

Samson had the right idea; he took two colts and brought down the house.

ANDOVER NEWS

"PRIDE"
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A PROGRESSIVE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, FOR ALL EMBURY COUNTY PEOPLE, IN POLITICS INDEPENDENT, BUT NEVER NEUTRAL.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 3, 1924

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BORAH TELLS OF UNSOLVED PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT

Attends the Holy Name Convention at Washington, D.C.

STRONG WORDS BY
A U. S. SENATOR

FORMER NEIGHBORS MEET IN BIG CROWD

Former Andover Man Tells of Largest Religious Convention Ever Held at Capitol.

In a letter to his mother, Will J. Dean, a former Andover boy, now in Philadelphia, gives a fine description of his visit to Washington, D. C., at the time of the Holy Name Convention recently held in that city. Mrs. Dean generously shares the letter with News readers.

Of course, from my card of last Sunday, you knew I was in Washington at the Holy Name Convention, wishing many times that you could have witnessed it also. Will try to give you a little description of the great day. Newspapers will do so much better than I can (our papers were full of it), but coming from "one who was there" may give it more interest.

The day, with a slow drizzle of rain, was not favorable. Twenty special trains conveyed the large delegation from our city, Philadelphia, consisting of more than 1,500 police and firemen, besides the many delegates from each of its many parishes, arrived a little late so went directly to the line of march which was formed near the Capitol at 12:30. From there down Pennsylvania avenue, past the reviewing stand stationed near the Treasury Department and full of high church and state dignitaries. Thru by the White House to the Washington Monument grounds, where an altar and platform had been erected. The parade was nearly five hours passing a given point, an estimate of 75,000 in the line of march.

Monument field contains about thirty acres, I would say, from what I used to know about acres. My position was not far from the great monument which stands upon a natural rise of ground, and as I looked down the slopes on the solid mass of men (and many women), I realized with awe and some pride, what a mighty demonstration in honor of God's Holy Name, and our country also, for we followed the cross and the flag in the long march not daunted by rain. One hundred thousand was the field's estimate, it being the largest religious demonstration Washington ever saw.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston addressed the crowd, giving his blessing as papal representative, an address by Rev. Father Rippe, national head of the Holy Name Society, followed by President Coolidge in a fine address in which he found no fault with the Society's Americanism; quite the contrary. This was all amplified by radio, so plainly heard over the field. Benediction of Blessed Sacrament followed at the altar, after which the hymn "Holy God" and the national "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all. One time I did wish I could sing, but the chorus was mighty without me.

The great crowd moved out rapidly, in search of something warm and substantial for the inner man, as the outer was pretty damp by that time. To go back a little, during the exercises I saw a person not far from me in the crowd who looked somewhat familiar, and after sizing him up for some time concluded he was John Lynch, now of Wellsville, but a former South Hiller, like myself. Think of it! On moving closer and seeing the badge of the Buffalo diocese which he wore, knew I was right, so spoke to him. Had to introduce myself for he left the hill when I was in my teens and tho I had known him by sight, had not "sighted" him in some years. The program was forgotten for a few minutes of home talk, both feeling it a strange happening that in that crowd, from many states, two from our "neck of the woods" should stand together.

If no word of delegation, from the Holy Name Society of Andover was there, we were glad we put it on the map at the convention, also little old South Hill. Of course we are not of that parish now, but it is fondly remembered as the starting point.

Having some time yet, after a good feed, and having the address of our cousin, Zeta (Miss Wagner of Wellsville), I looked her up, finding her and Father Barry together, both having very good positions in the city.

1924 GAME LAW SYLLABUS IS OUT

Squirrel Season Will Open On October 15 and Close November 15.

Copies of the 1924 game laws have been received by the city and town clerks of the county, for use in the issuance of hunting licenses. A synopsis of the principal provisions of the new game laws follows:

Bear—Open season, October 15 to November 15. Only one bear may be taken by a person in a season.

Deer—Open season in Adirondack counties, October 15 to November 15, both inclusive; in Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Columbia and Orange counties November 1 to 15, both inclusive. Only bucks having horns not less than three inches long may be killed. A person may take one such wild deer in an open season.

