

Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan

Established in 1869

Officers

A. FLAG ROBSON, President
WM. N. WISE, Vice President
LARS P. NIELSON, Cashier
CHAS. E. WILLIS, Asst. Cashier.

Directors

F. M. COLLIN
E. R. BORDWELL
C. R. ANDREWS
W. N. WISE
A. F. ROBSON

Total Resources (Quarterly Report June 30, 1920) \$1,825,000.00.

Our long experience and large resources enable us to extend to our patrons every courtesy and accommodation consistent with sound banking.

We pay Four Per Cent Interest on Certificates of Deposit and Interest Accounts; you had to work for your money, why not deposit it with us and let it work for you?

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)
CLEVELAND CAME BACK

1893—March 4, Grover Cleveland inaugurated a second time, aged fifty-five. May, a great panic began. July 1, Cleveland went under surgical operation for cancer. Oct. 30, The Silver act repealed.
1894—July 4, Cleveland sent troops to Chicago to intervene in railroad strike. Aug. 27, the Wilson-Gorman tariff became law without president's signature.
1895—Feb. 7, Cleveland made arrangement with J. P. Morgan and others for protection of gold reserve. Dec. 17, sent in his Venezuela message.
1908—June 24, Cleveland died at Princeton, N. J., aged seventy-one.

GROVER CLEVELAND had no more than left the presidency in defeat and settled down to the practice of law in New York City. It was seen that he was still almost as much the leader of the Democratic party as when he was in the White House.

In the four years of his retirement, he seldom saw party leaders. Yet so strong was the reaction against the Republicans and so loud the call for him in 1892 that he returned in triumph to the White House.

One of the periodical panics of the 19th century smote the country with a financial and industrial paralysis in 1893, only two months after the inauguration. As usual, the party in power caught the blame, and day after day a leading Republican newspaper shouted in gleeful headlines: "Another bank gone Democratic!"

As the first means of restoring confidence, Cleveland called a special ses-

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)
WILLIAM McKINLEY

1897—March 4, William McKinley inaugurated 24th President, aged fifty-four.
1898—Feb. 15, the battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor. April 21, War declared against Spain. July 7, Hawaii annexed. Aug. 14, City of Manila captured. Dec. 10, treaty of peace signed in Paris.
1899—Feb. 4, the Philippine War began.
1900—Aug. 15, the Allied Expedition to Peking.
1901—Sept. 6, McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz. Sept. 14, died, aged fifty-eight.

EVENTS make sport of the schemes of mice and men. McKinley entered the race for the presidency on the tariff issue, was elected on the money issue . . . and the greatest problems that confronted him in the White House were the fate of a chain of islands off the coast of Asia and the destiny of China!

Spain had been engaged for two years in a desolating struggle to hold in subjection the revolting island of Cuba, and two happenings pushed McKinley into the conflict in spite of himself. In a private letter, the Spanish minister at Washington scoffed at the president as a "politico" in plain American, "a peanut politician"—and plainly intimated that the fair promises which the Spaniards were giving him were only a trick to fool the administration and the American people. Within a week of that exposure, the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, with the loss of 268 American lives.

After withstanding for nearly two

WATKINS STATE BANK

"THE BANK OF SERVICE"

Watkins, New York.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000.

Total Resources \$825,000.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent in Modern Vault.

Interest paid on Certificate of Deposits and interest department.

C. M. DURLAND, President

W. N. WISE, Vice President

W. S. GEORGE, Cashier

W. H. WIXON, Asst. Cashier

The Modern Idea of a Bank

means more than merely a place where money can be kept safely until needed.

SAFETY is the first consideration, but in addition to safety the modern bank stands for service and co-operation with the community in every legitimate enterprise.

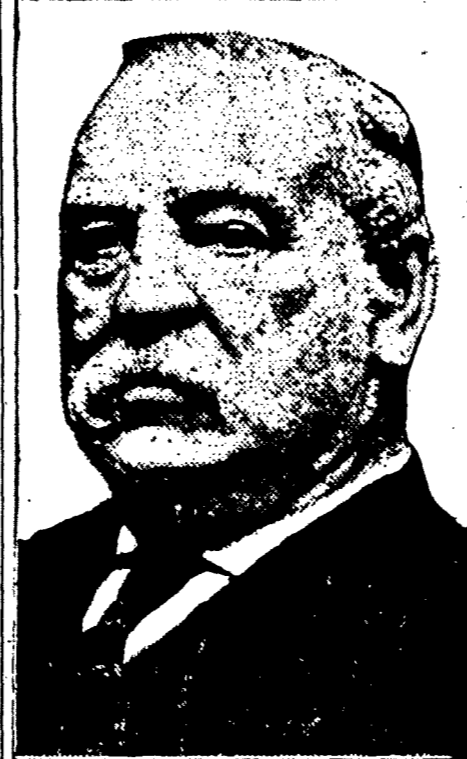
LIVONIA STATE BANK stands for the highest traditions of modern banking. Our strength is assured by the strict supervision of the State Banking Department. Our service is designed to meet every need of the community.

We always have money to lend at 6% on approved notes and mortgages. When you have idle money, we are always glad to receive it on deposit in our Interest Department and allow you 4% if it remains until the end of the quarter in which it is deposited.

