NOTICE

During the months of July and August our closing hour will be 5 P. M.

We will be open 7 to 8 P. M. Saturday evenings only

Andover State Bank

PERSONALS

Ed. Hyland was home over Sunday from Eldred, Pa.

Mrs. Jefferson Brewster is visiting on Greenwood Hill this week.

Miss Lottie Williams is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. W. Haist, of Buffalo.

Mrs. J. Howland and Mrs. Chas Howland were Hornell visitors Tuesday.

Messrs Buehring and Norton of Wellsville, were callers in town Sunday.

Attorney Frances Cameron, of Hornell, was a business caller in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Fowler and family motored to Hornell for the day Tuesday.

Miss Nelle Walsh, of Hornell, spent Sunday guest of her mother Mrs. Ellen Walsh.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Snyder were guests of Hornell friends Saturday and Sunday.

Ralph Searles and Albert Howe of Wellsville were business callers in town Saturday.

Harry Keller, of Cuba, was in Andover Friday in the interest of the War Savings Drive.

Mrs Henry Gill returned Monday from Little Valley where she visited relatives and friends.

Messrs Harold Dawson and Lloyd Robinson were pleasant callers in Whitesville Sunday.

Mrs. John Lever and children went Saturday to Ashville to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Baker and daughters attended the S. D. B. Association at Independence Sunday.

Mrs. John Ryan, of Allegany, N. Y., spent Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pat. Mulcahy.

Mrs. A. P. Corwin was the guest of her cousins, T. P. and S. E. Ingraham, of Wellsville, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkinson, of Cuba, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Holmes of South Hill.

Mrs. David Milks, of Salamanca is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. Charles Mason, and sister, Mrs. Ralph Kemp.

Rev. and Mrs. Bongenecker, Miss Minnie Clair and Miss Yeomans were calling on friends in Belmont recently.

Mrs. Sylvia Mourhess returned Sunday evening from a visit with relatives at Huntington, Philadelphia and Lonsdale, Pa.

Misses Monaghan and Burdette and Messrs Carr and Querney, of Hornell, were pleasant callers in town Sunday night.

Mrs. Jobson and daughter, Melva, of Philadelphia, arrived in town Monday where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

The Misses Doris and Susie Baker, of Andover, visited their aunt, Mrs. Linford Potter, of Independence, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Sterner, Mrs. Robt. Brundage and Miss Ila Brown, and Mr. Sterner and Frank Horar were callers in Hornell Tuesday night.

Mrs. Jennie Loughhead and son, William, of Knoxville, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Backus, and other Andover friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robbins and son Herbert and family, of North Bingham, Pa., were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Slocum.

Mrs. Jennie Vanderhoof, of Emporium, Pa., and Mrs. Agnes Head, of Galeton, Pa., were guests of M. F. Wyckoff and wife the past week.

Mrs. S. J. Fowler goes to Jamestown Sunday, and will attend the wholesale dealers reception and outing given their customers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brundage and little son, Malcom, returned from Woodhull Monday where they have been passing the week guest of friends.

In honor of the Andover men now serving their country in Army and Navy.

Mrs. Abbie Driscoll, of Hornell, and daughter, Mrs. Dick Heitner and two daughters, of Passaic, N. J., were guests of friends in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith and family motored to Salamanca, Saturday and were guests until Sunday of his brother, J. A. Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Chas Vaughn motored to Raymond, Pa., Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Frances.

Miss Marjory Herrick came from New York Saturday morning fro a two weeks visit at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Burdick, of Alfred were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. W. Stratton, Wednesday, and attended Rebekah Lodge in the evening.

Mrs. Minnie Leonard and Mrs. Julia Philtsmire, of Hornell, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hann and in attendance at Rebekah Lodge Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brillon and family and Mr. and Mrs. T. Regan motored to Black Creek Sunday for dinner, also visiting Cuba Lake and Olean in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams and daughters, Misses Ruth and Florence, motored to Arkport Sunday guests at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Gray and Mr. and Mrs. Shulls.

Mrs. Flora Boss and Mrs. Addie Coleman were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crandall, of Independence, during the meetings of the S. D. Baptist Association last week.

Mrs. Floyd Farwell and children started Wednesday for a three weeks visit with her mother Mrs. E. A. Beaver, of Williamsville, N. Y. She will also visit friends and relatives in Buffalo.

