

ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:

"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Bitter Brew

FRIDAY, April 7th, was Beer Day in America. After 14 years of drought, the thirsty proclaimed the return of this lubricant of liberty, this blessed beverage. But somehow celebrations of the day have gone a bit sour.

In the first place, certain fanatical dry states questioned congressional optimism about the non-intoxicatingness of 3.2 per cent. beer and are clinging to their own one-half of one per cent. definitions. So the observance of Beer Day could not be nation-wide. Then in certain great oases such as New York supersensitive brewers failed to co-operate. They actually refused to sell beer as soon as the legal ban was removed. And some narrow-minded hotel men discouraged any festivities in honor of the triumph of Gambrinus.

Elsewhere the gaiety of the occasion was somewhat dampened by squabbles among politicians over beer patronage and licensing. Many bootleggers are rejoicing in the splendid screen beer offers for a brisk business in something stronger than 3.2 per cent. But, one way or another, the millennium of malt has miscarried. The fact that "hoppy days are here again" hasn't brought much real happiness.

Part of the blame must go to the warnings of worried wets. Fears that a beer bacchanal at this time would endanger repeal of prohibition have palsied many a hand that held a stein. The brewers themselves cautioned against a beer carnival, and the enthusiasm of celebrants could hardly be unalloyed. With sincere opponents of prohibition dismayed by the prospect of an early return to the old alliance between politics and liquor, it hasn't been possible for joy to be unconfined. Even among drys. They may indulge a few chuckles over the trials and tribulations of wets faced with the necessity of setting partial prohibitions upon a traffic they have insisted could not be prohibited. And drys hope that a flood of beer will drown repeal. But they cannot welcome even a temporary surrender of the nation to appetite. They cannot view with complacency the trouble brewed Friday for humble homes where home brew was never considered a necessity, but which will now have no legal protection from beer sanctioned by law and made attractive by advertising propaganda. There is little joy to be found in the possibility that conditions will become so bad the country will revolt and block the repeal wave which has already swept over Michigan and Wisconsin.

And the great body of Americans, having no keen enthusiasm for beer, naturally did not celebrate Beer Day with excessive rejoicing. It is not likely to become a national holiday. It draws forth none of the patriotic fervor of the Fourth of July, none of the religious feeling of Thanksgiving, none of Armistice Day's high resolve of peace-making, none of the unselfish joy of Christmas. It celebrated nothing higher than a submission to appetite. It marked no victory, but rather a national retreat. Yet it may come in time to be a milestone, fixing the limit of America's concessions to alcohol.

Being Prompt in Paying Bills

NOW is the time of all times when persons should pay bills promptly if at all possible. Many people use the depression as an excuse for holding on to money as long as possible. This situation is seriously affecting business. Business houses and other mercantile organizations are finding it increasingly difficult to meet their obligations as they should, largely because their debtors postpone payments as long as they feel that they can.

Of course there are many who have met with adversity after incurring a debt that makes it impossible for them to pay it, at least at the time when it is due. But many others simply neglect payments purposely. This class of people added to those that are really unable to pay makes the situation serious for all business concerns.

If all debts that are outstanding were paid immediately, business would be better and the general situation would greatly improve. It is possible for a single dollar to liquidate thousands of dollars in debts if kept circulating. Dollars that are held back are paralyzing business. Keep this in mind when you owe bills or when you hesitate to buy what you actually need.

Circulation Is Great Need

THE present situation regarding money is an added proof that we do not need more money but only a greater circulation of what is already in use. This means, of course, an expansion of credit.

A part of the emergency bank relief legislation called for the printing of two billion dollars in new currency. The bureau of printing and engraving in Washington worked day and night with much extra help to finish the money for early usage.

The bank holiday, another step in the remedial measures was then declared. There was no assurance as to what would happen when the holiday was lifted. Much to the astonishment of bankers and all concerned, currency and money of all forms began to flow back into the banks in abnormal amounts. The public had gained renewed confidence and appreciation of the banks.

Only about nine millions of the new currency has been put into circulation to date, and it is doubtful if any more will be needed. Of course, this new money would have been indispensable if the public had taken a reverse attitude when banking institutions reopened.

Here again is proof that we have plenty of money if some method of expanded circulation and credit can be affected. It counts not so much how many dollars we have but how fast they move and how often they come into the possession of each individual.

Wisdom is a matter of taking boxing lessons before seeking a quarrel.

A Serious Mistake

MANY people still believe every child must run the gauntlet of childhood diseases. This is a serious and oft times a deadly mistaken idea. It leads to the death and crippling of thousands of children.

Children do not have to have the many diseases to which they are susceptible. Every safeguard should be taken to keep them from having the common diseases such as diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and the like. The old idea of, the sooner they have them and over them the better, should be discarded along with all other ancient ideas.

Measles is a good illustration. Measles is an epidemic disease which appears with marked regularity approximately every two years in the large populous centers and every three years or less in the less populous sections.

Ordinarily the disease manifests itself in a mild form. In a substantial number of cases, however, because of neglect, the disease is followed by complications which all too often lead to crippling and death. The most common complication of measles is bronchopneumonia.

