ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Playing and Working

FEW people play as hard as they work. As a matter of fact, a large majority of us reserve no time for play. There is always something to interfere—something that is regarded as more important. Yet play, and particularly out-of-doors play, is one of the most important things in the world. When the spirit of play takes possession, worries, fretting, cares and the blues disappear. Play is the safety valve for unhappiness, disappointment and troubles.

Play may be any form of recreation that takes the mind from the routine thru which it treads every day. You don't have to be a golfer, a tennis player or a swimmer to play. Your pet hobby may be a garden, and then again it may be beautifying your premises. It may be any diversion that provides a change and takes you out-of-doors.

The person who works without seasoning his 24 hours with play is developing a one-sided character. The man who can play as hard as he works is the man who develops the characteristics essential to success. He is keener mentally and he is more versatile.

Thru play we develop emotions that lift us above the dull routine of every-day life. We build strong bodies and healthy minds. We improve our dispositions and our digestions. Too often grown-ups believe that when responsibility becomes a part of their daily living, the play hours of youth must be pigeon-holed. Play is undeniably the birthright of childhood, but it should be respected in some form thruout life. There should be no age limit for play.

A Grave Responsibility

THE opinion grows that higher demands should be made upon groups than are made on individuals; that when men and women live together in communities, they should justify their existence by worthy accomplishments.

The principle which makes higher demands of groups than of individuals is recognized in our laws against conspiracy. Frequently individuals can do what which collective bodies may not do.

Any individual may loiter away his time about as he pleases, but it is the popular verdict that when people spend their lives together, their time here on earth is wasted if they do not make an effort to improve conditions and prepare the coming generation for useful citizenship.

There is justice in this verdict, for any community that does not grow and improve will eventually waste away, and the people who are at the helm now, the citizens whose opinions are respected and whose leadership will be following, should feel that they have a very grave responsibility. It is their job to not only guide and shape the activities of the community at present, but to also impress upon the future generation the importance of community responsibility and to prepare them for the job that is ahead of them as men and women of the group termed the community.

Big Things In Life

A STUDY of the life of any successful man shows that he achieved great things because he kept steadily before him fixed principles by which he was guided.

Marshall Field, premier merchandiser, was a notable example. It has been said that he had 12 dominant ideas in his life from which he never swerved.

They were the value of time, the success of perseverance, the pleasure of working, the dignity of simplicity, the worth of character, the power of kindness, the influence of example, the obligation of duty, the wisdom of economy, the virtue of patience, the improvement of talent and the joy of originating.

Such a broad scope of principles presents a real task to any man but the successful maintenance of such a program is obvious. Any man who can adhere to such a fine set of ideals is bound to be outstanding and successful. A community with a fair representation of such men would soon surge ahead of all its competitors and stand out as a model for all others to emulate.

Many men have achieved greatness and success on the same or similar platforms, in different walks of life but certainly the life of Marshall Field is a fine example of what any man can do if he sticks to the right code of living.

Reasonable Boosting

THERE are people who ridicule boosting. They believe it to be wasted effort to speak a good word for someone else or for their home community. They think results are negligible. They are of the opinion that a booster is egotistical and that his reasoning as a general thing is illogical and without sense.

While it's true that boosting may be over-done, the booster frequently is moved to become over-enthusiastic to offset the effects of the carping critic's work. As long as he remains within the bounds of reason, however, and sticks to facts, the booster is a valuable asset to the community and has a better mental attitude toward his own business, his job or his profession.

Boosting can be justified. Those who have tried it know that it can. There may be some shafts of ridicule aimed at the booster now and then, but if his heart is right and he is honest and sincere in his efforts, he will win recruits.

Most of all, the booster should be reasonable. He should not expose himself to ridicule, for thus he weakens his cause and nullifies his endeavors to bring improvement.

When everyone gets the right conception of boosting, tempers it with good judgment and sticks to facts, the community will constantly improve and make advancement.

Boosting helps the individual who boosts. It enlarges his viewpoint and makes him more temperate in his views. It takes his mind off the petty things and prevents him from developing a clear case of brain fog.

