ANDOVER NEWS

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Claire C. Backus, Editor

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

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Keep America for Americans

THE following is part of an editorial which appeared over the signature of W. Rodger Winter, publisher, appearing in the Englewood News, and is worthy of consideration by other newspapers:

"Beginning with today's issue and henceforth, the Englewood News will refuse to publish one line regarding any person or any organization identified with Communism.

"Our admittedly drastic decision has been made only after lengthy consideration of the matter. We are not motivated by undue emotionalism or sudden patriotic fever, but rather by the realization that the amazing development of Communism in America is due in no small measure to the willful or innocent co-operation rendered by thousands of newspapers and other publications thruout the country. People and things thrive on publicity, but cease to grow when the avenue of expression is closed

"Most Americans regard Communism as being some kind of a soap box oratory in Union Square or an organization composed of a few demented persons who are harmless It is far greater than that. In fact its development reaches beyond the imagination of even the most generous thinker. It is subtilely worming its way into our most cherished institutions and slowly yet surely is battering down all those things for which our ancestors fought, bled and died

The Communist adopts a strange paradox. His sworn objective is to destroy the American form of government and yet he is the first to seek refuge behind the Constitution of the United States. Prohibit him from speaking and he immediately rises to fight on the grounds of Freedom of Speech. Ban his official organ and he will shout to the high heavens about the violation of the principle of a free press. Yet this in view of the glaring fact that the very life blood of Communism flows by the grace and sustenance of free speech and a free press

Freedom [illegible] is a principle to which every newspaper is dedicated It will pose from extremes of the Communist party even going control of our government The time therefore to preserve freedom of the press and the concern of Americanism is now Suppose all of us newspapers were the only one [illegible] keeping America safe

The Englewood News thus resolves its first important decision in its seemingly brief history We earnestly hope other newspapers will follow in step [illegible] and keeping America safe

Gossip grows like a snowball and should be treated as lightly, but the trouble is it cannot be so easily pushed away

The average man is one who isn't as good as his wife thought he was before she married him and isn't as bad as she thinks he is afterwards

If civilized people were ever to lapse into the worship of animals, the cow would certainly be their chief goddess, says the Ayrshire Digest. What a fountain of blessings is the cow! She is the mother of beef, the source of butter, the original cause of cheese, to say nothing of shoe horns, hair, combs and leather. A gentle, amiable, ever-yielding creature who has no joy in her own family affairs which she does not share with man. We rob her of her children that we may rob her of her milk, and we only care for her when the robbing may be perpetuated.

Industry in the South

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT lately called the South "the nation's number one economic problem." The rapid development of new industries based on the South's own raw materials seems likely to change that situation.

One of the most promising new industries in America is that of making paper from pine wood, by the processes developed by the late Dr. Charles H. Herty. Many Southern mills are now manufacturing wrapping paper and paper-board from pine, and the first newsprint mill to utilize pulp from cheap southern pine is now under construction in Texas. Its successful operation will not only give the South a new and important industry, but it will point the way to economic independence for American newspapers, which now have to rely on foreign sources for their white paper.

Not much has been heard recently of the project of using cotton fabrics as a subsurface layer on secondary highways. Several miles of such roads have been built in different parts of the country, and their usefulness under varying conditions of wear, weather and climate still awaits complete approval. The early reports indicate that they are economical to build, stand up well under all but the heaviest traffic, and are inexpensive to maintain.

If the final verdict bears out those beliefs, an almost inexhaustible market for the South's excess cotton will be opened up. There are hundreds of thousands of miles of "feeder" roads connecting the outlying agricultural sections with the main highways of the nation, which need improvement to make them passable in all weathers. Cotton may turn the trick. At the same time several research laboratories are working on ways of using cotton for industrial purposes, with some success.

Along those lines the industrial salvation of the cotton growing South must be sought

"Seasoned With Salt"

IT IS often the very little things that cause discomfort such as a pebble or nail in the shoe. And likewise the simplest remedy is often the best for the preservation of health.

Workers in factories perspire in warm weather, and to offset the fatigue of excessive perspiration started taking oatmeal, candy and sugar in water. Finally, some workers discovered that salt helped their physical condition during the summer months.

