

ALLEGANY COUNTY NEWS

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Court
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CARLOS ALDEN

For Member of Assembly
FRED LITCHARD
of Canadea

For County Judge and Surrogate
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For District Attorney
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of Centerville
DR. C. R. BOWEN
of Almond

EDITORIAL

REPUBLICAN NOT NEEDED

Allegany has had a Republican Member of Assembly for so long that some people think it would be breaking one of the Ten Commandments to elect a Democrat to the state legislature from this district.

Our worthy contemporary, the Cuba Patriot, published the following last week, for lack of something better to say:

"The Patriot believes that the people of Allegany have had enough of Tammany Hall methods and government. They know that any Democrat elected to the assembly must either work with Tammany or be a nonentity at Albany. They know that Tammany methods are vicious, grafting, and oftentimes criminal. They know that the only way to throw off the Tammany yoke is to elect a Republican assemblyman."

"Let there be no uncertain sound from old Allegany this fall. The Patriot believes that the voters are so disgusted with Tammany that this county will roll up an old time majority, not only for member of assembly, but for the entire ticket."

Isn't the above quotation about the most convincing argument that a person ever propounded? Doesn't it glitter as a gem of logic?

While it is so funny that it ought to be put in next number of "Life" and because of that, should not be given serious consideration. The New cannot refrain from making it appear a little funnier by passing this comment:

If the way to throw off Tammany's yoke" is by electing a Republican assemblyman, why in the name of common sense hasn't the yoke been thrown off before?

Does the Patriot mean that if Allegany's representative is a Republican, all wrongs will be righted, and if its representative is a Democrat every thing will result in chaos?

A little eight-year-old school boy can argue better than that.

ALLEGANY NEEDS AND WILL HAVE A DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY-MAN—

First, because the Republican representative from Allegany County has failed to truly represent the people of this county on a number of important questions;

Second, because the Republican candidate is a novice,—a man who would SURELY be a "nonentity" at Albany.

Third, because the Republican machine at Albany to which the Republican machine of Allegany is hitched is just as much responsible for the conditions at Albany at the present time, as is Tammany Hall.

Fourth, because the Democratic

candidate is a free man—owes his nomination to no clique, no party machine;

Fifth, because the Democratic candidate has pledged himself to support those measures which are most desired by the people of Allegany County,—Real Direct Primaries, for instance;

Sixth, because the Democratic candidate, if elected, can be more instrumental in throwing off the yoke of Tammany than can a Republican, as it is for the interest of every live Democrat to clean the party of all such influences as those of Charles F. Murphy, William Barnes, etc.

In substantiating the above, we have but to point to our neighbor, Steuben County, and the admirable records of Democratic Senator Seelye and Democratic Assemblyman Seelye, both of whom succeeded Republicans, and who have not only voted against Tammany but have secured everything that Steuben county wanted.

The voters of Allegany county want something more substantial than the flabby "arguments" advanced by the Cuba Patriot.

Incidentally, the voters are preparing to vote for Fred Litchard, the man for the place.

DIDN'T EXPECT MUCH

When the Republican leaders of the county nominated Mr. Ferry of Almond to Member of Assembly, it is hard to believe that they expected he would be elected. Mr. Ferry is a poor vote-getter. In his own town, which in 1911 cast 160 Republican votes against 153 Democratic, Mr. Ferry was defeated for Supervisor by Burr Ward, the latter's majority being over ninety votes.

If Mr. Ferry couldn't be elected Supervisor in his home town, how can he be expected to win for Member of Assembly in Allegany County? Well, the truth is, he isn't expected to win.

What's in a Name?

The Damm family, of world fame, bids fair to lose its renown by discovery of the Hell family in the town of Farrell, Pa., built by the United States Steel Corporation.