And collective boosting for the community will do for it just what individual boosting does for all the person who boosts. There is no better place to live than right here. Most everyone believes that, but there are not enough people putting their thoughts into words.

This place we call home has some disadvantages, of course, but what place doesn't? When you think of the drawbacks, just remember that every other community has some too, and that they are as difficult to correct as those we have. We will not suffer by comparison with other communities but will find that we have the best to be found. It will always grow in your estimation if you will take a few minutes now and then to think over some of its good points.

The drawbacks will disappear if everyone will boost as he should for the betterment of the whole community.

Many of the June brides are finding out now that their husbands can drive the car with both hands.

Naval Conference May Be Abandoned

AS YET, there have been no definite plans made for the naval conference which is supposed to be held in 1935 at the expiration of the present agreement. No date has been definitely set and no place for the meeting has been established. Indications are, that for various reasons, none of the major powers want it.

The chief reason for the reluctance seems to be that it is apparent that no feasible agreement can be hoped for. The disarmament conference was an utter failure and the attitude of Japan at present, it is almost certain that a naval conference would be doomed to the same fate.

It has been intimated, and in many ways openly threatened, that Japan will ask for parity with the United States and England in naval strength. Such a concession will never be made by either England or the United States. There is no reason for Japan having the same naval strength as other great powers except for aggressive and belligerent plans. Japan has no far-flung possessions to defend as does the United States and neither does she have to rule the seas in an effort to provide security for possessions as does England.

A secondary stumbling stone in the path of the proposed naval conference is the prospect of the animosity that would be created between countries represented, particularly in the case of Japan. If that country is bent on demanding increased armament and the demand is refused, ill-feeling and mistaken ideas will result to add to the bitterness that is already manifest by Japan toward the United States and other countries.

With these two important disagreeable factors looming ahead as threats to the success of the conference, and the desire of at least this country, to avert a crisis in the situation hot seen this country and Japan the prospects are anything but bright for the conference with indications that it will be passed up altogether.

The number of detours that have been announced recently indicate that all will not go smoothly this summer.

Going Too Far

THE right of collective bargaining and the functions of the various unions are factors that have, without a doubt, been mostly responsible for the excellent status of the average American working man under normal conditions. The power wielded by union labor can, however, be put to destructive and unwarranted usage as demonstrated by the general strike staged in San Francisco.

The situation there of the maritime workers on strike was of concern to only those directly involved with this phase of industry in San Francisco. But when the ranks of all other workers in all lines of endeavor joined forces with the striking longshoremen, the affair turned into an event of grave national importance.

Business, traffic and communications of virtually every sort were brought to a standstill. The necessities of life, including food, could not be obtained. People were in danger of starving and the existence of hundreds of thousands was threatened. Rioting, sabotage and lawlessness were manifest in many quarters.

Situations of the same sort were developing in other western cities, taking their example from the San Francisco episode. Communists and other disgruntled elements saw their opportunity to stir up further trouble and lawlessness and were wasting no time in starting their work.

If the strike succeeded in its magnitude, there was no reason why similar situations couldn't and wouldn't develop in other cities the country over and perhaps simultaneously. The interests of the entire nation were at stake and authorities lost no time in calling in soldiers to quell the rioting and to move enough food to feed the city.

Strikers directly affected by adverse conditions are justified in resorting to the walk-out method but strikers who deliberately threaten the welfare of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in a sympathy strike are perpetrating an un-American offense against organized society.

The unjust aspects of such a strike doom it to failure from the very start. An around public opinion is not to be lightly reckoned with and the labor unions of San Francisco, if not those of the entire country will suffer from the loss of favorable public sentiment far more than they could possibly profit from any gain that might be accomplished thru the happenings in that city.

A closed mouth in an open face is rare, and it is also a work of art.

How is one to have respect for gray hairs when they are dyed black?

If you undervalue yourself, how may you expect others to value you at all?

