

By J. HARVEY BASKUL

Andover, N. Y., July 29, 1910.

OUR KEYNOTE:

"If There is Not a Way, Cut a Way."

Entered at the post office at Andover, N. Y., as second class matter.

Why cannot the editors of this district get together on prices for job work? We will make no other suggestion, gentlemen, than this: Let us meet together and consult each other. Let us organize. Let the editors of this district effect an organization having their mutual interests in view. Let us set a regular price, not an extortionate but a fair price upon all locals, advertising and job work. Then let us stick to those prices. Let us stop cutting each other's throats, and robbing each other. A meeting at some central point in all of us, socially, and in many ways. Shall we meet, brethren? The physicians have a medical association and establish prices, and should a member of the association visit a patient for less than the established price, he would be turned out of the association and the finger of scorn pointed at him by all his fellow doctors and the community at large. Give us your views gentlemen.

A schoolmaster once said to his pupils to the boy who would make the best piece of composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome Habit" he would give a prize. When the five minutes had expired a lad of nine years stood up and said: "Well sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change 'abit.' If you take off another letter you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of it remains. If you take off another it is not totally used up, all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether." Result—He won it.

The mandate of the postmaster general is that hereafter the wishes of the patrons of the postoffice will be considered above that of the recommendation of the congressman or senator. That's right, let merit rule. If a postmaster suits the people have him. There is not an official in the country in whom all the people are so interested as the postmaster, and they should be permitted to select the one to serve them. If the congressman or senator is owing any one for political work let him go down into his own pockets and pay him instead of giving him a "fat" office.

At this time of the year people are naturally discussing in their minds the question, where shall we buy our goods? As our answer to this important problem we refer them to the advertising columns of this issue. In our columns will be found proclamations from all the principal business houses in the vicinity. Never trade with a man who does not advertise, if you want nice, fresh, clean goods at reasonable prices. Find a man who does not advertise, and you will find a man who is as rusty and old-fashioned as the goods which he is trying to sell.

There are two kinds of girls in the world, the girl who works and the girl who gads. Commend us to the former. Work lends dignity to a pretty girl, is an added charm to her. The girl who works, God bless her, combines the useful and ornamental. She might gad about, roll on sofas, gossip and read story books, but she prefers to be of some account in the world and goes out as stenographer, teacher, saleslady or housekeeper, bravely making her own way. Such are the salt of the earth and the kingdom of heaven.

We want to say a good word for the man who meets his small obligations promptly. They are not as plentiful as they should be and the man needs encouraging. Most men will pay but fewer will pay promptly. Almost any firm will testify that, counting the time, postage, bookkeeping and the like, it costs all some accounts are worth to collect them, and still the man owing it to them is perfectly responsible in a financial way. It very often happens that the worst sinner in this particular is the man best able to pay.

The average farmer is probably not aware of the fact that an average mule sells for \$10 a head more than horse. Such is the case, and the price has been gradually rising for a number of years. There has never been what would be called an overproduction of mules, while the market has often been unable to fully supply the demand.

Here is a minister who appreciates the editor. At a recent editorial convention he offered the following toast: "To save an editor from starvation take his paper and pay for it promptly. To save him from bankruptcy advertise in his paper liberally. To save him from despair send him every item of news of which you can get hold. To save him from profanity write your correspondence plainly on one side of the sheet and send it in as early as possible. To save him from mistakes, bury him. Dead people are the only ones who never make mistakes."

Let everyone keep hustling to improve the appearance of their streets and lots. Keep all kinds of rubbish off the streets and sidewalks, and see that your houses, fences, etc., are neatly painted. There is nothing that helps the looks of a town and induces newcomers to settle in it more than neatly painted houses and fences, neat and tidy streets and sidewalks and shade trees on your lots. Let us see what you will do for the benefit of our progressive little city.

The cigarette fiend is being hit hard upon all sides in the business world. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company has announced that every employee found smoking cigarettes the company will no longer give him employment. They have ascertained to their satisfaction that the cigarette fiend cannot or does not perform his duties in a satisfactory manner as does the other fellow. This is poor encouragement for our boys.

The investment by conservative citizens in business and residence property is a very good indication of the faith of the citizenship in the city. Their advance has been gradual but it has only been in keeping with the general prosperity that has been prevalent in this town. People who formerly resided in our town on their return visits are quick to see the change in conditions. There is an atmosphere of good times prevalent.

There is an asthetic side to the good roads movement that is of no little importance. What is drearier, what more depressing than to drive along a country road deep with mud and furrowed by ruts, the water standing in pools in the roads and where ditches ought to be.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN.

One of the many growing evils of this country today, is the city department store. Our town, where we have the best of stores, the most honorable merchants, and where goods are sold at a margin so small as to afford only a respectable living to our business men, thousands of dollars are annually sent to the department stores of our great cities. Farmers expect our merchants to pay them a fancy price for butter, eggs and poultry, for their pumpkins, potatoes, apples and tomatoes, and then they take the money received from our home merchants and send it to a city department store. There is neither economy or honor in such a manner of doing business. You can write it down in your hat that as a rule the city department store is a swindle. Our citizens who patronize their butter and eggs to them. There is not a business man in our town who will not duplicate their prices for the same quality of goods, and he who turns down his home merchants to patronize these fakirs is far from being a loyal, patriotic and good citizen.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

Written by Miss Emma Ross, President of Allegany County W. C. T. U., and Delivered at Convention at Almond, July 6, 1910.

