

THE ANDOVER NEWS

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

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 29.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1923

\$2.00 the Year
5c the Copy

ANDOVER LOCK-UP IN NEED OF REPAIR

State Examiner Allows It is
Unsafe to Use Without
a Supervisor.

Inspected June 20, 1923. E. J. Atwood, village president; Porter Richardson, village clerk; E. R. Crandall, supervisor.

The lockup consists of two large steel cells situated in a room at the rear on the first floor of the village building, a two-story frame structure. The room is well lighted and ventilated by two full-sized windows. Gas is used for heating and lighting. The floor and ceiling are wood and the sidewalls are plastered and papered. There is a shower toilet in a room adjoining the cell room and a sink in the front room.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, quilts and blanket, and night bucket. The bunk in one cell was broken and should be repaired. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that mattresses with waterproof covers be obtained, but they have not been supplied.

None of the village officials could be found at the time of inspection and no figures were obtained as to the number of persons held at the lockup, or the number of lodgers housed. The lockup is highly inflammable and no person should be locked up here unless a competent person remains to provide supervision.

The lockup was in a neglected condition; the plaster was off the walls in places and the toilet was very dirty. The room should be plastered and cleaned up and someone made responsible for keeping it in proper order. It was stated at the time of the last inspection that the building would be improved as soon as the fire apparatus was removed to the new fire station, but although the apparatus has been removed the repairs do not appear to have been made.

Recommendations
1. That the walls be plastered and the place painted and cleaned up and someone appointed to keep it clean in the future.
2. That mattresses with waterproof cases be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
3. That the bunk be repaired.
4. That constant and adequate supervision be maintained when prisoners are detained.

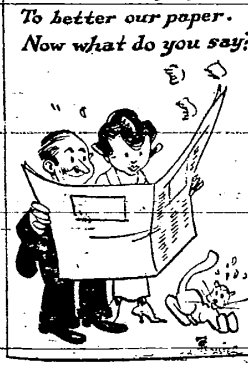
James McShillinglaw,

HOME AT WEST UNION BURNS.

The farm house of Lee Tucker, near the West Union Grange Hall, was destroyed by fire July 8th. At 1 o'clock A. M. the family were awakened by the cries of a pet poodle dog, to find the house filled with smoke and the woodshed attached to the kitchen in flames. The front door was standing open which is a mystery as both Mr. and Mrs. Tucker claim that they were closed and locked before they retired for the night. An unusual occurrence was the fact that while Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were standing helpless, in their nightclothes, and the house in flames, a large car containing two men dashed by without even halting to offer assistance. The entire contents of the building was destroyed including an amount of money, war savings stamps and papers of value. The loss is a heavy one as there was only about \$1,000 insurance on building and contents.

OUR ADVERTISING ALPHABET

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We make day by day
To better our paper.
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MORE CLOTHING IS DESIRABLE

Not For Near East Sufferers But
Right Along the Almond-
Hornell Highway.

Hornell, July 17.—Residents of the Hornell-Almond road are up in arms over the bathing suits or rather, the absence of them, worn by bathers at the many little swimming holes along the Canacadea creek, which skirts the highway at this point.

Residents along this thoroughfare claim that about all that many of the bathers wear after nightfall, are smiles. Wreathed in these they cavort like mermaids and swim like Annette Kellermanns. And they object. They have alighted upon a novel way of putting a stop to it. Not the law nor courts are they going to appeal it. It's a generous charge of rock salt sent from shotgun they are going to resort to.

One night recently a party of church folk who had been picnicking near one of the deep water holes, decided to finish the day with a plunge. Garbed in bathing togs they approached the water and from it emerged swimmers of both sexes devoid of every vestige of clothing. This started the ball rolling and the subsequent protest of the residents along the highway.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ANDOVER HIGH SCHOOL

Following is the Financial
Statement for the Year
From April 1, 1922 to
April 1, 1923.

