

# ANDOVER NEWS

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

L. XXXI. NO. 50.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14, 1917.

TERMS

## NATIONAL PLAN FOR PROMOTING SAVINGS

### Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps and Bonds are Now on Sale at Postoffices.

The Secretary of the Treasury is forming for sale to the people of the United States a new series of savings certificates and bonds by act of Congress, approved September 24, 1917. The plan of war-savings certificates and bonds shall not be limited in the aggregate to \$2,000,000,000. The law provides that the amount of war-savings certificates sold to any one person at one time shall not exceed \$1,000, and that it shall not be law for any one person at any time to hold war-savings certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000; but one person may purchase \$100 or less any number of times so long as the aggregate amount of his holdings does not exceed \$1,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues war-savings certificates which are to be affixed from time to time as purchased, war-savings stamps. Each certificate contains spaces for twenty stamps. War-savings stamps will be on sale after December 3, 1917, at postoffices, banks and other agencies appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. During December 1917, and January 1918, the price of these stamps will be \$4.12 each, and each succeeding month during the year 1918, one cent is added to the price. Each stamp affixed to a war-savings certificate during the year 1918 imposes an obligation of the United States Government with a maturity value of \$5 on January 1, 1923. The average selling price of these stamps for the year 1918, 4 per cent interest per annum, compounded quarterly, will amount to \$5 on January 1, 1923. Thrift stamps have a face value of 5 cents, but bear no interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues thrift cards, each containing spaces for sixteen thrift stamps. When filled, the holder may exchange the card for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between \$4 and the current selling price of the war-savings stamps, which difference will be 12 cents in January 1918, and 1 cent additional for each succeeding month in that year. War-savings certificates and thrift cards are given without charge to purchasers of war-savings stamps and are to be used at all places where stamps are for sale.

The Postmaster General has issued instructions to post offices about the country authorizing mail carriers to deliver and carry war-savings and thrift stamps. Mail carriers on rural routes will have these stamps with them for sale at all times, thus making the actual securities of the United States Government available to practically every farmer in the country.

War-savings certificates may be redeemed prior to maturity upon order at any money-order post office ten days after such post office has received from the holder a written demand for payment. The redemption value of a war-savings stamp affixed to a war-savings certificate is \$4.12 during January 1918. One cent is added to this redemption value in each succeeding month prior to January 1, 1923. Thrift stamps are redeemable except when exchanged for war-savings stamps. The sale of war-savings certificates is a part of the Government's program for financing the war. Never in its history has our country been faced with the necessity of providing for the payment of such large sums of money. It is now called upon to meet the other hand, the Nation has never been in a stronger financial condition than it is today.

Congress has appropriated more than \$19,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This tremendous sum is necessary for the maintenance of the army, the navy, the building of a great merchant marine, the construction of air craft, the expenses of other governmental departments and activities, and loans to our Allies.

The Government has four means by which to meet this expenditure, namely: taxation; sale of Liberty Bonds; sale of war-savings certificates; sale of United States certificates of indebtedness.

The aggregate amount of war-savings certificates authorized by Congress represents approximately one-tenth of the amount of money appropriated by it for the present fiscal year.

The Nation's need is great. The men in the field are meeting it with the offer of their lives. We, who can not share directly in their perils, have the opportunity to share in some measure their sacrifice in that high cause whose defense has compelled our country to enter the world war.

## "YOU CHEATED, YOU KNOW YOU DID"

### Of Course There is no Card Game in Good Old Andover. Boys Talk This Way Just to Keep in Practice.

A lady coming down one of our principal streets Wednesday afternoon in broad daylight, ran foul of this brilliant conversation issuing from one of our "respectable" resorts:

"You G—d— dirty little pimp you cheated, you know you did!"

Second voice:  
You are a G—d— dirty liar. Prove that I cheated. You open your mouth again and I'll kill you, G—d— you!"

And yet they say there are no poker joints or gambling halls in Andover.

Leastwise we seem to be unable to find sufficient evidence to convince an Andover Judge and Jury that there are such.