Members of the Hell family are not averse to using their name in a business way. The head of the family, Conrad Hell, an ice cream manufacturer, has signs reading:—"Go to Hell for ice cream!" scattered throughout the city. Another sign reads:—"Ice cream from Hell is guaranteed pure and cooling." Still another bears the inscription:—"Have you been to Hell? It's the coolest place in Farrell."

When a stranger enters Main street he is startled by a big billboard reading:—"Hell is here! Don't miss the place!"

A block farther down the street his sign will be encountered:—"You will find everybody there on a hot day; Hell is always open."

The big sign which, however, attracts the most attention is in front of Hell's place of business. It represents a young couple eating ice cream and the young woman saying to her escort:—"Hell for mine; always."

Election Notice

Notice is hereby given that the general election for the purpose of electing county, district and town officers will be held in and for the town of Independence at Fireman's building, Whitesville, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1913, and that the polls of election will be held open from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. of that day.

G. C. Bassett,
Deputy Town Clerk.

Only two Days of Registration
There will be only two days of registration in this town this year, Oct. 11 and 18, 1913.

G. C. Bassett,
Dep. Town Clerk.

A Splendid Laxative
George Candee, Kenwood, N. Y., says, "Chamberlain's Tablets are a fine laxative. They also aid digestion and invigorate the liver. They are pleasant and effective without causing griping." For sale by all dealers.—adv.

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Popular Talks on Law

A Regular Department of The News, in Which Many Knotty and Seldom Understood Legal Problems are Unraveled in a Simple Manner. These Talks are written by WALTER K. TOWERS, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar.

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The Right to An Education

The American public school is undoubtedly one of our most important institutions. No branch of government comes more intimately into contact with all of us, and so it is that affairs relating to public education are of importance to almost every person.

Almost everywhere the government provides schools for its young citizens. Education is the function of the state, and so it is the state that provides for the public schools. The legislature enacts the laws which provide for those schools and by which they are governed. The school district is a political subdivision of the state, organized under state law.

One theory of the public school is that a state provides schools in order that its citizens may be trained to become useful members of society, capable of being self-supporting, profitable members of the community instead of a burden to the state. It is further recognized that intellectual enlightenment is necessary if our democratic form of government is to succeed. The future voter must be educated. And so it is that the state provides free schools, but further requires that residents within the school age attend school. Another theory of public instruction is that it is a sort of mutual benefit arrangement by which all join together to share the expense and thus secure greater efficiency at a lower relative cost.

But whatever the theory of the reason for the public school most parents desire that their children attend school, and a majority of children probably appreciate the advantages of an education. So there is usually a desire to attend school and the question frequently arises as to the rights of a child to attend school. These questions frequently find their way into a court of law.

Generally speaking a child of school age who is within the rules of eligibility prescribed by law, and is a resident within the school district is entitled to attend the public school in that district without charge. The school laws of the state usually fix upon the school authorities of the district the responsibility of providing reasonable and convenient accommodations and opportunity for instruction. These privileges are open to all who are legally entitled to attend the schools and who wish to do so.

As has been before stated the school system is conducted by the state and so is within the control of state law. So it is that the right to attend school depends upon the laws passed by the legislature. Under the laws in force in most of our states the right to attend the public school depends primarily upon residence. The resident child may attend the public school without cost; the child who is not a resident may be refused entrance; or may be charged tuition. The residence of the child is generally that of his parent or guardian. The residence necessary to secure the right to attend school need not be the legal domicile, but any genuine residence of ordinary permanence.

If a parent moves into a school district for the school season only for the purpose of allowing the child to attend school in that district, the right will not be secured, and the child may be barred from school as a non-resident, or tuition may be charged. But, generally speaking, if the parents move into the district for other purposes, even though it be but a temporary residence during the school term, the child is regarded as a resident with the right to attend the public school.