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand April 1, 1922	\$2,997.84
Amount raised by taxation	8,970.35
Academic quota	800.00
Non-resident Tuition from State	756.00
Tuition	279.40
Teachers retirement fund	38.00
Bank Tax	345.63
State Income Tax reversion	244.87
County Treasures	228.46
Public Money from Supervisor	8,225.02
Total	\$22,845.77
EXPENSE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FROM APRIL 1, 1922 TO JULY 1, 1923.	
General Control	
Secretary's Salary (2 years)	\$100.00
Secretary's Supplies	11.61
Compulsory Education	65.00
Census Enumerator	10.00
Other Expense	26.60
Total	\$213.21
Instructional Service	
Principal's Salary	\$2,496.00
Supplies for Principal's Office	7.62
Teacher's Salaries	12,186.70
Supplies	198.45
Other Expense of Instruction	90.78
Text Books	60.53
Commencement Exercises	167.22
Total	\$15,207.30
Operation of School Plant	
Janitor's Salary	\$927.50
Fuel	990.73
Water	30.25
Light	25.52
Janitor's Supplies	89.98
Total	\$2,063.98
Maintenance of Plant	
Repairs of Building	\$345.47
Repairs of Heating, Lighting and Plumbing	42.53
Repair and Replacement of Apparatus	73.08
Repair on Furniture	.50
Repair and Replacement of Other Equipment	107.09
Other Expense of Maintenance	18.70
Total	\$587.37
Fixed Charges	
Insurance	\$272.13
Bonds	\$960.00
Interest on Bonds	34.80
Total	\$994.80
Capital Outlay	
Instruction Apparatus	\$22.60
Furniture—Desks	419.25
Total	\$441.85
Auxiliary Agencies	
Library Books	\$17.95
Medical Inspection	90.00
Lunches	7.20
Total	\$115.15
Total Disbursements	\$19,895.78
Balance on Hand	2,949.98
Total	\$22,845.77

MARY WARFIELD,
Secretary.

JOHN E. CANNON,
Treasurer.



FORD LEADS HARDING IN OUR NATIONAL STRAW VOTE

Two to One Detroit Wins.
Peoples Choice Plain,
Ford or Harding.

A grand total of 679,906 ballots were cast in the Andover News' nationwide Presidential Voting Test which started June 1 and closed July 1, final returns of which were received in this office today.

Henry Ford was first, polling more than a third of the entire vote. Ford received 276,874 votes to President Harding's 140,728.

The Ford and Harding votes combined total approximately two-thirds of the entire vote cast, which indicates that the political issue in the mind of individual voters today is Ford vs. Harding. What bearing, if any, this sentiment will have on the major party conventions, the Democrats in particular, may prove very interesting.

However, political observers say that Ford will have to run on an independent or third party ticket if he makes the race at all. The Republicans are virtually committed to the renomination of President Harding. The Democratic leaders obviously do not want Ford. That is the situation as the Andover News final vote shows Henry Ford a virtual 2 to 1 choice of voters throughout the country.

Harding Finishes Strong

The biggest development in the closing days of the Andover News voting was the swing to Harding which followed his trip and speeches across country on his way to Alaska. The President's assurance of the G. O. P. nomination gives him strength not indicated in this vote. With the party organization back of him and Ford rejected by the Democrats and maybe on an independent ticket, the official race would likely show entirely different figures for reader persuasion.

Ford showed unusual strength in all parts of the country. He carried Florida, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, South Carolina, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Colorado, Arkansas, Idaho, Connecticut, Montana, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Georgia, North Dakota and Tennessee.

President Harding carried New York, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, California and Maine. The President led Ford by more than 8,000 votes in New York, but both were led by Governor Al. E. Smith, (Demo.), who polled 43,571 of his 81,319 votes there.

Al Smith of New York is in third place, still the national strength of McAdoo shows that the race between these two for the Democratic nomination is going to be a hot one. McAdoo polled a consistent vote throughout the country and especially in the Democratic South. Smith votes were more scattered, his New York vote being his chief source of strength.

LaFollette and Johnson
In the Republican ranks, too, a similar condition exists. Hiram Johnson's showing throughout the country was second to President Harding. Still LaFollette with big votes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana polled about a hundred more than did Johnson, putting him in sixth place.

