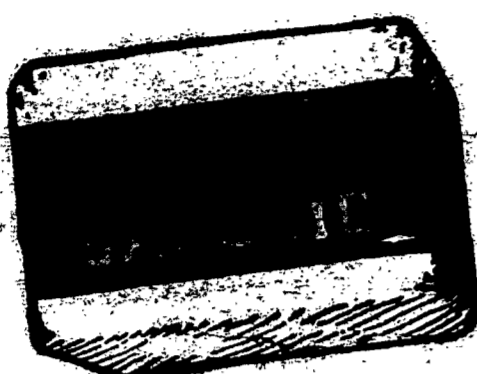


CLEAN UP

Yes! Clean House



with SAPOLIO

Will Relieve Trouble.

Through the efforts of the State Automobile association...

Motorists who appreciate what the organizations are doing for them...

Child Severely Scalded.

Helen, the 4-year-old daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Rundel...

A Narrow Escape From Death.

An auto party consisting of four men, Messrs. Charles Cohen and Miller of Stamford...

ON A DARK NIGHT

It is very distressing to have someone in the family awake with an attack of cholera morbus...

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Thieves About Hobart.

Jesse Gilbert, who lives on a farm between Hobart and Stamford...

Sunday.

Sunday is an orphan girl, named so oddly by her mother because she was born on that day...

Suicide Near Franklin.

Watson Rutherford, who recently moved from Sidney to a place between Franklin and Treadwell...

New York Crop Forecast.

Winter wheat in New York promises a yield of 7,690,000 bushels this year according to the May crop report...

Estimates on the amount of spring plowing and planting done to May 1 are greater not only in New York but in all the states taken together...

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

MANORVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. S. Faulkner has procured the services of Miss Eliza Sanford for another school year.

Among the recent guests at J. M. Myers' we note Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hillman of Vega, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tuttle of West Settlement...

Ernest Myers and Milton Paugman were guests at Selon Myers' fourth settlement, over the Sabbath.

Mrs. Augustus Paugman was a recent guest of her son, Everett, and wife of Oneonta.

Henry Blodgett considers himself one of the fortunate ones. A few days ago he captured three baby foxes which he has on exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Richtmyer are visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Stewart, and mother, Mrs. Zilpha Richtmyer, of Altamont.

Mrs. J. D. Bartley has been discharged from the Albany City hospital and will stop with her sister for a few days and then she is expected to join her family.

A. E. Nickerson has hired Miss Williams of Durham to teach at Manorkill.

Miss Ruth Young of Franklinton is visiting friends in this place.

Misses M. Babbitt and Vivian Gordon, Willie Richtmyer and Ernest Carpenter were guests at George Rickard's last Thursday evening.

Miss Arniada Kingsley, who has been assisting Harvey Kingsley of Manorkill for some time past, is expected to return home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Thompson were at Ernest Blodgett's last Wednesday.

Curis Austin of Cairo brought a buck to pasture at Robert Lovell's last Saturday.

Byron Brink has sold his old automobile to Hayward Makely for \$200, so we understand.

Frank Nickerson and family of Broome Center were recent guests at the home of his brother, A. E. Nickerson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dingman, accompanied by Mrs. Edith Dingman were guests at Eastland VanDyke's last Sunday.

Byron Brink and family have moved to Ashland.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brandow of Oak Hill were guests at George Rickard's last Sunday.

Miss Iva Mayble of Broome Center visited her aunt, Mrs. Belton Wilbur, the last of the week.

Mrs. Mattie Lewis of Gilboa recently visited at A. E. Nickerson's. Her two sons, Erith and Earl, accompanied her and we understand purchased a registered Holstein calf of J. B. Hawver.

Miller Brothers, Windham, are showing a new spring line of ladies' neckwear, gloves, hosiery, lingerie, corsets and shirt waists in cotton and wash silks, crepe de chene and georgette crepe.

All the latest styles in ladies' footgear for every occasion at Miller Brothers, Windham.

ALL can afford to buy Otsego, the unsurpassable, popular priced brand of Coffee. Join the ranks of the fast growing ranks of Otsego Coffee drinkers. Ask the recruiting officer, your grocery man.

A SMILE Is a pretty hard thing to accomplish when you're "blue," bilious and "out of sorts." There is a sure relief for all stomach and liver ailments, constipation and dyspepsia. Dr. HARRICK'S Sugar-Coated Pills are mild, thorough and effective in all cases. Try a box. Price 25 cents. Sold by Charles A. Clark.

Complaint is made of many damaged tires due to tacks in the road between Warnerville and Richmondville. One resident of Cobleskill states that in four out of five trips to Richmondville his auto tires were punctured.

All our readers, as well as patrons of the Wilber National Bank, will be interested in the splendid report published in another column, which shows an increase in deposits since the last Government Report, March 6th, of 196,608.74, being the largest increase for so short a time in the history of the bank. As an indication of the confidence of the public in this institution, which has the reputation of looking well after the safety of principal rather than the highest rate of interest, the above increase as well as the total resources of \$4,055,341.68 speak for themselves.

BEST CONESVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. S. Faulkner has procured the services of Miss Eliza Sanford for another school year.

Among the recent guests at J. M. Myers' we note Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hillman of Vega, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tuttle of West Settlement and Mrs. Mildred Brand of Conesville. Mrs. Mildred also visited her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Case.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Leroy of So. Gilboa spent the Sabbath with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Leroy.

Erma Morse, who has been negotiating with Alfred Mead for the sale of his property, completed the sale on Monday of farm and stock. Consideration unknown.

Ernest Myers and Milton Paugman were guests at Selon Myers' fourth settlement, over the Sabbath. They made the trip on their bikes by way of Prattsville and Ashland.

Mrs. Augustus Paugman was a recent guest of her son, Everett, and wife of Oneonta.

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SAXON SIX

It is an actual fact that Production of this car has not been able to keep up with the demand since the first Saxon "Six" went into service. That is the finest tribute that could be paid to the goodness of this car. Price is \$935 f. o. b. Detroit.

Frank H. Lewis, Agent, Gilboa, N. Y.

Stamford National Bank Report.

Table with columns: Statement May 1, 1917, Comptroller's Call, U. S. Bonds circulation, Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Due from approved reserve agents, Due from Federal reserve bank, Due from banks and bankers, Stock in Federal reserve bank, Redemption with U.S. Treas., Cash, Bonds, Banking house, Real estate, Capital, Surplus, Undivided profits, Reserved for taxes, Circulation, Bills payable, Deposits.

CORN ROOT WORM

200,000,000 Bu. Lost to Crop Ann. ly by This Pest. The damage done to corn in the corn belt is estimated to be 200,000,000 bushels annually. In our mad scramble to get corn into the ground this year, we do not want to overlook this tremendous waste. Next to poor seed corn, the corn root worm is the greatest source of loss to crops. Never grow more than two crops of corn consecutively on the same ground. If you had corn root worm bad last year and it is too late to put in anything else, you had better change to barley. Your seedman can still furnish you with some excellent seed barley. If you do put in corn on that land, be careful to give your land more than a usual preparation. The time is late and we will have to bend every energy to plant our corn crop.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WILBER NATIONAL BANK

Table with columns: Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits, Other bonds to secure postal savings, Bonds, securities, etc., Stock of Federal Reserve bank, Banking house, furniture and fixtures, Due from Federal Reserve bank, Due from approved reserve agents, Due from banks and bankers, Checks and other cash items, Fractional currency, nickels and cents, Notes of other National banks, Lawful money reserve in bank, U. S. gold certificates payable to order, Specie, Redemption with U. S. Treasurer, Total, LIABILITIES, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits less expenses, interest and taxes paid, Circulating notes, Individual deposits, subject to checks, Cert. of deposit, Certified checks, U. S. deposits, Post's saving deposits, Total, State of New York, County of Otsego, ss: I, Samuel H. Potter, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Samuel H. Potter, cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May 1917. David a. Diefendorf, Notary Public. Correct-Attest: Irving H. Rowe, Otto C. McCrum, Albert B. Tobey, Alfred W. Carr, George I. Wilber Albert Morris, Directors.