Measles is a debilitating disease which in some manner still unknown to science lowers the resistance of the body to disease. The impairment of eyes, ears and lungs may follow as a consequence.

Cause and prevention of measles has been the active concern of medicine for many years and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

Measles begins like an ordinary cold involving eyes, nose and throat. Children showing these symptoms should be put to bed and kept isolated. When measles is about, parents should be on the lookout for the symptoms of its early manifestations. Prevention is still the best form of combating the disease that is known.

Measles is most prevalent from February to June.

It may be all right to forgive our enemies but it is also a good idea to impress upon them that they had better not pull the same trick again.

Japan Throws Off Its Mask

JAPAN has definitely withdrawn from the League of Nations. Theoretically it must surrender any and all privileges and benefits that were enjoyed as a member but the facts are much different so far as Japan is concerned.

Under the covenant of the League of Nations, Japan was given mandatory control over a group of islands in the Pacific off the coast of that country which were the former possessions of Germany. Titled to these islands and other Germany possessions was relinquished in favor of the League after the war. Japan has acted as mandatory on behalf of the League as have other countries in like cases.

Withdrawal from the League naturally cancels Japan's authority over these islands, but it has been evident for some time that Japan would not withdraw from these islands regardless of its standing as a member or non-member of the League of Nations. Now Japan comes to the front flat footedly and says it intends to annex the islands.

The minister of the navy announces that the islands form a very important naval base for Japan which must be retained, although some time ago Japan emphatically denied the charge that the dredging of harbors in the islands was for the purpose of preparing for military bases. At that time the excuse was that dredging was necessary to admit merchant ships.

It seems that Japan will use any pretense or method to gain its end, regardless of the rights of others or the sentiment of the rest of the world. This has been recently demonstrated by the action in Manchuria and Jehol and now by the unfair attitude concerning these islands.

There is a bright future for the coming generation of wood-choppers if the present reforestation program is carried out.

Dangerous Germany

GERMANY was, before the World War, the danger point of Europe. It was a heap of dynamite waiting for the spark to set it off which finally came and threw three fourths of the world into conflict.

The danger at that time lay in the powers of its weak-minded and vain kaiser, in the great military machine which the country had built and in the men who wanted to test its power.

Today, Germany situated in the very heart of Europe, is again the danger point. It is a threat to the peace of the continent. The Nazi party under the control of Hitler has gained power. The aim of the Hitlerites seems to be rule or ruin.

Recently, Hitler has been given dictatorial powers over the nation. He has used every available method so far, fair or foul, to gain his end. Freedom of the press has been suppressed. Opposing forces have been crushed under his iron hand. Serious rioting has taken place. Utter confusion and unrest prevails. The latest victims of Hitler's new rule is the Jewish population of Germany who have been severely persecuted since the inauguration of his anti-Semitic campaign.

What will be the outcome of conditions under the present regime in Germany no one can even guess. It is hard to believe that Hitler will succeed in his high-handed rule of the country, yet if he doesn't, conditions may be worse than they are at present.

Germany is a sorely-trying and struggling country at present that is grasping at straws to survive as was evidenced in the elevation of Hitler to power. There is no predicting when the tide may turn in favor of another. At least there is no question but that Germany is the danger point of Europe today as it was in the days previous to the World War. There is grave danger of it reaching the exploding point as it did in 1914.

Who remembers the good old days before people said "Oke" and "Yeah?"

About the time that you forget some unpleasant experience, some dumb-bell comes along and reminds you of it.

Women will never be man's equal until you can slap one on the back and borrow a five-spot.

France is planning to have another debt discussion. What we would like to have is more payment and less discussion.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper, you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one post card. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Coffee Grounds

S. J. P. asks: "I have heard that coffee grounds are good for the garden and for house plants. Do they have any value as fertilizers?"

Prof. J. A. Bizzell says: "Dried coffee grounds contain about two per cent. of nitrogen. The amounts of potash and phosphoric acid in the ash are negligible. It is probable that the nitrogen in the grounds is not readily available, so it is doubtful if the grounds have any value in the garden or for potted plants."

Blasted Dahlia Blooms

B. H. asks: "My dahlias have not blossomed for two years. Can you suggest the reason? When should dahlias and gladioli be planted?"

Professor E. A. White says: "It is difficult to say why your dahlias do not blossom. They are probably attacked by the tarnished plant bug, which is troublesome on dahlias. The insect stings the buds when they are small and the buds drop off without developing. No remedy can be suggested for the insects."

"We are sending you the free bulletin E-231 about gladioli which answers your question about planting dates and which gives other information about growing gladioli. Dahlias should not be planted until the ground is quite warm; this is usually about the latter part of May."

Emergency Pasture

H. A. H. asks: "I expect to be short of pasture this season. What can you suggest for emergency pasture?"

Professor John H. Barron says: "Small grain may be sown early or at intervals to meet your needs. The usual combinations are two or three bushels to the acre of barley and oats, mixed in equal proportions, or the same rate of seeding with barley, oats, and spring wheat, mixed in equal amounts. The seeding should be thick and should be pastured heavily as soon as the growth is well started."