The vote cast for former President Wilson was more in the nature of a compliment, inasmuch as he will not be a candidate. The early vote showed a Wilson strength which gradually disappeared as voters became more interested.

Underwood votes came mostly from the South but showed a wider range than merely favorite son sentiment.

Senator Parker's vote was fairly well indicated, although his home state vote of 1922 helped his climb into fifth place.

Many Favorite Sons

The total of 7,512 votes classified by senatorial votes, shows how voters here were divided in the various states. Instead of Oklahoma running strongest of favorite sons with 852 votes—although his state went to Ford with a total of 24,093. In New York, Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Supreme Court Justice of New York State, received a consistent favorite son vote. So it was with Lowden of Illinois, Ralston of Indiana, Edwards and Silzer of New Jersey, Beveridge and Marshall of Indiana, also Taft, Pershing, Brookhardt, Groesbeck, and Carter Glass.

A comparison of the Andover News' test vote with that conducted by Collier's, The National Weekly, shows only slight differences in city and rural voter sentiment. Collier's vote is representative of the city and large town vote. This newspaper's vote is representative of the smaller town and country American choice. Collier's vote showed Ford leading Harding, approximately 3 to 2. McAdoo third, Cox fourth, Johnson fifth, Smith sixth and Hughes seventh. In this newspaper's vote, Cox and Hughes ran in tenth and eleventh places.

This final vote in the Andover News balloting is representative of the sentiment throughout the country at this time. It has been conducted by Republican, Democratic and Independent newspapers. The voting was steady throughout the test, the line-up of the candidates being about the same at the end as during the second week of voting. The Andover News in presenting this exclusive story to its readers feels that the test vote is an accurate cross section of American political sentiment in 1923.

Answering the question we asked June 1—"Whom do you want for President?"—It would seem—

Ford or Harding.

Final Vote in the Andover News Presidential Test

Ford	276,874
Harding	140,728
Smith	81,319
McAdoo	48,575
Wilson	19,803
LaFollette	14,310
Johnson	14,224
Underwood	14,136
Borah	12,081
Hughes	10,867
Cox	9,683
Hoover	8,260
Bryan	5,530
Pinchot	2,927
Debs	2,784
Capper	2,636
Dr. Albert Shaw	2,562
John W. Davis	2,192
James A. Reed	1,539
Haskell (Okla.)	825

TOTAL VOTE 679,906

MRS. S. C. PARKER

S. Clementine Parker, daughter of the late Jacob and Joanna Fulmer, was born in the town of Independence May 20th, 1849, and died at her residence corner South Main and Chestnut Streets, Andover, Thursday morning, July 12th 1923, having been a resident of the village for fifty-seven years. June 8th, 1872, she was united in marriage to J. M. Parker, at the home in which she died.

Deceased was the mother of five children four of which survive: Mrs. Josie Baker, Mrs. Agnes Hammell, of Andover, N. Y.; Mrs. Maude Baldwin, of Wellsville, N. Y.; Fred J. Parker, of Cleveland, Ohio; the late Mary Parker, eleven grandchildren and a half-sister, Mrs. H. P. Bundy of this village.

Mrs. Parker had been in failing health the past year and her daughter, Mrs. Hammell and family had been living with her for some months on account of the fact. Her death came suddenly with little warning as she had been out for her usual walk during the day, was taken ill at 5 o'clock passing away at

3 o'clock the following morning. Mrs. Parker was a member of Edward Seaman Relief Corps of this village.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence Sunday afternoon by her pastor, Rev. C. H. Whelan of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Rev. A. D. Shepard of the Baptist Church.

Burial was in the family plot in Valley Brook Cemetery.

ANTI-CLAN BILL IS NOW SAID TO BE TOOTHLESS.

May Never be Able to Smoke
Out Members. It is Feared
at Albany.

Albany, July 17.—There is a general opinion at the capital that the Walker law, enacted by the last legislature, to unmask the Ku Klux Klan, will never accomplish its purpose.

Attorney General Carl Sherman next week it is expected, will issue a statement setting forth his views of the new law.