But we all know that they exist and are doing a flourishing business just as well as we know we breathe, even if we can't prove it.

When will Andover people wake up and get a little bone in their spine instead of jelly?

The good people are as responsible for permitting such things as are the sinners themselves. Passive countenance of such things is a crime as much as the playing of the game.

Now the women can vote possibly they will help straighten out a few of these immoral matters that we men have been afraid to tackle.

## WILLIAM SNYDER

In the passing of William Snyder, whose home was about eight miles from Andover in the Town of Ward, the community loses a good citizen and his family a devoted husband and father.

Mr. Snyder was born in Hebllos Germany, Sept. 13, 1859, and died Dec. 7, 1917. He came to this country in 1882 and was married to Catherine Will Oct. 22, 1890. For ten years he lived in the town of Andover moving later to the Town of Ward.

He is survived by his wife and the following children: Leonard, of Andover; Carl, Anna, John, Ernest and Harman at home; also one brother in Germany. Mr. Snyder was a member of the German Lutheran Church and of the Andover Masonic Lodge.

Funeral services were conducted at his late home, Monday, Dec. 10, in the presence of many friends and relatives, by Rev. H. B. Williams. Burial at Hillside Cemetery.

Mr. Snyder left the impress of a stalwart character upon the community and had the respect of all who knew him.

## THE FIGHT BETWEEN COLD AND THE GOLD

### Gold is Where You Find It. Some of the Hardships and Uncertainties the Grubstakers on the Yukon Encounter.

(By M. J. Brown)

"Men come here for gold, Ambition and health; They stick—for they can't get away; They dig, drink and die And then go to hell And pay for the last sucker play."

I found this on the wall of a deserted mining cabin on the Yukon.

It's Alaskan poetry; a jingle true to the Land of the Unyielding—the land where hardships oppress and death seems to win—the great North Land where men fight the white death—the land of cruelty, harshness, relentless—relentless—the land of heart harness—the land where men fight to get the best of a country that gets the best of them.

You have all read the stories of the two who "struck it." I am going to tell you about the 98 who did not—the life and hardships of these gold hunters that too many writers do not touch.

A man who has lived in Alaska since the strike on Bonana Creek at Dawson—a typical old "seur dough" boy—told me that it was his honest judgment that for every dollar of gold taken out of Alaska a dollar had been brought in, and later as I heard of the hundreds and thousands who never struck "pay," I am inclined to think he was not far from correct on his estimate.

The most of the dope that comes out of Alaska is of the by-gone days of big strikes, and the present days of hydraulic and dredging. Here is what the average prospector, be he "cheechako" or "sour dough," has to go up against in his hunt for the yellow stuff. This is the life of the ordinary prospector, of the 98 out of 100 who have little more than a grub-stake and a hope when they start out.

So many think that mining in Alaska is done in the summer months and you often hear it said the season is so short. (This is dead wrong. Mining is done in the winter—in the long nights of the north country when the sun is seldom seen, and when King Winter locks almost every stream in Alaska, except the Yukon, into solid ice.

Here's taking a pair of gold hunters down the line:

They invariably prospect in pairs—two fellows will agree to team it. In many cases they are grub-staked, that is, some one will agree to put up a certain amount of food supplies to the pair, and if they make a "strike" half of the claims go to the grubstaker. This arrangement is now territory law, but it has always been unwritten and enforced law in Alaska. The man who would try to beat a grubstaker would not last long in the northland.

The two men have some locality in view where they just know they will make a strike. Every prospector has such a place where he knows there is gold. So they pack their grub on their backs and beat it.

This is in the summer time, and when dog teams can't mush. Then, too, it is into a new country where there are no dog trails and where dog teams could do little good even in winter.

Some men will pack 75 pounds on their backs, but 50 pounds is the common load—and it is load enough over the roughest country that lays out of doors. So the load must be food in most condensed form and it is usually flour, beans and bacon.

