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Capital

News Special Correspondent, J. E. Jones

DRIVEN OUT OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., July—There used to be a young newspaper man in Washington named Clyde Tavener. He wrote for country newspapers, and he had the fault of always telling the truth as he saw it. Tavener was a progressive Democrat and honest old Champ Clark took an interest in him, and helped him in his work. Tavener was an intelligent young fellow, and he acquired fire ideas. He examined into the machinations of the war-making industries, including steel, armor plate, etc., and he wrote a good deal on the subject. His home was in the Rock Island district in Illinois, and his people elected him to Congress. Tavener found time in his new capacity to delve deep into the intricate thievery of steel and armor plate, and he wrote newspaper articles and made speeches in and out of Congress telling the facts as he found them.

There never has been such an arraignment of the steel crowd, and yet Tavener did not halt tell the story. Henry Ford paid for the printing and mailing of several million of the Tavener speeches, and the Congressman sent them out under his frank. This activity of Ford's and Tavener's was heralded thruout the country as a "peace campaign." Mr. Ford's connection with the work made this deception plausible. But the people who read the Tavener articles were not deceived. Tavener fought dishonesty in the highest places and he gave the exact location of his discoveries. He told of the robbery of government that had been going on in the relations between the steel barons and the United States for a great number of years. He started his work and his writings before there was any European war thought of. He knew he was right, and he produced volumes and volumes of official statistics to back up his statements.

After a while the usual campaign of ridicule and vilification was turned loose on Tavener. He was held up and pictured as one of the "nuts" and "cranks" in Congress. Colonel Thompson, of the Navy League, threatened to sue him for libel a little more than a year ago, and Tavener said, "you dare not do it." What happened in the legal department of Mr. Thompson's establishment no one knows, but in any event he did not bring the suit. But Tavener, whose worth might be testified to by a couple of thousand editors of democratic newspapers thruout the United States, returned to his district last fall and he was snowed under in the election. Some mighty influences were at work against him in the campaign; and though his usefulness to his constituency had been ripened by experience and a fine record in Congress, he was laid on the shelf.

Young Tavener told the truth, and told it well, and for it he "got his." Meanwhile the steel trust and the armor plate manufacturers are doing business at the old stand; and President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker, have been in almost open rupture with them because they have been attempting to perpetuate in war on an increased scale the very sort of things Tavener charged as having happened for twenty-five years, when the country was at peace.

Press Censorship
The President has apparently carried every point in his program except that of censorship of the press. Congress, acting in obedience to the protests of the newspapers, has refused the kind of censorship that the Administration has asked. The War and Navy Departments have, however, taken the reins in their own hands in a number of instances in order to prevent certain classes of news being printed. While there has been a good deal of talk about the "freedom of the press" being preserved, it is noticeable that many metropolitan papers publish weird stories and attacks on the Government, and get away with it. On the other hand a number of socialist papers and those given over to "advanced thought" have actually been suppressed; not so much on account of the news supplied by them, as because of their criticism of the Administration or of the war itself.

A mild form of censorship that would protect news of troop and ship movements could in no way interfere with the freedom of the press, and it doubtless would be in the public interest to have such censorship. But the Administration wants more than that, and the metropolitan wants less. Both are great powers, and with the division in Congress over the matter, it is not strange that censorship should have been dispensed for so long a time.

The Prohibition Struggle
Wine and beer, and the stronger booze, fought tenaciously for existence in the struggle in Congress. The city of Washington and the District of Columbia will be absolutely dry within a few weeks, as prohibition goes into effect at the Capital in November 1. One brewery has already been turned into an ice cream factory, and the newspapers and street cars are carrying advertising advising the public to "stock up," and directing them to the places where purchases may be made.

Washington is filled with army and navy officers, who have been accustomed to order their beverages at bars and in clubs. Under the new regulations no one is permitted to serve liquor of any kind to a soldier or sailor in uniform. The men take the situation philosophically, and make their pleasant jokes about "ice cream parties" and "afternoon teas."

Working Women Overtime
Miss Rankin, Congresswoman from Montana, did a popular thing in Washington, when she started an investigation of overtime work at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This is the institution that prints all the paper money, and it has been notorious for years because its employees were the poorest paid of any in the Government service at the Capital. The printing of the Liberty Bonds also fell to this Bureau, and as a result there was a jam of work that fairly staggered the institution. The employees, most of whom are women, were required to work overtime, and many of them put in ten or twelve hours, or more, every day. Miss Rankin started an investigation and the working hours were immediately reduced.

Now, all the overworked women of the country have turned to Miss Rankin, and have asked her to champion their causes. She is an obliging public servant, but of course there are limitations to what even the entire feminine delegation, as constituted by the fair lady from Montana, may do.

Officers Can't Tote Packages
These pretty men in white duck and olive drab uniforms, representing the navy and army officers respectively, fill the Capital City these days. Officers are required to refrain from carrying parcels or packages. Even "friend wife's" bundles are prohibited under the law.

A Want Ad Will Serve You
when the need to sell property comes—as it does, sometimes, with suddenness and urgency. In such circumstances a single insertion of an ad may be wholly inadequate—altho this is not always so. But advertising persisted in until the property is sold is the business-like solution of the matter.

THE FORUM

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?
Rev. V. L. Eggleston

From the standpoint of human criticism this is a faulty world. Nature is at fault with its blizzards and its earthquakes, and man is at fault with his wars and plagues and moral depravity. And yet when God made the world he "saw that it was good." Now what is the matter? Whose fault is it when things go wrong?