A. W. Corwin and family motored up from Wellsville Sunday, taking his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Corwin, for a ride to the old homestead on Corwin Hill. The party called on Mrs. Orange Smith who is ill.

Mrs. Chas. Foster leaves Andover to-day, going to Friendship for a visit with relatives. She will also visit her parents at Rochester before going to her home at Buffalo where Mr. Foster is now located.

R. E. Shaff, who is employed by the Bell Telephone Company, at Rochester, was a week-end guest of his family on Pingrey Hill and will attend the Kemp family reunion. The train which he was on Wednesday morning ran into and killed the two-year-old son of a Mr. Matthews near Nunda Junction.

WSS

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING SUGAR AND BEEF

The Food Administration has ordered that sales of sugar to village customers must now be limited to two pounds, and to customers living in the country five pounds. This does not effect the sale of sugar for canning purposes. The limit for canning purposes is still 25 pounds for each purchase, to be sold only when application blank is signed.

House-holders are requested to buy no more than 1½ pounds of beef per week for each member of the family. Hotels, restaurants, boarding, houses, and all public eating places, are requested to serve beef no more than four meals per week. Patrons should willingly acquiesce in the new ruling. The Food Administration suggests substituting pork, but it will be possible in cases to increase the quantity and variety of fresh vegetables and fruits, and serve less meat of any kind.

The necessity for great economy in the use of wheat flour is very urgent. Public eating places must limit its use as far as possible, and all families are urged to use substitutes to the greatest possible extent. It is now possible to buy rye flour at a reasonable price; it is not permitted to be sold as a wheat substitute, but is in fact a very excellent article.

GEO. C. ROSA,
Deputy Food Administrator
for Allegany Co.

BUY A
$4.17 W. S. STAMP
The Government buys it back from you January 1, 1923 for $5—and
Come to our store for your
SCREEN DOORS
WINDOW SCREENS AND WIRE CLOTH
ALL SIZES
Horan Hardware Company

Now

That money you have laid away for "a rainy day"—wouldn't you give every nickel of it to keep a Hun's knife away from your boy's throat?

Well, the Hun wants to get here with his knife—and the "rainy day" is here—its raining now, raining bombs and shrapnel upon our boys "over there."

You don't have to fight, but—

Your son does, or your brother who is now across the way—or the kid now in khaki to whom you used to give pennies a short time ago.

JUNE 28th
NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

On that day the nation calls upon you, not just your neighbor—but you—to pledge yourself to the purchase of a certain number of War Savings Stamps during 1918.

W.S.S.

Lend your money as freely as they are giving their lives.

National War Savings Committee

For Sale or Exchange
Ford Touring Car, Two Surries, Work Harness, Lumber Wagon, Milk Wagon, Three Bicycles, Work Horse, Buggies and Fence Posts, Auto and Horses for Hire
John C. Lever

MORRIS L. SNYDER
Dealer in
JUNK
Will Pay Highest Price For Rags, Rubber, Scrap Iron, Rope, Paper and Books
ANDOVER, N. Y.
All orders promptly attended. Telephone

AUCTION!

F. M. LEE, - - - - AUCTIONEER

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the farm of the late E. O. WESTCOTT, on East Valley, one mile east of Andover,

Tuesday, June 25, 1918
AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

14 Head of Sheep, 11 Lambs
7 HEAD OF HORSES
Two Mowing Machines, Hay Rake, Lumber Wagons, Platform Wagon, Potato Hiller, Harnesses, Gasoline Engine (2½ Horse Power)
One Buick Automobile
and all HOUSEHOLD GOODS and effects and other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $10.00 cash; over, good, endorsed, interest-bearing notes.

F. S. STEPHENS,
Administrator

SERVED IN U. S. ARMY

Kemp Was Rejected Getting More Than Length of Other Recruiting Officers

recent issue of an away find the following extract an Andover man which we ed to copy.