"Dry Farming" Needed Everywhere.

When we say "dry farming" we immediately begin to think of the western plains where the rainfall is deficient. We all admit that they should take unusual pains in conserving their moisture. It was long to be ashamed of westerners in the matter of conserving water. When comes along a season like this, we think we are terribly abused and yet in any of this territory we have had more rain than western Kansas and Nebraska gets any year. Therefore, let us take dry farming methods to ourselves. Because in some years the rain comes when we want it, is no excuse for neglecting conservation of moisture. What is this dry farming? Let us take it up with the clubs and make it an institute subject. Let us get our best farmers to agree to practice it. There is no drought year in the corn belt which does not have more moisture than necessary, if conserved, to raise a crop of corn.

POWER ENOUGH

Work Your Tractors Night and Day and Plow Every Acre. Many farmers will not be able to put in their whole acreage on account of the lack of horses or other power. Every tractor in this county should work night and day as long as there remains an acre unplowed. There is still time to put in barley, and corn and potatoes, all three of which are worth almost their weight in gold. We appeal to every tractor owner to offer its services to any man who will not be able to get his soil prepared otherwise.

BARLEY VS. WHEAT.

Barley at 60c per bushel will profitably compete with wheat at \$1.00. Were it not for the sustaining influence of the high prices for malting barley, it would compete with oats, but as it is the crop of barley for 1915 brought \$122,000,000. The price of barley is now \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bushel, but taking \$1.30 as a basis, the 1916 crop of 180,000,000 bushels, would bring \$234,000,000. Yields of 40 to 50 bushels of barley per acre are not uncommon and as just a feed value this means a handsome return to the grower. But in addition to this, there is always the incentive of raising a good crop of superior barley that can be sold for malting purposes, at advanced prices, and a good yield of malting barley will hold its own with any other crop.

MONEY IN BARLEY.

Those who have been disappointed in getting spring wheat seed are able to still make an even more profitable crop by putting in barley. The Wisconsin Experiment Station with headquarters at the University in charge of R. A. Moore, can furnish on telegram orders pedigreed barley by express in almost any quantities. The seedsmen are well supplied with this seed, and farmers who have otherwise idle land, can still make barley-raising a great success. Barley should be a leading crop wherever spring wheat can be grown and in many cases farther south where other crops may have to be plowed up.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

**BRITISH EXPERT
LAUDS RAILROADS
OF UNITED STATES**

**Tells Congress Committee That
They Lead World.**

NO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

**It Would Mean Political Control and
Loss of Efficiency—Declares That
Crisis Confronts Country on Account
of Transportation Situation—Lowest
Freight Rates to Be Found in United
States.**

Washington, May 14.—That the United States is face to face with a serious crisis in its commercial affairs, due to the conditions by which its transportation system is confronted, was the opinion expressed by W. M. Acworth, England's leading authority on railways, before the Newlands joint committee on interstate commerce at a special session held here to enable the committee to hear his views before his departure for London this week. Two steps are necessary, according to Mr. Acworth, to avert this crisis and to solve the threatening railroad problem confronting the country.

The first is to allow the railroads to charge freight rates sufficient to meet the great advance in operating expenses which is taking place and to enable them to compound the credit necessary to provide the extensions and improvements needed to meet the growing demands of business. The second is to do away with the multiple and conflicting systems of regulation that now hamper railway operation and to provide one centralized regulatory agency with such local subdivisions as may be necessary.

Higher Rates a Public Necessity.
Mr. Acworth's views on the transportation situation in the United States were expressed in answer to questions by members of the committee, who asked him to apply his knowledge of railway conditions throughout the world and of the experience of other countries with government ownership to the present problem before the United States.

"The fundamental factor in the situation is very simple," said Mr. Acworth. "It lies in the fact that you cannot get three-quarters of a cent's worth of work done for less than three-quarters of a cent, no matter whether the agency performing it is a government or private enterprise. Freight rates must advance when the cost of performing the service advances as it is doing at present, just as the price of bread or meat or any other commodity increases with increased cost of production."
In answer to a question Mr. Acworth said that he thought American freight rates had been at much too low a level for several years past, that they had reached this low point during the period of cutthroat competition among the roads and had since been held there by regulating bodies. Unless relief were afforded to the carriers very promptly, he said, the result would be a tremendous loss to the people of the whole country through insufficiency of transportation facilities.

Weakness of Government Ownership.
On the subject of government ownership of railways Mr. Acworth said: "It is impossible to obtain satisfactory results on government railways in a democratic state unless the management is cut loose from direct political control. Neither Australia nor any other country with a democratic constitution—perhaps an exception ought to be made of Switzerland—has succeeded in maintaining a permanent severance. In France, in Belgium, in Italy, parliamentary interference never has been abandoned for a moment. The facts show that government interference has meant running the railways not for the benefit of the people at large, but to satisfy local and sectional and even personal interests."
Prussia, Mr. Acworth said, was the best example of an efficient government railway system, and he pointed out that military considerations were treated as of paramount importance in the Prussian railway system. While American freight rates had been reduced nearly 40 per cent in thirty years, rates in Prussia were nearly as high as at the beginning of the period. While the charge for moving a ton of freight one mile in the United States was a trifle over three-quarters of a cent, the rate in Prussia was 1.41 cents.

As illustrating the difference in rates between government and private roads Mr. Acworth compared the railways of New South Wales, Australia, with those of Texas. While the amount of traffic to each mile of line was about the same in both cases, he pointed out, the Texas railways performed for the public four times as much service as the government owned roads of New South Wales. The charge in Texas for hauling a ton of freight one mile was less than 1 cent, while in the Australian state it was well over 2 cents. "American railways lead the world," said Mr. Acworth. "Nowadays when men in any other part of the world want to know how to run a railway they come to the United States and study your railways here. The American railways are entirely the result of private enterprise, and I think they go a long way toward proving the case against government ownership."

Logic.
"You said that your wonderful death dealing inventions would make war impossible."
"Well," answered the great inventor ruefully, "if everybody on earth is eventually killed off there can't be any more war, can there?"—Washington Star.

**NOW IS THE TIME
FOR PATRIOTISM**

**Wrong to Urge Suffrage at
This Critical Period.**

**Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Wife
of New York Senator, Declares That
All Patriotic Women Regret Question
Has Been Forced on Extra Ses-
sion of Congress.**

All patriotic men and women regret that the question of woman suffrage has been forced upon the attention of the extra session of Congress, which is now engaged in solving the greatest problems that any legislative body since our Continental Congress has been called upon to consider.

This sentiment was voiced by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the senior senator from New York and daughter of former Secretary of State John Hay, speaking before the woman suffrage committee of the United States Senate last week in Washington, when she said:

"The discord among our American women on this subject should, with other discords, be laid aside during the war, so that American womanhood can devote all its time and energy in strengthening the efficiency of the nation."