Mink—Open season, November 10 to March 15. May be taken in any manner, day or night.

Muskrat—Open season, December 1 to March 31. They may be taken either in the daytime or at night in any manner except by shooting and by the use of scalded box wire or cage trap. Muskrat houses or dens shall not be disturbed in any way.

Rabbits—Varying hares, October 15 to March 1; cottontail rabbits, October 1 to January 31. No person shall take more than six rabbits in one day. The owner of farm land may kill at any time rabbits injuring property. The use of ferrets is prohibited.

Raccoon—May be taken day or night in any manner from November 10 to February 10.

Skunk—Open season, November 10 to February 10. Skunks shall not be dug out of their holes or taken by smoking or use of chemicals and they must not be hunted or killed by dogs. Skunks which are injuring property or have become a nuisance may be taken at the time but their fur shall not be sold.

Squirrels—Open season, October 15 to November 15. Limit, five a day.

Frogs—Open season for bullfrogs June 15 to October 31.

Ducks and geese—Open season, September 24 to January 7. Limit, three in one day or 15 in an open season.

Pheasants—Closed in Delaware county in 1924. In counties where there is an open season pheasants may be killed the last two Thursdays in October and the first two Saturdays in November.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our deep feeling of thankfulness to all the kind friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the illness and death of our husband and father. Also to those sending the beautiful floral tributes and the use of automobiles.

Mrs. H. P. Bundy.
Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Brundage.

where there was one bad congestion. Everything nearly balled up in trying to move out the many trains and very many passengers. Tho not many miles from home, made up my mind I would be many hours reaching it, so concluded to do as Zeta suggested, stay over for another day, and she would help me find the day, and she would help me find the day's interesting places that I had not seen on former visits. I learned later that many from our city were all night reaching it.

No reservation required to find a good bed that night. Made our first visit in the morning to Mount Vernon by trolley, stopping off at Alexandria for a short time. Had one hour at Mt. Vernon which seemed as interesting as on my first visit. Back to the city where we visited many civic and religious places of interest, the most impressive of all being the Memorial Church of the Holy Land, a short distance out by the interior of which is wonderful, and beyond me to describe, but will send you a leaflet of description which is handed to visitors.

Washington is a fine city, and in some way, seems different from other cities. Perhaps of it being the capital city. Again at Union Station, after a six o'clock dinner, then I found no difficulty in obtaining transportation home. So ended two very pleasant and also profitable days not in dollars and cents. Days which will live long in memory.

Secretary Hoover Assails Government Ownership

Declares Government Ownership Would Involve Rewriting of Constitution.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Government ownership of public utilities would require rewriting of the Constitution and loss to the American people of most of their democracy. Secretary Hoover declared tonight in an address broadcast from fourteen radio stations throughout the country.

Change of Principles

"What Senator La Follette proposes," Secretary Hoover said, "is far more than a transitory experiment of government in business—it is a change in our social, economic and political principles that will react to revolutionize our government itself."

Government ownership plans of La Follette's adherents, the Secretary asserted call for the government's purchase and operation of railroads, electrical and other utilities valued by official commissions at about 40 billions of dollars, with two million seven hundred thousand employees, requiring two billions of dollars annually for bond interest, with an operating budget of ten billions of dollars a year.

"This is a financial transaction and venture of a magnitude never before undertaken by any man or any government, democratic or otherwise—except in Russia," he added and urged that the American people, before embarking on such a voyage, study the capacity of the "vessel to carry the cargo."

The project, the secretary said, would wreck our democracy, and would be a step backward by a country which has found the true road of advancement in these enterprises "thru sustained initiative and equality of opportunity to our people with public control to prevent abuse."

Great Service Corporation

Mr. Hoover pointed to the present system of public control as one under which all public utilities have enjoyed enormous growth and constantly improving efficiency and service. It has, he said, thru stabilizing rates, reduced the cost of capital by increasing the security for the savings of the American people. The enterprises, he pointed out, are no longer owned by the few, citing that one great service corporation has nearly 400,000 stockholders, while another has more than 200,000.