Unofficially it is said, the attorney general is convinced the law is "toothless"; in other words it is not strict enough to bring the Klan under its provisions.

When the bill, which later became the Walker law, was being framed the words "Ku Klux Klan" was incorporated in it so there could be no misunderstanding as to what organization it was aimed at. This was not done because the men who framed the bills said it could not be done; that under the present law an organization like the Klan could not be mentioned in a bill of its nature.

However, it was thought that by providing in the new law that all organizations and incorporated associations of more than twenty members "not mentioned in the benevolent orders law," should file a list of members, oath, constitution and by-laws with the secretary of state once each year, the Klan would have to come under its provisions. It was pointed out that the Klan was not mentioned in the benevolent orders law.

Shortly after the bill became law the "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," and the "Kamelia," the female organization, were incorporated at the secretary of state's office. It is believed at the capital that the Klan by incorporating felt sure they could evade the Walker law and not file the oath and list of members.

The state headquarters of both the Klan and the Kamelia were given the incorporations papers at Buffalo. If the Walker law is found to contain flaws it is believed an attempt will be made at the next session of the legislature to amend it so the Klan cannot escape through a loophole.

JOYCE — HARVEY

Miss Marie Elizabeth Joyce and Allen Mortimer Harvey, both of Andover, were married Wednesday, July 18th, at high noon, by the Rev. A. D. Shepard, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Joyce. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Emily Clarke and Harry Joyce, Jr.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are alumni of Andover High School and very popular among the young people of the village. The News extends congratulations.

—Rochester's real estate board has retained a special investigator at a salary of \$25 a month to watch for violators of the state law requiring licensing of all real estate brokers.

COUNTY JAIL IS IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Recommends Examination of
Prisoners by Physician at
Entrance and Separation

Inspected June 20, 1923. Joseph W. Weir, sheriff. Mrs. Weir acts as matron. A turnkey and a cook, who assist in the sheriff's residence, are also employed.

There were three inmates at the time of inspection, all males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 1 adult; serving sentence, 1 minor; held for the authorities of another county, 1 minor. Prisoners were not properly guarded, but the sheriff did so before the inspection was completed. The highest population during the year was said to have been fourteen, and the average about 10. At one time there were no inmates.

The jail is a two-story and basement brick structure adjoining the residence of the sheriff. The jail consists of two sections and contains 24 cells arranged in six departments, and two rooms opening on the hallway. In the older section of the jail the cells are arranged on the central corridor plan, while those in the newer section face the windows. The building is well lighted and ventilated.

Each cell is furnished with an enamel iron toilet, lavatory and steel bunk with proper bedding. The rooms off the halls are furnished with bunks and toilet facilities, but they are used for storage purposes only.

In each department there is a shower bath with a constant supply of hot water. Prisoners are required to bathe on admission and at least weekly thereafter.

The laundry is equipped with electric washer and wash trays and it was stated that all laundry, including the personal articles of the inmates, was done here.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and county buildings and grounds and at cultivating a small garden.

Inmates receive three meals a day. The menu on day of inspection was as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and butter and coffee; dinner—cornbeef, potatoes, vegetables, bread and butter and tea; supper—warm up potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The food is prepared in the kitchen in the sheriff's residence. Inmates stated that the food was of satisfactory quality and that the ration was liberal.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call but he does not examine prisoners on admission except in suspected cases. As a matter of precaution to protect the health of the inmates and of the authorities who are obliged to come in contact with them this should be done.

Since the last inspection a new heater has been installed and additional radiation coils have been placed in the older section of the jail where trouble had been experienced in properly heating the cells during cold weather. The lower floor of the jail has been painted with gray and white enamel paint.

The jail was clean and in good order, showing good care on the part of the officials.

Recommendations
1. That prisoners be examined by the physician on admission for the purpose of segregating any found suffering from communicable diseases.

2. That the provisions of Section 92, of the County Law relating to the classification and separation of prisoners, be strictly observed.

James McC. Shillinglaw,

MR. FARMER LOOK!

Why have your cattle tortured in hot weather
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SURE DEATH TO FLIES

MRS. C. W. WILLIAMS
PARLOR GROCERY