That Senator Wadsworth is thoroughly in sympathy with the point of view held by his wife, who is president of the District of Columbia Association,



MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.
Chairman of Women Suffrage, is
opposed to women suffrage, as
declared by a letter which was read
at the Patriotic Anti-Suffrage Mass
Meeting held in Cooper Union, New
York, April 30.

"It cannot be seriously contended that the immediate extension of the franchise to the women of the United States is a necessary war measure. A nation distracted and divided at home cannot win a war. Modern war is a grim business which demands to a greater or less degree, the services of every man and woman in the country. All talk about privileges, deserved or otherwise, must cease and we must give our entire consideration to our duties. I am confident that the millions of people in the United States who entertain the honest conviction that the extension of the franchise to women is unwise are anxious to meet the national crisis in this spirit. I rejoice that a patriotic mass meeting thus inspired has been organized."

Many Prominent Speakers.
The slogan of the meeting was "Universal Military Service and Manhood Suffrage."

Hon. Ezra P. Prentice, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, was chairman. Among the speakers were the Hon. George W. Wickham, former Attorney General of the United States, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, president of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, Henry A. Wise Wood, one of the foremost advocates of universal military training, and Miss Marjorie Dorman, student at the New York University Law School.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State anti-suffrage organization, in opening the meeting, said in part:

"The place for a woman picket is at the kitchen door. She serves her country there by keeping watch on what comes into the kitchen and what goes out. It is more important to save the eye of a potato than to catch the eye of the public. We consider a woman at her sewing machine making shirts for soldiers more valuable to the nation than a woman explaining to members of congress that she'd really like to stand by her country, but can't bring herself to do it. We feel like many suffragists, that the women serving their country should wear uniforms, but the uniform we choose is not a khaki uniform and riding boots—it is a gingham apron."

"The work we anti-suffragists are doing does not call for khaki uniforms nor for military drill. It is the work women have done in war time through all the ages, and no nation has won through to liberty with unstained honor whose women shirked women's work or played at men's work."

Hard to Kill.
Snails are slow, even when it comes to dying, and one naturalist who had mounted a shell upon a card was surprised to find four years later that the warm water employed in soaking the shell of the mount had revived the inmate, which he had long supposed to be dried and dead.

My Burglar

**It Had Far-reaching
Results**

By ELINOR MARSH

I am of an artistic temperament. From my earliest girlhood I had loved beautiful scenes. I took to drawing pictures early and in time became a water color sketcher. In summer time I drove around in a vehicle called a rockaway, drawn by an old horse that had been in my family a long while and in whom I had every confidence.

At night I would sometimes stop at a hotel, sometimes at a farmhouse, and occasionally would place my blankets on grassy ground and spend the night in bivouac.

One evening when I was some miles from a town, which I expected to reach before dark, Bob went lame. Looking about for shelter—for I could not get on with a lame horse—I espied a short distance ahead of me, perched on a ledge, a cottage. It was as artist a piece of architecture as I ever saw with its grounds and vines growing over it. Indeed, the tout ensemble constituted a thing of beauty. It could only be permitted to spend the night there I would be delighted.

I managed to get Bob to the gateway of the place and up a short winding road leading to the house. I was disappointed in not seeing any one about and as I drew near it occurred to me that the place was uncoupled. The blinds were not closed and there was nothing to indicate that the house was empty. What was it that told me that the place was deserted?

Leaving Bob standing in the road way, I went to the house and rapped on the front door with a brass knocker. It did not seem to me, if there had been any one within, that those knocks would have sounded so hollow. I listened, but there was no indication of any one stirring. Going around to the rear I failed to see any indication of a living being. There were no chickens, no dog, not even a lonely cat. Only a few flowers in beds near the house that I judged grew without being cultivated. There was a woodshed and some wood in it, but plenty of room for Bob.

Looking in at a window, I saw a library with a fine broad fireplace, among the furniture a large lounge. The sash was locked, and I went to other windows, but found them locked also. A trellis led to an upper window. It looked easy to climb, and I went up and found the sash unlocked. I went into a bedroom and down a staircase. The front door was locked and no light shined from the door.

I could understand the fascination burglary so interested was in in appropriating the premises to my use for a night. There was a zest in temporarily owning this place, so beautiful and so desolate, which was enhanced by my having to break into it and leave what there was suited to my necessities.

The next thing was to unbar the door and give him his supper. Then I went into the house with my lunch box in which I always kept something at which I now fortunately had enough to satisfy my appetite. There were cupboards in which eatables might be stored, but they were locked. After eating I lighted a lamp in the library and looked over the books. It was evident that whoever had filled the shelves was a well educated and intelligent person. I have never before come upon a library in which every book had a value. And what surprised me most was that some of the books were up to date. I read till quite late then, throwing myself on the lounge and putting out the lamp and went to sleep.

On awakening in the morning I was astonished to detect the odor of coffee. What did it mean? Was the house after all occupied? Had the occupant returned late? I arose and went into the dining room. The table was set for breakfast, but for only one person. Hurrying on, I entered the kitchen. On the range a kettle was simmering, and there was a coffee pot that emitted the odor. A toast rack stood on the range, filled, and a couple of eggs were ready for boiling.

I started to find whoever had come in, to apologize for my burglary, and not finding any one on the ground floor, went cautiously upstairs. The bedroom doors were open as I had left them the night before, but no one was in any of them. The house was as free from any person except myself as it was when I broke into it.

I went downstairs again, looked about me and listened. There was no sound save the simmering kettle in the kitchen.

Was I in my right mind? Was I asleep and dreaming? Was I enacting a play for a movie show?

But the odor of the coffee, the remembrance of the toast and the eggs to say nothing of a dish of radishes and some tempting butter on the breakfast table, overpowered wonder, and going into the kitchen, I boiled the eggs, and removing them and the toast to the breakfast table, I sat down to eat. My grace was:

"Fairly godmother, I thank thee. Never did a breakfast taste so delicious. There was no great variety, but there was all I wanted. After I had eaten I removed the dishes to the kitchen, poured water from the kettle and proceeded to wash them, nose," said Ayer. "It's life or death between us."

And he walked on.

Quigley began to feel that he could no longer brook these insults. Some of his friends were telling him that Ayer was determined in the matter and might better be settled sooner than later. They advised him to challenge.

...the whole surface of the continent in a mass not simply of ruin, but of glowing vapor.

Books and Apples.
A young lady in a library job got tired of fusing round-in-stuffy alcoves. So she checked it all and went for raising apples. She never made money hand over fist, as she expected, but she always declared she had won out on the exchange. "I used to like an occasional apple with my books," she declared, "but the present plan of having a book now and then with my apples is a heap better."—Collier's Weekly.

Some Fast!
"All the while the cashier was burning the candle at both ends."
"And keeping it dark? Well, I declare!"—Boston Transcript.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

**DODGE BROS.
MOTOR CARS.**

No material, no part and no accessory is barred from this car because it is high priced. The only question asked, the only proof demanded is of its goodness. Ask any owner. If you want a car order early. The price may be advanced at any time.

**A. N. Southard,
Prattville, N. Y.**

Agents for the towns of Gilboa, Conesville and Blenheim

**Sidney Rivenburgh,
INSURANCE
Gilboa, New York**

**Fire Insurance
W. H. Long, Gilboa**

Protect your property against fire by keeping it insured. I represent reliable companies and will write your insurance at the lowest possible rates.