Many a machine that passes you on the road may be behind on the payments.

The months with five Sundays should be welcomed by the soap manufacturers.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State college 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.

Tax Law Provisions

H. S., Liberty, asks: "What are the provisions, in general, of the estate tax as applied to a New York State farmer?"

Professor M. Slade Kendrick of the department of rural economy replies: "It is a little hard to answer your request, because the estate tax is a very complicated law with its many provisions for exemptions, credits, and rates of taxation.

"I believe the provisions most likely to apply to a New York state farmer would be those of article 10-C of the tax law.

"Under the provisions of this article, the transfer of $20,000 of net estate to husband or wife is exempt to taxation. Likewise, an exemption is made for the transfer of $5,000 to a child, parent, or some other close relative designated in the law.

"After these amounts are subtracted and, of course, after debts, funeral costs, and other expenses are paid, the estate exceeding $2,000 is taxed at the rate of four-fifths of one per cent. up to $150,000. Beyond that figure rates of taxation are lived.

"I suggest that you write to the tax commission and ask for a copy of article 10-C of the tax law. Then, you can find out just where valuation of property comes on the rate schedule."

Cultivate Dry Soil

R. O. N. asks: "What effect does cultivation have on moisture in the soil, especially very dry soil?"

Professor G. A. Taleigh of the department of vegetable crops replies: "Cultivating dry soil that has been previously cultivated by rain results not only in waste labor but in furthering injury to the soil as well. Cultivation brings moist soil to the surface where it dries out quickly and often injures the roots of plants.

"While it is discouraging to attempt to produce vegetables without sufficient rainfall it is worse than useless to cultivate to save moisture that still remains in the soil."

Let the Dew Dry

M. M. S., asks: "Is there any advantage in cutting hay before the dew is off?"

Professor H. B. Hartwig of the agronomy department replies: "No advantage is gained by cutting hay with dew present. It has been proved that dew evaporates faster from standing hay than from hay which lies in the swath."

Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Walter N. Renwick, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James P. Cannon, late of the Town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned administrators at the Office of the Administrators at the James P. Cannon Company Store in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of January, 1935.

Dated July 9th, 1934.

SARA R. CANNON,
MARY ELIZABETH CANNON,
EDWARD R. CANNON,
Administrators

Crayton L. Earley,
Attorney for Administrators,
Andover, New York. 2

Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Walter N. Renwick, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mila E. Pingrey, late of the Town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executors, at the Law Office of Mira Diffin, in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1934.

Dated March 28, 1934.

FRANK S. CLARK,
BERTHA. PINGREY,
Executors.

MIRA DIFFIN,
Attorney for Executors,
Andover, N. Y. 39

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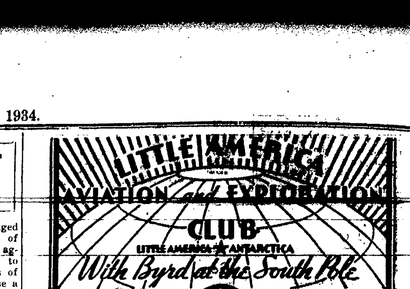

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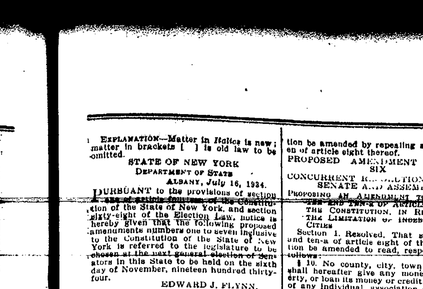
A DANGEROUS TRIP!



This tractor, with new body, will carry five men on history's most amazing trip.

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA, July 20 (via Mackay Radio)—Tomorrow night, the start of the most astonishing journey ever made by mankind! An intrepid group of five men will leave here in a little French tractor, braving the Antarctic winter night, bucking blizzards and temperatures of 60 and 75 degrees below zero, drifts of snow 40 and 50 feet deep and a wilderness of bottomless crevasses covered with thin shells of snow. They will attempt to go 123 miles down to Boiling Advance Base at Latitude 80.13 South to get Admiral Byrd out of his tiny buried hut and bring him back to the civilization of Little America. And probably two of the number will remain there to make meteorological observations until the sun comes back to us on August 22. Some mistakes are made.

