The Penn Yan Express

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No Cause to Worry

There are those who always howl before they are hurt, but fortunately there are those who never lose their poise, no matter what happens. The former are well meaning, perhaps, but they are naturally calamity howlers. If there is a chance to say that everything is going wrong, they cannot withhold utterance. Those who have the disposition to wait and not become alarmed over anything are the people who are invariably ready in any actual emergency.

The minute the Teapot Dome story broke, there were those who saw all hands, high and low, involved, not excluding President Coolidge. He should, according to some views, have had knowledge of the transactions and should have prevented them before they were even conceived. Notwithstanding that Mr. Coolidge acted wisely and as promptly as anybody could act, this, in the opinion of those who render decisions without thinking, was no excuse for the oil leases being signed, even before he was president or in a position where had any authority.

It is fortunate that the majority of the people are sane and that they can be looked to not to go off half-cocked. It is also fortunate that the majority can be counted on to wait for the evidence before they announce a verdict. In the instance of the oil controversy there is no doubt whatever that the facts will be obtained and those guilty will be punished. It is also just as certain that if the case becomes a civil action it will be pressed to the limit. President Coolidge will see to this because he is Calvin Coolidge.

While there are those who seem to lose their poise, there are those who keep their feet on the ground and look at things calmly. Were it not for the latter, the world would be topsy-turvy half the time, for there is something that can be made to look dark and dangerous every day. Just now the Tempest Dome is absorbing a lot of attention and creating the wildest rumors. That President Coolidge will be the same Calvin Coolidge after it is over that he is today, there is no doubt, and those who have faith in his integrity have no cause to worry. The people of the country can well feel safe with a Calvin Coolidge in the White House at this particular time.

Tax Reduction

The best and clearest argument for the passage of Secretary Mellon's tax reduction bill lies in the actual savings that it will effect in our taxes.

Here are a few instances:

Income	Present Tax	Proposed Tax	Saving to Taxpayer
$ 1,000 ..	$ 28.00	$ 15.75	$ 12.25
5,000 ...	68.00	38.25	29.75
6,000 ...	128.00	72.00	56.00
7,000 ...	186.00	99.00	87.00
8,000 ...	276.00	144.00	132.00
9,000 ...	366.00	189.00	177.00
10,000 ...	456.00	234.00	222.00

Remember, if Congress does not come to its senses and pass this legislation before March 15th, we shall continue paying the present high tax rate, providing the Treasuary with $3,000,000,000 a year more than it needs for the country's business.

That will be $300,000.000 for Congress to squander.

And Congress will manage to squander it.—San Francisco Examiner.

Go Bury It Deeply

A town that never has anything to do in a public way is on the road to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig its grave. A man that curses the town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to civic affairs is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is driving the hearse. The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The man who is so stingy as to be howling hard times preaches the funeral, sings the doxology, and thus the town lies buried from all growth and progress.

In New York state, exclusive of New York City, 9,278 cases of tuberculosis were reported during 1923, of which 8,600 were pulmonary, and 678 were other forms of the disease. In 1922, of 9,009 reported cases, 8,294 were pulmonary and 715 were other forms.

The board of managers of the State Charities Aid Association, at its January meeting, adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State, which would reduce from two weeks to one week the so-called "waiting period" during which no compensation is received by an injured person under the compensation law.

Every year $100,000 is received in letters at the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department at Washington. Nearly all of this mail containing money fails in delivery because of improper address.

Driving Capital To Go On a Strike

President Coolidge in his Lincoln Day speech in New York City, said: "If we had a tax whereby on the first working day the government took five per cent. of your wages, on the second day ten per cent., on the third day 20 per cent., on the fourth day 30 per cent., on the fifth day 50 per cent. and on the sixth day 60 per cent, how many of you would continue to work on the last two days of the week? It is the same with capital. Surplus income will go into tax-exempt securities. It will refuse to take the risk incidental to embarking into business."

The right of labor to quit work, rather than continue under conditions it regards as unfair and unjust, is conceded in this free country. There is no law or executive or judicial authority in America which can compel labor to remain at work if it chooses to strike.

Capital is as independent in this respect as labor. It cannot be compelled to work under conditions it regards as oppressive. It will "walk out" as a protest against conditions which it regards as unjust.

Whenever by legislation or judicial decision or executive order, conditions are imposed upon capital in any country which are regarded as unfair, capital goes on a strike. History is replete with illustrations proving this fact. It will not only go on a strike but it will, if necessary, for its own protection, leave the country.