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**Fire Insurance
W. H. Long, Gilboa**

**WOOLTONE
RUGS**

**Wool and Fiber
BEST GRADE**

You are urged to compare both quality and price of these rugs with offerings of other stores and of catalogue houses.

**In Stock in Following Sizes
Note Prices**

7 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. \$7.50 9 ft. x 12 ft. \$9.75
If you desire good appearing, long wearing rug at a moderate price Wooltone Rugs are excellent value for the money

AJAX GRASS RUGS

Durable, Sanitary, Attractive—suitable for indoor or outdoor use. Following sizes

27 in. x 57 in.	.99	36 in. x 72 in.	\$1.59
6 ft. x 9 ft.	6.00	8 ft. x 10 ft.	9.00

Samuel Harley, Grand Gorge

**CYPHERS INCUBATORS
The Standard Cyphers is World
Famous**

This great Incubator has remained unchanged in all essential particulars from the first machine because the Standard Cyphers from the start has been correct in principle.

The Standard is Made in Four Sizes

No. 0, Capacity 70 eggs	\$16.00	No. 1, Capacity 144 eggs	\$30.00
No. 2, Capacity 244 eggs	\$7.00	No. 3, Capacity 380 eggs	\$48.00

Cyphers also makes cheap incubator and a Hot Water Incubator each made in two sizes

Small size, hot air Columbia, 140 eggs	\$18.00
Large size, hot air Columbia, 250 eggs	\$25.00
Small size, hot water Superior, 65 eggs	\$18.00
Large size, hot water Superior, 130 eggs	\$18.00

The only way to take care of a large amount of chickens is by using a coal burning hover—takes care of 1,000 chicks. Made in two sizes selling at \$24 and \$30. The Cice coal burning hover, 50 in. dome, \$15. Six all adaptable and portable hovers and poultry supplies including feed and grit boxes, drinking fountains, leg bands, thermometers egg testers, remedies, disinfectants, charcoal, etc.

We have a large stock of machines and supplies. Come in early and make your selection. Victrolas and Records

**ARTHUR M BUTTS
240-246 Main Street, Oneonta.**

Oldsmobile, Chandler, Oakland and Maxwell Cars

**FORD. THE
UNIVERSAL
CAR**

**Runabout \$345
Touring Car \$360**

**I. C. WYCKOFF
GILBOA, N. Y.**

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

C. L. ANDRUS, President. G. W. KENDALL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF STAMFORD

CAPITAL \$75000 SURPLUS \$150,000

THAT SPRING MAY BE GOOD TO YOU

is our best wish; also that you will reciprocate and be good to us. As our banking facilities are second to none and should join our large circle of depositors rest assured that this Bank will use every endeavor to place its best service at your disposal and take the most friendly interest in your welfare.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF STAMFORD, N. Y.

SPRING APPAREL

IN GREAT VARIETY AT Moderate Prices

A remarkable display of Women's and Men's Tailor Made Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists and Millinery has been assembled in anticipation of the Easter demand and a large new line of Men's and Boys Hats. Also a fashionable line of Footwear for the whole family

Miller Brothers, Windham, N. Y.

Everything for Everybody to Wear

Samuel Harley, President. F. E. Deyte, Vice-President. O. H. Wood, Cashier.

WHEN YOU PAY AN ACCOUNT

You Can Have an Indisputable Receipt for it in Your Own Hand Writing

Pay it by check against your deposit in this bank. In order to get the funds the payee signs his name on the back, and the bank then gives the check back to you, to keep as absolute proof of payment. Keep your money here, and pay by check; that is a safe, business-like way.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GRAND GORGE

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The season has arrived again for the farmer to get out on his land and it will call for new things to work with. I have in stock a big line of Grain Drills, Plows Harrows and Cultivators which I am offering at a very moderate price

H. M. Cronk, Grand Gorge

Fencing a Continent.

The state of South Australia has since 1891 erected 20,148 miles of "vermin fences," enough to encircle the globe and with the remnant build a double line fence along the southern border of the United States. When contracts now running are completed the mileage will be much increased. New South Wales has expended over \$27,000,000 for rabbit extermination and has within its borders 98,000 miles of fence. One of Western Australia's fences extends entirely across the continent. Of late years the rabbit has been repaying in part for his keeping his board, as it were. He goes to swell the total of food exports from the commonwealth. Along the country roads rabbits may be seen hung on fences awaiting the passage of the rabbit carts, which convey them to the packing houses to be prepared for shipment as frozen meat and bones. Practically all are exported. The Australian does not eat "vermin."—National Geographic Magazine.

Soap an Antiseptic.

Some medical authorities, explaining the abatement of epidemic diseases in recent years, are sufficient to be common professional lies to attribute this betterment of conditions not to medical science, but to the increased use of soap and water. Many medical authorities hold the opinion that with a clean house and a clean person no one need have much fear of infection. A writer in the New York Medical Record says: "Soap is now recognized to be a non-septic and to be efficacious must produce a lather. Bacteria rubbed into soap or dropped on its surface are incapable of multiplication. The typhoid bacillus is very sensitive to soap, being killed by a 5 per cent solution in a short time. More than half the total number will die in a minute. The thorough use of a pure potash soap is not only a mechanical method of cleansing, but is an active factor in cutting down germ life."—Exchange.

The Rubber Situation.

We as a people are almost absolutely dependent on Great Britain for our supply of crude rubber, as the great plantations are largely controlled by British capital. There are several possibilities for making us independent of any other country for our crude rubber supply. One is a plant called guayule, which is even now being successfully raised in this country and which has been successfully raised in Mexico. There are several other rubber bearing plants also which might be raised in this country. But the largest field seems to be the Philippine islands, where plantation rubber can be produced cheaply and well. Capital has held off, owing to the uncertain future of these islands, but local conditions there are ideal for a large rubber industry.—Andrew H. King in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.

Telephone Use.

A recent calculation as to the average number of people to every telephone place in Chicago and Albany in the lead, with 43 people to a telephone. Los Angeles is next with 38, followed by Washington with 32 and Detroit with 28. Boston has 24, New York 23 and Philadelphia 22. Jersey City showed the least development, with one telephone to every 238 people. Other cities are as follows: St. Louis, 12.7; Pittsburgh, 11.5; Cleveland, 11.0; Newark, 10.5; Buffalo, 10.3; Providence, 10.1 and Rochester, 10.1, while the average of all these cities was 11.2.

Water Soaked.

"The Gilthers baby threw a big bundle of stock into the fire yesterday morning."

"What a loss! It was destroyed, of course?"

"No; Gilthers bought the stock from a promoter. It was too full of water to burn."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Concession.

"After looking at the postal stamps of other countries, I have come to the conclusion that you can't beat ours."

"Maybe not, but all the same, it gets lots of lickings."—Exchange.

More Than a Half.

"O! hear that Casey is havin' trouble wid his better half."

"Yis; she wants to be the whole thing."—Pearson's Weekly.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

To Rent

The Hagadorn Store in Gilboa Village, good location, newly painted inside and out. For terms apply at this office or Dr. J. E. Safford, Stamford, N. Y.

Take Notice

The price for manual labor for highway work is fixed at \$2.00 per day; team work, \$6.00 per day on road scraper and \$5.00 per day for ordinary work.

By order Gilboa Town Board.

D. & H. COAL

Lewis Brothers

E. W. Brown,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Gilboa, New York

Connected by telephone day or night. Everything first-class and charges moderate. Have on hand at all times Mettall, Cypress and Hardwood out side boxes.

Life Insurance.