Elmer K. Kemp, of the Corps, Camp Hancock, of the organization, enat the age of eighteen in ted States Cavalry; was red to the infantry at the ion of an old cavalry that ditched him twenty-ches in one day's experia recruit trial.

in Kemp has been in the sixteen years, and during he has served two years half in the Philippine Isthree years in the Hawaiands in the United States y and was twice wounded on during engagements with Filipinos on the Island of

During his service in the pine Islands he also acted ureter and did scout duty American troops. He has private, corporal, sergeant, ergeant-major in the inhaving been first sergeant infantry for nine years.

ain Kemp served an enat period in recruiting ser- West Virginia, Kentucky, io and had the reputation ing secured more recruits e United States Army in e length of time than any man on recruiting service. system used in recruiting tured at moving picture high schools, street corners y place where he could a meeting of men.

the time he was commis- a first lieutenant in the ce Reserve Corps he was ordnance sergeant in the army And was called to duty September [illegible] nce that time has been ad- at various places where the ce has been stationed. y 8, 1918 he was appoint- tain in the ordnance de-

commenting on the ordnance on he states that some dis- ction previously existed the enlisted men of the ce corps, as some of them at because they were ma- or accountants that they be immediately placed in ss of work. This, he said, of course, impossible and st thing the soldier must discipline, and the seeing is to take care of himder any conditions. There has been necessary to give men a great deal of infanil and other instruction these lines.

this training has been the men are better fitted to shops, offices or any other where needed; but if they receive the real training soldier their possibilities for pment are limited and unlory results will be ob- from the men thru this discipline and knowledge duties of a soldier.

WSS

THE AUDITORIUM

Saturday the Western "Sudden Jim" with the actor, Charles Ray, will together with the comedy "Innocent Villian" and a News.

Wednesday [illegible] Mae will be seen in "The Claw Man."

Thursday, July 4th, a special Friday Double [illegible] nged, the [illegible] d later. will be [illegible]

Captain Elmer Kemp, an Andover Man Now Adjutant at Camp Hancock, Ga.

OLD SOLDIERS GET RAISE IN PENSION

High Cost of Living Teaches Generous Uncle Sam That His Old Soldiers Should Get More Money, Therefore the Raise.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1918.

The Act of June 10, 1918, amending the pension law of May 11, 1912, provides the rate of $30 per month for soldiers and sailors of any age who served 90 days or more during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, and who are now receiving a lower rate. Those who are 72 years of age, or over, and who served six months, are entitled to receive $32 per month; those who served one year, $35 per month; one and one-half years, $36 per month; and two years, or over, $40 per month. These increases will be granted automatically, and without application of any kind to the Pension Bureau, to all soldiers and sailors now pensioned under the Act of May 11, 1912, and who have attained the required age and served the necessary length of time.

Soldiers and sailors who served during the Civil War, and are pensioned at lower rates under some other law, but who are entitled to pension under the Act of May 11, 1912, will be required to file an application under that Act in order to receive the benefits of the new law.

The Pension Bureau will make these allowances with all the dispatch possible under existing conditions. A special force for the adjustment of cases within the provisions of the new law has been organized, which will handle these cases exclusively. It should be borne in mind by those concerned that there are now nearly 267,000 pensioners under the Act of May 11, 1912, and all are urged to exercise patience and consideration. While every effort will be made to hasten this work, there will be no avoidable interference with the progress of claims now on file or hereafter filed under other laws. A special effort will be made not to interfere with the adjudication of widows' claims.

It will be wholly impracticable to make payments at the increased rate on July 4, 1918; but it is hoped that payments due Aug. 4, 1918, may be made at the rate provided by the new law. It will not be necessary to write to the Bureau about these matters. Letters of inquiry will simply delay the work of making allowances.

No attorneys' fees will be allowed or paid for services in securing the increase of pension under the Act of June 10, 1918.

G. M. SAITZ[illegible]

WSS

One classified ads get results.

The Call to America

The Story of the Great World War Will be Given News Readers from Week to Week by E. G. Pipp, Especially Prepared for the News by an Eye Witness.

(Copyrighted 1918)

What word can be given to the father or mother who has seen a son march away to war?

What can be said to the parent who has tossed open-eyed until dawn, wondering how it all would end?

What message can go to him or to her who has spoken cheerful words when tears were welling, who has seen the empty chair who has walked into silence where once there was a son's voice?

Brave fathers and mothers are they who have given up a million sons to risk their all in the struggle for world decency. Uncomplainingly they go their way, but in the still of the night there come thoughts.

In a London restaurant a young wife was serving at the tables. A man in khaki came in—her husband. He extended a hand and she pressed it in both of hers.

