

THE ANDOVER NEWS

A PROGRESSIVE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY PEOPLE. IN POLITICS INDEPENDENT, BUT NEVER NEUTRAL

VOL. XXVIII, NO. 1.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1914.

TERMS: One Dollar the Year.
Five Cents the Copy

WILSON'S CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

Perkins, Financier and Corporation Expert, Says the "Plan is Economically Unsound"—Danger to Public.

On the announcement of the government's action in the statement of the American Telephone and Telegraph case George W. Perkins was asked by a New York newspaper, as an expert in the organization and management of the largest corporations, what he thought would be the effect of President Wilson's new policy of controlling the trusts by private negotiation through the attorney general.

"If you ask for my personal views, I do not mind expressing them," he said, "but they must be regarded as purely personal views. My views on the trust question I think are pretty well understood for I have been crowding them on the attention of the public for the last six years, and I see nothing whatever in the government's attitude in the telephone case to warrant changing them.

"I have read the statements in the papers of the past two days and I see nothing whatever in the government's action that points to anything like a solution of the so-called trust question that will be satisfactory to the public. As a temporary palliative in the present strained condition of business affairs it may accomplish something, but in the long run the government's announced policy in the Telephone case, if taken as a precedent, will in my judgment be as unsatisfactory to the public as were the Standard Oil and Tobacco phantom dissolutions."

"What grounds have you for feeling that way about it?"

"Because I see little if anything in the agreement that is going to benefit the public in any way, while even a cursory examination of the plan, as announced, reveals a great deal that will prove injurious to the public.

"Mr. Taft told the country that the solution of the trust question lay in the rule of reason as applied by the Supreme Court. Mr. Wilson tells the country that the solution of the trust question lies in the rule of reason as applied by the Attorney General and endorsed by himself. One was a program to interpret the Sherman law by decisions of the Supreme Court. The other is a program to interpret the Sherman law by executive order. We cannot rest our business fabric on such shifting sands as the personal views of succeeding administrations.

"The country knows what a dismal failure Mr. Taft's program proved to be, and this was so primarily because the public gained absolutely nothing in the practical working out of the Taft dissolution suits.

"With all due respect, it seems to me that the Wilson policy of personal and private negotiation, case by case, as now announced, will fall for the same reason. In the first place Mr. Wilson says, in his note of the 19th to the Attorney General, that he is glad to know that the Telephone Company will adjust its business to the conditions of competition. If there is any business that cannot and should not be adjusted to competition that cannot be efficiently conducted along competitive lines, it is the telephone business. We might just as well try to conduct the postal business on a competitive basis. Anyone who has been in a town in which there is more than one telephone company knows how inefficient, unsatisfactory and costly the telephone service of that town is.

"I cannot but believe that Mr. Wilson's proposition of establishing competition in the telephone business is economically and fundamentally unsound. If that is to be done we are embarked on a thoroughly revolutionary program. The telephone business of this country must be carried on in one of two ways; either through governmental ownership, or the postal business, or by a group of private trusts, under the direct supervision and control of the federal government, as the railroad and bank trusts are now controlled.

"The telephone and telegraph lines, referred to the business as monopolistic in nature, and Mr. Business is right. If competition is not to be restored and the telephone company is, to a certain extent, to extend its control of operations over the lines of various independent companies, as would seem to be the case, how is this extended control to be safeguarded in the interests of the public?"

"Was the telephone company's alliance with the Western Union in restraint of trade? Did it put up prices or did it increase business and add to the public convenience? Who benefited most, the companies or the public?"

"There is certainly no one in business and I doubt if there is any one who believes that the acquisition by the American Telephone Company of a 30% interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company resulted in restraining trade. If there has been a shining example of co-operation resulting in the expansion of trade, benefit to the public, cheapening of rates, improving efficiency, it has been this very co-operation between the Bell system and the Western Union system. Why, just look at it. It gave us the night letter rate message, the day rate message; it gave us the improved service of picking up a telephone and telephoning a telegram and receiving an answer in the same way; it gave us more rapid communication, more efficient communication, more economical communication. Mr. Wilson himself, in his speeches and papers, has questioned the ability of large corporations to do business efficiently and has rather intimated that efficiency was the test. Here we have a most striking example of improved service and reduced cost, and yet the government proposes to step in and disrupt this co-operative arrangement. As far as restraint of trade is concerned in this arrangement, every business man knows that trade has been expanded, has been quickened, has been greatly helped by the cheap rates and efficient service of the night letter alone."