I represent the Connecticut Life Insurance Company for this vicinity and can write you the best kind of policy at a very low rate. Life Insurance is something that everyone should carry. It protects the home yields a better investment than the savings banks and a great help in the dark days of adversity. Let me explain its many benefits.

Harry I. Wyckoff, Gilboa, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY COURTS.

Pursuant to sections 191, 192 and 193 of the Judiciary Law and section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I, the undersigned County Judge hereby appoint the several Justices of the County Court to hold at the Court House in the town of Gilboa, N. Y., for the County of Schoharie, N. Y., for the balance of the year 1917, and in each year thereafter, until otherwise ordered, and to commence on the several dates hereinafter mentioned, to follow:—

For the trial of issues by Jury, hearing of Motions and other proceedings in the trial of cases, for which a Jury will be drawn and required to attend:—

The third Monday of April.

The first Monday of May.

For the trial of issues by Jury, hearing of Motions and other proceedings in the trial of cases, for which a Jury will be drawn and required to attend:—

On the fourth Monday in June.

On the first Monday in October.

After the disposition of Jury cases trials of issues by Jury, for the trial of cases, for which a Jury will be drawn and required to attend, on the several dates hereinafter mentioned, to follow:—

On the first Monday in November.

On the first Monday in December.

Dated Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1917.

DOW BECKMAN,

County Judge of Schoharie County.

Notice to Creditors.

By order of Dow Beckman, Surrogate of Schoharie County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late of the town of Benheim, Schoharie County, New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Benheim, Schoharie County, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated this 15th day of April, A. D., 1917.

Charles W. Ives, Administrator.

O'Connor & O'Connor, Administrators' Attorneys, Hobart, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By order of Dow Beckman, Surrogate of Schoharie County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late of the town of Benheim, Schoharie County, New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Benheim, Schoharie County, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated Gilboa this 26th day of March, A. D., 1917.

CALVIN A. COLE, Administrator.

E. JACKSON, Atty. for Administrator, Gilboa, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By order of Dow Beckman, Surrogate of Schoharie County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late of the town of Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Conesville, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of May next.

Dated Conesville this 16th day of November, A. D., 1916.

HOMER E. HITCHCOCK, Administrator.

E. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrator, Gilboa, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By order of Dow Beckman, Surrogate of Schoharie County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late of the town of Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Conesville, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of May next.

Dated Conesville this 24th day of November, A. D., 1916.

EVA DEWITT, Administrator.

E. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrator, Gilboa, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By order of Dow Beckman, Surrogate of Schoharie County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late of the town of Conesville, Schoharie County, New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Conesville, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of May next.

Dated Conesville this 24th day of November, A. D., 1916.

EZZA J. MORSE, Executor.

E. JACKSON, Atty., Gilboa, N. Y.

WAR GOVERNED LEGISLATURE

More Constructive Measures Than Any Session In Years.

PATRIOTISM CAME FIRST

Speaker Sweet of Assembly, Senator Brown, Majority Leader in Upper House, and Assemblyman Adler, Majority Leader in Lower House, Briefly Review More Important Work.

The accomplishments of the legislature of 1917 in the way of important constructive legislation were more important to the people of the state than those of any preceding legislature in many years. They included: Revenue measures to meet unusual expenditures resulting directly and indirectly from the war. Local option and a higher license fee. The establishment of a state police. Legislation to assist the farmers in their efforts to increase the state's food supply. The establishment of a state food and market commission to cut out excessive intermediate profits and expedite the equitable distribution of food supplies. The enlargement and strengthening of the national guard and the naval militia. Provision for a military census. The adoption of a systematic plan for increasing the capacity of the state hospitals for the insane. The improvement of the rural school system and the reclassification and making more uniform of the education laws.

Speaker Sweet of the assembly, Senator Elton R. Brown, majority leader in the upper house, and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, majority leader in the lower house, briefly review the more important work of the session as follows:

SPEAKER SWEET OF THE ASSEMBLY.

"Above all things, this assembly has preferred patriotism to politics, and in this respect the proudest record of the session has been made. The legislature is to be congratulated on the advanced position among the states which its labors have given to New York in a time of stress, due to the war declared against our country by an arrogant monarchy abroad. We trust that under Providence we may not have occasion to use those means which the legislature has helped so generously to provide for national defense, but we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have done our utmost to protect the protection of the whole people and the honor of the flag.

"The legislature has aimed to produce laws necessary for the betterment of the whole people and the state and national honor, for our steady progress along lines of prosperity. We all may be justly proud of our preparedness legislation, from the bill providing for the physical training of the youth in our public schools and the industrial military training for older boys, to the military census plans which include an opportunity for the women of our state to assist as they so promptly and nobly have offered to do. Adequately aiding along these same lines are the bills we have passed creating a food supply commission to aid our farmers in every way to produce the greatest crops the state ever has known. We have provided ample backing for the producers of food products, and we may rest assured that they will fully appreciate it and will not fail to take advantage of the offers tendered to them.

State Police.

"Without neglecting in any way the requirements of the cities, we have given even further assistance to the farming communities. We have provided for them the protection of a state police force, which has long been desired in many remote sections. We also have given the rural communities a better school system at the suggestion of our education department. We have created a foods and markets commission for the benefit of both the city and the country sections which we believe will forever take our farm produce out of the hands of speculators, keep prices within due bounds for the consumer and insure a fair compensation to the producing farmers.

Local Option For Cities.

"For the benefit of the entire state, at the insistent demand of our sober thinking people, we have enacted excise legislation which will clean up the saloon situation by reducing the number of liquor selling places should the residents of the smaller cities so desire. The local option provision for cities which would do this has been supplemented and strengthened by the measure calling for a higher license fee. The majorities given for these bills have sufficiently answered all objections to their passage.

Taxes Equitably Distributed.

"Ample appropriations have been made for the support of government, but not any greater than the requirements of our growth have demanded and the unusual demands made on us by the war situation have necessitated. To meet these demands we have enacted fair measures which will provide the additional income which the occasion requires. In doing this we have been careful not to place any additional

burden where it cannot well be carried, and no new tax has been assessed without fully considering the ability of the bearers to assume the requirement.

"As a whole, I feel certain that we have all done our very best in deciding on the legislation we have enacted and that we may now adjourn with the certainty that our constituents will approve our every effort."

SENATOR ELTON R. BROWN.

"There has been much important legislation at this session and a large percentage of it constructive. It relates to the prosecution of the war, taxation, promotion of agriculture, reorganization of our educational system, supporting and extending charities, regulating the liquor traffic, a state police bill, legislative and congressional reapportionment and framing constitutional amendments for submission to the electorate.

War Appropriations.

"The legislature has given unequalled support to the federal administration in the prosecution of the war. It has provided for a military census. It has appropriated more than \$8,000,000 for war purposes, half a million for agricultural relief, including the furnishing of seed; a million to the adjutant general for guarding bridges, munition works and whatever is essential to the protection and transportation of military supplies and \$2,000,000 for fortifications of New York City. It has established a state council of national defense, with an appropriation of \$1,000,000, and required that expenditure of all appropriations for preparedness shall be subject to their approval. It has incorporated a patriotic fund to provide for the families and dependents of those of our citizens who go to war. It has provided for the suspension of the labor laws, with proper safeguards to prevent abuses and for the suspension of compulsory education subject to the approval of the commissioner of education in aid of agriculture and the production of munitions. Personally, I regret the defeat of the bill for the suspension of the full crew law when ordered by the Public Service Commission.

