

THE ANDOVER NEWS

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

VOL. XXXI. NO. 5.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

TERMS \$1.50 the Year
Five Cents the Week

FARMERS MUST HAVE SEED SUPPLY

Shortage in Seed Corn is Alarm- ing. Plans Made to Meet Emer- gency. State Food Commission Co-operating With Bureau.

Albany, January 24, 1918.—It is the unanimous opinion of the committee which met in a conference recently at Syracuse, N. Y., to consider the seed situation in New York State that the most important question at the moment is that of seed corn for 1918 planting. Information received with the authority of the Federal Department of Agriculture indicated that less than 10 per cent of the corn crop of 1917 is available for the seed supply. This means that there is a large amount of seed to be done to insure seed for the spring planting in New York State and that it is the recommendation of the committee were understood by the state and definite steps started to carry out the suggestions to meet the emergency.

In addition to the apparent shortage in seed corn stock information presented to this committee shows that there are likely to be shortages in other seed crops, but none so acute as the corn situation.

If orders are placed early for clover and alfalfa it is thought that these seeds can be secured without unusual effort. There is an unusual demand in the north for spring wheat and arrangements have been made to get this in part at least by securing lists of farmers in North and New York who grew a stock of seed in 1917.

Referring to the seed corn situation it appears that in addition to the great loss to the crop due to early frosts in 1917 extreme weather in December still further injured seed which was in process of drying. The situation throughout the North is extremely critical. Varieties of corn brought from the South may help in relieving the fodder shortage of the southern seeds are not entirely satisfactory.

The committee recommends a public campaign to make the facts known; that the feeding of corn which can be used for seed should be stopped immediately; that everyone should be urged to save seed corn for germination; that seed committees be organized in connection with every farm bureau to secure all the possible information as to seed requirements and seed supply.

Recommendations have been made to the presidents of all the farm bureaus outlining the plan for local county "Better Seed Committees." In many counties the seed selling agents are recommended to not only organize the seed supply of that county but to assist in distributing the surplus to other counties.

Financial assistance can be rendered by every farmer by planning for his seed supply, partly by securing his supply through regular trade channels or if unable to do this by getting in seed at an early date with the local committee of the local farm bureau so that this work may be planned and made successful.

W. C. T. U.
The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Asa, Friday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 7:30 p. m.

A useful but still unused, arrangement whether machinery, furniture, or office fixtures or other articles is an unnecessary burden to you. Utilize a "For Sale" card and realize always need cash for an unneeded chattel.

See our classified ads.

RED CROSS

From Jan. 17th including Jan. 24th, thirty pairs of ambulance socks were made by the sewing division. The King's Daughters of the Presbyterian Church, also donated the material and made fifty pairs of ambulance socks. Six ambulance pillows were made. Twenty-six T bandages, six pairs bed socks, one pajama coat, and seven hand towels were returned. Miss Charlotte Williams gave more new outing flannel and new material for pillow covers. Miss Ruth DeKemer, gave some snippings her pupils have done, and reported that they are very much interested in the work.

AMERICA MUST SUPPLY THE FOOD NEEDED

Normal Supply Has Already Been Exported—County Administrator Geo. C. Rosa, Begins Active Campaign to Educate

The following statement has been given out by the United States Food Administration: The food situation in Europe has become steadily more difficult, and larger demands have now been made upon us than ever before.

On January 1 we had already exported the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat which comprised our normal surplus from the last harvest. The latest cable from Lord Rhonda, who speaks on behalf of the wheat control of the French, English, and Italian Governments, needs no added word from me.

Unless you are able to send the allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over, and above what you have exported up to January 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I can not take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war. Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way. No one knows better than I that the American people, regardless of national and individual sacrifice, have so far refused nothing that is needed for the war, but it now lies with America to decide whether or not the allies in Europe shall have enough bread to hold out until the United States is able to throw its force into the field. I have not minced words because I am convinced that the American people, if they know the truth, will not hesitate to meet the emergency.

We have replied: "We will export every grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet the emergency."

George C. Rosa, deputy food administrator for this county, has sent to the press of the county an article briefly discussing the necessity, purpose and advantage of the present plan of food control.