Now, small salt tablets are available for the workers at the drinking fountains of General Motors factories thruout the country. Doctors explain that perspiration drains the body of a great amount of salt which must be replaced to ensure health and vitality It is said that the results of using these salt tablets has been remarkable in the prevention of perspiration and the [illegible] among the men.

"U" and "I"

WHEN a sopranos the word business [illegible] can not be spelled BUSINESS, we find that "U" and "I" are in it. In fact, if "U" and "I" were not in business it would cease to exist. Therefore business is to remain business, we must keep "U" and "I" in it.

Furthermore, we discover that "U" comes before "I" in business and that the "I" is silent. It is to be seen, not heard. Also, the "U" in business has the sound of "I," which indicates that it is an amalgamation of the interest of "U" and "I" and that when they are properly amalgamated, business becomes harmonious and altogether profitable!

According to the way an American thinks, if he can't save any money it isn't because he's spending too much, but because he isn't making enough

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark You know what you are doing but no one else does.

There isn't anything so very different to explain in how Corrigan started for California and arrived in Ireland. Almost any married man can tell you how time and again he has made up his mind to go one way, and went another.

Is He Going To Get Away With It?

HOW, WHAT AND WHY?

Special to the Andover News

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 postcard. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Is There a Law?

F. G., Weedsport, asks: "Can a farmer or anyone else be compelled by law to destroy Canada thistles on his premises?"

Oren L. Justice of the botany department answers: "There is no state law by which one can be compelled to destroy Canada thistle.

"We have no information on your local ordinances. Many towns and villages do have such laws or ordinances. Perhaps you will want to inquire of local authorities about such regulations in your community."

Suckering Sweet Corn

Mrs. E. L. N., Greene, asks: "What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking the suckers from sweet corn in the garden?"

Professor G. J. Raleigh of the department of vegetable crops replies: "Over a period of years, it does not pay to sucker sweet corn. During very dry years, suckering may result in slightly larger yields, but during years of average or above average rainfall, smaller yields may result.

"The bulletin sent you gives the results of a number of years of careful work on suckering sweet corn."

Plants in Trouble

J. S. Calicoon describes some of the ills affecting his grandson and poinsettia plants He has dusted and sprayed the plants but do not mind the loss.

Professor A. W. Pimock of the plant pathology department replies: "Unfortunately I can not tell with any seeing specimen of the affected plants just what is ailing the Hogan you describe.

Would you be able to send in some specimens?"

Births

Aug. 9.- To Mr. and Mrs. Russell F. Martin, Wellsville, a daughter.

Aug 11.—To Mr and Mrs. Gaillord M Perkins of West Clarksville, a son.

Aug 5.- To Mr. and Mrs Neil Cross of Friendship, a son.

Aug. 15. -To Mr. and Mrs Ross Sturdevant, Wellsville, a son.

Aug. 6.--To Mr and Mrs Fred J. Hoey, Alfred, a son.

Marriages

Aug. 17.—Miss Ellen Sherwood of Belmont to Robert McDonnell of Cohocton.

DEATHS

Roland E. Donihi, 77, Wellsville, Aug. 11 at Jones Memorial hospital. Two sons and one daughter also five stepchildren survive. Burial was in Woodlawn cemetery.

Edgar A. Webb, 63, Bolivar, Aug. 11, beside the Bolivar highway with a heart attack. He is survived by two sons, one daughter and a brother. Services were held Saturday with burial in Maple Lawn cemetery.

Mrs. Anna M. Watson, 68, Wellsville, August 13. Mrs. Watson was former editor of the Friendship Register. She is survived by her husband, John H., one daughter, a grandson, sister and brother. Services were held Tuesday with burial in Mt. Hope cemetery, Friendship.

Miss Jennie L. Lawrence, 34, at Pleasant Valley, Aug. 16. She is survived by one brother with whom she made her home. Services were held Thursday with burial in Richburg.