(Continued from 1st page.)

More than ordinary interest attaches to the demonstration of temperance sentiment in the city of Chicago, when perhaps forty thousand persons participated in a parade expressive of their desire for a clean, "dry" city. This followed by the securing of that magnificent list of petitioners for a ballot on the question of license or no license. The spirited and persistent fight of the liquor element in that and other cities, proves their real alarm.

Though there was disappointment, there was very great gain in the awakening of the public mind and conscience to the truth about a traffic that works degradation to the people.

The enemy has awakened also, and from now on will be more alert, and no battle will be easily won. But even so, the forces of righteousness are stronger than with the old apathy.

Let no one fear that the interest in this reform is in any degree waning in our country. Note a few facts. It is estimated that during 1909,

17,000 saloons were closed throughout the land; that forty-one million of our people are now living in prohibition territory; and that seventy per cent of the area of the whole country has forbidden the license liquor traffic. Three-fifths of the counties in the whole United States are now dry. It is said that Bristol, Virginia, is the only saloon town between Roanoke, Va., and New Orleans a distance of a thousand miles.

Ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana writes concerning the temperance movement in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois: "We have closed enough saloons in these three States to extend a solid line along a street thirty-five miles long. We have sent home to breweries enough saloon counters to line a street one hundred miles long. We have turned 450,000,000 annually from this traffic into legitimate channels of trade—enough to give 50,000 families \$1,000 a year, enough to maintain 250,000 people. This money has gone into raiment and food, and into the building of American homes, where wifehood and childhood could assemble with no cloud in the domestic sky."

It is reported that the great Pabst brewery at Milwaukee, which used to run seven days and seven nights a week, is now running only three days a week. The Anheuser-Busch brewery at St. Louis has acres of storage space filled with returned fixtures from closed saloons. The brewers' storehouses in Milwaukee are overflowing with these returned saloon fixtures, hundreds of carloads of them, and as no insurance can be obtained on them, and the rental of more storage space is expensive, the brewers have begun to burn them. When asked why his company would not insure stored saloon fixtures, an insurance man replied: "We are not writing insurance on worthless goods."

Prohibition seems to prohibit to some extent; and the "temperance wave" evidently is not receding appreciably.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, a leading organ of the liquor trade, in a recent issue says: "The saloon business in this country is doomed unless the laws are so altered as to rid the trade of the disreputable elements." In view of the fact that almost all of last year saloons throughout the country have been closing at the rate of forty per day (as Dr. P. A. Baker reports), it is not surprising that the liquor trade should find the outlook a depressing one.

Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Idaho, Massachusetts, Oregon, Kentucky and Colorado have been or are engaged in a campaign for state-wide prohibition. Iowa for state-wide prohibition in 1911, Maryland for local option, New Mexico hopes when it enters statehood, to come with constitutional prohibition.

Indeed, nearly every state in the union not already in the white list, is working for better laws and conditions along temperance lines.

Mrs. Stevens said in her address at National Convention, "If anyone is doubtful as to the progress and success of prohibition, all he needs to do in order to be 'cheered up' is to read the papers published by the liquor organizations. There he will find plenty of evidence that prohibition is feared and hated by the liquor men because it seriously interferes with their business, and he will discover, in the language of the president of the Model License League, that the prohibition wave has now reached gigantic proportions."

He also says, "The saloon is fighting for its life in practically every state in the Union."

In the last no-license election in New York State, 64 towns net went dry; in the spring election 24 towns net went dry, making 88 for the year 1909. The net increase for the past ten years, has been four a year, or 40 in the ten years. So the increase in 1909 has been twice as great as in ten years all told, before.

There are now 408 dry towns, less than 300 wet towns, and the rest are part wet and part dry.

One hundred seventeen towns in Western New York voted on the license question at the last fall election, and 80 per cent. of them went dry.

Some excellent laws have been enacted by our last state-legislature, but it would seem to us that the recently adjourned session was chiefly remarkable, so far as temperance legislation is concerned, for the number of good bills which never got beyond the committee rooms.

The bill limiting the number of saloons to one to each 750 of the population in any city or town, promises no immediate reduction, as it does not apply to present saloons, but to new ones.

There is, however, gain in the new law requiring a new saloon keeper to secure the written consent of two-thirds of all the property owners within 300 feet of where the saloon is to be located, instead of the 200 feet required by the old law.

Though some measures for which we worked and hoped did not succeed, we must not count the efforts of us as well. The educational value, the quickening of the public conscience, are not to be estimated. We have kept the prohibition idea before the people.

There is reason for gratitude and hopefulness, because of the record made in our county at last November election.

Seven hundred seventy-three out-and-out prohibition votes were cast. Of the 16 towns voting on the license question, 11 went dry, including Wellsville, the largest town, and having within one, one-half the liquor license in the county.