"Mr. Perkins, it is said that the independent companies will largely be able to connect with the Bell Telephone system. What is your understanding about this?"

"My understanding of the arrangement, as is outlined in the correspondence between the Telephone Company and the Attorney General, that where an independent company desires connection with the toll lines of the Bell system it may secure such connection by supplying standard trunk lines between its exchanges and the toll board of the nearest exchange of the Bell operating company and that when this connection is made the employees of the Bell system will operate the entire toll circuit involved in establishing the connection. This, of course, means that the independent company must furnish the capital; that it must comply with the regulations of the Bell Company as to wires, etc., and that it must submit its operations to the employees of the Bell system; that the rates charged will be the regular toll charge of the Bell Company and in addition thereto a connecting charge of ten cents for such messages as originate on the independent lines and are carried in whole or in part over the lines of the Bell system.

"Of course this in practice means the regulation and control of this business, not by the government, not by the Interstate Commerce Commission, not by an Interstate-Trade Commission, not even by the independent telephone companies, but by the Bell telephone system."

"Do you think the present efficiency of the Bell system will be impaired by this action?"

"If Mr. Wilson's clearly expressed opinion to the effect that competition in the telephone business is to be established, is carried out, then of course efficiency will be seriously impaired. Mr. Vail, than whom, in my judgment, there is no broader-minded more upright and efficient business statesman in this country says: 'Some economic and some services which were contemplated under the complementary operation of the two companies cannot now be realized. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law.'"

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

"One of these things will happen, viz., efficiency will be seriously impaired. It is hoped that all now in operation will be after thorough consideration be found to be within the law."

DR. SHAW DEFIES ASSESSOR

Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny, She Says

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national suffrage leader, has written the following letter to Tax Assessor Branin of Moylan, in response to a request that she give him a list of her personal property to aid him in fixing the tax:

"Dear Sir: There was once a bitter seven years war fought by men and women against the tyranny of a Government which taxed them without giving them any power in the body which imposed the taxes. The watch word of that struggle was 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.'"

"The daughters of 1913 are no less loyal to that principle than were their sires and in that spirit I decline to aid this Government, which, with equal tyranny, taxes its women citizens while denying them representation, and thus violates the basic principle of all governments, which derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Sincerely, Anna Howard Shaw."

"The assessor will place his own estimate on the value of my property," she said to-day, "and then will add a heavy tax as a penalty for my non-compliance. This is the boldest highway robbery."

DENNIS—REDMOND

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Redmond, of West Greenwood, on Christmas Day, when their younger daughter, Florence, became the bride of Leonard E. Dennis of Greenwood, N. Y.

The ceremony took place at 1:30 o'clock in the presence of about seventy guests. As Miss Ruth Miller began playing Lohengrens Wedding March, Master Daniel Redmond and Ruth Redmond, small cousins of the bride, entered the parlor, each carrying a white rose in which were the rings used in the ceremony, they were followed by the bride's sister, Blanch, following her came the bridesmaid, Miss Helena Bloss, and the best man, Glee Cheesman, after whom came the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Redmond, Ph. D., uncle of the bride. The double ring ceremony was used. After a short reception, a bountiful course dinner was served by Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Fox, caterers, assisted by the Misses Taylor and Folsing.

Many beautiful gifts of silver, cut glass, china, linen and money were received. The groom's father presented the groom with a valuable horse. Among the out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Redmond and family, Mr. Floyd Miller of Avoca, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, of Hornell; Robert, Andrew and Nancy McBeth, of Canisteo; Mrs. Scribner of Lima Lake; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gomvare, of Elmira; Mr. Glee Cheesman, of Buffalo and Mr. Theodore McCormick, of Rexville.

BURNS AFTER MOTOR THIEVES

The American Motorists' Protective Association has arranged with the William J. Burns International Detective Agency to establish a special department at their headquarters in twenty leading cities, for the detection, apprehension and prosecution of motor car thieves or other depredaters on members of the Association. The Burns Agency are preparing for a general "round up" of automobile thieves and the receivers of this class of stolen property.

The Association is offering One Hundred Dollars Cash Reward for the arrest and conviction of any person "holding up" a car belonging to a member. The small crooks are not being overlooked, as a reward of Twenty-five Dollars is offered for the arrest of any person stealing tools or other articles of value from a member's car.

