THE ANDOVER NEWS

Published weekly by THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE

Claire C. Backus, Editor

Entered as second-class mail matter, under Act of Congress, at the Post Office at Andover, New York.

Andover, N. Y. ..... January 29, 1948

Subscription Rates—1 Year $2.50; 6 Months, $1.25; 3 Months, 75c

1948 IS YEAR TO BE CAUTIOUS

NEW YORK farmers need to be cautious in their farming operations this year and the years ahead, say economists of the College of Agriculture at Cornell in appraising the '48 agricultural outlook.

"Prices of farm products are high and are not expected to continue at these levels indefinitely. They may not decline in 1948, but net incomes of farmers will probably not be so high as in 1947 because farming costs have risen and are still rising."

They noted that under the present agricultural price-support program, prices of many farm products must be supported by government at 90 per cent of parity until the end of 1948. Prices of fruit and vegetables, except potatoes and dry beans, however, are not included. This program will not prevent deflation but it may slow down the rate of price decline. Continuation of wide differences between prices of individual farm products is expected in '48.

Farm costs are expected to be higher in relation to prices received by farmers than in any recent years. This spread was narrowed considerably in 1947 and may continue this year.

Prices of feed grains are expected to continue high because of smaller national production. Northeastern livestock farmers also produced less grain in 1947 and must therefore buy a larger-than-average proportion of their feed grains from a reduced national crop. It means that farmers will need either to (1) reduce the rate of grain feeding or (2) reduce the number of grain-consuming livestock.

The economists noted that labor costs are likely to continue to increase in 1948, although the labor supply may be somewhat more plentiful.

Supplies of mixed fertilizers may be more plentiful this year, and their liberal use is good business. Machinery may advance in price, but it will be good business for farmers to substitute machinery for labor as a way to cut costs. Lumber and most building materials will probably be more plentiful, and preference in building or remodeling should be given to things that improve efficiency of operation. But take good care of roofs, sills, foundations and chimneys."

Apollo Club Presents Fine Concert

(Continued from First Page)

signed to meet the immediate needs of every polio victim and, at the same time, to stimulate a fullscale offensive aimed at the eventual elimination of this menace to public health.

Your National Foundation Chapter, backed by National Headquarters, is on the scene when a polio epidemic strikes in any part of the country. It furnishes funds to pay for hospitalization, equipment, transportation and treatment. In conjunction with headquarters it rushes iron lungs hot-pack machines and vital medical supplies to points of need, and recruits physicians, nurses and physical therapists to come to the aid of the stricken area. When local reserves are exhausted, as they have been several times, necessary funds are advanced from a national epidemic emergency fund to meet local obligations. When polio strikes, your Natoinal Foundation works quickly and efficiently—and puts your March of Dimes contributions to work in the alleviation of hardship and suffering.

But the job doesn't end when the epidemic subsides. In most cases, it is just beginning. For, after the acute stages of polio have passed comes the task of continued care and treatment to minimize the crippling after-effects of the disease, to restore and strengthen the weakened muscles and help the patient along the road to maximum recovery. This is an enormous task and a costly one. The average case costs approximately $2,000 and some may cost many times that amount. The average American family just can't meet bills of this size, and your March of Dimes must pay the way if we are not to return to the neglectful indifference of another generation.

Your National Foundation through the Allegany County is meeting every call for help and, with your continued support, it will continue to help and increase the extent of its services in all local communities.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Ralph Temple for her active support in taking charge of the campiagn in Andover and deeply appreciate the cooperation she is receiving from the schools, churches, civic, fraternal and service organizations and the town's people as a whole. I am sure that a March of Dimes caller at your doors will be welcome and that Andover will meet its quota of $1,050.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM J. GALLMAN,
Allegany County Campaign Director.

20% Discount

on all

CHENILLE BEDSPREADS,
MATTRESS PADS and THROW RUGS,
SHAG, CHENILLE, etc.