"Unable to complete its consideration of the subject of food control before the final adjournment of the legislature, it has appointed committees to the senate has invited the governor to reassemble the legislature in extraordinary session to enact a law in harmony with public opinion in co-operation with the federal government which shall be adequate to insure the protection and distribution of an adequate food supply to our people with the greatest possible surplus for our allies.

Scientific Tax System.

"It has levied a tax on the profits of manufacturing and commercial corporations to supply the deficiency in state revenues. It would be difficult to give adequate praise to the attitude of the producing business interests of the state which have accepted this burden willingly. The principle of promoting manufactures has been maintained by exempting these corporations from the personal property tax, and the vicious and inequitable practice heretofore obtaining of imposing this burden in one community and not in another has been given way to a state wide scientific system. A bill has been passed insuring the payment of the secured debt tax, thus equalizing that burden upon all holders of secured debts and relieving overburdened real estate. The direct state tax is limited to the requirements of the constitution for the payment of interest on state bonds and keeping up the sinking fund for the payment of the principal debt.

"The auto tax, which is less than half the tax imposed in the state of Connecticut, failed by reason of the opposition of auto associations. Although the increase was for a single year, all of it went to the state, and the bill provided that any tax imposed by the federal government should be credited on the state tax.

Agricultural Aid.

"In aid of agriculture, the legislature passed the farms and markets bill, combining the department of agriculture, the department of foods and markets and the department of weights and measures in a single department and extending the powers of those departments in aid of production and distribution. It passed the sheep protection bill, giving state control over dogs and adequate protection of domestic animals raised for food purposes. It passed a bill providing for the suspension of the Sunday law on farms during the war.

"In education it passed the township school bill, the city education bill and incidentally settled the question of the size of the board of education in the city of New York, substituting an efficient board of seven for the present unwieldy board of forty-five, a question which has been the subject of legislative struggles at Albany for many years. It amended the Slater bill of last year for military training by providing for vocational training.

Excise Legislation.

"The bill for the reduction of the number of places and the regulation of liquor traffic is an important piece of legislation. It largely increased the tax, provides for the elimination of undesirable places and has regulatory features more important than previous acts. A bill has been passed giving the commissioner of excise power to suspend and regulate the right to sell liquor in his discretion when such sale is in or near localities where camps of soldiers are established or munitions or the elements of munitions are produced. A local option bill has been extended to cities.

Hospital Development.

"The hospital development commission is the most important act affecting charities passed by the state in many years and will result in an early provision of adequate accommodations for the insane and mental defectives. "A state police has been created and is already in process of organization. Bills have been passed for legislative reapportionment and for the reapportionment of congressional districts in

the counties of New York, Bronx and Kings.

"Constitutional amendments have been passed imposing a literacy test as a condition of becoming voters hereafter whether aliens or natives. A home rule bill for cities and for the reorganization of county government in large counties was passed with substantial unanimity by both houses."

MAJORITY LEADER ADLER.

"The work of the legislature of 1917, which was laid out to include many subjects of state wide importance of a constructive nature, was complicated and intensified by the fact that the nation found itself in a state of war during the continuance of the session. The laws which were passed for the purpose of placing the state of New York in a condition of preparedness were numerous and carefully considered, and it is conceded that the steps taken by the legislature of this state to conserve and utilize the resources of the state have been most intelligent and efficient. This applies both to the military laws and to the laws passed for the completion and utilization of our natural resources. The beginning made last year in providing for the military training of boys and young men was developed and perfected and was the first step toward the universal military training throughout the nation which is bound to come. A military census was provided for. The national guard and naval militia were strengthened and increased, and large emergency appropriations were made to secure preparedness, both military and industrial.

The Food Problem.

"The question of food supply was attacked from various angles, and the new department of foods and markets which was provided for is calculated to be and will measurably increase the power of the state in securing the development of the farming industry throughout the state and the production of food products of every description. "Other measures were taken to investigate and conserve the waters of the state available for power development and the establishment of a policy in connection with the use of the state water.

"The establishment of a state police was a constructive measure which will add materially to the defensive power of the state and permit of the use of the state military forces entirely for the defense of the nation.

"In the matter of liquor legislation the state has put itself on record for local option for the cities as well as towns. And the present liquor laws of the state were thoroughly and scientifically remodeled and improved as they apply to such sections as do not under the local option provisions adopt prohibition measures.

Important Education Legislation.

"In the realm of education two most important measures were passed which mark a decided advance, the one consolidating the school districts into what is known as the township system and the other redefining and making more uniform the laws with reference to the administration of education in the cities of the state.

"A decided step was taken in the matter of solving the problem of the care of the wards of the state in the charitable and state institutions. Increased accommodations were provided for, and a systematic plan was adopted to provide increased facilities for the increased demands on the hospitals of the state.

Business Budget Methods.

"The preparation of the state budget and the appropriation bills under the budget scheme adopted by the last legislature was a notable achievement in state finance. The budget was prepared and published early in the session and given wide publicity throughout the state before it came up for passage in either house of the legislature. It contained the itemized proposed expenditures for the coming fiscal year and in its final printed form remained on the desks of the members on the order of second and third readings for several days before it reached the order of final passage. The bill itself, together with a summary of the estimated income of the state from all sources for the coming year, was sent broadcast throughout the state, so that each item might be subjected to the closest scrutiny. When it finally passed it went to the governor for his consideration long before the close of the session. Although the bill carried a larger total of expenditure than ever before, due to the increased requirements for the coming year, the fact that there has been no adverse criticism of any of its items is proof of the care with which it was prepared and the necessity for the appropriation made.

"The entire session was one of great activity, due to the extraordinary conditions prevalent this year and also to the desire of the Republican legislature to enact during this session legislation of a constructive character, which it believed was desired by the people of the state."

Might Get Another One.

Abuse of the pension system is illustrated by the Bostonian who discovered in a New England town a former townsman and policeman in a new uniform walking a beat. "How is this?" asked the visitor. "I thought you were on the Boston force." "Oh," exclaimed the transplanted policeman, "you see I'm pensioned by Boston, so I moved. Now I'm working here."—Argonaut.

Undoubtedly.

Miss Wilcox had been giving the class an elementary talk upon architecture. "Now," said she, "can any one in the class tell me what a 'bustress' is?" Little Walter arose, his face beaming with a quick flash of intelligence. "I know," he shouted—"a bustress is a nannygoat!"—New York Times.

His Arguments Are Unanswerable.

We put it to him this way: "Why don't you get married?" And he answered us honestly: "I'm not earning enough to support a wife, and I'm not lazy enough to let a wife support me."

And that's the best reason we ever heard—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

THE MONITOR.

GEORGE L. FULLER, Publisher

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY MAY 17 1917

JOHN BARLEYCORN A POOR SOLDIER

LET'S GO DRY AND WIN WAR

Prohibition is Needed in the Ranks as Well as in the Field—More Grain is Used in Manufacture of Liquors Than Entire Fleet of German Submarines Can Sink in a Year.

By REX BEACH, Of the Vigilantes.

Today I saw two drunken soldiers on the street. They were young soldiers, their uniforms were new and sufficiently unusual, alas, to excite attention. They were ordinary upstanding young fellows, better than a lot that we had seen of us who passed them by, for they had answered the call—they were not slackers. It came as a shock to see them swaying in their tracks, waving awkward gestures and grinning fatuously. Their eyes were bleared, they wore foul mouthed and abusive. A black hood were the tents of a recruiting station.