Rev. Harvey R. Williamson, 82, Wellsville, August 13 in Rochester. He was a member of the M. E. church in the Genesee conference. Surviving are a son, two grandsons and a step-daughter. Funeral services and burial were in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Reta Butler Hoyt, 76, Wellsville, August 15, unexpectedly. Surviving are two sons, one daughter and four grandchildren. Funeral services were held Thursday with burial in Woodlawn cemetery.

Mrs. Fred Herkimer, 61, Belfast, Aug. 9, following a lingering illness. Funeral services were held Friday with burial at Riverside cemetery.

Mrs. Fred Howell, 89, Belfast, Aug. 5 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Wilklow. She is survived by three daughters, several grandchildren and two sisters.

Turning Back the Pages of Andover History

TAKEN FROM THE FILES OF THE ANDOVER NEWS

FORTY YEARS AGO

AUGUST 17, 1898

Mosher & Greene, Editor & Publisher

Dr. G. E. Burdick moved his family to the Robinson property on Greenwood street, recently purchased by him, the first of the week.

A little girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Hann last Sunday.

A few of the many friends of Mrs. Jason Hunt witnessed, last evening at her residence on Greenwood street, the opening of five beautiful night-blooming cereus.

O. E. Vars has drilled in his well and shot it. He says he has a good gasser.

E. J. Atwood is in New York on business.

Robert Brundage is visiting in Hornellsville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Remington were visiting in Alfred, Sunday.

Mrs. A. A. Porter of Brookland is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Frisbey.

Fred Smith has gone to Van Buren, Ohio, to visit his brother.

Mrs. A. B. Richardson and Miss Agnes Pardon left Thursday for Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to be gone two months.

Misses Mabel Bassett and Maggie Coleman were guests Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slade of Whitesville.

P. C. Lynch returned Saturday from a six weeks trip to New York.

DISH FOR THIS WEEK

It takes only a few minutes to whip together this colorful and delicious cherry and rice dessert, and it can be made in advance and stored in the ice-box if desired

Cherry and Rice Whip

1 cup of drained canned or fresh cherries.
1 cup of cooked rice
1 cup of powdered sugar.
1 cup of cream, whipped

The cherries may be drained and used whole or put thru a grinder. Cook the rice 20 minutes in eight times its volume of rapidly boiling salted water, taking care to keep the water boiling while adding the rice Then drain it, dash it with cold water and chill. Mix the fruit, rice and sugar together and fold in the whipped cream. If desired, add more sugar. Chill this dessert thoroughly before serving.

For dinner on a warm summer night, the New York State College of Home Economics suggests creamed potatoes with parsley, cold sliced ham or other meat with horse-radish sauce, vegetable salad bowl, hot graham rolls and butter, cherry and rice whip, iced tea for the grown-ups, if desired, and milk at least for the children.

Guernsey Cow is Sold To Burdick

Peterborough, N. H.—A purebred Guernsey cow, Ann Echo of Crooked Creek 554545, was sold recently by Clifford T. Burdick of Andover to Glenn A. Burdick, Waverly, N. Y., according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

On a street car a man gave his seat to a woman. She fainted. When she recovered, she thanked him. He fainted.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

AUGUST 21, 1908

J. Harvey Backus, Owner & Editor

Buys P. L. Lynch Farm

P. L. Lynch has sold his farm one and a half miles south of the village to Hervey Eggert of New York City, who has taken possession of the same.

Barrett—Hemphill

John A. Barrett of Andover and Miss Ruth Hemphill of Hebron, Pa., were married at the Blessed Sacrament church, Wednesday, August 12 by Rev. J. J. Sheehy. After a wedding trip they will occupy the Julius Updyke house on Greenwood street.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Prent Coats last Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claud Hunt of this village, a son, August 8.

Mrs. Edna Mathews and William Brague of Alfred Station were married August 11.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Baker left Sunday for a five week's outing at their cottage at Muskoka, Canada.

B. S. Brundage was a business visitor in Buffalo this week.

Dan Mulcahy left Tuesday for a vacation at Rochester.

Mrs. B. A. Clair and son, Everett are visiting friends in Wayland

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bloss and son Archie are visiting Whitesville relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Padden and daughter of New York are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Charlotte Bixby and son Clifford of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Potter.