The officers and directors of this bank will be glad to have you consult them about any banking or business matters which you may have in mind.

LIVONIA STATE BANK

Livonia, N.Y.



Grover Cleveland.

sion of congress for the purpose of having it repeal the Silver act of the Harrison administration. The next day he submitted himself to the surgeon's knife for the removal of a cancerous ulcer which had appeared in the roof of his mouth. His grave physical condition was concealed from the panicky mind of the public, and the operation was performed in the closest secrecy aboard a yacht as it steamed slowly up the East River, off New York. Not until many years had passed was it known that when congress assembled he faced it with a rubber jaw.

Under the pressure of the president, the Silver act was repealed, but only after a bitter struggle which left the Democratic party hopelessly split. The passage of a tariff bill divided the party still more. It was such a lobby-made, log-rolling measure that Cleveland refused to sign it, but let it become law without his signature. After that the Democrats went down in defeat in the congressional elections of 1894.

In the depth of our domestic troubles the president sent his famous Venezuelan message to congress. In it he announced that the British government had rejected all our appeals for the arbitration of a land dispute which it was pressing in South America, and he boldly proposed that we ourselves should decide the question and then proceed to enforce our decision.

Stocks tumbled headlong in London and New York, and there was much wild talk on both sides of the Atlantic. But the president confidently reassured his troubled private secretary, "Thurber, this does not mean war; it means arbitration." And that was the outcome of all the hubbub. Cleveland's outburst of plain speaking had the effect of awakening the English people, as never before, to the value of American friendship, and it opened a new era in the relations of the two governments.

Cleveland's hardest, longest battle in his second administration was for the gold standard. Almost alone he upheld it through four years, abandoned by most of the Democrats and unaided by the gold Republicans in congress, who were afraid of "hurting the party" with the silver people.



William McKinley.

months the popular outcry of "Remember the Maine," the president yielded, and war was declared. In ten days Dewey had smashed the enemy squadron in Manila bay; in ten weeks another squadron was sunk or captured off Santiago; in three months and a half poor old Spain threw up the sponge.

It took twice as long to make peace as to make war. The Philippines caused all the trouble. As we had not captured the islands in the war, many believed that we should let them alone. But McKinley decided to demand from Spain the surrender of the Philippines.

Without waiting for ratification, the president dispatched a military expedition to take over the Philippines, proclaiming to the revolting Filipinos the policy of "benevolent assimilation." The resulting war dragged its unpleasant length for two years before the inhabitants unwillingly bowed to their new master.

It was the strange fortune of a president whose entire public life had been given exclusively to domestic questions to plant the flag in the distant Philippines and to send it to the pink walls of the Forbidden City of China. In the march on Peking for the rescue of the foreign legations from the siege of the Boxers, or Chinese revolutionists, the United States joined other powers for the first time in a military expedition.

Under the high statesmanship of John Hay, the secretary of state, the United States had already, before the Boxer rebellion, laid a restraining hand upon the nations that were looting Chinese territory and had drawn from them pledges to keep an "open door" to trade in the ports they were seizing at the point of the gun. The "open door" has remained ever since the chart of our course in the East. If we will only continue to follow it and should succeed in inducing others to follow it a while longer, until the giant of the Orient awakens from his long slumber and shakes off his foreign despoilers, an emancipated China will be the imposing monument of William McKinley's presidency.

MONEY YOUR BEST HELPER

A Savings Account in the FIRST NATIONAL BANK Newark, N. Y.

WORKS FOR YOU

Nights Sundays Holidays

It never rests or takes a vacation. Start a SAVINGS ACCOUNT and watch it grow.

4% Interest Paid Semi-Annually
First National Bank

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

Assets: Two Million Dollars.

E. V. Pierson,
President

R. W. Marble,
Cashier

First National Bank

Caldonia, N.Y.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$343,371 58
Overdrafts	17 82
U. S. and other Bonds	30,887 12
Banking House	12,782 75
Interest earned but not Collected—Approximate	4,000 00
Cash in Vault and Deposits in Federal and National Banks	109,461 53
Due from Banks	619 26
	\$501,139 88

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 25,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	13,209 67
Circulation	24,600 00
Dividends unpaid	750 00
Certified Checks	81 52
Interest collected or credited in advance and not earned—Approximate	4,000 00
Deposits	433,496 69
	\$501,139 88

OFFICERS

W. V. HAMILTON, President
JOHN McNAUGHTON, Vice-President
GEORGE T. BALL, Cashier
A. E. McPHERSON, Assistant Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. V. HAMILTON
JOHN McNAUGHTON
GEORGE T. BALL
W. C. PLACE
H. F. REMINGTON
F. J. O'BRIEN
CHARLES MENZIE
S. R. ARMSTRONG
ANDREW GUTHRIE

Total Resources, June, 1917	\$249,187 76
Total Resources, June, 1918	\$249,832 65
Total Resources, June, 1919	\$350,276 55
Total Resources, June 1920	\$501,139 88

CHARLES R. PIERCE
President

EDWARD F. DIBBLE
Vice-President

ALEX. MARTIN
Cashier

ELIZABETH MCSWENEY
Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF LIMA

LIMA, N.Y.