The trip is bristling with deadly dangers, not the least of which is the possibility that the trail, marked out last February with little orange colored flags on bamboo sticks, has been obliterated by the howling, swirling blizzards.

And am I busy! The success of the trip and the lives of the men will depend entirely upon hundreds of efficient functioning of the little tractor, and the quality and operation of the gasoline and lubricating oil. As fuel engineer I feel a great sense of responsibility. I have had to drop my aviation work and detail Pete Demas, of Washington, D. C., and Bernard W. Skinner, of Winthrop, Me., in the preparation of the tractor and fuel for trip. While only one tractor will start, two others will be held in readiness to go to its rescue at a moment's notice. The leader of the trip will be Dr. Thomas O. Poulter, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and with him will go Shelter, who is a tractor driver, Amory H. Waite, Jr., radio operator of Wollaston, Mass., and two others whose names haven't been announced as yet.

Every possible precaution is being taken. The tractor engines have been completely overhauled. The cab bodies I told you about previously have been reconstructed to make each tractor a self-contained traveling unit. Every mechanical detail has been checked and rechecked. The tractors are mechanically as perfect as the ingenuity and skill can make them. The extreme temperatures to which the tractors will be subjected have introduced two problems. Heat of gasoline vaporization and lubrication. The gasoline tanks have been thoroughly washed and filled with the wonderful fuel Admiral Byrd selected for his expedition of automotive Polar expeditions. Each tractor has a capacity of 175 gallons of gasoline, carried in two tanks.

The radiators have been provided with covers and all openings in the engine compartments have been practically sealed in order to keep the carburetors and intake manifolds as warm as possible. The exhaust manifolds have been deflected so that they exhaust directly against the differential housing which will insure sufficient heat in the differential to provide a continuous circulation of oil. On each machine is special air heater mounted in the engine compartment over the engine. A pipe runs from this tank to the crankcase. Heat from the engine keeps this oil warm at all times and when it becomes necessary to refurnish the oil in the crankcase the operator will only have to open a petcock and run in a sufficient quantity.

Here is one of the most interesting mechanical points of the trip. Two special gasoline stoves generating an extremely high heat are being taken along. When the engine stops for any reason whatever these stoves will be lighted immediately and placed underneath the engine and the differential. This trip is the first of its kind ever attempted and is both formidable and hazardous. I hope to tell you a lot more about it next week.

This is the beginning of a lot of exciting adventures in which I want all you club members to share. Get out your maps and mark this strange journey on it when I give you the details of it later. If you are not a member of the club, now is a swell time to join. It costs nothing and is simply send a clearly self-addressed, stamped envelope to me at the club's American headquarters and the staff there will send you entirely free, a beautiful big workbook with illustrations and a membership card. Address Arthur Abele, Jr., president, Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND PORT STANLEY, CAN. Season June 30 to September 3, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. One way fare, $1.50; round trip, $2.50; week-end round trip $3.50; Sunday day excursion $2.00.

CLEVELAND TO CEDAR POINT, PUT-IN-BAY AND DETROIT. Season June 16 to September 3. Daytripper to Cedar Point $1.00; Sundays $1.25; to Put-in-Bay $2.25; Sundays $3.00; to Detroit, daily except Monday and Tuesday, one way $2.75.

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EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ALBANY, July 16, 1934.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section of the Statutes and of the constitution, sixty-eight of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendments numbers one to seven inclusive to the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this state to be held on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred thirty-four.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWO OF ARTICLE ONE OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN RELATION TO NON-UNANIMOUS JURY VERDICTS IN CIVIL CASES.