ALSO ON ALL MEN'S JACKETS

THE H. H. WILLIAMS CO.

Open Evenings Until 8:30 P. M.

LOWER FEED PRICES

In the face of continued high grain prices, G.L.F. has elected to reduce the price of all mixed feeds. This reduction is an effort to stabilize, for the time being, the high cost of milk and egg production.

We also introduce 2 new feed items

PATRONS COW FEED—20%
A lower priced feed.

KAFF-A—A new money-saving calf starter.

— ASK ABOUT THESE AT —

FARMERS FEED SUPPLY

Phone 91 We Deliver

Wineburg & Gleason delayed

January Clearance SALE

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S APPAREL,
HATS, ACCESSORIES

This is a clearance with true VALUE, dependable quality, finest fabrics, careful making, style rightness for the season, and many following seasons.

Storms last week stopped many of our customers from coming, therefore we are extending the sale to this week.

Best news yet, one of our famous makers, SHAGGY-TEX, who use only fine materials, Skinner Satin SunBAK Linings, button in linings, some with beautiful furs, closed out the balance of their Winter coats to us, including many of their samples. Coats and Suits, that sold from $69.75 to $169.75.

THESE FAMOUS SHAGGY TEX COATS, SUITS, will be placed on sale with the balance of our winter stock at prices reduced to one-half.

Real Opportunity
Real Savings
Real Goods,
REALLY REAL.
Come Early!

FULL BACK COATS
BOX COATS
FITTED COATS
FUR TRIMMED COATS

WINEBURG & GLEASON, INC.
"CHARLIE AND NEIL"
100 Main St. Hornell, N. Y.

EXPERT
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
for Andover and Vicinity

Latest Equipment — Expert Workmanship

— PROMPT SERVICE —

WE ARE EXTENDING OUR SERVICE ON ALL TYPES OF A.M., F.M. RADIOS AND PHONOGRAPHS TO ANDOVER PEOPLE.

Arrangements have been made to leave radios at Andover News Office.

30 DAY GUARANTEE

The Temple Radio Service

Western Auto Association WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Questions and Answers on Blood Bank Program

Arthur D. Madden, Jr., chairman of Wellsville Chapter American Red Cross Blood Bank Program, has released a series of questions and answers covering explanation of the Rochester Regional Blood Program. A mobile unit will be in Wellsville from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m., at the exhibition room in the David A. Howe public library on Friday, February 6th, for its first visit. Call the Wellsville Red Cross office, 873, from 1 p. m. until 5 p. m., Monday through Friday, and make your appointment to be a donor, or call the chairman in your locality. Andover's chairman is Mrs. Frank Holmes, telephone 107.

The questions and answers follow:

Q.—What is the Rochester Regional Blood Program?

A.—It is the plan whereby Monroe and ten nearby counties: Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Steuben, Livingston, Orleans, Yates, Allegany, Chemung, and Schuyler, co-operate in the collection of blood for medical use in every hospital and by every physician in this group of counties.

Q.—Who sponsors this new program?

A.—The Red Cross in all of these communities—working with the Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals, the County Medical Societies and the official health departments.

Q.—Why is this program necessary?

A.—Because of the increasing needs for blood in medical practice.

Q.—What has brought about a greater demand for blood?

A.—Due to scientific medical progress, doctors have found that human blood is effective in treatment of many illnesses—such as shock and hemorrhage due to injury, surgery, burns and childbirth. Also from blood, science has found ways to combat anemia, measles, certain kidney diseases, and to control bleeding.

Q.—How many pints of blood are needed for this program?

A.—Doctors estimate that 25,000 units will be needed the first year.

Q.—Are the hospitals and physicians able to get this amount of blood now?

A.—A survey of this area shows that it is very difficult to obtain even enough blood for emergency use.

Q.—Why is so much blood needed?

A.—During the war so many new scientific discoveries were made for the use of blood that many thousands of wounded servicemen owe their lives to the immediate availability of whole blood and plasma. Doctors are applying this vast knowledge today in their peacetime practice.