Miss Pearl Potter is enjoying a vacation the guest of Miss Flora Akin at Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

Mrs. W. J. Lanphear and Mr. O. W. Meeks of Hornell have been caring for their aunt and sister, Mrs. Walter Lanphear the past week

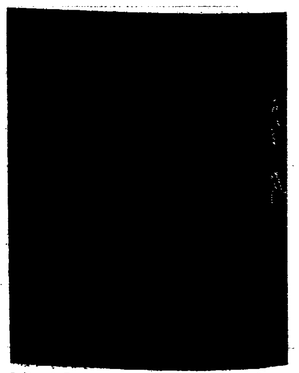
Principal and Mrs. R. A Parish arrived in Andover Monday and are getting their new home on the avenue ready for occupancy.

T. R. Bassett left Monday for New York to purchase a stock of goods for his jewelry store, which he has opened in the Chessman block.

Mrs. Earl Carpenter of Salem, W. Va., arrived in Andover Saturday night, called here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Walter Lanphear.

Typewriter Ribbons
and
Adding Machine Paper
at the
NEWS OFFICE

STOP THAT ITCH
DON'T SUFFER ANOTHER MINUTE
Evans' Oxylin Ointment, absolutely new and different, not a messy liquid. Greaseless, vanishing, non-poisonous, heavily pain-relieving, antiseptic. Wonderful for itching, eczema, tingling, burning eczema, shaped skin, old and leather psoriasis, after shaving, tired, burning feet, cracks between toes, athlete's foot and rectal itching. Safe to use on babies and children. Satisfaction or money back guarantee.
Clip this Ad. There is no substitute.
EVONS' OXYLIN OINTMENT
Special Prices: 49c, 89c, $1.50
For Sale in Andover at
CLAIR'S PHARMACY



LeRoy & Rogers, Comedy Acrobats and Tumblers, Appearing at 1938 Allegany County Fair

Some Facts About the Proposed Central School In the Andover Area

Presented by the Board of Education of Andover High School.

AN EXPLANATION OF CENTRALIZATION

Centralization consists of the union of a village district with several rural districts around it into one large school district known as a central district. The school program in the whole area is regulated by a board of education elected at large from the whole district. Pupils in the seventh and eighth grades and high school are all instructed in a central school usually located in the village. All pupils in grades one to six may be instructed in the central school, or any of the original rural districts may continue its one-room school for pupils in those grades. Transportation to the central school for both grade and high school pupils is provided by the central district.

All districts in the centralization pay the same rate of tax, except where there is outstanding indebtedness or where the rate of assessment of property varies considerably in different towns. All of the State aid of the individual districts comes to the central district and is about twice as much as they would have received under the old plan. All expenses for all the schools are paid by the central district out of these combined resources.

The purpose of the central school law is to make possible better educational opportunities for the boys and girls on farms and in the villages, and at the same time keep the cost to the taxpayers at a reasonable minimum figure.

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING THE HISTORY OF CENTRALIZATION

The centralization law in its present form went into effect in 1925 and was purely voluntary or permissive in character. That is, central districts were laid out only where there were requests for them by the rural people and they went into effect only when so voted by a majority of the school voters in the whole area. To encourage communities to accept this new plan in rural education, the legislature provided greatly increased state aid to the central schools. In addition to the regular quotas the state provided an additional pupil quota, paid half of the transportation costs, and also paid one-quarter of the annual cost of new building construction The state aid was practically doubled

The response to the new plan at first was slow and the central districts formed were small. Soon, however, many communities began to realize that here was a real opportunity, and central districts increased rapidly in number until over 230 are now in operation. Most of these have been established within the past few years and the trend has been toward larger and larger districts.

Then in March, 1938, came the first report of the Owen D. Young committee which had been making a thorough inquiry into the character and cost of education in New York State. This report, dealing with the question of school district reorganization, approved the central school type of district, and recommended that by immediate legislation the entire state outside of city districts, be laid out in central school districts and that these districts be much larger in size than many of those that have already been established. If the district could not be made of the desired size to meet the recommended population requirements, then the community would be forced to give up the high school and transport its high school pupils to some larger village

This would mean that centralization would be compulsory in New York State and that larger villages like Wellsville, which heretofore have not been permitted to centralize, would be set up as large central districts and the smaller surrounding villages, including Andover, would probably have to send their high school pupils to the larger center.