Section 1. Resolved, That section two of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner *or* [as] prescribed by law. *The legislature may provide, however, by law, that a verdict may be rendered by not less than five-sixths of the jurymen constituting a jury in any civil case.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION NINE OF ARTICLE ONE OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN RELATION TO AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL REVENUES FOR THE STATE.

Section 1. Resolved, That section nine of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 9. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceeding; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling, *except pari-mutuel betting on horse races as may be prescribed by the legislature and from which the state shall receive a reasonable revenue for the support of government shall* be authorized or allowed within this state; and the legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION SEVEN OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN RELATION TO APPEALS TO THE COURT OF APPEALS UPON QUESTIONS OF LAW.

Section 1. Resolved, That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals, except where the judgment is of death, or where the appellate division, reversing or modifying a final judgment in an action or a final order in a special proceeding, makes new findings of fact and renders final judgment or a final order thereon, shall be limited to the review of questions of law; but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.

Appeals may be taken to the court of appeals in the classes of cases enumerated in this section.

In criminal cases, directly from a court of original jurisdiction where the judgment is of death, and in the criminal cases from an appellate division or otherwise as may be directed by law; and when a new trial is ordered upon the verdict of a jury.

In civil cases and proceedings as follows:

(1) As of right, from a judgment or order entered upon the decision of an appellate division of the supreme court which finally determines an action or special proceeding wherein is directly involved the construction of the constitution of the state or of the United States, or where one or more of the justices of the appellate division dissents from the decision of the court, or where the judgment or order is one of reversal or modification.

(2) As of right, from an order of the appellate division granting a new trial where the appellant stipulates that, upon affirmance, judgment absolute shall be rendered against him.

(3) As of right, from a judgment or order of a court of record of original jurisdiction which finally determines an action or special proceeding where the only question involved on the appeal is the validity of a statutory provision of the state or of the United States under the constitution of the state or of the United States and on any such appeal only the constitutional question shall be considered and determined by the court.

(4) From a power of determination of the appellate division of the supreme court in any department where a judgment or order which finally determines an action or special proceeding, where the appellate division allows the same and certifies that one or more questions of law have arisen which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the court of appeals, but in such case the appeal shall bring up for review only the question or questions so certified; and the court of appeals may in such case, at the appellate division its determination upon such question or questions.

(5) From a judgment or order entered upon the decision of an appellate division of the supreme court in finally determines an action or special proceeding but which is not reviewable by the appellate division, one of this section where the appellate division shall certify that the decision of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the court of appeals; but in case of the refusal so to certify, an appeal is allowed by the court of appeals. Such an appeal shall be allowed, when required in the interest of substantial justice. The legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the court of appeals and the right of appeal therein. No appeal shall be taken to said court of appeals from a final judgment or order of the appellate division in any civil case or proceeding originally instituted in the supreme court, than the supreme court, a county court, a surrogate's court, or a court of claims, or board of audit unless the appellate division of the supreme court shall certify that in its opinion a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the court of appeals.

(6) The legislature may provide for appeal directly to the court of appeals upon questions of law, from the special term of the supreme court, the county court, the court of claims, or the surrogate's court, and may further provide the circumstances and conditions under which such appeal shall be permitted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION NINE OF ARTICLE SEVEN OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN RELATION TO THE POSITION OF TOWN, VILLAGE, PERSONS AND PROPERTY TRANSPORTED ON THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

Section 1. Resolved, That section nine of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 9. [No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all tolls existing on the canals and the owners and masters thereof,] shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The legislature shall annually, [by equitable taxes,] make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the canal board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY
PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY REPEALING SECTION SEVEN OF ARTICLE EIGHT THEREOF, RELATING TO THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS

Section 1. Resolved, That the constitution be amended by repealing section seven of article eight thereof, to read as follows:

*[§ 7. Dividends may be made by any city out of its income, but no dividend shall be made by any city out of its capital stock or any other property, except upon a reduction of its capital stock, or of its property, or upon a reduction of its debt, or upon a reduction of its property, or upon a reduction of its debt, or upon a reduction of its property, or upon a reduction of its debt, or upon a reduction