Q.—What is the difference in whole blood and plasma?

A.—Whole blood is blood used in the same form as collected from the donor, to which is added a preservative solution. Plasma is the liquid part after the red cells (the solids) have been removed by centrifuging.

Q.—Is plasma as good as whole blood?

A.—Yes, for an emergency substitute when whole blood is not available.

Q.—Have scientists found a substitute for human blood?

A.—No, the blood of animals does not mix with the blood of man. There is a definite difference in the living cells of human blood. Because human blood is a living fluid, it cannot be mixed or manufactured—its sole source is the veins of people.

Q.—How much blood is in the human body?

A.—Approximately 16 pints.

Q.—How much blood can a person give safely?

A.—One pint is the usual blood donation. This blood is quickly reproduced by the body.

Youth Rally to Be Held in Cuba

Allegany County Rally of Christian Youth sponsored by the Allegany County Bible School Association will be held Sunday afternoon and evening, February 8th, in the Cuba Baptist church, the Rev. King Wise, pastor. The theme this year is "Together We Build."

The program commences with registration at 2:30 the afternoon of February 8. Devotions at 3 led by the Young People of the Cuba Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Group conferences at 3:30-4:30, then re-assembly and report on findings (each group will choose one member to report its findings or recommendations). The reports will then be discussed at assembly. Supper will be served by the host church at 6 o'clock, price 75c and 10c for registration.

Afternoon discussion groups and leaders are:

"What Should a Young Person Believe"? Rev. E. P. Gill, Bolivar.

"Christianity and Other Religions," Rev. Albert Rogers, Alfred Station.

"What Do Other Churches Believe and Practice"? Rev. Arthur Marbet, Belmont.

"Youth and the World's Need," Rev. John Amundsen, Cuba.

"Youth Looks at U. M. T.," Rev. S. Macon Cowles, Wellsville.

"Youth and the United Nations," Rev. R. F. Spencer, Almond.

"Youth and World Missions," Dr. Lena Benjamin, India.

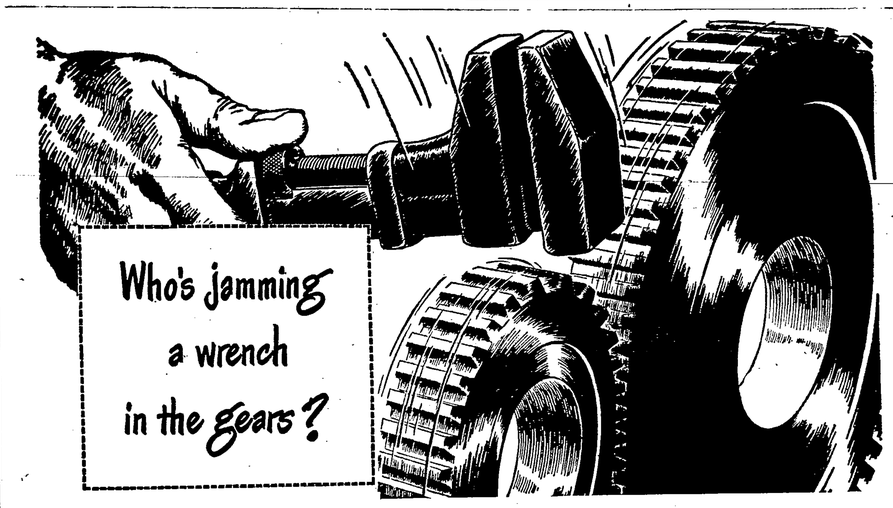
The evening program will commence with a "Sing" at 7:00, music by Houghton quartet, devotions by Rev. King Wise, pastor of the entertaining church. Miss Miriam Shaw of China will speak at the evening session and there will be a closing Friendship Circle. Rev. Albert Rogers of Alfred Station is president of the Allegany Bible School Association and Rev. O. Blakely Hill is chairman of Youth Work. Reservations should be made by Friday, February 6th. Every church in the county is urged to send its young people and youth leaders.