During the French Revolution capital left France rather than remain subject to conditions imposed upon it by the revolutionary leaders. A very large per cent. of it never returned, remaining abroad to enrich other countries and develop their industry and commerce. Some of it came to America and assisted materially in developing this country.

Two striking illustrations may be found today in the flight of capital from Russia and Germany. The soviet government imposed conditions upon Russian capital which it regarded as unjust, with the result that it fled the country. One of the underlying causes of the financial break down of Germany is the flight of capital to other countries, which is now being investigated by international experts to see by what means it can be persuaded to return.

The bolsheviki enlisted the support of the Russian masses in their campaign against capital. They promised to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people by compelling capital to work under conditions which offered no profit. When capital rebelled against these conditions the bolsheviki then took more radical steps in the form of confiscation of the property of the rich.

Confiscation is a vice which feeds upon itself. Once the machinery of confiscation of property is set in motion, it does not stop with the rich. Those who have nothing soon seize control of it, and proceed to confiscate the property of all those who have anything. The attempted punishment of wealth in Russia has hurt the peasant more than the wealthy. The latter fled the country, taking with them whatever they could. The peasant was compelled to remain and see his cattle, his few implements and his grain seized by the soviet authorities.

Attempts to "soak" the rich always result in this manner. In this country some states have attempted to "soak" insurance companies doing business within their borders, with the result that those companies have refused to do business at all within those states and left the people without means of insurance.

There is nothing more susceptible of conclusive proof than the fact that capital, like labor, will refuse to work under conditions which it regards as oppressive or confiscatory, and there is no law or authority which can compel it to do so. There is nothing more suscpetible of proof than the fact that when government attempts to shoulder unfair burdens on capital it goes on a strike and automatically shifts those burdens to the shoulders of the less wealthy.

There is nothing more susceptible of proof than the fact that whenever a tax is laid on capital which it regards as unjust, it immediately passes that tax on to the mass of people in the form of higher interest, higher rents, higher freight rates and higher living costs in every particular. It is a process which economists for generations have attempted to prevent but without success, because the process is a natural one that cannot be suspended or stopped by any human law or authority.

Nine Everyday Business Errors

1—Neglecting to get receipts when bills are paid in cash.

2—Neglecting to keep receipts where they can be located.

3—Neglecting to check up items in current bills.

4—Inability to keep check book balanced.

5—Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.

6—Carelessness in handling of valuable business papers.

7—Signing documents without knowing their contents.

8—Tendency to establish living-expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.

9—Tendency to invest money on dangerous heresay, without proper knowledge of facts.

—Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., New York.

No Increase in Mental Disease in 1923

During the year 1923 there were 49,663 mental cases treated in the civil state hospitals; 1,698 in hospitals for criminal insane, and 1,521 in private licensed institutions, making a total of 7,495. The number of relapsed cases totaled 2,073. The rate of new cases per 100,000 population was 69.3 per cent. The highest rate ever reached in this state was in 1917, when it was 73.6.

At the close of the year there wefe 1,085 ex-service men on the books of civil state hospitals; 212 of these were on parole. The decrease in ex-service patients during the year was 105.

Out of 196 ballots clipped from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, 184 were in favor and 12 against the Peace Plan submitted by Dr. Chas. Levermore, for which Edward Bok paid $50,000.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

There are thirty-five inmates in the county poor house.

* * *

Joseph C. Foster is a candidate for village tax collector.

* * *

The receipts of the county poor house for the month of February amounted to $160.84.

* * *

R. B. Tubbs, produce dealer, shipped 16 carloads of potatoes. Prices range from 30 to 35 cents per bushel.

* * *

Born, February 22, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Habberfield, of this village, twin sons.

* * *

A new boiler will soon be placed in the steamer, Cricket.

* * *

The maple sugar season is close at hand.

* * *

Dr. H. R. Phillips and Henry Russell have returned from their hunting trip.

* * *

A letter received from F. H. Scofield, on February 28th, states that he reached Honolulu February 12th, being thirty-two days out from Callao, a distance of 5,147 miles.

* * *

Drs. Waddell and Phillips performed an operation of Trephining on Frank Carey, who had injured his head by falling.

* * *

William T. Remer died at his residence in Benton, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, age 78 years. Three sons survive: Melville W., of Penn Yan; William A., of Deadwood, S. D.; and George H., of Jerusalem.

* * *

Fourteen hundred and seventy-eight ballots were cast at the Milo town meeting.

* * *

Daniel Baker and M. C. Stark have opened a new clothing store in Geneva.