Going into the political aspects of government ownership, the secretary declared that the purpose of the government would be changed from preservation of basic human liberty to that of making money.

Either Congress must be the board of directors for the forty-billion dollar business or the projects, divided and placed under non-partisan commissions or government corporations, "somehow free from politics and the dead hand of bureaucracy," he declared. Neither alternative, the secretary said, will work.

"We cannot have a democracy and deprive our elected representatives of their control of government investment, their power to fix salaries and wages, their independence in the investigation of the conduct of public officials. The reservation of any or all of these powers renders any kind of a commission subservient to the members of legislative bodies no matter what the theory is. When they are subservient to elected officials, politics will be their daily need."

"Senator La Follette's party proposes government ownership and operation of railway and other public utilities." The senator emphasizes this: "I am for government ownership of railroads and every other public utility—every one."

This means all railways, power, light, telephone and telegraph. Either we are to remain on the road of individual initiative, enterprise and opportunity, regulated by law, on which American institutions have so far progressed, or we are to turn down the road which leads thru nationalization of utilities to ultimate absorption into government of all industry and labor. What the senator proposes is far more than a transitory experiment of government in business; it is a change in our social, economic and political principles that will react to revolutionize our government itself.

H. P. BUNDY AT END OF A USEFUL LIFE

Death Calls Prominent Justice of Peace and Churchman.

After a severe illness of four weeks, Herbert P. Bundy, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Andover, passed away at his home in Andover, Friday, September 26th.

Mr. Bundy was a man of exemplary habits and firm convictions of duty. He was always foremost in all moral movements for the advancement of his home town, never dodging his duty or shirking from performing his part in any activity that had for its purpose the moral upbuilding of Andover. He was always at the head of every movement for temperance and reform.

For many years Mr. Bundy served his town as its leading Justice of the Peace, and members of the Town Board. His advice was often sought and his judgment prized. He was our active Justice of the Peace at the time of his death. He was a tower of strength for the right and a man that will be greatly missed from this community.

Herbert P. Bundy was born in Andover, May 7, 1844, and with the exception of a few years which were spent in Michigan, resided in Andover all of his life. He was united in marriage with Henrietta Fulmer in 1868 to whom were born two daughters, Mrs. Roxie Brundage of Andover and Nora, deceased.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Bundy and Mrs. Roxie Brundage.

He united with the Baptist church March 4, 1871, being active in all branches of the church, having faithfully served as choirster, Sunday School superintendent and deacon. Being active in church, business and civic life he will be greatly missed in the affairs of the town. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Funeral services were held at the Baptist church, Sunday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. J. G. York of Wellsville. Interment was in Valley Brook Cemetery.

F. A. MCKIBBIN KILLED Was the Contractor Who Built Much Road in Andover.

Fred A. McKibbin, a member of the firm of McKibbin & Rockwell, highway contractors, was thrown under one of his trucks while engaged at work on a highway near Elmira, Saturday. As Mr. McKibbin jumped from the truck his coat caught, throwing him under a rear wheel. His injuries were such as to cause death two hours later. He was 41 years of age, and was the contractor who built the state highway thru Andover, living with his family in this village during the months of construction. He was a fine man and made many friends in Andover during his residence here. His wife, one son and two daughters survive.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Presbyterian church in Hornell.

ROOSEVELT MAKES CAMPAIGN PLANS

Makes Greatest Speaking Schedule Yet Undertaken by Aspirant to State Office

New York, Sept. 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today completed his address of acceptance and prepared for his arduous campaign for governor, which will begin with the notification ceremonies tomorrow night at his home at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay.

The colonel's schedule, one of the stiffest ever devised for a candidate for governor was augmented today by arrangements for several additional speeches in New York city on Thursday and Friday.

The nominee will take part in a rally of Rockland county Republicans at Suffren Saturday night and on Monday will begin his three weeks tour upstate. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany him on the trip, as will Colonel Donovan and probably two women speakers not yet chosen.

All the Oyster Bay neighbors of the nominee have been invited to attend the notification and Republican state headquarters here have arranged for a special train leaving New York at 7 o'clock tomorrow night, to carry as many persons as care to make the trip to Roosevelt home.

