

ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY J. HARVEY BACKUS & SONOUR KEYNOTE:
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."ANDOVER, N. Y., MARCH 21, 1924
Entered as second-class mail matter under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, N. Y.Subscription Rates
One year \$2.00
Six months \$1.00
Three months .50

ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE

IT TAKES all kinds of people to make a community, but some are more indispensable than others.

There are those who go thru life with a smooth serenity that is seldom if ever disturbed. They are never ruffled because they do not exert themselves enough to get thoroughly into any condition of affairs that demands their attention. They scarcely ever do any harm in the world and rarely trouble themselves enough to do any good. They are generally popular, but they command little admiration.

Then there is a second kind who never hesitate to speak their mind when the occasion demands it. As a rule, they are fair students of men and affairs, they are willing to make an effort to get the facts, reach a conclusion after a careful study of the situation, and then stand by their convictions, whatever the consequences. They give praise where it is due and they are not afraid to criticize where criticism is necessary. They are the constructive citizens of the community; and right or wrong, they are very much to be desired, because they are honest in their opinions.

And the third kind—need we mention him at all—the chronic kickers who see no good in anything, who question others' motives and who never were known to compliment any good deed or any public-spirited movement. They came into the world kicking, go thru life with one perpetual kick and raise an awful kick when they have to leave. They are a destructive force in society, but more destructive to themselves.

The calm and placid citizens are not undesirable, the chronic grouches are very undesirable, but most desirable of all are the citizens who are a constructive force for good.

Where do you belong?

THOUGHT BROADCASTING

WHEN they begin reading our thots by radio, which is not outside the pale of possibility, according to eminent physiologists, we will have to watch our step.

No longer can we think what we please of our enemies; no longer can we covet our neighbor's earthly possessions; neither can we envy our friends' expensive automobile, their success in life, or their costly homes.

Folks who thrive on secret hatreds which they harbor against those they dislike, who bear grudges on account of fancied wrongs, who store up in their moments alone, hard thots about people with whom they disagree—all of these will have to change their method of thinking.

Sounds ridiculous, and it may be improbable, but it's not impossible, that our innermost thots may be read as plainly as tho we were writing them down on paper.

Some experiments have been conducted along this line. Thought-broadcasting was tried the other day by Northwestern, Antioch and Columbia universities' professors, and altho 150 letters picked at random out of more than 4,000 received, with the exception of two correct replies to one test, were wide of the mark, the physiologists are reported not to be dismayed in the least.

The idea of projecting one's thots into the mind of tens of thousands of radio fans is novel, if not altogether practical, and shows what may be developed from radio in the not far distant future.

In one test, a professor pinched the fourth finger of his left hand and then told his invisible audience he had a pain in one of his hands or arms. Two of the 150 letters located the exact spot; nearly eighty per cent. of the total placed it in the left arm.

The professor ate a beet and announced he was eating a morsel of food. Nearly everything except beets was mentioned. The professor then announced he was thinking of a number—664. Not a single answer was correct, altho 994 and 499 were plentiful. Then the professor thot of a walrus and asked his audience to think of the animal pictured in his mind. Nearly every animal in a well-stocked zoo was named but not one thot of a walrus. Zebras and elephants led the procession.

All the letters will be opened, indexed and compared in the hope of showing a higher batting average for that transmission and reception. Whatever the result of the tests, they will not be regarded as conclusive and the experiments will be carried further.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES

ONLY one-third of the revenue received by the forty-eight states of the nation came from general property taxes in 1922, the last year on which the figures are available, according to the census bureau, which refutes the trite argument that tangible property is bearing far more than its share of the tax burden.

Shifting the burden to tangible property does not seem to be the difficulty half so much as the rapidly mounting costs of government. The cost of state government in the United States increased from a per capita of \$5.03 in 1915 to \$11.82 in 1922.

An analysis of state revenue receipts for 1922 discloses that only \$3.22 out of per capita revenue of \$10.71 came from general property tax and that the per capita from special taxes, including inheritance, income, corporation and bank stock taxes were \$1.81. Revenue from licences amounted to one-fourth of the total revenue raised by the states.

These figures are interesting because of the lesson they contain. We can't complain so much about the tax burden general property bears. Our chief complaint should be in regard to the way the expenses of state government have advanced during the past seven years.

The only way taxes can be lowered is to begin at the bottom, not at the top. If we want lower taxes,

we must insist not only on economy in our local governments, but take a stand against multiplying the functions of government, which necessitate the creation of new bureaus and commissions and add more expense.

BUYING HOME PRODUCTS

A THOUSAND women of a certain town established a "butter boycott" and the farmers were immediately aroused. They organized and fired broadside after broadside thru the local newspapers.

Eliminate "Old Bossy," the farmer said, and if the housewives decided to eat substitutes, neighboring cities would provide an ample market for their country butter trade.

"Hot soda biscuits and Jersey butter—real butter—or hot pancakes and real butter and maple syrup, or home-made bread and real butter. Nothing compounded by chemists can take the place of these," said the embattled farmers.

Suffice to say, the farmers won out, because they were right and they dared to adopt modern methods to place their case squarely before the public.

There is nothing right about a boycott in the first place, and people who do not buy the products of their home community and help it to prosper, scarcely deserve the right to live in it and enjoy the benefits accruing to everyone.

DISCRETION IN GOVERNMENT

A COLLEGE professor of political science and history says that the Teapot Dome Scandal is the product of a "Discretionary form of government."

He reasons that the demands have been so great on our federal administrative officers that important functions of the government have been delegated to appointive heads of departments and more or less detached commissions authorized by law—creating a form of discretionary government.