I do not know of a more important question than this. Not a day passes with any busy man or woman without something going wrong, and the manner in which one faces the little mishap or the great misfortune determines his condition of mind and his happiness or misery in life. The usual way to meet troubles is to blame some one for them. In the family there is an almost constant fault-finding. "Home, sweet home" hangs as a beautiful motto on many a wall where it looks down upon almost incessant strife. In society also there is a shocking amount of gossip, of condemnation and of resentment.

The business world presents the same scene of strife, of accusation of injustice and even of crime, and the political sphere is still worse; two or more parties pitted against each other in deadly conflict, each one a little worse than the other, if the other tells it. And the world of labor, how it struggles and writhing and accusing. The sad sight of capitalists and workmen contending against each other for their rights in a strife that flames up every now and then into riot and bloodshed.

II.
The question of right and wrong where it involves great questions affecting multitudes of people is too broad for the present discussion, but there is a phase of it that may well receive attention from every thoughtful person. It relates to the manner in which we as individuals should face and utilize the daily troubles of life. There are two very different ways in which to meet them. One is the small-minded, temporary, selfish way in which the great majority of people do habitually meet them. The other is the broad and philosophical way in which large minded, generous people meet them.

The narrow and selfish way always meets trouble with accusation. "I have suffered because someone else is bad." This is the substance of the complain which is continually heard, especially among the less fortunate classes. Very few of those who have failed of success ever attribute their misfortunes to their own lack of wisdom or skill. They always are about right; it is others who are wrong.

The philosophical view of life is quite different from this. It accepts the trials and conflicts of life as a matter of course, and thinks only of making them serve some useful purpose. It sees the plant gathering strength from its exposure to storms. It sees the air purified by the tempest and by the lightning's flash. It sees nations great because of the conflicts thru which they passed. It sees northern races triumphing over southern one because they have been exposed to severer climates and been driven to great efforts for self-preservation, and thus the philosopher never desires or thinks of escaping the condition of labor and of trial to which he was born. He actually desires it and grows strong under it.

III.
Such is his general view of life, and in those little affairs in which, thru ignorance or moral wrong, these results suffering, he turns his attention first upon himself and asks to what extent and in just what way the trouble is due to his own fault or ignorance. Nine times in ten he will find that greater thought, fullness and prudence on his own part,

This habit of self study and of frank acknowledgment of every error is the starting-point of cul-

ture and of growth, and where a steady growth is thus promoted and maintained there is a corresponding decrease of trouble and advancement towards permanent success. The possibilities of steady growth in every useful quality is the grandest fact in human life. There is no other creature that can change and develop as much as man. The question of evolution from one animal form to another may be in dispute, but the evolution of the individual man within himself admits of no controversy.

Thousands of years of lower animal life could not produce such changes as a single human being is capable of effecting within himself. His whole life may be and ought to be a continual conquest of ignorance and weakness. He is born a helpless little animal with only a capacity for higher development. But in this capacity consists his marked superiority over his poor relations, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air.

The lower forms of life seem to have attained to their highest plans of evolution and there to have stopped, but man is a being in process of evolution. He alone is capable of essential changes of moral and intellectual constitution and he is only true to his opportunities when he makes these changes, and the beginning of all such progress is a penetrating insight into his own moral life and a perfect willingness to let in the sunlight upon all his errors and all his ignorance.

IV.
No one who has not watched the process within himself could believe how often it happens that misfortune and illness and unhappiness of all kinds are directly traceable to some fault of our own which might have been avoided. We are so much inclined to censure and so little to self criticism, that we know little of the advantages that result from reversing the process and seeking to make our own conduct as nearly perfect as possible and thus stimulate others to the same efforts for their own improvement.

A few generations of such self-culture would transform this suffering world into the elysium of which poets have sung and prophets have spoken thru all the ages, while the process of improvements that consists in kicking other people, while we remain blind to our own faults, will never lift the race above the low level of its present existence.

The first big test of a store is in its ability to afford buying opportunities—genuine ones—is a continuous sequence. And the next best is the adequacy of the advertising campaign in getting the "news" of every such buying opportunity to the people.

What does the news mean in this war? It's red blood that's needed by the men. Thin-blooded men get out! With rich, pure blood you face any hardship, reach any goal, you are handicapped in the struggle without it. Every time, however, should take from the blood-making materials and return to it certain poisons. When the poisons accumulate in the blood, perhaps the face breaks out in pimples, or boils appear on the body, and we feel languid, tired, our vitality is at a low ebb, and we easily catch cold.

It's time to take an absolute natural and blood-purifier taken from Nature's forests. Such a one is made up of Golden Seal, Blood and Stone root, Oregon Grape and Queen's root—extracted with pure water and made into sugar-sweetened pills or liquid, and this has been sold by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Co., Albany, N. Y. About 15 years ago I was very near the grave with a cold and general break-down, and six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me. It is worth its weight in gold. I weighed 98 lbs. then, now weigh 140 I am 61 years old and work for a family of six, thanks to the Discovery. I take a bottle once in a while when I feel the need of it. —Mrs. J. O'Brien 15 Le Fayette St. Trumansburg, N. Y. —"The soreness is all gone from my side; my back is all gone, and I have had sour etc., etc. and burning in my stomach for years and that is all gone. I cannot tell how thankful I am to Dr. Pierce and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It is over three years now since I have been so poorly and all that the doctors gave me did not seem to help me." —Mrs. F. B. Colz, Route 32, Box 49.

(By Dr. V. L. Eggleston)

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Written by J. E. Jones

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