Furthermore, there is distinct evidence that under the proposed reorganization, the compulsory centralizations will not receive the large amounts of additional state aid that are now being given under the present law

As a result of this report and its recommendations, the Board of Regents instructed the State Education Department to call a halt on centralizations under the present law until the legislature had had an opportunity to pass legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Young committee. The Department sent out word that no central school applications would be considered after April 1, 1938

Then in July, 1938 a new group of Federal P. W. A. grants for school buildings in proposed central schools began to come through Because of the need for rapid action to make use of the grants, the Board of Regents ruled that central school districts would be laid out under the present law in those communities having grants in which the size corresponded somewhere near to that recommended in the Regents Inquiry. Andover was one of those communities.

INFORMATION OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO THIS AREA

Before centralization in any community can be put to the vote of the people, certain preliminary steps have to be taken and the proposed district has to be approved by the State Education Department. Below are listed in order the steps already taken in regard to the proposed Andover centralization.

1.—After securing petitions from a majority of the rural voters of the area, an application was made on April 1, 1938 to the State Commissioner of Education by the District Superintendent to lay out a central school district with Andover as a center. The application was not acted on because of the order from the Board of Regents holding up all further centralizations.

2.—On June 9 an application was made by the Board of Education for a P. W. A. grant. The firm of Bley and Lyman, Architects, was designated to supply the necessary information on building construction, and Attorney Guy W. Cheney was hired to take care of the legal matters pertaining to the centralization procedure and the P. W. A. construction.

3.—On July 12 word was received from the New York office that Andover's grant of $171,000 had been approved for whatever building construction was needed by the proposed central school.

4.—On July 20 the Board of Regents met in Albany to discuss applications from communities where grants had been made and Attorney Cheney again presented Andover's application for a central school district. The application was approved and after some discussion it was voted to give the Andover centralization the ranking of a four year high school.

CENTRALIZATION TO BE VOTED ON SOON

The next and final major step is to put the centralization proposition to the vote of the people in the area. A favorable majority vote would establish the district and it would go into effect on July 1, 1939.

Andover thus has the opportunity of getting in "just under the wire" as a central school district under the present law, of receiving about $40,000 increased state aid each year, of receiving an outright gift of 45% of the total cost of new building construction, and of being guaranteed that a four-year high school will be maintained in Andover.

It is entirey possible that Andover may even become the high school center of some of the surrounding smaller villages.

If the proposition is voted down, Andover will lose her grant and probably her last opportunity of centralizing under the present law. There is no doubt that the central district is the coming form of school organization in New York State. If Andover waits to centralize under the new law, there is danger that many of the outlying rural districts will be given to Wellsville or Whitesville or Alfred, leaving too small a territory to be approved as a four-year high school.

It has been reported that the new centralization law will provide less state aid and that the building quota which now pays one fourth of the annual building costs will be eliminated. All districts established under the present law will not be affected by these proposed changes.

ADVANTAGES OF A CENTRAL SCHOOL TO ANDOVER

Centralization represents a co-operative effort between village and rural districts to provide better educational facilities for the boys and girls at a reasonable cost to all. Under our proposed centralization Andover would receive about $40,000 increased state aid each year which could be used to provide the following improvements and additions to our present school program:

INDUSTRIAL ARTS SHOPS AND AGRICULTURE:

All pupils who attend high school today do not take to "book knowledge." A fine feature of a central school is its ability to provide well equipped shops where pupils may work with woodworking, electricity, carpentry work, plumbing and other practical trade skills. Boys who do not plan to go to college may thus get a useful training and will remain in school longer. A central school district through greater amounts of state aid is able to provide these shops.

Training in practical agriculture is another way to provide a practical education for farm boys. Many of these boys will return to the farm and there is no better way of making them efficient citizens than training in milk testing, scientific crop production, good farm management, and other related courses.

