's decision; the employers' liability act, almost wholly nullified by a decision of the United States supreme court; the measure taking the tax off denatured alcohol, the placing of the consular service on the merit basis, thus getting rid of political appointments; the acts mildly reforming the naturalization and immigration laws, the establishing of a national quarantine to prevent the invasions of yellow fever, the passage of a statehood bill for Oklahoma, prosecutions for violation of the anti-trust law, the extension of the civil service, the army legislation placing the national guard in the regular establishment and inaugurating a general staff and the building up of the navy. Not the least of the work done on the initiative of the administration has been embodied in the anti-trust decisions by the supreme court of which the recent decision that corporations violating the law could not legally collect their bills is one of the most farreaching in its effects.

His Labor Measures.

Labor legislation enacted since Mr. Roosevelt has been in office has included provisions for safety appliances and protection to employees, reduced hours of train workers and telegraphers, arbitration in a modified degree, compensation for injured government employees and inquiry into mine catastrophes. Some of these measures are considered incomplete by the president, especially that regarding injury to employees, and more adequate legislation is recommended. His demand for a national child labor law was met by an adverse report on the constitutionality of such a measure by the house judiciary committee. Among the labor policies of the president that yet remain to be enacted are the abolition of woman and child labor, the establishment of shorter hours and a constitutional employers' liability act.

One of the most praiseworthy activities of the present administration has been in the line of getting rid of the Indian agency system and making the Indian a citizen.

Among the policies that Mr. Roosevelt bequeaths to his successor, measures that he has advocated, but that have not yet been crystallized into law, are enough to keep even a locomotive engine worker as Mr. Taft busy for years to come. I mention these not in order of their importance, but in the order that they occur to mind. Neither do I pretend to name all of them. I am not an encyclopedia, and this article has space limits.

Wants a Strong Government.

Of course the chief thing that the president stands for, both as an end and as a means, is concentration of governmental powers. The ostensible motive for this is efficiency in administration. He would have many things now left to the states turned over to the national government. He would see all independent or detached bureaus placed under regular departments. He would center all powers, as far as possible, in a responsible head, that head being, of course, the president. It must be frankly stated at the outset that Roosevelt is a Hamiltonian. He himself has said this over and over again, and it is necessary to understand it before his policies or his theory of government can be clearly perceived. He is for a strong government. The "big stick" is not a mere figure of speech.

That point being settled—and it is fundamental—his other policies fall into their natural place around it. Chief among these is trust regulation, this regulation to be under the national government and by an executive department or commission. His plan includes publicity, supervision of the issue of stocks, abolition of rebates and special privileges and short franchises. In line with this policy is that of regulating the railroads, exemplified by the rate law already passed, which gives to a commission appointed by the president power to fix rates, punish rebates and secure supervision not only over the railroads, but over express companies, sleeping cars, fast freights, refrigerator cars, terminals and pipe lines. In addition, he now advocates that the railroads be taken from under the anti-trust law and placed exclusively under the control of the interstate commerce commission and that telegraph and telephones be included. He also recommends that combinations be permitted, both with trusts and railroads, provided they are approved by the government and are made public.

His Chief Principle.

It is perfectly easy to see President Roosevelt's viewpoint in all this. He holds that these things need to be done and that they can only be done with efficiency under the direction of a strong executive. This article does not pretend, in any way to discuss that view. It only insists that the recognition of it is necessary to understanding the president and his policies. That explains his army and navy program, the increase in the number of battleships, the army staff system which gives to the military establishment under the direct control of the secretary of war and the president, the placing of the state militia at the call of the commander in chief and the further provision of the president in his last message to abrogate the bureau system in the navy and to make promotions in both branches of the service depend on merit—that is on selection by men who know men.

The same principle is found to underlie most of his other policies, both those already accomplished and those which yet await accomplishment. The postal savings bank would put the government in the banking business, just as the parcels post would bring it in a limited way into the express business. Government subsidy for steamship lines is a variation of the same idea. The extension of the secret service and the prosecution of a newspaper for libeling the government—the government and its brother-in-law" as Colonel Roosevelt puts it—fall under a similar head. The president's other proposals are not so intimately associated with this principle, though some of them bear the earmarks. They include an income and inheritance tax, pensions for old age pensions, the limited curbing of injunctions and reform of abuses in courts and legal practice, improvement of inland waterways, separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, citizenship for Porto Ricans, eventual statehood for Alaska, though this is implied rather than directly mentioned; the fortification of Hawaii and the maintenance of the present status in the Philippines.