I know that many a devout thanksgiving was offered as the good news was learned. The liquor element is defiant, and our good men realize that the fight has just begun. But they are determined to be firm. They need our prayers, and co-operation also, whenever possible.

As to the work of our organization in the county, we consider the outlook hopeful. Most encouraging indeed is the increasing interest and the good work done by our young people.

We would urge the unions to encourage in every way possible the organization and maintaining of Frances Willard Leagues; believing the new plans proposed for our young people are going to make it easier to interest, enlist and hold them, and train them to take their part in the larger work which will be needed in the years just before us.

Recruits will be, are needed, for faithful workers are being called to the other shore.

The tender and loving sympathy of all our hearts went out to our Vice President, Mrs. Rude, when we learned of her great sorrow at the passing away of her husband. And the same sympathy was given to our Co. Supt. of Press Work, Mrs. Coleman, when to her came a similar loss. And more recently to Mrs. Sill has the bereavement come which touches the same responsive chord. Mr. Sill had been actively identified with the temperance forces of our county for many years, and the cause lost a staunch friend when he laid down life's work.

Mrs. Helen M. Barker, whose name was recently added to the promoted list, was in a sense doubly ours. As a national officer and valued counselor, she belonged to all white ribboners. But she was born in New York State, and was among the earliest workers in W. C. T. U. lines in our county.

From our own ranks the following

Mrs. Nellie Hyde, of Friendship; Mrs. Augusta Davis, of Andover; Mrs. Sarah Ross, of Wellsville; Mrs. Fendleton, of Scio; Mrs. Sophronia Perkins, of Rushfort.

Perhaps there are others, whose names I do not know. But the Master knows, and we feel sure he has the names recorded in the "Book of Life." To each we would pay a tribute of affectionate remembrance, and would give a loving message to those most sorely bereaved, and to the unions who miss their helpfulness.

While we do miss them, we can but feel that our dear ones are interested in us and in our work. "There is only a curtain between us, between the beyond and here; Those whom we call dead have not left us. Their spirits were never so near."

To us who remain, the call to service is the more imperative. We must work while we may. We should increase in membership that the ranks be full, our army not allowed to decrease.

It is much to be desired that those communities in our county where there are no unions should be interested and organized. An effort has been made to arrange for them to be visited by workers from unions in nearby towns; but so far with little success. However, it is hoped that something may yet be accomplished before time for State Convention.

There is still urgent need for work in behalf of the children. I realize that from among our busy women, it is difficult to find the needed leaders. But let us take this matter upon our hearts as a special subject of prayer. There is a great battle to be fought and won for righteousness, in the Empire State within the next few years. The children of today need to be safe guarded and trained for service.

How better can these ends be attained than by the methods of the Royal Temperance Legion? From which they will be graduated into the Frances Willard League, there to be fitted for the yet larger service which the years are sure to bring, and which will require the informed and trained workers.

I wish to repeat my recommendation of one year ago in regard to group meetings, believing that such gatherings can be a means of mutual help and inspiration.

It was not because of lack of interest, or of unwillingness on the part of the unions named, that the suggested meetings were not held. All plans were laid and date set for

The union group meetings of the necessary program. Because of the circumstances, I hopefully suggest the above groups, and would be glad to learn that others had been planned.

You will doubtless remember that it was suggested that these meetings be held for a day, in the late summer or early autumn, and that the presidents of the unions be the committee on arrangements.

First, Andover, Wellsville and Hallport unions to meet at Hallport, and Hallport president, chairman of committee.

Second, Belmont, Angelica, Phillips Creek and West Almond unions, to meet at Phillips Creek, and the president of Phillips Creek to be chairman of committee.

I rejoice over the faithful work I know you have done during the past year. I know your hearts are true, and that there is no thought of faltering until our work is done and the victory won.

May we be used to hasten the glad day. That old strife which marks the progress of each century, The war of Right, with might, is on once more.

This is the weightiest moment of all time,

And on the issues of the present hour A nation's honor and a country's peace,

A People's future, eye, a World's depends, Until the vital question of the day Are solved and settled."

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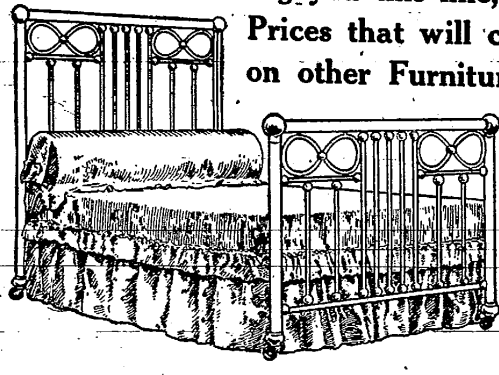
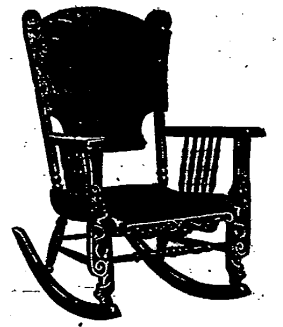
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