DRAWING AND ART:

Recognition and appreciation of beauty in nature and life should be the privilege of every boy and girl. Art should be taught in all of the grades, and courses in free hand drawing, design, and mechanical drawing should be offered to those high school pupils who are talented along these lines. At present no courses in Art are being offered in Andover High School.

SCHOOL NURSE:

The school nurse forms an important link between the home and the school. Through her visitations and suggestions many epidemics can be avoided and many days of school time saved for the pupil. Conferences in regard to weak eyes, dental work, and other physical defects will do much toward giving each child its most important asset in life, a strong body. The school nurse is also available to administer first aid and to take children home who may become ill during the school day.

CAFETERIA:

The new central school would have a cafeteria in which pupils who bring lunches may eat in sanitary and homelike surroundings. A hot dish or complete lunch would be provided at cost for those so desiring it. The cafeteria would be available also to community groups for suppers or banquets.

LESS PUPILS PER TEACHER:

Less pupils per teacher would be the rule in the central school. During the past year more than half of the grade rooms had enrollments of 35 pupils or more with some as high as 40 pupils under one teacher. The best work cannot be done under those circumstances.

A full time kindergarten teacher could also be provided with a special kindergarten room for the little folks.

In all grades and departments experienced teachers could be hired due to a higher salary schedule.

All of these increased offerings could not be added the first year, of course, since the increase in state aid is obtained in a series of yearly increases rather than all at once. It usually takes about four or five years to put in operation the maximum school program.

ADVANTAGES TO RURAL DISTRICTS TOO

The advantages of a central school are equally great to the people in the rural districts. Not only do their children also profit by the increased offerings of the school, but the school really belongs to them too, and through the central board of education they have a voice in its management.

It provides a better program for the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades since all of these are transported and instructed in the central school under a "junior high school" program.

It also provides graded school advantages to those districts that prefer to send all their pupils to the central school, [illegible] having their own one-room school run with adequate supplies [illegible]

OTHER ADVANTAGES

In addition to providing a better school program for the boys and girls, a central school in Andover would help to center the trade of the rural districts in Andover. Trade naturally follows community interests and rural people usually trade where their children attend high school. The building program and the increased state aid spent each year would mean considerable increased income to Andover's business people.

A central school in Andover could also advertise it as a community and a desirable center for residence or industry.

COST INCREASE NOT GREAT

Careful estimates of cost which will be explained fully in the next issue, indicate that the central school program, including new building costs, can be put into operation with but very little increase in cost to the local districts and that the eventual cost will be less than under the present system. For the first year the tax rates in both the rural and village districts might need to be increased by not more than two mills. During the next eight years costs would gradually decrease, with an average tax rate of about five mills in the rural districts and about 10½ mills in the village district. After that time the taxes would normally drop to a uniform rate of between five and six mills for the entire area.

Tax rates in the village district will be higher than those in the rural districts during the first few years because of the indebtedness on the present building which must be paid off by District No. 1, just as it would if centralization did not take place. These old bonds will be completely paid off in nine years from July 1, 1939.

The present tax rate for Andover District No. 1 is 10.4 mills and taxes in the rural districts now average around five mills

AREA AND VALUATIONS

The proposed Andover central school district includes the following districts: Andover Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9; Alfred Nos. 4, 5, and 7; Independence No. 5; Ward No. 7; and Wellsville No. 7.

The success of a central rural school depends in large measure on having sufficient taxable property in the district. The valuations of the proposed Andover centralization are as follows:

Andover Village District No. 1 ---------	$1,153,717
12 Rural Districts ----------	1,285,687
Total Assessed Valuation ---------	$2,439,404

The above total valuation is nearly three times the assessed valuation of the Greenwood central school district and over four times the value of either the Jasper or Troupsburg centralizations.

NO RURAL SCHOOL NEED BE CLOSED

Under the centralization plan the one-room rural schools continue to run as part of the educational system until the voters in that particular district vote to close it. No one-room school may be closed except by the vote of the people in that district, nor will the taxes paid by that district be in any way affected by the running or closing of these schools, since the expenses of running these schools are paid by the central district.

If the district voters prefer to give their children the advantages of a graded school, they may vote to close the school and the central school board will provide transportation for all pupils to the central school at no additional expense to the rural district.