* * *

The next meeting of the Shakespeare Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Clinton Street.

* * *

Over $11,135 in fish net claims have been filed with the county treasurer.

* * *

The highest temperature during the month of February was 53 degrees; the lowest, 10 degrees below zero.

* * *

A standard voting machine was exhibited in the Cornwell Block by an agent, who explained its workings to a multitude of interested visitors.

* * *

Gen. J. B. Gordon will deliver a lecture at the Sheppard Opera House under the auspices of Sloan Post, No. 93, G. A. R., and Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.

Ten Years Ago

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Alley have taken possession of the property on Lake Keuka, formerly occupied by the Keuka Yacht Club, and have changed the name to Alley's Inn.

* * *

John B. Cramer is fitting over the third story of his block, formerly occupied by Phillips & Wrean, dentists, into two flats, with all appointments for housekeeping.

* * *

The Penn Yan Cable Company has been incorporated for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by the Flexible Conduit Company. The directors for the first year are Edia R. Ramsey, Rexford Potter, James W. Maloney and Geo. S. Sheppard, of Penn Yan, and William Neevis, of East Orange, N. J.

* * *

An auxiliary to the Sheldon Hose Company has been organized with officers as follows: President, Mrs. William Snyder; vice-president, Mrs. Edwin F. Cleveland, Jr.; secretary, Mrs. Albert Tomes; treasurer, Mrs. Perl Thiers.

* * *

The following village ticket has been placed in nomination: President, Ernest R. Bordwell; trustees, C. H. Ferenbaugh, J. C. Goodspeed, John Moshier, R. E. Chapman; treasurer, Ezra J. Titus; assessor, Frank Danes; committee to fill vacancies, David Miller, Fred Lynn and M. F. Buckley.

* * *

Butter was selling at 26c per lb.; eggs at 24c per doz.; chickens, 13c per lb.; wheat, 90c per bu.

* * *

H. R. Ovenshire has purchased the 104-acre farm in Ontario county, at Wheeler's Station, known as the Lee property, of his uncle, F. B. Scofield, for $110 an acre.

Nothing gives an honest man such a wholesome feeling as the writing of checks to pay his bills.

The old-fashioned girls were satisfied if a fellow brought them a dime's worth of candy in a brown-paper bag.

Save Your Eyes By These Light Rules

The use and arrangement of electric lights to give the best results and to protect the eyes of workers and readers was outlined before the Joint Safety Conference of the American Society of Safety Engineers and the National Safety Council held recently in New York City.

Dr. Charles Sheard, an authority on illumination, delivered the leading address on "Glare—What It Is; What It Does," in which he gave the following rules:

1. Light should shine on the object under gaze, not in the observer's eyes.
2. Glare, which is light out of place can be overcome by the use of diffusing glass globes, reflectors or shades.
3. Strong contrasts of light and shadow are to be avoided. Indirect lighting is to be preferred, by means of which the brightness of lighting bowls or other fixtures is reduced.
4. Avoid the glare of reflections from polished surfaces.
5. Localized lighting, in the form of drop lights, etc., is to be avoided. It produces too sharp contrasts of light and shadow.
6. Both too much and too little light strain and fatigue the eyes, which must labor to obtain sharp definitions of the object under gaze.
7. Eye-strain and irritation result from the use of unsteady, flickering or streaked light sources.

Some Facts

In 1915 Mr. Robert O. Hayt, civil engineer, of Corning, began working on a plan in which water power could be secured from impounding the waters from the Cohocton Valley, emptying into Lake Keuka near Keuka Landing with a power station at that point. Also his plans included impounding the waters in Lake Keuka outlet in such a manner as would secure an enormous power of electric energy.

In 1919 Mr. Hayt and his associates succeeded in securing legislation granting the Lamoka Power Corporation, organized in 1918, the right of eminent domain in controlling water power rights between Lake Keuka and Seneca Lake, a distance of about seven miles. The act authorizing the legislative grant was seconded by Governor Nathan L. Miller, who attached his signature to the law, which was published by this paper at that time.

It will be remembered that the action of the legislature was condemned by business interests along the outlet as well as by citizens generally, and our latent Chamber of Commerce was immediately revived to activity by manufacturing interests on the outlet and particularly by the assiduity of the Yates Electric Light and Power Company, which was at that time endeavoring to promote waterpower projects of its own.

About a year ago it became apparent that the Lamoka Power Corporation was still alive when Mr. Hayt purchased several acres of land at what is known as the "Sugar Loaf" at Hopeton Corners, at what was considered an enormous price for nearly waste land. But those few acres were crossed by the outlet of our lake, and this purchase, together with others at strategic points made by the same company, squelched impending promotive projects.