Some boys—they were nearing the age for enlistment—began to gape at the intoxicated guardsmen; they betrayed contempt for both the men and their uniforms.

Women who were passing hurried faster. It was plain that this exhibition had not helped the cause of the recruiting squad down the street.

Prohibition the Answer.

Prohibition in the ranks was the first answer that suggested itself to me. But why prohibition in the ranks if not in the field?

We are all soldiers in this war—soldiers of the plow, soldiers of the plow, or we must quickly learn to be, else we shall go down in the general wreckage in the wake of the Hun. Why, then, deny to the man in khaki, who is physically fit to bear the shock of battle, that privilege which we weaker, less courageous brothers prize so highly—the glorious and inalienable privilege of getting drunk? No, manifestly that sort of prohibition isn't the right sort.

John Barleycorn Poor Drillmaster.

But if John Barleycorn is a bad recruiting sergeant, he is a worse drillmaster and just at this particular crisis in our national affairs that makes him a real and potent influence for evil. Nor is that the worst that can be said about him. He is the prince of slackers, the king of waste and the veriest glutton in all the world. In his year of threatened famine he will, unless he is curbed, swallow more food than will the wide Atlantic, aided by the entire fleet of German U boats. Eighty million bushels of sound grain, 120,000,000 gallons of molasses—that is only a part of the good foodstuffs that will go to glut his monstrous appetite. And meanwhile Europe starves; our allies cry for food. In answer to that cry we sound the alarm for grain, more grain and ships, more ships, to put it in. We suffer panic from our lack of farm lands and farm hands.

The war will be won in the trenches of France and in the furrows of America, so we are told. We set ourselves to the task of training a million men in a year, of bringing new acres under the plow, and yet during the course of that twelve month we will consume in the form of alcoholic beverages alone enough grain to feed 16,000,000 mouths.

Waste is Colossal.

It is all wrong. It is colossal waste. It is extravagance which the world cannot tolerate in this hour of stress. England, France and Russia have learned their lesson. Let us profit by their experience.

We need alcohol, yes. We will need more of it in war than in peace, but alcohol—usable, drinkable alcohol—can be made from still, from refuse, from damaged grain. In fact, almost any food which is unfit to eat can be made fit to drink if one goes to the trouble, but of all the uses we can put it to, the drinking of alcohol is the least important.

"Let's Go Without It."

Nor is the fact that the byproducts from the process of liquor-making have a considerable commercial value a sufficient reason to warrant us in devoting to it 80,000,000 bushels of our all-too-scanty grain supply. Our live stock can subsist on other fodders than brewer's grains, our dairy cows can be made to give milk from food less vital to our own stomachs. So, too, in the matter of taxes. We levy a tremendous blackmail on blubulous old John Barleycorn, but we can raise that revenue elsewhere. He pays an undue share of taxes anyhow. If alcoholic liquor is a food we pay too high for the privilege of consuming it; if it is not a food let's go without it for a while and foot the bill out of a greater economy.

War is Sober Business.

We are in this war to win, and win we must, but war is a sober business. Just now bread is as vital to France as bullets; she needs American grain as badly as she needs American troops. The war has come home to us, and we shall feel it sorely before we are through. Let us begin our sacrifice by a great big saving, a saving of 11,000,000 leaves a day—enough to feed the armies and the navies of our allies and ourselves. If we lose this fight we shall go broke. Let's go dry and win. After we have tried it we may like it well enough to stay dry. Who knows?

(Copyright, 1917, Science Service.)

RIGHT AND WRONG POISE.

Bodily Posture is a Potent Factor in Good Health.

The carriage of the body may determine the condition of one's health. Bad poise is often responsible for the failure of the vital organs to perform their functions properly. It causes refuse material to be deposited in the tissues and is responsible for a large percentage of headaches.

Because of the unnatural strain on muscles and ligaments, more nervous and muscular energy are expended in holding a poor position than in maintaining a correct bodily posture.

Good poise gives the blood a chance to carry new food material where needed and to eliminate waste. It allows the nerves to carry their messages and for the lungs to fill the tissues with life giving oxygen. A certain readiness for action saves lost motion.

The common faults of posture are, drooping shoulders, protruding head, hollow chest, round shoulders, hollow back, bent knees and weak or flat feet. Many persons have almost all of these defects.

It is claimed that more than 50 per cent of all cases of spinal trouble are due to faulty positions which have become habitual.

Daily exercise, well regulated, will not only prevent but will correct many faulty postures.

Dancing is one of the most wholesome and most effective ways of cultivating good carriage. It calls into play muscles in all parts of the body and tends to produce gracefulness.

Of great value for similar reasons are many of the outdoor sports such as swimming, skating, tramping, rowing and horseback riding. — Pittsburgh Press.

AN UNFASHIONABLE FISH.

Fine in Flavor and Food Value, Yet Our Anglers Discard It.

It seems as if there are fashions in fish just now as there are in wearing apparel. A fish that brings in German markets nearly four times as much per pound as our fresh mackerel and considerably more than haddock is thrown away by our fishermen because no one wants to eat it. Yet those who eat it praise it for its delicate flavor. Even the English like it. Every year they consume 3,000 tons of it. Yet we will have none of it.

This fish is known as the goosefish, anglerfish, devilfish and monkfish. True, its appearance is against it, but still the epicures in England and Germany demand it because it is delicious. Analyses made by the bureau of fisheries on samples show that goosefish contains considerably more protein than flounder, slightly more than a cod, a little less than halibut and considerably less than sirloin steak.

The goosefish has an average length of three feet and is broad and flat, somewhat resembling the flounder in general outline. The only way to get it, says a Philadelphia woman, is for the housewives to club together and demand it. As the present time fishermen do not take the trouble to bring it home, but discard it from their nets.— Popular Science Monthly.

CLAWS OF THE CANARY.

They Should Be Carefully Trimmed Every Few Months.

As a canary grows old it will be noticed that its claws get long and catch on the perches and wires as it hops about the cage. In a state of nature the activity of the bird as it moves about on the ground or among twigs and limbs keeps the claws properly worn down. Confined in a cage, the canary is less active, and, while the rate of growth of the claws remains the same, they are subject to much less abrasion.

It is necessary therefore to trim them with a pair of sharp scissors every few months. It is important to watch the condition of the claws carefully, as by catching they may cause a broken leg. In each claw a slender blood vessel extends well down toward the tip. This may be seen on close examination through the transparent sheath of the claw. In trimming out well beyond this canal and take special care not to break the leg while handling the bird.

In cage birds the horny covering of the bill as well as the claws sometimes becomes distorted through growth without sufficient wear. The tips of the mandibles may be pared down with a sharp knife, but care must be taken not to cut deep enough to reach the quick.—United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

If She Were Free.

A woman of criminal tendencies serving a prison term was asked, "If you were given absolute freedom to spend one night in the great city wholly uncontrolled, where would you go—to the theater, dance hall or where?" She replied: "I would choose a warm night after a rainy day, a night when all the electric lights were halos around their heads and everything was foggy. I'd go to the park and walk for an hour up and down the paths, where I could see the reflections of the misty lights in the wet stone pavements. Then I'd like to go to some quiet place where I could hear organ music for another hour. Then I'd go to bed satisfied. But before I got to bed I'd open and shut my door for five minutes steadily. I'd want to know that it wasn't bolted!" — Buffalo News.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Gives as much attention to his stock as he does to his crops. All stock loses condition at times and it is the good manager that applies the remedy before there is any serious loss. The successful men in the New England states use Harvell's condition powder for stock and poultry. A package goes a long way because it is all medicine, not a food. It puts working animals in good spirits and flesh. Keeps poultry free from disease and increases the yield of eggs. Price 25 cts. Sold by Chas. A. Clark

Father Fails Again.