TRANSPORTATION

Under the central school plan transportation of all rural pupils attending the central school is provided by the central district in safe, approved buses with reliable drivers. For the children who must remain in school until the return trip at night, a program of adequately supervised play and rest is provided. Children will be under constant supervision of some teacher from the time they leave the bus until they enter it to return home.

During the past year two of the largest rural districts in the area transported all of their pupils to the Andover school and all but one of the remaining districts provided transportation for high school pupils. In all about 100 pupils were transported. There were about 15 more attending seventh and eighth grades in the rural schools and a few being transported to other schools. This would make about 125 pupils to be transported to the central school, assuming that the remaining rural schools continued to operate for pupils in the first six grades.

Bulletin No. 1047 on Transportation, published by the State Education Department, shows that the average cost of transportation in 141 central districts in 1932-33 was $57.69 per pupil under private contract. Using $60 per pupil the cost of transportation in the Andover District would not exceed $8,000. The actual amount spent for transportation by these 12 districts in 1937-38 was $6,915.

It has been the experience of other central districts that authorities have put forth much more effort after centralization to improve roads and keep them open in winter, and that county road plans take into consideration central school bus routes.

(Continued Next Week)

Dale Carnegie

5-Minute Biographies

Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

ORVILLE WRIGHT

He Changed the World's History But Got No Thrill Out of It!

About 40 years ago, a trivial event occurred out in Ohio. At least, it seemed trivial at the time; but you know now that this event has influenced your life and that it is going to have a mighty influence on the lives of your children, and your children's children.

On that momentous day, Orville Wright walked into a library, in Dayton, Ohio, and picked up a book. This book told the story of a German by the name of Lilienthal who was able to fly in a glider or huge kite. To be sure, Lilienthal didn't use an engine, but he did fly. Orville Wright sat up that night, until long past midnight, fascinated with the story of this significant achievement. He aroused the enthusiasm of his brother, Wilbur; and the Wright brothers started out on a career that was to end in the invention of the airplane and make their names immortal.

Neither of them had much education. They never finished high school But they had something far more important than college diplomas They had resourcefulness and ambition. Years before, when they were mere boys, they had gone out into the country and picked up the bones of dead cows and horses and sold them to a fertilizer factory. Then they started a little shop where they repaired bicycles.

But no matter what they did for a living, they were always dreaming about flying

Building a wind tunnel in their bicycle shop, they began experimenting with the force of air on wings. Finally, they built a huge kite or glider and took it down to Kill Devil Hill at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. They went to Kitty Hawk because a strong, salty wind is always sweeping in there from the sea and ground there is always soft with billowy sand.

For years they experimented with gliders; and then they put a homemade engine in one of their gliders and transformed it into a flying machine. They made the date, Dec. 17, 1903, forever memorable by achieving the first flight in the annals of human history. It was a bitter, sunless day. But cold as it was, Orville wouldn't wear even an overcoat when he mounted the plane because of the additional weight.

At exactly 35 minutes past 10 o'clock, Orville Wright climbed onto the roaring craft, stretched out on his stomach, pulled the release, and the strange machine rose, snorting and coughing into the air, with flames belching from the open exhaust. The machine plunged up and down uncertainly for 12 historic seconds; and then lighted on the ground only 100 feet away.

It was a tremendous event. It was one of the turning points in the history of civilization. At last, the great dream of the ages had come true. For the first time, a man had shaken off the shackles of earth and leaped up toward the stars.

Yet Orville Wright said he didn't get any thrill out of it at all. He said he expected the down thing to work, and it did

And here is a strange thing: Orville Wright the first man who ever flew doesn't have a license to fly now he has not been up in an airplane since 1918, and he hasn't piloted a plane since 1924

He is a shy man, and he hates the hue and cry of publicity is most unwelcome. He will write the story of his life He won't have his picture taken, and he doesn't like to talk to reporters. His brother, Wilbur, who died in 1912, once said: "The only birds that talk are parrots, and they don't fly very high."

Neither of the Wright brothers ever married Their father once said that the boys couldn't afford both wives and a flying machine.

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