It is possible for a child to secure a residence apart from his parents and if this occurs the child has school rights in the district of his residence. A child who comes into a school district to make a permanent home with a family living there, it being the intention of his parents that he make a permanent home there, secures school rights. One does not secure a residence by coming into the district to live with others temporarily, or simply for the purpose of attending school there. The school board may accept non-resident pupils on such terms as it may fix,—as the payment of tuition—if this does not interfere with the other pupils, who being residents of the district have the first right to the school accommodations of the district.

Children of persons kept upon the county farm are usually held to be entitled to attend school in the district where the farm is situated. But the law frequently rules against the right of orphans or paupers at public institutions to attend the public school in the district where the institution is situated, especially where funds are provided for the education of young inmates. In some of our states a broad view is taken, however, and school privileges are freely extended to inmates of denominational orphan homes and similar charitable institutions.

The school board, or other officials in charge of the schools are allowed a wide discretion in the management of the schools and regulation of the pupils, except as restrained by the state law, and unless their acts are clearly unreasonable and prejudicial the courts will not interfere. The residence of a parent whose child has been illegally barred from school is by a legal remedy known as "mandamus." A parent who finds it necessary to take such steps to enforce his legal rights should consult a competent attorney.

A child cannot be barred from the schools altogether because of color, but separate schools may be provided if the accommodations are equal. The age within which pupils may, or must, attend school is usually fixed by state law.

Children have been barred from the public schools on the ground of immoral character even where no act evidencing this has been committed in school. Proven immorality is recognized by the law as a proper cause for barring a child from the public schools, yet some states require the evidences be presented during school hours before such action may be taken.

The matter of transfers often causes

much difficulty, and in this the school board has a wide discretion, its action, unless clearly unreasonable and improper, being final. These matters are frequently regulated by state law.

Health regulations may be legally imposed upon attendants at a public school. The right to require vaccination of all pupils is generally held to be within the legislative power, and children who are not vaccinated as required may be barred from the public schools.

STRONG LETTER TO J. W. MURPHY

Chauncey J. Hamlin, Bull Moose Leader, Wants Progressives to Show Their Strength by Voting "Straight" Tickets, Hinting That Roosevelt May Run on Party's Ticket for Governor Next Fall.

The prediction by Chauncey J. Hamlin, one of the leaders of the Progressive movement in Western New York, that the Progressives would next year nominate and elect Theodore Roosevelt governor to be followed in 1916 by his election to the presidency, together with the sending by Mr. Roosevelt of a letter to J. W. Murphy, a prominent Republican lawyer of the 8th Judicial District, who is chairman of the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, urging support for the Non-Partisan Judiciary Candidates, Dean Carlos C. Alden and Justice Herbert P. Bissell (both having been nominated on the Democratic and Progressive tickets), has stirred the Progressives and Independent Republicans to action.

Probably no more forceful letter has ever been written than the one which Mr. Roosevelt wrote on the judiciary situation in the district prior to his departure for South America.

It follows:

THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK.

Office of
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
October 3, 1913.

Jas. W. Murphy, Esq.,
Non-Partisan Judiciary Campaign Committee, Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

I congratulate the citizens of Buffalo and the people of the State that in the 8th Judicial District they have the chance to vote for a man like Carlos C. Alden. If I were in the 8th Judicial District I should of course support both Mr. Alden and Mr. Bissell. But I happen to know so well the career of Mr. Alden that I wish to say a word about it. Mr. Alden has been Dean of the Buffalo Law School since 1904, in addition to being an active partner in one of Buffalo's leading law firms. He is the author of various legal books which are highly esteemed and widely used by the legal profession. He rendered notable public service as legal adviser to Governor Hughes, and he was also made chairman of the commission of State laws in 1910, a position which he still retains.