The husband had offered his services in the early days of the war, but was rejected as physically unfit. But now—now England needs men to help hold the lines. So, what if this man has one bad eye? He can level a gun with the other. What if his form is not robust? His head has overcome that before and can again.

There they stood and talked in hushed voices—husband and wife, hand in hand, the scene too sacred for any thought of impatience on the part of the waiting guests.

Then she kissed him, and patted his shoulder encouragingly as he left. She watched him descend the stairs, a quiver coming to her chin and lips. She asked another maid to take up the work of serving her tables and disappeared into a cloak room.

When she came out her eyes were wet, but her had was erect, her step firm, her whole bearing one of resolution.

And so it is that brave young wives of America shed their tears in the secret of their closets as do no less brave wives of Britain and the equally brave wives of France.

And what can there be in a message for them?

We all love peace, but we are at war.

Can aught be gained by glossing over war when we are in the conflict?

We are not a people who must deceive ourselves into the thought that war is a mere game when the instruments of play are rifle and bayonet, machine gun and bomb.

He is best armed who knows his task.

Ours is a people of that stern mettle that can look Grim War straight in the face and buckle in for that long hard winning fight that will beat him down.

It must be so for we have entered and there is no turning back.

Our people may not have been a unit for entering the war, but we are and must continue a unit for pushing it to a right finish and an honorable peace.

It must be so for this is more than a war for the life of a nation. This is a war for keeping pure the life blood of all nations, which flows in honor among peoples, in keeping sacred the given word, in guiding world brigandage and cheating a ruthless military spirit of its unholy reward.

[illegible] nations are [illegible] by pitting men against men [illegible] to [illegible] equipment, [illegible] food, shell [illegible] count.

[illegible] boys [illegible] low [illegible] it [illegible] Why [illegible] they [illegible] the sea? Which means how stands it with France and other nations in the conflict? Which means, how stands it with world civilization? Shall its future be built in the arts of peace, swayed by love in the heart, resting its hope in fertile valleys, humming industry, peaceful firesides, or shall it wear helmet and spur riding the steed of hatred, pushing its way with the thrust of the bayonet?

How it stands with these depends largely on how it stands with Americans at home.

Our people must understand the enemy they have to fight; they must understand, too, the strength of our allies, and that which we must supply to make the Winning sure.

The great conflict centers in the western front; there rages the struggle of peoples who love the arts of peace against people who would rule by the sword.

In 1809, when Napoleon Bonaparte was having things very much his own way in Europe, he whipped Prussia, took a large portion of Prussian territory and about half of Prussian subjects away from the Prussian sovereign and, finding the rulers still very much inclined toward militarism, prescribed limits to their army, to which Prussia agreed because she had to.

The agreement was that Prussia should not have an army of over 42,000 men. Prussia lived up to that agreement to the letter, but—

Even in that early day she showed her ability to wriggle out of an agreement that was distasteful to her, and she did not live up to the spirit of it.

She did not maintain an army of more than 42,000 men at any one time—that is an active army—but she kept men in until they were well trained; then they went out and others went in for training, and so it was until a very large portion of the male population was drilled and ready for action should necessity arise.

The military policy instituted then has been maintained to this day, as has the policy of the rulers of bending their morals to their personal desires, and taking the other half of the step, violating agreements in letter as well as in spirit.

That Prussian military spirit did not subside or even lie dormant. When others thought they had it paralyzed it still thrived. In 1848, it had become so strong that many Germans themselves rebelled against it, and left the country rather than submit to its advocates. Hundreds of thousands of others left later.

In 1871 it was even stronger, and it was then that Germany reaped the greatest harvest of its policy, wresting Alsace and Lorraine from France.

And it is this same military spirit that the world faces to-day.

Stronger, more arrogant, grown selfish, cold and brutal, militarism is trying to fasten itself on the remainder of the world, to the profit of one nation that became an armed camp.

It is the fruit of this militarism that one sees everywhere, along the fighting front in Europe, the militarism that menaces America to-day as it menaces every European country that has fought and is fighting to prevent its spread.

[illegible] fully all that [illegible] to us and [illegible] has to fear [illegible] more [illegible] have remained [illegible] the [illegible] to take [illegible] Germany [illegible] much of it can and [illegible] do?