"Sorghum, sudan grass, and millet offer good possibilities for late summer pasture. These may be planted in warm weather and are ready for pasturing in about six weeks. Some suggested mixtures are: One and three-fourths bushels of oats and 20 pounds of Early Amber sorghum, or the same amount of oats and 20 pounds of sudan grass. Omit the oats in late plantings and sow 20 to 40 pounds of sorghum or sudan grass to the acre broadcast."

"Of the millets, the Japanese is best if it can be planted before July 1. The other varieties are satisfactory if the planting is made later in the season. All of the millets are sown at the rate of one-half to three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. Sweet clover may be added to the emergency seedings if the soil is alkaline."

SAYS HER HUSBAND LOST 16 POUNDS IN 4 WEEKS

"I have never found a medicine that 'peps' you up like Kruschen Salts, and better still, leaves you 'pepped up.' I take it two or three times a week—not to reduce but merely to feel good and clean. My husband took it to reduce, he lost 16 pounds in four weeks." Mrs. E. A. Ferris, Washington, D. C. (December 29, 1932.)

To lose fat and at the same time gain in physical attractiveness and feel spirited and youthful take one-half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning.

A jar that lasts four weeks costs but a trifle at any drug store in the world but be sure and get Kruschen Salts the SAFE way to reduce wide hips, prominent front and double chin and again feel the joy of living—money back if dissatisfied after the first jar.

Smith Child Disclaims Quake Responsibility

Thorne Smith, whose new book, "Main is the Doorway," will be published by Doubleday, Doran, on April 12th, writes from Hollywood that since the fact that every drop of blood has been drained from his face and that he feels like a human cocktail shaker, the earthquake did him no harm.

When the first quake came it found the four Flying Smiths, meaning himself, his wife and two small daughters, looking as if they were playing an enfeebled game of tag. The children, he says, must have had a couple of guilty consciences, for when finally captured by their mother the elder daughter, Marion, said with passionate conviction, "We didn't do it. Honestly we didn't. It shook all by itself."

It was this daughter who narrowly escaped death during a later shock. Marion was in the bathtub and her mother was reaching for the child's neck for purposes of inspection when suddenly she found herself choking her own daughter without the vaguest idea as to how

the neck ever got itself into her hands. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Celia Sullivan of Andover.

Notice

The undersigned will receive at their office in Cuba, New York, at any time prior to 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of April 28th, 1938, bids for printing of official and sample ballots for use at Special Election to be held on May 28th, 1938, also for printing duplicate return sheets for use at said election.

Specifications for the work will be furnished on application to our office in Cuba, New York.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids made and receive bids after the time specified if in their judgment the interest of the state so require.

Dated at Cuba, N. Y., April 12th, 1938.

Commissioners of Election,

By H. E. KELLER,

Secretary

Brazil is a considerably bigger country than the continent of Australia.



AMERICA'S EASTER FAVORITES
HAMS RATH'S BLACKHAWK Smoked - Skinned lb. 12½c
EGGS 2 doz. Grade B 29c 2 doz. Grade A 35c

PURE WHITE LARD . . lb. 5c
TENDER SWEET CORN No. 2 can 5c
SUNNYFIELD BACON Sliced lb. 17c
JELLY EGGS ASSORTED lb. 10c

ENCORE STUFFED OLIVES 10 oz. Jar 23c

CRISP TASTY DILL PICKLES 2 Qt. Jar 19c

SALAD DRESSING RAJAH pt. jar 15c
COCOANUT COOKIES . lb. 10c
GRAPE JUICE A&P PURE 2 pints 25c
CAKE FLOUR Swans Down pkg. 19c
LUNCHEON LOAF GRANDMOTHER'S 22 ounce loaf 7c

DEL MONTE SLICED PINEAPPLE No. 2½ Can 15c

The World's Largest Selling Coffee EIGHT O'CLOCK COFFEE 2 lbs. 35c

SCRATCH FEED Daily Egg 25 lb. bag 29c
OXYDOL With Puzzle For Kiddies 1 lb. pkg. 21c
P&G SOAP THE LARGEST SELLING SOAP IN THE WORLD 6 bars 19c
SEMINOLE TISSUE . . 3 rolls 19c

BOYS! HERE'S HOW TO GET A BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL BAT BUY 4 CAKES AT REGULAR PRICE OF PALMOLIVE SOAP THEN PAY 29c FOR THE BIG LEAGUE BAT ALL FOR 49c

FANCY PRODUCE
NEW POTATOES U.S. No. 1 10 lb. 29c
STRAWBERRIES Fancy Louisiana 2 pints 23c
FLORIDA ORANGES 8 lb. bag 33c
McINTOSH APPLES . . 5 lbs. 25c
ASPARAGUS lb. 13c 1/2 lb. bunch 2 lbs. or over 25c
FANCY TOMATOES Florida Outdoor 10c

