

# ANDOVER NEWS

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BY J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:  
"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

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## OIL IN CAMPAIGNS

**WILL H. Hays**, former chairman of the republican national committee, testified in the senate oil investigation that Harry F. Sinclair, holder of the Teapot Dome oil lease, contributed \$75,000 to help wipe out a deficit in the 1920 republican campaign expenses.

A member of the senate committee made it a matter of record that E. L. Doheny, holder of government oil leases in California, contributed \$75,000 to the democratic campaign fund of 1920.

Thus it appears that both of the major political parties are in the same boat insofar as oil money is concerned.

Perhaps they are not so much to be condemned for accepting oil magnates' money as they are for carrying on the type of campaigns they do.

Everyone knows that campaigns such as are waged in presidential years cost large sums of money. Likewise, everyone knows that money does not grow on trees and that it has to come from wealthy men.

Whether these men contributed such immense sums of money thru pure love of party, or because they expected to be rewarded after the election, is not a hard question to decide.

The evidence is that both have government oil leases, tho the process thru which they got them may have all of the aspects of legality.

The problem that confronts the American people is how to rid both parties of designing men who give to campaign funds with the idea of receiving in much larger measure than they contribute.

But it is doubtful if either party will be free of such men so long as presidential campaigns are conducted on such an elaborate scale as they are now conducted.

When we come to that happy time when neither political party will try to outdo the other in spending money, to elect its candidates to office, we will be rid of such scandals in public life as are being revealed in Washington.

## BRAZEN EFFRONTERY

**GROVER Cleveland Bergdoll**, arch draft evader, had the effrontery to suggest to the Berlin correspondent of American press association, when approached on the question of his return to the United States, that he was open to anything reasonable along that line.

The insinuation that the American government might even negotiate with Bergdoll is an insult, in the light of his attitude during and since the war.

After the dispatch containing Bergdoll's statement, appeared in American newspapers, the word came out from Washington that the state department had pledged its support to the American League in its effort to have Bergdoll returned to his native land and tried for violation of the draft law.

The American people will be prone to forget animosities growing out of the war, but they will not soon forget the disgraceful page written by the millionaire Philadelphia draft dodger.

He is as deserving of punishment as any other man who violated the terms of the conscription act and the presumption that the government would stoop to discuss "terms" with him is brazen and shameful impudence.

Nothing but unconditional surrender for Bergdoll or he remains an exile.

## BE FAIR TO THE BOYS

THE usual spring argument about taking the boys out of school and putting them to work in the fields will soon begin in the farm home. The father is very busy. Plowing and planting must be done on time. It is hard to hire men that can be trusted with the machinery or the horses. Hired men mean more work—in the kitchen for the mother and daughters. The school may not be interesting. The boys are dependable, like to be out of doors, and are proud to take a man's place and help with the work. That is the easy, lazy way of looking at it and the boy gives up his spring school term and becomes a rural child laborer. If that occurs two or three years in succession he has lost his chance for an education.

The stronger, better way is to sacrifice something of present comfort and expediency for the child's future welfare. By his work this spring or next spring the boy may save to the family two or three dollars a day for a few weeks but he does it at a very great loss to himself and probably to his people. He is giving up the time that should be used to deepen, broaden, and refine his life. Besides that, if he does not get proper schooling and enough of it now, he will not be able to earn as much as he ought when he becomes a man. Then he, too, will feel that his children must give up their chances for an education and spend their childhood days at home at some kind of labor. That may be the way to bring the entire family to a finer plane of life.

## PASSING IT ON

A **WAGE** earner—one of apparently very moderate income—wrote to a Congressman urging reduction of the high surtax rates of the present income tax law. The Congressman replied with a very caustic letter asking the wage earner what interest he had in the reduction of the high surtax rates since his income must be so small as not to be affected by the rates on large incomes.

The question seems plausible on its face and yet anyone who stops to consider the matter for more than one minute will readily understand that the wage

earner knew what he was talking about and the Congressman did not.

As a matter of fact the small wage earner is not at all interested in the reduction of the income tax rates on small incomes for he pays no income tax directly. His income in most instances is so small as not to exceed his exemptions. But the small wage earner pays indirectly the high surtax rates on large incomes. The manufacturer, the professional man, the corporation operating large transportation or public service concerns, pays a heavy income tax and adds that tax to the cost of doing business and necessarily that cost is included in the prices charged for goods or services. The consumer or the patron pays the tax in the end.

That is a fact that no one will question when he analyzes the effect of taxation, and yet it is a fact that a great many people overlook.

## TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

A **STROKE** of lightning is said to follow the line of least resistance; and if a "live man" chance to furnish that line, he may not be alive when the lightning gets thru with him.

It is a law of economics that money follows the line of least resistance; and since tax-exempt securities furnish that line, money flows into this channel. Collecting interest on bonds requires about as little energy as "turning over in bed," when one gets tired of a fixed position. It would be a fine pastime for the Patagonians who are said to sleep eighteen hours with a tendency to twenty-four out of every day. This manner of getting a living gives abundance of time for the study of all the rules of etiquette, but it does not fulfill that law of the New Testament which says: "If a man work not neither shall he eat."