Last year the New York Central Electric Corporation was organized, and on December 19th the Public Service Commission granted the new corporation the right to take over seven important strategic electric light and power companies, including the Yates Electric Light and Power Company plant on the outlet, and incidentally petitioned for the raising of nearly $5,000,000 which was granted.

Mr. Robert Hayt, acting for the Lamoka Power Corporation, secured franchises for the erection of his company's lines in several towns of Ontario, Schuyler and Steuben counties, and in the towns of Barrington, Benton, Potter, Middlesex, Torrey, and in the village of Dresden, in Yates county. Now the new corporation has petitioned the Public Service Commission for its approval of construction under, and exercise of, the franchises to Mr. Hayt and for the consent of the transfers of Mr. Hayt's franchises to the New York Central Electric Corporation. A hearing has been granted to the corporation which will take place in Rochester, Saturday. By virtue of the individual franchises of the Yates Electric Light and Power Company the New York Central Electric Corporation will have secured the entire territory of Yates county, with the single exception of the town of Italy, the franchises in the town of Jerusalem having recently been given by that town to the new corporation.

To a layman it looks as though the new corporation will soon petition the Public Service Commission to take over the Lamoka Power Corporation, and for the raising of from $5,000,000 to $7,000.000, additional to the sum already granted. In this event the New York Central Electric Corporation hopes to have control of the water power along Lake Keuka outlet.

That the new corporation intends to try and exercise the "right of eminent domain" is evidenced in the words of Mr. Ellis L. Phillips, vice-president of the New York Central Electric Corporation when he said at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce: "I should have mentioned specifically when I referred to Keuka Outlet as a source of supply of power you will understand that the plant to be built there will probably utilize all of the available power in the stream."

In all probability the village of Penn Yan will be approached by the new company to sell its electric lighting plant. Mr. Phillips drove the entering wedge when he said at the Chamber of Commerce meeting: 'You have here in Penn Yan a municipal plan and I just want to mention that phase of the situation and say that I hope our relations will be harmonious and happy in every respect. After we have been tried in the balance and you find that a single system is best qualified to render adequate continuous and economic service in any community it may be that a plan agreeable to all concerned can be worked out. However that is a matter that we want to leave to your judgment and determination as to what is best interest to the people of Penn Yan."—Democrat.

Street cars of Victoria, Australia, carry children to and from school free of charge.

Protection !

A travelling salesman has added a very good one to the long list of good reasons for wearing two-trouser suits.

Said he: "Since I got caught in a hotel fire one night, when I had sent my suit out to be pressed, I have always carried an extra pair of trousers with me."

—And he doesn't have to go to bed to get his pants pressed any more, either!

F. M. McNIFF
Guaranteed Clothing

Where Are We Going ?

The Farm Bureau News states:

The membership on February 1st paid up at the office totals only 444—four more than the final for 1923. and only 28 more than on January 10th, when the report was put in the January News. This is less than half the quota set for the year—less than half the number figured necessary by the directors to make it possible to carry on the desired work for the year and not run in debt. It is less than half the number needed to have a representative farmers' organization in Yates County. The February 1st township record is as follows:

	Quota	Paid	Pledged
Milo	164	72	5
Starkey	119	62	2
Torrey	75	21	8
Potter	75	21	—
Middlesex	85	58	—
Benton	119	43	—
Jerusalem	200	72	7
Barrington	95	23	1
Italy	75	13	—
Vil. of Penn Yan	—	34	6
		444	29

Plans Taking Form

Plans are rapidly taking form for the Centennial celebration of the Penn Yan Methodist church, to be observed March 23 to 30.

Bishop Frederick B. Lette, of Indianapolis, son of a former pastor, Rev. M. S. Lette, will speak Sunday, March 23rd, both morning and evening. Tuesday evening it is expected that there will be a worthwhile lecture by some prominent speaker and the names of Dr. E. M. Mills, of Syracuse, and Dr. C. E. Hamilton, of Cazenovia, have been suggested.

Former Pastors' night will be observed Wednesday evening. A banquet will be served, following which will be remarks from all of the former pastors present. Tickets to the banquet will be sold in advance and the attendance is necessarily limited to 175. Thursday evening will be Sunday School night and the plans for this evening are only tentative. Friday evening will be historical night. In addition to a presentation of the history of the Penn Yan church there will be organ numbers by Mrs. Winters and musical numbers by the Keuka College Glee Club.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Yates Count ytransfers for the week ending March 1, 1924:

Fred Crawford to Benjamin Peer, Starkey, $1.00.