After days, perhaps, they reach the prospect. It must be where there is water. A strike of the

richest ground where there is no water is worthless. Strikes are invariably along small mountain streams, or in the bed of what was once a stream, with water near by that can be carried down.

The first prospect is made at the head of the stream. They dig there and pan. They don't expect to strike claims there, and they don't expect to strike anything worth while. It is to determine whether in ages past any gold flakes were washed down this stream bed.

If the pans from the hole show "color" then the long, uncertain and "terribly hard process of finding the deposits of rich dirt goes on." And it is but a "game" game. "Gold is where you find it" in Alaska and the guess of a tenderfoot is as good as the experience and wisdom of an old "sour dough." The prospectors simply guess about what place down the stream bed there may be some obstruction on the floor of the bedrock that would have stopped the gold in its centuries of washing and working down the stream.

And having guessed, they stake and follow that guess to bedrock, and this is what they have to do to verify that guess.

The first thing is to prepare for winter. A warm cabin must be erected out of logs, so about the first thing is to hike back to the river supply town for more grub and necessary tools.

The cabin built, then wood must be cut for the long winter; fish must be caught before the fish go down and before the streams freeze solid, and game must be shot, if there is any in that locality. And over above all there must be enough grub packed in to last during the long and terrible winter.

And by the time these preparations are made the brief summer is over, winter has come down and the men commence their shafts thru the many feet of solidly-frozen ground to bed rock, and that may be twenty or eighty feet.

And here let me explain a bit. I have a letter from a New York newspaper asking me what kind of dope I am trying to put over in statements that the ground of Alaska freezes to a depth of 80 feet. The editor says it is impossible for frost to penetrate to this depth, no matter how low the temperature.

Nevertheless ground in Alaska is frozen to this depth, millions of acres of it, and the best explanation I can find is that in the past (a million years is but the batting of an eye in the Making of Alaska) glacial and volcanic action has gradually covered the already frozen ground time and again, the covering in its turn freezing.

But back to the prospectors. When the surface is solidly frozen and no surface water can interfere, they start the shaft, usually two or three at different points on the water course.

They don't pick or blast the hole, they thaw it, build a big fire over it day after day, and slowly but surely MELT a hole, about four feet across, down thru the ground to bedrock.

This thawing is a very slow process. Two fires are used in each hole in each 24 hours and twice in 24 hours the thawed dirt is shoveled out. From one to two feet can be thawed in a day, depending on whether the soil is muck or gravel. The wood for the fires has to be cut as it is used.

As the hole deepens a bucket and windlass is supplied. The man at the bottom shovels in the dirt and the man on top hoists it, and he on the surface has by far the hardest job, for he must stand the worst blizzards that blow anywhere on the American continent.

If the prospectors have the necessary capital a boiler is used in place of the fires and the thawing is done by steam points. This is a much faster process. But I am writing of the lives of the (Continued on next page)

## ADVISORY BOARD TO HELP THE BOYS

### The Lawyers of Allegany County are Appointed to Assist Registrants in Making Out Their Questionnaires.

For the purpose of aiding the Local Boards in the completion of registration of drafted men there has been constituted under the direction of the President in each local district a Legal Advisory Board. Among other things this Board, which this Advisory Board will be expected to assist in the proper filling out and completion of the Questionnaire which each drafted man will be expected to execute and file with the local board. Beginning December 15, 1917, these Questionnaires will be mailed to the drafted men at the rate of five per cent each day until all are mailed out.

In the County of Allegany the Legal Advisory Board has been constituted as follows:

- Hon. Elba Reynolds, Belmont, N. Y., chairman.
- Hon. Frank B. Church, Wellsville, N. Y.
- Hon. John C. Leggett, Cuba, N. Y., secretary.

In order to serve the convenience of the drafted men the following named persons have been designated associate members and the drafted men are invited to call upon these gentlemen for such assistance as they may require in making out their Questionnaire. Committees of associate members have been designated as follows:

- Crayton L. Earley and C. M. Lash, at Andover, N. Y.
- A. D. Howe, at Whitesville, N. Y.
- Francis B. O'Connor, Jesse L. Grantier, Ernest C. Hornburg and George H. Blackman at Wellsville, N. Y.