Among much other matter Mr. Rosa says: "Prices of commodities are usually governed by supply and demand. There are certain food products absolutely essential to human welfare. The Food Administration is confronted with the problem of encouraging the production of these essential commodities in sufficient supply for the needs of our country, and to furnish in addition at least the absolutely necessary amount for our allies in Europe. The price must be high enough to encourage the producer, but on some commodities unless the food administration controlled the selling prices, the shortage of supplies would cause such an advance in prices that our own people would suffer serious hardship. Hoarding, either by dealers or consumers, would seriously aggravate the situation, and the law of August



Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Frisbey, who recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. The five days business shut-down made it impossible to get these cuts for use with the writcup last week.

OUR SOLDIERS WRITE INTERESTING LETTERS

Sergeant William J. Welch, Now Located With Ordnance Department, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Remembers Home Town.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1918. To The Andover News.

Dear Sirs: While reading the old home town paper recently I came across your article wishing to know the names and addresses of all the Andover boys serving with the Colors, and I think old Andover will be glad to know she has one more to add to her credit. I have served with the Colors before several times at home and in foreign lands, and am very proud to be able to serve again and at a time when a trained soldier is so sorely needed.

I wish to state to all the mothers, sweethearts and relatives of the boys that they are very comfortably taken care of in all the camps that I have visited, and they all seem to make themselves very much at home and are all progressing with the work surprisingly well.

I remain your humble servant,
WILLIAM J. WELCH,
Ordnance Sergeant,
Ord. Corps N. A.
No. 335, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

10 last provides a severe penalty for such action.

"As yet comparatively few items are controlled in a way which is apparent to the consumer, but there will doubtless be more and more necessity as the war progresses, and our people should become accustomed to co-operation in whatever requirements the Food Administration announces."

"As an example of high prices caused by frantic purchases and hoarding by the consumer, we point to the flour market of last spring. As soon as the United States entered the war, consumers realized that flour would likely be scarcer. There was no immediate shortage, simply the prospect of a shortage six months ahead, but the insistent clamor for flour and more flour caused an advance of at least \$5.00 per barrel. The situation at present as to supplies is much more serious than it was last April, but because of food control, prices are at least \$4.00 per barrel lower, and will likely remain lower."

"The story of food control is too large to be told in detail on many commodities. Thus far, sugar and flour have received more attention than any other items, and the general public need to know more of the situation on these commodities. Consumers, as well as dealers, ought to know the story as it affects them here now in Allegany County."

Which of today's store ads contain money-saving facts for you?

SMALL POX IS PREVALENT IN STATE

Warning Issued by State Commissioner of Health Herman M. Biggs. Over 100 Cases in One Day. Reports Daily.

That smallpox is unusually prevalent in New York State at the present time is the warning issued by Health Commissioner Herman M. Biggs.

Since January 1st, 1918, there have been reported to the State Department of Health 375 cases of smallpox and reports of the disease are being received daily. In one of the large cities where recently over 100 cases have occurred, the Chamber of Commerce, realizing the threat to the business interests of the city, has inaugurated an active campaign in co-operation with the local department of health in behalf of general vaccination.

While many of the cases reported are of a mild type, some are very severe and many are leaving the patient disfigured for life.

A recent outbreak of smallpox at one of the Indian Reservations cost the taxpayers of the state more than \$8000, expended for the quarantine measures for the protection of the inhabitants of the surrounding towns.

In a number of instances the disease has been found among traveling salesmen and in stores, barber shops and hotels; an opportunity for contact with many persons in such cases has spread the disease widely. Dr. Biggs points out that there is only one remedy against the spread of smallpox, namely, vaccination, and urges upon all unvaccinated persons, not only for their own sake but as an obligation on good citizenship, to be vaccinated at once, and on parents and guardians to see that children are vaccinated. With the use of vaccine virus approved by the State Department of Health, and on the part of the physician strict adherence to the recommendations as to methods of vaccination published by the State Department of Health, no ill effects are to be expected other than an occasional indisposition, some fever and "sore arm."

The importance of the appearance of smallpox at this time is greatly increased by the military situation and the vital necessity of the protection of our camps from the introduction of contagious disease from the civil population.

RED CROSS

Jan. 28th seven complete knitted units were delivered to the Chapter from the division in charge.

A second consignment is now ready to start on its mission of cheer and comfort to the soldier boys. Yarn sent us to be knitted into mitts has been distributed.