David Harvey to Calista Harvey, Potter, $1.00.

Baldwins Bank to Eugene Moniot and W., Milo, $1.00.

John Whitaker to Wm. F. Sumner, Milo, $1.00

Delos A. Bellis and W. to Chas S. Baker, Barrington, $1.00.

Herbert C. Ovenshire and W. to Paul Mollendorf and W., Milo, $1.00.

Sine Anderson, et al., to Sherman A. Keel and W., Torrey, $1.00.

Robert O. Hayt to Lamoka Power Corp., Milo, $1.00.

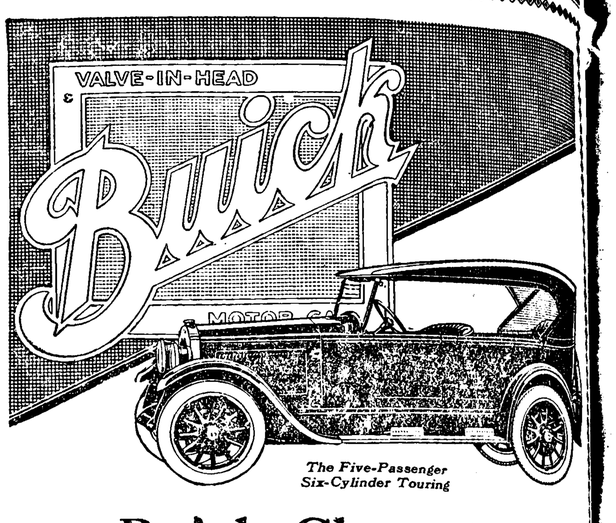
Chas. T. Andrews and W. to Leroy Armstrong and W., Milo, $1.00.

Chas. T. Andrews and W. to Geo. E. Latz and W., Milo, $1.00.

Jerome D. Rogers and W. to James H. Grady and W., Milo, $1.00.

John W. Huff and W. to Seneca View Farms, Inc., Starkey, $1.00.

William Jerome Haight, the oldest Mason in New York state, and for years an active figure in railroad circles in Rochester, died Tuesday at the Masonic Home. He was 98 years old.



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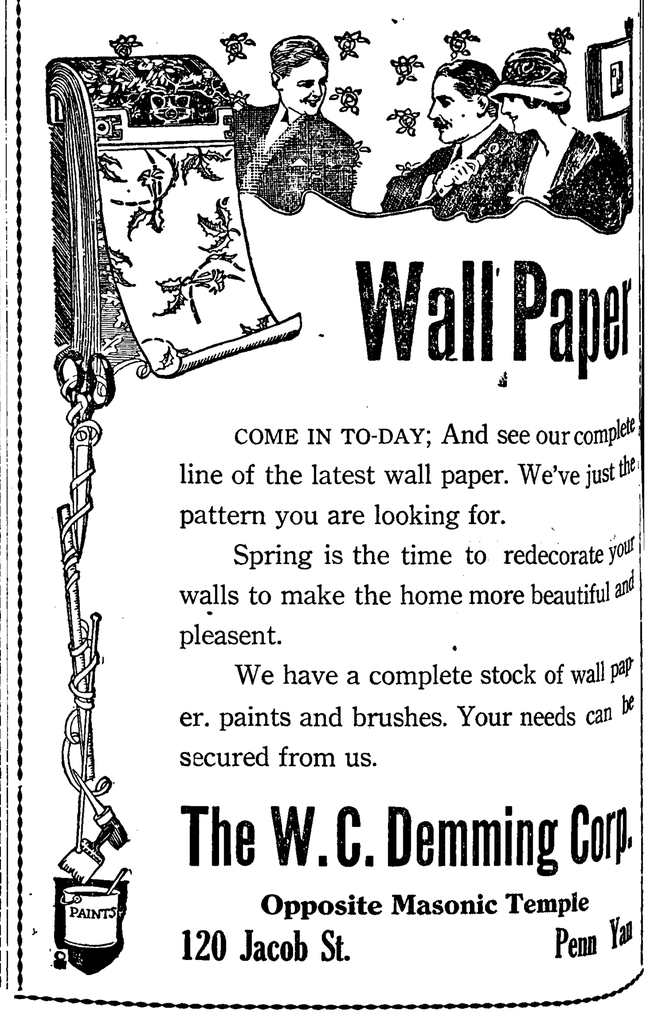

Wall Paper

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