WALLACE A[illegible]

The Wallace and Tuttle reunion was held at the home of [illegible] and Mrs. W. J. Potter, of Independence, Wednesday, June 26th. There were 76 present and after they had all partaken of the bounteous dinner, they spent the time in visiting until they were called to order.

Singing and a brief literary program was given, followed by a business meeting in which the officers for the year were elected as follows:

President, Willis Scribner.
Secretary, Mrs. Ola Pease.
Historian, Mrs. Julia Scribner.

During the year the death messenger has taken two from our number, Homer Mallory and Mrs. Celia Maddock.

Adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Don Scribner next year.

How much must America do to finish the job?

We cannot understand what it is going to take to whip Germany unless we get something of a notion of what there is left of Germany to whip and the method of fighting our men must face.

In studying war conditions I had gone into England first, where I had observed all the various activities, with the view of watching both men and materials from the recruiting of the man, thru the training in all branches, to the battle front and back thru base hospitals, hospital ships and into the general hospitals; also the manufacture of munitions from the factory to the front and back to the salvage plants.

This brought me to the British front the week before the German offensive of 1918 began. Driving thru all the larger cities north of the Somme and about 75 smaller villages, stopping at scores of places of interest, I had the opportunity of observing all the line of British defense and to get something of an understanding of the terrible sacrifice that an army must make in an effort to break thru.

As we walked thru the trenches and on into the various lines of defense the British and German cannon were even then sounding out each other's guns and trying to silence the opposition with shell fire.

In one place there was constant booming for two hours, the shells flying over our heads with a whiz-z-z and a whir, but they were of no great danger to us, for they were aimed far enough in front and back of us to pass safely over us.

At times we stood by cannon as they were fired at the enemy. Everywhere was seen desolation. In Belgium and in many places of France the ground was all shell holes, putted in so thick that they lapped into each other. They were filled with muddy water, and with stranded tanks, cannon, shells, dead horses, helmets, bayonets, barbed wire, wrecked trucks, and here and there the body of a German soldier that probably had been buried with boots and uniform but had been blown to the surface again by the explosion of shells.

[illegible]

Big War Savings Money Drive Was a Grand Success, [illegible] day, Was First Town in County to "Go Over."

Having a quota of $40,260 to raise for the War Savings Stamps, Andover raised her entire quota from $15,000 to $45,000, obtaining pledges for over $30,000 in one day.

Never did anything [illegible] more harmoniously and efficiently than the W. S. S. drive has Tuesday. Mrs. Margaret Bettinger, our local chairman, had worked the details of the drive out to such a nicety and oiled the wheels so thoroly with her optimistic spirit that a hitch was an impossibility.

There were forty-two members of the soliciting committee and every one was on hand early and remained on the job till their task was completed. As a result the W. S. S. service flag took its place beside that of the Third Liberty Loan flag across Main Street, early Thursday morning, the first town in Allegany County to "go over the top."

Another very gratifying fact is that there were in Andover [illegible] more than a half-dozen whom the solicitors were obliged to secure a notice of registration upon. That these will be properly cared for when the time comes by those "higher up."

Following is the congratulatory letter from Chairman Keller to Mrs. Bettinger:

Cuba, N. Y.,
June 26, 1918.

Mrs. Margaret Bettinger,
Andover, New York,

My dear Mrs. Bettinger:

I received your telephone message stating that Andover had over-subscribed her apportionment of $40,260 and I wish to compliment you in the highest terms for the efficient manner in which you have handled your campaign, as well as the people of Andover for the patriotic manner in which they have once again responded to the call of their country. You may have your newspaper announce that Andover was the first town in the county to go over the top and the first to receive its Honor Flag which I am sending to you under separate cover. I am telegraphing Mr. Tully that your town has gone over the top so that he may announce it to the other towns in the state. You may send to me after this week the cards so that I may use them for tabulating purposes. I will have them separated and returned to the several places designated thereon, where [illegible] wish to buy their Stamps.

Again thanking you [illegible] good work in this [illegible]

Yours very [illegible]
H. E. KELL[illegible]
Chairman.

WSS

Our classified ads get results.

Broadway Coffee
This is the most satisfactory piece of goods we have yet sold. Try one pound.
Price [illegible] lb tin