MARSHALL'S PRESENT TO WILSON

Vice President Marshall forwarded a Christmas present to President Wilson. It is a copy of Kin Hubbard's latest book entitled "Back Country Folk." On the fly leaf Mr. Marshall writes (this inscription): "To the President of the United States. From his only Vice-President, THOMAS R. MARSHALL."

That Mrs. who was not sent and received the most beautiful Christmas gift of the season, the gift of the Vice-President of the United States.

WIFE OF FORMER VICE PRESIDENT DEAD

Mrs. Adia E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President Stevenson, died at her home in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21. Mrs. Stevenson was 70 years of age. She had just completed the 100th anniversary of the organization of the United States.

Mrs. Adia E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President Stevenson, died at her home in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21. Mrs. Stevenson was 70 years of age. She had just completed the 100th anniversary of the organization of the United States.

Mrs. Adia E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President Stevenson, died at her home in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21. Mrs. Stevenson was 70 years of age. She had just completed the 100th anniversary of the organization of the United States.

PLAN HUNT FOR ROAD CRAFT

Progressives Will Demand a Non-Partisan Probe in Department When New Legislature Meets this Month.

Progressives plan to take the initiative for an Assembly investigation of the canal and highway graft at the opening of the Legislature, January 7, when Progressive Leader Michael Schaepp will introduce a resolution calling for an Assembly investigating committee of five.

The committee will be decidedly nonpartisan, as the Progressive Party is the only one which never had control of the State and is therefore free from connection with canal or highway levies. There is a strong feeling that dominance on the committee should be given to its members.

There will be no effort to make it a joint committee. The Senate is so strongly Democratic that Progressives who are seeking a nonpartisan investigation believe the interests of investigation would be hampered by any connection with the Tammany and Republican Senate.

Use Hennessy Data

"My resolution will propose a committee with power to go into the whole subject and make use of the enormous amount of material turned up by John A. Hennessy, of which no use has been made as yet," said Mr. Schaepp to-day.

"There is no reason why we should not work with the Osborne probes if the Osborne investigation is made in good faith. If our resolution carries we will be willing to work with any one not making a time saving and political investigation."

"I believe the best interests of the investigation will be served and that it will be open and unprejudiced. I would like to see an investigation so broad and fair that no man could cavil at it, or afterward raise the cry, 'a partisan investigation for political capital.'"

"With the backing of my Progressive associates I shall introduce this resolution as soon as the legislature opens. I will ask the committee be given wholesale powers as far as the investigation along the two lines mentioned is concerned."

Subpoena Power

"I shall ask we be given authority to subpoena any witness we desire from any part of the State, and may also subpoena any records wherever they may be.

"The need of this power is plain, and is shown in the fact, as I have stated, that there is a great amount of material turned up by Hennessy which as yet has been put to no use. We should have an investigation which will not minimize the remarkable work Hennessy has done already and that will not look as if it were covering up or distracting attention from the main issues.

"There are men who sneer at the Osborne investigation as others sneered at the efforts of Hennessy. Critics said both were investigating for political purposes. The only way to convince them these charges are real and not political is to probe them on a nonpartisan basis."

ADIRONDACK DEER RECORD

1,269; BETTER THAN 1912

Albany, Dec. 18.—From the statistics furnished by the Conservation Commission it was to-day learned that the shipments of deer by hunters from Adirondack points during the hunting season were as follows: Carcases, 1,269; saddles, 81; heads, 126; Last year the figures were: Carcases, 968; saddles, 41; heads, 12.

Albany, Dec. 18.—From the statistics furnished by the Conservation Commission it was to-day learned that the shipments of deer by hunters from Adirondack points during the hunting season were as follows: Carcases, 1,269; saddles, 81; heads, 126; Last year the figures were: Carcases, 968; saddles, 41; heads, 12.

Albany, Dec. 18.—From the statistics furnished by the Conservation Commission it was to-day learned that the shipments of deer by hunters from Adirondack points during the hunting season were as follows: Carcases, 1,269; saddles, 81; heads, 126; Last year the figures were: Carcases, 968; saddles, 41; heads, 12.

Albany, Dec. 18.—From the statistics furnished by the Conservation Commission it was to-day learned that the shipments of deer by hunters from Adirondack points during the hunting season were as follows: Carcases, 1,269; saddles, 81; heads, 126; Last year the figures were: Carcases, 968; saddles, 41; heads, 12.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE THAT GIVES PRACTICAL FARM INSTRUCTION

One of the common criticisms of Schools and Colleges of Agriculture is that they do not give practical farm instruction; that their graduates often do not know how to do actual farm work and that they too often go out as teachers, as experiment station workers or even as county "farm experts" without having had any actual farm experience.