Steers a Middle Course.

Another attitude of the president, which he has even more frankly and copiously avowed than his allegiance to the Hamiltonian theory, is essential to an understanding of the man and his program. It is the avoidance of extremes—extremes of policy, that is, if not of language. He is neither a reactionary nor a radical, but steers a middle course. He candidly admits that he has taken up some reforms he forestall their being adopted later in a more pronounced guise. He warned the railroads that if they refused to accept government regulation they might be forced to face the alternative of government ownership. He charged the trusts that if they did not accede to his moderate proposals an aroused public some day would force upon them proposals that would be not so moderate. In the struggle between capital and labor he has assailed both sides with equal vigor wherever he thought either went too far. He was criticised for his speech about the "muckrakers" and the supporter of the boycott.

In the matter of denunciations the president plays no favorites. His compliments are like the rain in that they fall on the just and the unjust. Today it is a United States senator he impales, tomorrow a labor leader and next day a railroad king. The author of nature stories gets his, as do the editor and the man who attempts to quote presidential utterances.

In the matter of diplomacy and of foreign relations the Roosevelt administration has challenged the attention of the world. Maintaining the integrity of China, ending the war between Russia and Japan, forcing Santo Domingo to pay her debts, restoring order in Cuba, forcing out Castro in Venezuela, the creation of the republic of Panama and the purchase of the French rights in the canal, the leading part taken by America in the Algeciras conference and in The Hague peace congress, the matter of handling the delicate situation with Japan and the virtual alliance finally made with that country and, greatest of all, the forming of a closer union with all the American republics—these and many other diplomatic results that we have brought about, or have aided in bringing about, form a notable chapter in our foreign relations and have given President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hay and Root worldwide fame. Never has America stood higher as a world power than today. This is chiefly due, of course, to the Spanish-American war and to our growth in population, wealth and commerce, but diplomacy has also had its part. Whatever we may think of President Roosevelt at home, there is no gainsaying his standing abroad.

Secret of His Power.

Right here we approach the secret of Roosevelt's power and one of the most marked features of his administration, a factor that must be taken into consideration in any estimate of the man and his policies. It is his personal popularity, a popularity that has extended far beyond the bounds of his own land. Explain it as we may, the fact exists. It is that which has enabled this president to break so many precedents, to oppose large combinations of capital, to castigate congress and the courts, to force through new measures and drive others to the forefront and finally to name his own

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When a medicine effects a cure in 98 per cent of cases, and when we offer that medicine on our own personal guarantee that it will cost the user nothing if it does not cure catarrh, it is only reasonable that people should believe us, or at least put our claim to a practical test when we take all the risk. These are facts which we want the people of Andover to substantiate. We want them to try Rexall Mucu-Tone, a medicine prepared from a prescription of a physician whose specialty was Catarrh, and who has a record of thirty years of cures to his credit.

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We urge you to try Mucu-Tone, beginning a treatment today. At any time you are not satisfied, simply come and tell us, and we will quickly return your money without question or quibble. We have Rexall Mucu-Tone in two sizes, 50c. and $1.00.

J. D. Cheesman, Andover, N. Y.

George F. Hall in "The American Girl"

Coming with precedent of three consecutive years of undoubted popularity and success, Mr. Geo. F. Hall will be presented in the vividly interesting play, "The American Girl," at the Auditorium Wednesday February 24th. Mr. Hall will be seen in his great characterization of Ross Bolter, the irresistible, irrepressible American hustler, made famous by him in country over.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered the secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters promotes life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. Its a godsend to weak, sick debilitated, nervous people. Only 50c. at

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Interesting Facts

Funeral

Last [illegible] press by [illegible] the cathedral [illegible] which Mines [illegible] and Cora Dean were married [illegible] Their funeral was held in the same place attending. This was the most appalling disaster that ever occurred in our midst and has cast a deep gloom over the entire community.

Mrs. Dennison their mother, although disabled by both fire and fright was at the funeral.

A brother of the girls who inhaled smoke and heat was unable to be present. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their deep affliction.

Revolts At Cold Steel.

"your only hope," said three doctor to Mrs. M. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich., suffering from stomach trouble, lies in an operation," then I used Dr. King' New Life Pills," she writes "and wholly cured." They prevent Appendicitis, cure Constipation, Head ache. 25c. at

BRUNDAGE & ROGERS.

Death of Mrs. Mary Moore.