But in addition to this professional training and experience, he has the type of mind which tends to justice rather than mere legalism, and from the standpoint of the people it is of literally vital consequence that such men should be on the bench. There could be no more fearless and independent man than Mr. Alden, and these qualities of fearlessness and independence he will carry with him on the bench. But he also will carry with him the broadest sympathy with and understanding of the needs of the people of this commonwealth, of the average man and the average woman, who make up the enormous majority of our people. I am glad that the Progressive party members within the district have practically recognized the principle of Non-Partisanship in selections for the judiciary. This is carrying out our National and State platforms. But I make an appeal for Dean Alden not merely to Progressives but to the rank and file of both the old parties, to all good citizens who believe that it is of the highest importance to have on the bench men who in addition to personal integrity and entire fearlessness and independence also possess a thorough sense of responsibility to the people, and a thorough understanding of the needs of our great industrial civilization.

Faithfully yours,
Theodore Roosevelt.

The receipt of the Roosevelt letter has stirred the Progressives to real activity in this district. In each election district the individual leaders are bending their best efforts to hold the tremendous vote cast for their ticket at the last election. Not only will this lead to the sweeping of many Progressive candidates into office this year, but it will put them in a fair way to elect the entire state ticket next year. The Progressives are very emphatic in their declarations that it would be a severe blow to the Progressive movement if there was any appreciable slump in the vote at the coming election, and, therefore, they doubly welcome the appeal which former President Roosevelt has made for the splendid Non-Partisan Judiciary ticket, which the Progressives are supporting in this district.



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West		Stations	East	
4	2		1	3
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
5 47	9 09	Erle Junction	9 03	8 39
5 55	9 24	Canisteo	8 59	8 30
6 20	9 50	Greenwood	8 36	8 05
6 52	10 22	Whitesville	8 04	7 33
7 07	10 39	Genesee	7 51	7 20
7 22	10 50	Ellisburg	7 37	7 06
7 27	10 55	Andw's Set'm't	7 32	7 03
7 30	10 57	Rose Lake	7 31	7 01
7 46	11 12	Oswayo	7 15	6 45
7 50	11 17	Coneville	7 08	6 38
8 02	11 26	Millport	6 59	6 29
8 15	11 38	Shinglehouse	6 46	6 17
	11 51	Ceres		6 12m

Connections

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 make close connections in both directions with the B. & S. R'y at Genesee.

Train 1 connects at Erle Junction with Erie train 47 west, and train 2 east.

Train 3 connects at Erle Junction with Erie train 26 east.

All trains make close connections at Canisteo with electric cars for Hornell, where connections with the Erie and P. S. & N. can be made.

Train 2 connects at Ceres with P. S. & N. R. R. and electric line for Olean.

Train 4 connects at Shinglehouse with electric line for Holtvar and Olean.

G. M. Beasor, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Theo. Cobb, General Manager.

POST OFFICE

Whitesville, N. Y.
Hours 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Mails close as follows:—
Train 1, East, due 8:04 a. m. Mail closes 7:44 a. m.
Train 3, East, due 2:33 p. m. Mail closes 2:13 p. m.
Train 2, West, due 10:22 a. m. Mail closes 10:02 a. m.
Stage for Mills, Pa., leaves as soon as the mail from train 2 is distributed, but not later than 11 a. m.
Rural Carrier leaves at 10:45 a. m., or as soon as mail from train 2 is distributed.
No mail is received on train 1 and none is dispatched on train 4.
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THE ALLEGANY COUNTY NEWS

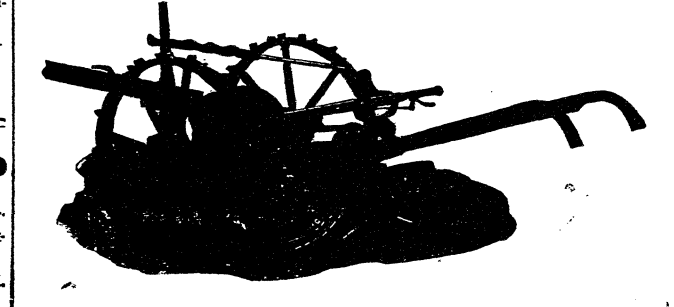
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