In this connection it is gratifying to note from the catalogue of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred University that no student will be graduated from that institution who has not worked for at least six months during the growing season on a farm approved by the faculty of the school. More than this, every student, whether he comes from the city or the country, is required during his first year to perform a definite amount of actual farm work and to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the farm superintendent that he can perform the ordinary farm operations such as plowing, harrowing, harnessing teams, milking, etc.

This institution is not a college giving a degree, but a school receiving its entire support from the State and giving a two year course designed expressly to help young men who expect to make their living from the farm. The course of study is so arranged that it can be completed in two years of nine months each or in three years of six months each. Students who have little or no farm experience are always advised to elect the latter option and to secure work during the summer on well managed farms. Contrary to the general impression these men have no difficulty in securing good positions when they secure valuable experience and are able to earn a large part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the following six months schooling.

Young women students in the department of Home Economics are likewise required to do a definite amount of actual home practice work.

FARMERS' WEEK AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY

State School of Agriculture Plans Annual Event for Week of February 23.

Bills have been posted announcing the Annual Farmers' Week which is held each winter at the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. This year it will be held during the last week in February, namely Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Some of the special features aside from the usual lectures and demonstrations will be separate program for teachers on Monday, special lectures and demonstrations with poultry each day throughout the week and separate sections for women each afternoon.

Arrangements are being made to hold one of the best potato shows ever held in the State during this week also a poultry show including an educational poultry exhibit from Cornell University.

There will be no charge for admission to either the lectures or exhibitions nor any fees of any kind whatever.

Complete programs may be had by writing the School of Agriculture, Alfred, N. Y.

JUDGE LINDSEY MARRIED

Judge Ben Lindsey, of national fame, as the founder of the Juvenile Court in Denver, was married December 20th, to Miss Brewster, of Detroit, Mich.

The real estate ad that impresses you ARIGHT is apt to be well worth further investigation. And you never answered a real estate ad without LEARNING SOMETHING OF VALUE.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY GOOD WISHES FOR A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

C. W. WILLIAMS
Groceries & Crockery

BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW

Plans are maturing satisfactorily for the seventh annual international poultry show to be given at the Auditorium in Buffalo, January 13 to 17, by the Buffalo Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

The association has adopted the slogan—"Seventh Show, Greater Than Ever", for its forthcoming exhibition which, it is promised, will be the largest and most successful in the series held under the auspices of this organization. The association has 100 stock holders and 600 members, mostly Buffalo men, and they are working collectively and individually, to make the January show eclipse in number and variety of exhibits and entertainment features, even the highly successful exhibition which the association held in January, 1912. That one was voted by big poultry men all over this country and Canada as one of the largest and best ever held. The appreciation of the Canadian exhibitors took the form of a testimonial in which they declared that they had no suggestions to offer for the improvement of the show, which they considered second to none. That testimonial was signed by Fred D. King, Aylmer, Ont.; J. L. Brown, Seaforth, Ont.; J. W. Bowden, Ridgeway, Ont.; J. H. Minshall, Brantford, Ont.; William Moore, Hamilton, Ont.; Kemp & Waterman, London, Ont.

"All premiums and specials for the 1914 show," said Secretary Merfley, "are guaranteed by the association, which is a stock corporation, which has spent \$20,000 in building up the name 'International.' The premiums and specials will be paid at the show to all exhibitors present, and to the others immediately after the close of the show. December 23."

BEEF PRODUCTION IN THE EAST

May be Produced With Profit on New York Farms

In a recent discussion Prof. Meade of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred University showed that experiments indicate that at the present high price of meat beef may be produced with profit on New York farms even on land valued at \$50.00 per acre.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.

At the present time the most economical method of feeding is to pasture throughout the summer, fattening during the winter on corn silage supplemented with 1 pound of cotton seed meal per day. By this method of feeding it has been shown that calves averaging 600 pounds, which at \$7.00 per hundred are worth \$42.00, may be produced at a total cost of \$23.29 thus yielding a profit of \$18.61 per cow. These figures are based on corn silage at \$8.00 per ton, and cotton seed meal at \$30.00 and includes cost of care, bedding, etc.