- Seth H. Tracy, B. B. Ackerman, Stephen Polard, Warren Molton and C. E. Whitecomb, at Belmont, N. Y.
- A. L. Elliott, H. V. N. Bodine and Joseph F. Rice, at Friendship, N. Y.

- A. J. Matson and Walter T. Bliss, at Bolivar, N. Y.
- Harry E. Keller, Walter N. Renwick, W. D. Ormiston and Homer D. Bliss, at Cuba, N. Y.

- D. S. Burdick, L. C. Allen and E. P. Saunders, at Alfred, N. Y.
- William C. Windsor and Ray W. Miller, at Canaseraga, N. Y.

- D. D. Dickson, E. A. Meepeps and Guy O. Hinman, at Angelica, N. Y.
- Hon. Ranson L. Richardson, George W. Harding and Harry E. Harding, at Fillmore and Hume, N. Y.

- Edward Rutherford, J. S. Smith and A. P. McIntosh, at Belfast, N. Y.
- Ralph B. Laming, John A. Benjamin and Frank A. Jagers, at Rushford, N. Y.

Ben Lippincott, at Almond, N. Y. Registrants will apply for as-

## POMONA GRANGE

New Officers Elected at Meeting at Canaseraga, Last Week

Following are the newly elected Pomona Grange officers for Allegany County elected at Canaseraga, at their annual meeting, Dec. 6-7:

- Master, Milton Cass.
- Overseer, John Zorn.
- Tract, Lecturer, J. S. Smith.
- W. O. Hall, of Birdsall.
- Steward, Harrison Weaver.
- Centerville; Chaplain, Mrs. Gelford, of Friendship; Treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Karr, Almond; Secretary, E. P. Ayers, of Cuba; Keeper, Elmer Newton, of Belmont; Cores, Mrs. Carrie Sargent, of Whitesville; Pomona, Mrs. Stanley Renwick, of Friendship; Flora, Mrs. Flora Clark, of Canadea; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. H. Weaver, of Centerville; Delegate to State Grange, Milton Cass, of Seio; Delegate at large, Mrs. H. Smith, of Andover; Water Little, of Angelica; Mrs. Frank Weaver, of Belfast; Irving Hall, of Belmont; Mrs. Welma Allen, of Birdsall.

Those attending the meeting from Andover were: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson and daughter, Mrs. John Straight and daughter, Hope, Mrs. Geo. Beebe, Mrs. Robert Mings, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Henry Baker, Mrs. Ed. Hyland, Mrs. J. Brewster, Walter Dodge, Mary Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis.

## CARD OF THANKS

The family of Mrs. William Snyder desire to thank their neighbors and friends for their kindness in the hour of bereavement and are grateful for the beautiful flowers which were a token of respect. Also they desire to thank Mr. Williams for his sympathy and words of comfort.

Mrs. William Snyder and Children.

Assistance to the members of the committee residing in their respective towns, and registrants residing in towns for which no committee has been designated as above will apply as follows:

- Willington, Alma and Seio, to the Wellsville committee.
  - Ward, to the Belmont committee.
  - Wirt, either to the Friendship committee or the Bolivar committee.
  - Genesee, to the Bolivar committee.
  - Clarksville and New Hudson, to the Cuba committee.
  - Grove to the Canaseraga committee or the Almond committee.
  - West Almond and Birdsall, to the Angelica committee.
  - Allen, to the Angelica or Belfast committee.
  - Canadea, to the Hume and Fillmore committee, or to the Belfast committee.
  - Centerville, to the Hume committee or the Rushford committee.
  - Independence may also apply to the Andover committee.
- J. C. LEGGETT, Secretary.  
Dec. 10, 1917.

NOT A BAD IDEA to buy some Soap.

Fats Are Scarce

Soap prices are advancing.

We are well stocked.

C. W. WILLIAMS

GROCERIES CROCKERY FEED