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classified ads get results.

... and A. O. Tucker started out the other day to try and locate some nice places. They went to Naples, N. Y., where one of them met a former acquaintance by the name of Matt Shuman. He led the way to his fine 15-acre peach orchard where they gathered their fill of Early Crawford.

After thus enjoying themselves the party decided to drive about two miles farther and visit the only living daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis, 107 years of age.

In speaking of this visit to the News man one of the party said, "Jesse tooted his horn and away we went and soon we were at her home. All save one of the party expected to see a bedridden woman, nearly helpless.

"What a disappointment. They found a lady hale, hearty and strong, who shook our hands with as vigorous a grip and with the agility of a person of only 60 years. She could talk at a rapid rate, telling us more of the life in the early times than we could read in a book in a week, which was better, because she was there.

"Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis lives two miles from Naples, on the Middlesex road. She was born Jan. 5, 1810, on a farm near Fairfield, Jefferson County, N. Y., two miles from Little Falls.

"Her grandfather Stanton was a soldier for six years with General Washington, during the Revolution. Her father was a soldier during the war of 1812, and wounded in the knee. Later she, having married a Mr. Nellis, moved to a farm six miles from Angelica. A severe storm blew down the barn and the neighbors aided in its re-construction. The following spring they bought four cows at \$16.00 per head, made butter all summer, sold at one sale \$100.00 worth. A man from near Middlesex or Naples called on them and stayed over night. He pictured the condition so much better than that Mr. Nellis went to see how the country looked, was pleased, especially with the fruit, and he wanted to settle where fruit was plentiful. A word with others led to a farm trading. The next year her husband went over and closed the deal and they moved to the farm on which she now lives. This was 78 years ago. A beautiful place today, equipped with the finest furniture of mahogany veneering and whose age made one flinch."

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Under the War Revenue Bill passed by the Senate of the United States this week, every woman in this country who earns more than \$1,000 a year will be obliged to pay an income tax to maintain the war.

"With the income tax exemption lowered to \$1,000 for unmarried persons," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "one may estimate that at least \$3,000,000 of the war taxes will be contributed by the wage-earning women of the country. Women are giving to this war, moreover, not only their wages and incomes; they are giving their services, their very life's blood,—and that, for a Government which so far has refused them political acknowledgment. They are unrepresented in the law-making body, yet, now a part of their actual living expense is to be taken by this new tax law."

An adequate use of the classified columns will sell even "slow-selling" real estate—for the owners of slow-selling property are usually slow to advertise.

Read the classified advs.

The Dairymen's League have undertaken arbitrarily to impose upon us terms and prices for the purchase of milk for the months of October and November. The prices they have fixed are high but we are willing to pay them so far as it is humanly possible. The terms they fix are prohibitive. They have fixed these prices and these terms without any regard whatever to the capacity of the market to absorb milk. This capacity we must consider if we are to continue in business and to continue to pay our bills promptly as heretofore. This is not only our problem—it is your problem.

A high selling price will undoubtedly prevail here in the city for some time to come. So long as the selling price continues sufficiently high to enable us to do so, we will pay the Dairymen's League price for all milk which we are able to dispose of as fluid, cream or condensed. The high price fixed by the Dairymen's League after October first will require an advance in the price of milk in the cities of at least 1 1/2 cts. per quart. The increased price of six months ago decreased the consumption of milk in the cities. People got along with two quarts instead of with three. The advance in the price of a quart of milk after October first will again, and of necessity, further decrease the consumption of milk. The market will be flooded with milk much worse than it is at the present time. The surplus must be made into cheese and butter and this cannot be sold except at a loss when the milk is bought at the price fixed by the Dairymen's League. During July, August and September we were forced to make cheese at some of our plants and butter at some of the others to our very great financial loss. The increase of the surplus after October first will require us to make more butter and cheese than before, to our increased loss. If we pay the Dairymen's League price for all this surplus we will be unable to stand the loss. So will every other dealer in the state.

This situation was presented to the Dairymen's League. They were requested to consent to the manufacturing clause in all contracts with the farmer. They refuse to consent to it. Under the manufacturing clause all milk bought from the farmer and sold as fluid cream or condensed would be paid for at the Dairymen's League price but the surplus made into butter and cheese would be marketed at the highest possible price and the farmer paid in accordance with the price received for it. This would give the farmer the highest gross return for all the milk produced by him that present market conditions make possible. It would also avoid the certainty of driving some firms of dealers into bankruptcy, as would surely happen if they were required to pay more for their milk than they could receive when they sold it. To meet this situation the Dairymen's League made two suggestions.

The first suggestion was that we refuse to buy milk from non-members of the League. This we refused to do. We could not lawfully, we could not rightfully, become a party to enforcing any map to join any organization of any kind against his will. In this Free Country any man must be free to join what organizations he sees fit to join of his own free will and accord.

The second suggestion made by the Dairymen's League was that we should close some of our plants and thus reduce the surplus of milk received by us. In our case this would mean that we would be obliged to close every plant with the exception of one condensory and one shipping station. This would be most unfair to all the farmers depending for

... We have refused to do this. We intend to keep all our plants open for milk so long as there is sufficient supply brought to them to justify operating them. In other words, we intend to treat all the farmers fairly and keep open for all of them the market for their goods.

We make to you the following fair proposition: For all milk received by us, used or shipped as fluid, cream or condensed, we will pay you the same price as has been asked by the Dairymen's League. Such milk as we cannot market as fluid, cream or condensed, we will manufacture into butter or cheese, receive it and keep account of it on a separate milk sheet, and dispose of the butter or cheese to the very best possible advantage and we will pay you for it the highest price that we can, determined by the price we are able to receive for it.

In this serious time, with our country engaged in the greatest war of history, it is the duty of every American to maintain, promote, increase and reward production. What milk cannot be sold as fluid, cream or condensed, should be manufactured into food for the benefit of the country and marketed to the best possible advantage to the farmer. This we propose to do. We want your patronage. We ask your help. We will not be a party to stifling production and discouraging farmers by closing down plants in some sections to maintain high prices in other sections.

The Dairymen's League officials have refused to agree to our proposition. They will refuse to release our milk. But we consider this to be distinctly your problem and our problem. It is a problem for you and us to solve to our mutual advantage and it is not for either of us to be governed by a few officials of the Dairymen's League who are not undertaking to give all farmers the same fair, square deal. It is now up to the farmers who are our patrons to determine whether or not any of our plants shall close. We are doing the best we can, for your good and for the good of the community and of the country at large.

Very truly yours,
BROWN & BAILEY,
CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
THEO G. CALDWELL,
Vice-President.
September 28th, 1917.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Nor-Town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the Village of Andover N. Y., on or before the 2nd day of February, 1918.

Dated July 20th, 1917.

HAROLD S. BRAINARD,
EDITH M. BRAINARD,
Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Eliza S. Bower, late of the Town of Amity, N. Y., deceased, to present the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executors of the Last Will and Testament of the deceased at the residence of Orange Smith, executor, in the Town of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, 1917.

Dated May 21, 1917.

ORANGE SMITH,
HIRAM D. SMITH,
Executors.

JESSE L. GRANTNER,
Attorney for Executors,
Wellsville, N. Y.

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