BRING YOUR PLUMBING OR HEATING PROBLEMS TO US

Order your Eave Trough early to be sure of delivery!

First Class Workmanship Guaranteed.

HUBBELL SHEET METAL
ANDOVER, N. Y.
Phone 174 E. Greenwood St.



3 Unions Block Labor Peace—Refuse Wage Boost Already Accepted by 19 Other Railroad Unions!

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing 125,000 railroad employes, have refused to accept the offer of the Railroads of a wage increase of 15½ cents an hour.

This is the same increase awarded 1,000,000 non-operating employes by an arbitration board in September, 1947.

This is the same increase accepted by 175,000 conductors, trainmen and switchmen by agreement on November 14, 1947.

Agreements have been made with 1,175,000 employes, represented by nineteen unions. But these three unions, representing only 125,000 men, are trying to get more. They are demanding also many new working rules not embraced in the settlement with the conductors and trainmen.

Incidentally, the Switchmen's Union of North America represents only about 7% of all railroad switchmen, the other 93% being represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and covered by the settlement with that union.

Strike Threat

The leaders of these three unions spread a strike ballot while negotiations were still in progress. This is not a secret vote but is taken by union leaders and votes are signed by the employes in the presence of union representatives.

When direct negotiations failed, the leaders of these three unions refused to join the railroads in asking the National Mediation Board to attempt to settle the dispute, but the Board took jurisdiction at the request of the carriers and has been earnestly attempting since November 24, 1947, to bring about a settlement. The Board on January 15, 1948, announced its inability to reach a mediation settlement. The leaders of the unions rejected the request of the Mediation Board to arbitrate. The railroads accepted.

What Now?

The Unions having refused to arbitrate, the Railway Labor Act provides for the appointment of a fact-finding board by the President.

The railroads feel it is due shippers, passengers, employes, stockholders, and the general public to know that throughout these negotiations and in mediation, they have not only exerted every effort to reach a fair and reasonable settlement, but they have also met every requirement of the Railway Labor Act respecting the negotiation, mediation, and arbitration of labor disputes.

It seems unthinkable that these three unions, representing less than 10 per cent of railroad employes, and those among the highest paid, can successfully maintain the threat of a paralyzing strike against the interest of the entire country—and against 90 per cent of their fellow employes.

The threat of a strike cannot justify granting more favorable conditions to 125,000 employes than have already been put in effect for 1,175,000, nor will it alter the opposition of the railroads to unwarranted wage increases or to changes in working rules which are not justified.

A glance at the box shows what employes represented by the Engineers and Firemen make. They are among the highest paid in the ranks of labor in the United States, if not the highest.

Compare these wages with what you make!

Here is a comparison of average annual earnings of engineers and firemen for 1939 (prewar) and 1947. Also shown is what 1947 earnings would have been if the 15½ cents per hour increase, offered by the railroads and rejected by the union leaders, had been in effect throughout the entire year 1947.

Type of Employe	1939 Average Annual Earnings	1947 Average Annual Earnings	1947 Average Annual Earnings with 15½ Cents per Hour Added
ENGINEERS			
Road Freight (Local and Way)	$3,966	$6,126	$6,757
Road Passenger	3,632	5,399	6,025
Road Freight (Through)	3,147	4,634	5,169
Yard	2,749	4,081	4,539
FIREMEN			
Road Freight (Local and Way)	2,738	4,683	5,268
Road Passenger	2,732	4,544	5,165
Road Freight (Through)	2,069	3,460	3,891
Yard	1,962	3,136	3,553

Railroad wages computed from Interstate Commerce Commission Statement M-300. Full year 1947 estimated on basis of actual figures for first eight months.

EASTERN RAILROADS

ROOM 214 • 143 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK

We are publishing this and other advertisements to talk with you at first hand about matters which are important to everybody.