Collecting interest on bonds has been known to contribute toward that swelling up in the human breast known as patriotism; while, on the other hand, it is not difficult to understand that if too many persons get their beef and potatoes in this manner, more hours of labor—or greater ingenuity—will be required on the part of those who produce the beef and potatoes.

Just now there is strong sentiment in favor of taxing bonds that up to the present time have been known as "tax-exempt securities." This seems to be the only way to get at the difficulty; because the gray matter of the brain balks when it tries to delve deeper into the subject. In the light of a very difficult situation, and with public bankruptcy just around the corner, we have concluded that the only way to "put on the brake" is to tax these securities.

Time deposits in banks bring four per cent. and are taxable. This new move would place the public bond and private time deposits on "an equal footing before the law;" and in doing so, public and private enterprise would stand on an equal financial basis.

With no favoritism shown between public and private enterprise, time deposits in bank would undoubtedly increase and, if Stock Exchange did not sniff the rich ozones of these deposits, as in years gone by but still in memory—with the increase in time deposits, industry would feel the pulse of rich arterial blood in its veins.

If a man holds bonds drawing interest in amount equal to the amount of his taxes he is in possession of that regulating power which is carefully guarded in a community would insure safety and prosperity to the community. Hence, it is highly advisable that a township, county, corporation, or even a state know precisely who furnishes the funds to buy its bonds; else these same bonds that were intended for the public good, form a rope to hang it to the limb of financial distress. Just as a mortgage note on a farm—under changed conditions from those under which the loan was extended—may come to look not quite so good as an up-to-date farm in a high state of fertility; even so, a "community" may look better than a "bond" to a blood-sucker with a greedy eye and a European son-in-law.

"But," says some one, "it is impossible for road and school bonds to be held locally. The township nor even the county has the money required for local improvements." Why has not the local unit the money for both public and private improvements? It has not the money required for one of two reasons: Either it is going too fast and learning the spendthrift habit, or it is not gaining what it has rightfully earned for the things it has raised and manufactured. If the first of these is true, then retrenchment is necessary. If the latter, then the next way out is "co-operative marketing." Individuals and communities yearn for the things that make life ideal; but they do not wish to be sold out at sheriff's sale in order to acquire them.

## FLATTERY

THE world is full of flattery, but it is not all the same brand. There is the kind that is downright dishonesty, by the use of which one seeks to better his own fortunes and his own position at the expense of others. The fake stock salesman is a good example of the users of this brand.

Then there is the gentle, persuasive, life-oiling kind in common use by nearly everyone, who is successful in any pursuit, the purveyor of which seeks to gain his ends without injury to others by means of subtle flattery or merited praise of others.

This latter kind is dispensed by the woman who has the reputation of being a "delighted hostess," and by another who is known as a "good salesman."

The distributor of gentle and polite flattery is a bright and shining star in a clouded sky, a small candle always busy brightening up the corner where he is. Men seek his favor and women hang upon his words, not untruthful and always appealing to the innate egotism that exists in everyone of us.

Without the flattery spreader, no party would be a success, a banquet would be a funeral feast and politics would be robbed of all its savor.

Here's a toast to the peddler of flattery and long may his species be abundant.

A booster is all right, so long as he sticks to his home town.

Too often the self-made man is all self and no make.

Looks like an early spring, judging by the way housecleaning has started in Washington.

## Clothing

JAMES P. CANNON CO.

# DRESS UP FOR EASTER

A New Topcoat  
A New Suit  
A New Hat  
A New Shirt  
A New Tie  
A New pair Shoes

No matter if you need one, or all—we can please you with seasonable, new furnishings at the lowest price. Step lively.

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Store Open Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Nights

## For Good Health Do This 15 Minutes Twice A Day

For Nervousness, Bad Blood, Sluggish Liver, inactive Bowels and Kidneys, take a brisk 15 minute walk at least twice a day. In conjunction with this special exercise take a few doses of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** and see what a difference it makes! Regulate your stomach and liver, clean your bowels and kidneys of poisonous waste, and you will feel like a different person. A week's trial and the comment of your friends will prove the value of this simple advice.

Don't Risk Substitutes—Ask Your Druggist For **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY**

## TO CHICKEN RAISERS

We have chicken starter, full of pep and fine and course chick feed, hen mash, and buttermilk mash, and scratch grain at reasonable prices. Garvin Bros. & Mullen.

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# Good Groceries

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# H. H. WILLIAMS

THE STORE OF QUALITY

# From War Chariots To Turbine Generators

The history of civilization is essentially a history of man's conquest of sources of power. The first step was the domestication of beasts of burden. Military strength was once based on literal horse-power in cavalry and chariots, as today it is founded on technical horse-power derived from water, coal and oil.

Falling water is both the oldest and the most up-to-date source of power. From the ancient water wheel to the modern turbine generator there is a vast difference in technique but practically none in principle.

The efficient and economical development of water power resources is one of the most important questions before the people of New York State today. From a fog of controversy one fact stands out clear and unmistakable. The Niagara Falls Power Company and the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company sell their electricity at the lowest average price received by any generating and transmission systems on the North American continent.

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