Mrs. Mary Moore, wife of Phillip Moore, died at her home in this village on Thursday of last week, and was buried from her late residence on Saturday. Mrs. Moore was 80 years of age and was a life long resident of Greenwood and Jasper. she leaves to mourn her loss her husband and three children, two sons, Morris and Fred Moore and one daughter, Mrs. Amanda Gulids, and a brother, J. Woodbury of Hornell, and a sister Mrs. George Dennis of Jasper, besides other relatives and friends.

Rev. J. H. Cheesman preached the funeral discourse and the burial was at Greenwood Cemetery.

For Lovers of Children.

To all lovers of children the acting of the two charming little artists, Gracie Brackman as Prince Roy and Laura Hathaway as The Little Lady, in "The 'American Girl," will have strong drawing potentialities on the occasion of the play's presentation at the Auditorium Wednesday February 24th. They are said to have honors with the star, George F. Hall, and to receive encore upon encore for their singing in the last act. Mr. Hall's recitations are always a source of delight to his many admirers.

Seat sale strats saturday noon at Calhoons.

Washington Once Gave Up

to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured me," writes John Washington, of Bosqueville, Tex. For eczema, boils, burns and piles its supreme. 25c. at

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Notice to Creditors.

In pursurance of an order of Hon. Eiba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against the estate of Patrick D. Lynch late of the Town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover, N. Y. on or before the 10th day of August, 1909

Dated, January 20, 1909.

Goerge Lynch
William Lynch
Executors.

Heiress of Next War Pictured by Hudson Maxim.

NO SAFETY IN FORTIFICATIONS

"With Flying Machines In Use No Home Will Be Secure, Women Nowhere Safe," Says Inventor—Declares Appropriation For Aeronautics Should Have Been $5,000,000.

"Napoleon's dictum that God fights on the side of the strongest artillery will no longer hold true. In the very next war between civilized countries the world will see that God fights on the side that has the strongest flying machines and the most of them."

This was part of a striking word picture of what the next war will be like which Hudson Maxim, inventor and scientist, painted for his hearers the other night at the "national civic evening" of the Automobile Club of America in its clubrooms in New York.

He predicted, among other things, that every village after awhile will have to have its brigade of bombs of field guns for the destruction of airships, just as it now has its volunteer fire department. War, he said, will become once again as horrible as it was in the days of hand to hand fighting.

"In war the frontier is the line of battle," Mr. Maxim said. "An invading army carries its frontiers with it. Flying machines will obliterate all frontiers, and there will be no city or village that may not be a possible battlefield.

"Future wars will not be decided, as heretofore, by artillery thundering from hill to hill. Artillery, however, will not by any means be done away with. The field gun will still eat up shrapnel, and the big navy cannon will still shake the shores. But everything will no longer depend upon the conquering of positions with artillery fire.

"Although flying machines will not be able to carry any artillery, yet an army of raiders with the raiders' outfit will be able to reconnoiter and alight in defenseless places, destroy bridges, rip up railroads, cut communications, burn towns and blow up magazines, stores and powder mills.

"In the future wars there will be situations may come any night to any inland town, no home will be safe. The flare of the torch and the glint of the sword may be the first visions of an awakened sleeper. Destruction may at any moment come thundering at the door.

"No longer will war be confined to restricted areas whence women and children may be removed to places of safety. There cannot be. Women and children will be fired on by the guns and slaughtered by the bayonets of the raiders.

"The aeronaut can laugh at forts, ocean fortifications and battleships. The flying machine opens human history again to the page when there were no forts along the frontiers and no quick firing guns; when blood and loved ones and the fierce barbarian; when wolves of rapine, murder and slavery howled beyond the wall; when love and life were victory's reward and death or worse the forfeit for defeat.

"We must have our air fleets numerous enough and strong enough to meet and repel any invasion of our sky, and in time of war around our entire national horizon aerial scouts and aeroplane destroyers by night and day must stand ready perched to fly to the attack.

"It may come that every country town must have its battery of field guns supplied with shrapnel and canister, as it now has its fire brigade, while possibly every alebedoled man, invalid and cripple will be provided with side arms and rifle, as in the old pioneer days they were armed to meet the menace of the red Indian devils.

"A bill calling for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for aeronautical work has just failed to pass congress. The bill ought to have been for $5,000,000 and should have been passed by a unanimous vote. Five million dollars is less than half the cost of the latest battleship."

At the end of the meeting a memorial was passed to be sent to the appropriations committee of congress asking it to place the aeronautic bill again on the calendar. Many members of the Automobile club and the Aeronautic society pledged themselves to start an "endless chain" in behalf of the bill.

C. B. Kulger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes, "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed."

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