A parade in the old-fashioned manner, with bands and flares, will march from the local town hall to the Roosevelt house, and it is expected that a large crowd will hear Colonel William J. Donovan make the speech of notification to which Colonel Roosevelt will reply.

The notification will be witnessed by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the late president, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, sister of the nominee, and other members of the Roosevelt family.

SMITH'S TALK WILL BE BROADCAST

Governor Will Formerly Accept Nomination in Presence of State Candidates.

New York, Sept. 30.—Governor Smith will make his address accepting the nomination for governor in the Barclay theater, Schnectady, Saturday night, it was announced today. Lieutenant Governor George R. Lunn, and the entire state ticket are expected to be present. John P. Sullivan, chairman of the Erie county Democratic committee, will make the notification address, and William Church Osborn, who was chairman of the state convention in Syracuse, will preside. The governor's address will be broadcast.

Gov. Smith, however, will not wait until Saturday to open his campaign. He will make his first address in Madison Square Garden, Thursday night, appearing on the platform with John W. Davis, the presidential nominee.

Democratic leaders commenting today upon the Republican plans for the state, which call for speeches by Secretary of State Hughes and other national leaders, said the Republicans apparently were worried about carrying New York.

"You don't send the doctor to a healthy household," said Herbert C. Pell, Democratic state chairman.

Governor Smith will arrive in New York city tomorrow afternoon, to open his headquarters in the Biltmore hotel. The Smith campaign in the metropolis will be in the hands of a citizen's committee, which the governor is expected to select soon after his arrival.

Andover Grangers are busy getting ready for their fair to be held at I. O. O. F. Hall, Wednesday evening, October 22.

Says We Will Soon be a Republic in Name But Bureaucracy in Fact.

At the outset of the past session of Congress the indebtedness of this country, state and national, was \$32,000,000,000. At its close this sum had been increased to thirty-five or thirty-six billions. Congress reduced taxes \$300,000,000 and increased our obligations some \$4,000,000,000, and our constituencies are now being told their burdens have been lightened.

Thirty-six billions dollars is a larger indebtedness than any nation in the history of the world, having no greater age than this republic, has ever carried. With illimitable natural resources, with vast public lands available until within the last few years, with an energetic, industrious, frugal people, we find that at the end of less than 150 years, there has been imposed upon the people of the United States a burden the like of which no people has ever carried in the history of the world, when age is considered.

Relief is Needed

That it is beginning to have its effect upon the morals and standing of the citizenship one can scarcely doubt; and somewhere, at some time we must refuse to do that which sentimentally we would like to do, which ordinarily it would be a pleasure to do, in order to adopt another program—a program of relief and of economy to the taxpayers.

That is, perhaps, the great unsolved problem of government. I have long thought that it is the most vital question in American politics. I do not regard it as a party matter, but rather a national problem.

In 1894 our taxation was \$12.50 per capita. In 1922 it was \$64.63 per capita.

In 1913 our tax bill, state and federal, was \$2,194,000,000. Eight years thereafter and four years after the close of the war it was \$7,061,000,000. It is about that sum now.

In 1913 we were taking 6.4 per cent. of our national income in the way of taxes. In 1922 we were taking 12.1 per cent.

The farmers' tax bill in 1913 was \$624,000,000. In 1922, eight years thereafter, it was \$1,436,000,000.

In fifteen of the great northwestern states, between 1920 and 1923, out of a total of 2,289,000 owners and tenant farmers more than 108,000 lost their farms thru foreclosure or tax sale; over 122,000 lost their property without legal proceedings; and 373,000 retained their property only thru the leniency of creditors.

Of course, I realize that other things than taxes enter into this condition of affairs, but when we go into these great agricultural communities and see page after page of the county papers covered with items of tax sales we are advised as to the predominating effect of these increased taxes toward bankrupting these agriculturists.

Figures are ordinarily dull and tedious things. But these figures sound the whole gamut of human passion and plumb the very depth of human misery and despair. Homes abandoned, families separated, and the plans of a lifetime shattered and shattered after it is too late to form others.

Nothing could be of greater mo-

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