Did you ever watch the bright young man father has picked out as the man with a future and invited home for dinner?

The B. Y. M. has read somewhere in his youth that B. Y. men are supposed to fall in love with and marry the boss' daughter. And he sits and stares at her, nervous as the dickens because he can't decide which is worse—losing his job or following precedent.

And the daughter plays the tune she knows on the piano and wonders "What ever possessed father to bring that around here?"—New York Evening Sun.

A Slap at Her Complexion.

"Is it true that Mrs. Dubwaite and Mrs. Twobble are no longer on speaking terms?"

"Yes. I fear the breach will never be healed."

"What did they fall out about?"

"They met on the street one day. Mrs. Dubwaite said to Mrs. Twobble, 'My dear, how do I look?' Mrs. Twobble kissed her effusively and said, 'My dear, you are a work of art!'—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE VALUE OF BARLEY.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) In the United States and Canada, barley is used as a feed for farm animals, less than one-third being used for malting. A limited amount is used in the preparation of breakfast cereals and for pearled barley. "Our farmers are learning the value of barley as a part ration for dairy cattle and young stock and much more will be used as animal food in the future," says Professor R. A. Moore, the greatest barley breeder in the world.

In many states barley is quite generally grown as a hay and feed for horses. When used as a hay it is cut in the milk stage shortly after heading and cured like timothy and blue grass. We think that the hay phase of barley this year is very important because all acreage that has never been planted to other crops or that will need replanting for any reason, could be put into barley at a clear profit.

When the grain is used as a feed, it is either fed whole or the kernels crushed by passing between rollers. If finely ground the gluten therein makes a sticky mass as soon as it is brought in contact with moisture and it is not then readily masticated or digested. Only a limited amount of barley is exported from the United States and the export consists largely of a mixture of varieties as feed.

J. L. PATRIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

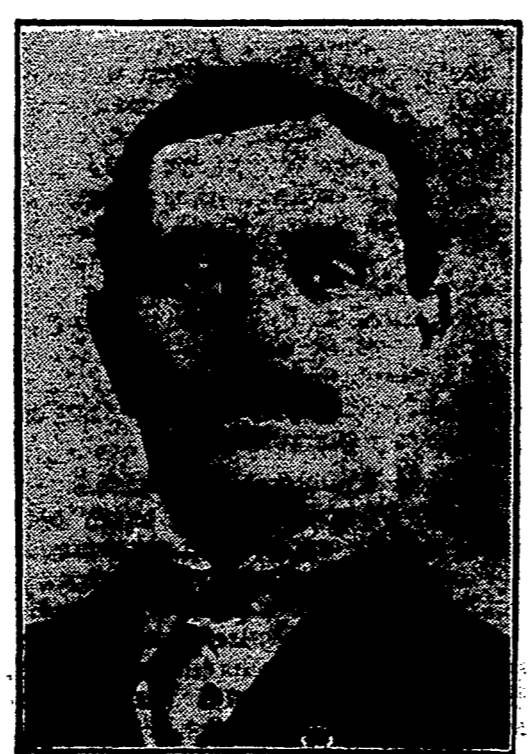
Will be at the Gilboa House Monday of each week, beginning April 30, 1917.

WANTED:—Stock to pasture, good grazing, water and shade. V. O. Ballard, the D. N. Patrie farm, West Canaanville, N. Y.

FARMERS—Bowker's Fertilizer for all crops. Delivered at creamery if wanted. For sale by Emory A. Lewis, Gilboa, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By the Grace of God Free and Independent. To Mary Frances Van Valkenburgh, Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh, Vernilia, Iretus Van Valkenburgh, William Van Valkenburgh, J. P. Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Euel S. Burroughs, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. George Bost, Arthur Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. B. Ward, Edna Van Valkenburgh, Leo Van Valkenburgh, Adison Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. Charles W. Russell, Walter S. Lombury, Miss Grace Cole, Mrs. Eva Taylor, Allen Van Valkenburgh, Irving Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. Viola Allen, Raymond Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. Florence Stanton, Vernon Van Valkenburgh, Lulu Van Valkenburgh, the widow, heirs at law and next of kin of Adison Van Valkenburgh late of the town of Gilboa, County of Schoharie, deceased. Send Greeting:

Whereas Mary Frances Van Valkenburgh who resides at the town of Gilboa, in the County of Schoharie, in the State of New York has made written application to the Surrogate's Court of the County of Schoharie, to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 28th day of October 1912 relating to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and Testament of Adison Van Valkenburgh, deceased, who was at the time of his death a resident of the town of Gilboa, in the County of Schoharie and State of New York;



DR. A. MARKS well known Eye Sight Specialist and expert on all defects of sight, will be at the Gilboa House for several days. He will have all of his electrical instruments for the scientific examination of the eye. Watch this paper for dates.

WYCKOFF'S Gilboa's Shopping Center

ALL WOOL SUITS MADE TO YOUR ORDER No Less Than \$15 No More Than \$20

We challenge any maker or retailer of Men's Suits and Overcoats to duplicate our high grade, all wool fabrics—to equal our splendid tailoring—to match the style and fit of our garments for less than \$25 to \$30

We guarantee the same high grade, pure wool fabrics, the same satisfactory style and fit, and the same good service as always, in spite of the great advance in the cost of woollens

Scotch Woolen Mills \$15.00

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods GILBOA, N. Y.

Get Next to a Good Thing Are you satisfied with the Coffee and Tea you are getting, if not we we should like to have you try ours. Our experience has taught us a lot about what are really good Coffee and good Tea See Our Line of Shoes DAVIS & PALMER

THE UNITED STORES CIGARS

We have the exclusive sale in Gilboa of the cigars manufactured by the United Cigar Stores Company and have a large line of their many different brands in stock. Each cigar is a delight to the smoker and they way they are being sold is a good guarantee that they are giving popular satisfaction. Profit sharing coupons given with each cigar. We will give you the same service that is to be had in the city store and can take care of your wants in this line in the same satisfactory manner.

Paul Stryker

You Have Tried The Rest Now Get The Best GROCERIES SEYMOUR CASE GILBOA

FRED SIEBEL, CITY BARBER SHOP. CHOICE LINE OF TOBACCO AND CIGARS, CANDY AND PIPES. GILBOA, N. Y.

Cutting Retort. The late Charles Frohman was one of those people who sometimes rap out a retort that in cooler moments they would wish unsaid. Of one of these Mrs. Patrick Campbell was the victim. During a rehearsal it appears Frohman made a constructive criticism which nettled the actress very much. Going to the footlights, Mrs. Patrick Campbell said: "Mr. Frohman, I want you to know that I am an artist." Frohman, with a solemn face, instantly replied: "Madam, I will keep your secret."

Compressed Air Pressure. The highest known pressure to which air has been compressed is 4,000 atmospheres (about 60,000 pounds) per square inch, but this was a laboratory experiment. The safe limit of pressure for use in the arts today is largely determined by the strength of the retaining vessel, or 3,000 pounds per square inch. To obtain these great pressures especially destined at compressors have to be constructed. "How did you cure yourself of insomnia?" "I left a big lot of my day's work unfinished and then tried to stay awake and do it at night."—Boston Transcript.