NEW PASTOR AT BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church Society extended a unanimous call last Sunday night to Rev. M. N. Longnecker of Reims, N. Y., to become pastor. He has accepted the call and will assume the pastorate next Sunday morning, Feb. 3rd.

Mr. Longnecker is a young man 25 years of age, a graduate of Williamson College, and has had five years experience as pastor and in evangelistic work. During the first year he has been in the employ of the New York State Baptist Convention as state evangelist and comes to the local church with a good record as pastor, preacher and evangelist.

CUT WOOD NOW FOR NEXT WINTER

It is More Than Probable That Andover, With Her Gas and Wood Supply, Will Not Be Affected Any Coal Next Season.

Albany, Jan. 27.—Coal will be refused next winter to persons who have access to supplies of wood, according to all present indications, is a forecast made today by Albert H. Wiggins, State Fuel Administrator, in a letter sent to all county fuel administrators in New York State. Mr. Wiggins believes that individuals, and even communities, who have access to wood supplies, and do not take steps to cut the wood and make it available, will find themselves in the pinch of the fuel shortage more seriously when cold weather again comes around than they have been this year. His letter is intended as a forewarning of these conditions.

Every indication points to the fact that the coal stringency will be even more acute next winter than it is at present," says Mr. Wiggins in his letter. "This accordingly makes it absolutely necessary that the production of wood for fuel purposes, to meet next winter's shortage, be started immediately, upon the largest possible scale and with the utmost energy."

"It is probable that the Fuel Administration will be obliged to restrict the available coal supply to necessary war industries and to persons so located that they are unable to secure wood. In fact, it has already been necessary to take such drastic action in some localities."

"It is the duty of the local Fuel Administrator, inasmuch as this danger is now foreseen, to have the need thoroughly understood in all rural sections and small communities having access to wood supplies, in order that they may at once institute effective measures to insure their supply of wood fuel for next winter, and thus protect themselves."

People are coming to understand that it doesn't pay to patronize a store which can't make advertising pay.

GOLD, FURS AND FISH ARE ALASKA'S ASSETS

Black Fox Skin Worth \$2,000. Government Railroad is a Big Risk—Half of Population of Alaska Has Left This Year.

(By M. J. Brown)

I saw an Indian bring a fox skin into an N. C. Co. store and get \$650 for it, in trade.

Then I wondered if I hadn't better remain in Alaska and start a fur farm.

After the deal I talked with the trader and asked him if it was an every day occurrence for these kind of furs to be brought in, and if it only took ten minutes to strike a bargain?

And he told me a lot about fox furs that I did not know.

He said the Indian had had this skin for about three months and had been to every trader, store or fur buyer within 200 miles, driving a bargain, and had finally come back to him. The skin was that of a jet black fox, very rare in Alaska, or anywhere else.

I asked what price he would get for the skin, and he replied that it was about as big a speculation as gold prospecting; that its price might go to \$2,000 or \$2,500, or he might be glad to get his \$650 back. He explained that the price of it depended on whether some millionaire's wife had one like it and was hunting for its match, or whether the war income tax hit hubby so heavy that he wouldn't stand for the buy. "We take a big chance for a big profit," he said. I will send it outside for tanning and making up and let it try for a sucker. If war wasn't on the chance would be a cinch."

The dead black fox skin is far more valuable than the silver-grey. The silver-grey can be bred with considerable certainty, but the full black fox is a freak, a "patch," an accident of birth. This rare animal is a hybrid, a mongrel; the product of cross-breeding a red and silver fox, but the strange thing is there is no natural control. A breeder may wait for years for a black fox and he may get one in the first litter. But the chances are long in favor of the wait, hence the scarcity of this fur.

And after the dealer had told me all about fox farming I concluded I would rather take chances on hen-raising in the states—that this black fox business was too much like the job the fellow in Mexico had—picking blossoms from a century plant.

I traveled many hundred miles with a government revenue officer, whose business it was to see that every saloon and joint that sold liquor came thru with its government license to Uncle Sam. He said he traveled 6,000 miles every year in Alaska, but that the territory would soon be dry and therefore was going into the fur buying, which he had been doing as a side line for some time.

PILLSBURY'S

Health Bran

C. W. WILLIAMS

GROCERIES CROCKERY FEED.