Whatever may be blamed for the present scandal, it is deplorable and a remedy for the cause underlying it will have to be found.

We have before us every day in the dispatches from Washington ample evidence that discretion is a lost art in Washington, at least among those who have been involved in the oil scandal revelations.

If this is the natural consequence of "discretionary government," it is time that methods be changed at Washington.

It is true that in the earlier history of the republic, the important functions of government were much more constantly under the guidance of the president and congress. The pressure of government business rapidly became so great, with the development of the country, that it is now impossible for the chief executive to give the same careful attention to the details of his administration.

Apparently the government has lagged in its duty. It has not created machinery necessary to check up on the acts of this vast number of bureaus and commissions to which have been delegated authority formerly vested in elected officials.

The time is probably not far away when our governmental machinery will be drastically overhauled and reorganized. The sad part about it is that we seem to have waited too long.

BUREAUCRACY

A NATIONAL meeting of educators, made up of public school executives from all parts of the United States, adopted a resolution favoring a department of education in the federal government and the addition of a secretary of education to the president's cabinet.

The educators may know best how to better the educational system of the country the advisability of adding further departments to the government, already overloaded with bureaus and commission, will be seriously questioned.

Our greatest menace is multiplication and needless extension of government functions and regulations by both state and nation. Of foreign foes our country need have no fears, but it had better beware of the hydra-headed monster, bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy is the cancer worm at the root of our government, federal and state. If it is not blocked in its slow and insidious attack, paternalism will eat its way into the heart of our representative form of government and chaos will be the result.

There is a disposition at Washington to attack the evil. This is indicated by the demand for an immediate reduction in expenditures and the enactment of the budget system law.

These steps may tend to ward off further encroachments, but the worm is heavily entrenched and it grows on what it eats—taxes—and spreads its power to new places at every opportunity.

The former Kaiser has filed a bill of one billion marks against Germany for the loss of his throne, but at the present quotations on thrones, the one he used to own probably wouldn't bring over a dollar ten.

Some men prefer to let their good deeds live after them, others erect mausoleums and small minority build something substantial that serves the whole community.

Bobbed hair is reported to be regaining lost ground as a fad, which means that the ears are not going to see the light of day for some time to come.

Oil promoters in Arkansas are under suspicion. They will probably find, like Doc Cook did down in Texas, that watered stock and oil do mix.

Folks who have the mistaken notion that they should act as officers of the law, instead of with them, when needed, will come to grief sooner or later.

If Mr. Bok had known that the lid was going to be lifted on Teapot Dome, he probably would have arranged his Peace Plan award itinerary differently.

The youthful Indiana bandit who tried to escape on horseback had better try twentieth century methods.

Some jockeys ride horses and become famous; other men drive an automobile and become infamous.

Most people who are inclined to take things easy have a hard time.

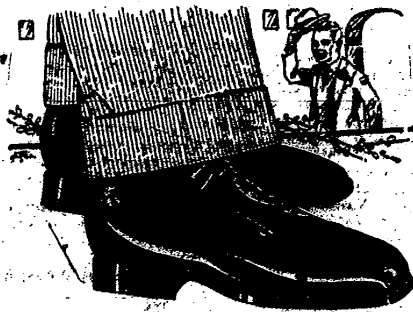
Bald men never have to stand back at hair-raising stories.

Clothing

JAMES P. CANNON CO.

Shoes

HATS OFF TO THIS ONE!



The New "MARCO"

NOTASEME SOX

Fashioned art silk sox, with mercerized lisle heels, toes and soles. "Notasemes" are decided favorites with men who want comfort-giving sox that give long wear, 50c

Brown, Navy and Black. All sizes.

Pure thread silk sox, 75c

It is a smooth medium weight calfskin in the most comfortable last ever benched. Six blind eyelet lace with snug fitting in-step and to be had in either regular last or with combination lasts for heels hard to fit. It is a black or tan. And the MARCO is only one style of the new SPRING lows for particular men.

\$4, \$5 and \$6

James P. Cannon Company

Store Open Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Nights

Agrigraphs

The first essential for success with red clover is: Good northern grown seed.

The delayed dormant spray must be applied at just the right time. Be sure the spray rig is in trim.

It isn't so much the number of trees in the orchard that counts. It's what those trees produce.

Failure to treat oats for smut the last few years has cost New York growers at least 3½ bushels an acre.

Some say work is a curse, others that it's a blessing; Uncle Ab says that, either way, there's nothing to equal the satisfaction of a job well done.

There are many places you can get free bulletins on farming. The state college at Ithaca has a pamphlet listing them, and telling how to keep bulletins so they will be handy. Ask for E. 77.

Good Groceries

When you buy groceries from us there are three things of which you may be sure—best quality, lowest prices, prompt attention to your order—whether it be large or small.

H. H. WILLIAMS

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Do Women Work

Harder Than Men?

No man should smile until he has followed a woman who does her own work through her daily round of household cares. What does he know of the monotonous succession of cooking and washing and ironing and dusting and sweeping and sewing? As the incessant falling of drops of water wears away stone, so a woman's endless tasks may destroy her youth and strength of body and soul.

Perhaps the greatest of all electricity's wonders is what it has done to lighten woman's work in her home. From electric ranges to vacuum cleaners, from dish and clothes washers to electric irons and motor-driven sewing machines, labor-saving devices innumerable have been brought within the means of even modest households by cheap and abundant Niagara power.

For never forget this—that wherever Niagara power goes, the cost of electricity is lowered and its use increased.

The Niagara Falls Power Company sells electricity at the lowest price received by any generating system on the North American Continent.

THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY, Producers
NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO., Transmitters

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