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H. B. Williams, Mrs. Laura Bowen, Flora B. Deming, J. W. Deming, Caroliyn Hincher, Harry Kemp, A. R. Baker, Lillian B. Clark, Harold Dawson, John Quigg, Mrs. Jennie Owen, Mrs. Jennie M F. Smith, Mrs. Inez Common, Erwin D. Baker, Ella M. Tucker, Carroll Tucker, Angelo O. Tucker.

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## OCTOBER MILK PRICE REDUCED

(Continued from First Page)

out and accepted by the dealers and the price was announced and posted at most stations in League territory. On September 28th, three days before the October contracts were to take effect, the Executive Committee of the League was asked by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City to rescind its contracts and reduce the price for October on the ground that milk should not be sold in New York City for more than 15c a quart. The Executive Committee replied to Mr. Williams that they were unable to reduce the price because it only represented the costs of production to farmers and that in any case it was too late to changge prices for October because contracts were closed and prices posted. It was also pointde out to Mr. Williams and later in a letter to Mr. Hoover that to first determine a price that consumers should pay and from this allow the distributors their costs and profit giving to the farmers what might be left is a method as fallacious as it is unjust. Following the conference with Mr. Williams, a telegram was sent to Mr. Hoover by the New York City food authorities, stating that the League could not agree to modify its prices after which Mr. Hoover asked the League to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors and sent an official representative who brought a request from Mr. Hoover which was interpreted by his representative and by the League Directors as an ultimatum to arbitrarily reduce the October price. Mr. Hoover stated that the acceptance of his request would be a material assistance to him in his war efforts.

The League of course, could not be in a position of refusing to follow the directions of Mr. Hoover, as it is recognized by all that every interest must be subordinate to that of winning the war.

The League believes that Mr. Hoover intends to be absolutely just, but that he misunderstands the situation. Mr. Hoover has announced that a conference will be called in the near future to determine prices and at such conference the League hopes to be able to explain the farmer's position.

A repetition of your want ad may bring it to the notice of the person who overlooked it to day.

# SPEED UP AMERICA!

**Story of the World War Given News Readers Weekly by E. G Pipp, Especially Prepared for the News by an Eye Witness**

(Copyrighed 1918)

I stood in a prison camp in England.

Within the enclosure was a little chapel.

In the chapel was a German prisoner of war, an officer.

He stood in a corner beside a small printing press, on which was a lithographer's stone.

The prisoner of war pulled the lever, made an impression on a sheet of paper, and handed me a lithographed piece printed in German. It was poetry.

Translated, the concluding four lines to the first poem read:

"They shall not have the free German Rhine until its waters bury the remains of the last man."

A challenge!

These German prisoners of war, 300 of them, all officers, were caught—where?

In Belgium and in France.

Doing what?

Trying to take ground from and not toward "The Free German Rhine."

They were caught doing the bidding of their war lords, devastating soil not their own, killing in their onrush for power.

They make the Somme run red with blood, and write poetry about "The Free German Rhine."

Poetry for what purpose?

I stood in another room in the same camp.

Very young officers were there—lieutenants—boys of 19 — their minds on the Rhine, but in another strain.

The first four lines of another poem on the sheet, translated, read: "I know a blond child with small, fairy feet, with eyes that greet me."

Revealed here are the two trends of German thought — one for home and peace and loved ones; the other to persuade all to fight on to "protect the Rhine"—propaganda even among their own people, even in their prison camps.

Cruel are the older ones; submissive the young.

False notes are struck to persuade all to fight the fight of greed.

It was at that time that the Kaiser, returning from Flanders and Picardy, congratulated his people that their homes were not in ruins as they had made ruins of the homes in France and Belgium; that their soil had not been harrowed by shellfire; that their losses were not such as they had inflicted on the enemy.

But theirs is a loss, one they inflicted on themselves and cannot recover for generations—not only the loss of laws, but a loss at Berlin, the greatest a nation can suffer, the loss of national character, of standing, of confidence; their rulers outcasts among men, where the given word goes at one hundred per cent.

These are the men who drive the German horde on to kill and be killed; and it is to these men the horde submits.

And these are the men, false to the world, false even to their own people, who must be beaten.

Every German, whether he wills or not, is trained to kill.

Every German submits or dies.

Every German is out to force civilization to submit to the will of the German rulers.

Every German must be beaten.

And every American must take part in the conflict.

If needed at the front, he must fight.

If he cannot serve in the army or navy, he must help supply ships and munitions and food and money.

If he cannot toil, he must give and lend.

The ships must be had; the munitions must be had; the food must be had; the money must be had.

They must be had in abundance, and they must be had speedily.

I stood in a little home in Michigan.

I had seen a lad in the thick of affairs in Picardy.

How that Michigan mother listened to every word regarding her boy, still her boy—doing a man's great work in France!

How she loved him! How she lived over again the years of self-denial that he might have schooling! How proud she was of his success!

Not a word of regret that he was serving in the cause of free men!

Hope, yes—that he might come home—but only when the war is finished and finished RIGHT.

How I felt that we must speed up as a nation to help the son of that mother and the sons of millions of other mothers.

They must have ships to carry them food and munitions.

They must have materials for the final offensive that will drive the Germans beyond the Rhine.

They must have airplanes to shatter the German lines, that our land forces may go thru with the least loss of life to both airmen, and land men, to our allies as well as to ourselves.

They must have food and clothing.

And we must toil and lend and give that they may be supplied.

I stood before a throng of toilers in America.

In their eyes I could read intense interest, not in me, but in the message I brought from comrades overseas, a message that is a call for help and help quickly, help that can come from mill and factory and farm and field and purse and bank account.

Times rae serious with the Times are serious with the American people and with millions of American families — the most serious any of us have ever known.

One cannot write pleasant things about war, because there is nothing pleasant in war.

Our nation is in it; our boys are in it. They face death that our nation may live.

Our nation means US—EACH OF US.

We owe it to the boys over there to so prepare as to spare them the largest possible number of them.

That preparation means putting every available resource of the nation into the war at the most speed.

That preparation means giving the boys in France the material with which to fill the German camps full of shellfire.

That preparation means driving Germany out of France and Belgium, using such a quantity of material that the lives of our boys and our allies can be spared.

Speed up, men in the shipyards!

Speed up, men in cannon and shell factories!

Speed up, men on munitions any sort!

Speed up, men on supplies!

Speed up, men producing handling food!

Speed up, men of finance!

Speed up, women helping any cause!

Speed up, Americans all!

Splendid is the work already done, but we will not have done all we should until we have done our very best.

Speed up, that we may give war and the nation that stands for war one crushing blow that will end war—hated war!

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louisa M. Dickinson, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of February, 1919.

Dated July 18, 1918.

MRS. ABBY J. NICHOLS, Executrix

2

If you were running a store and were able at offer a lot of real buying opportunities to people, you'd want to tell everybody about them—wouldn't you? Well, that's the way most of to-day's News advertisers feel too.

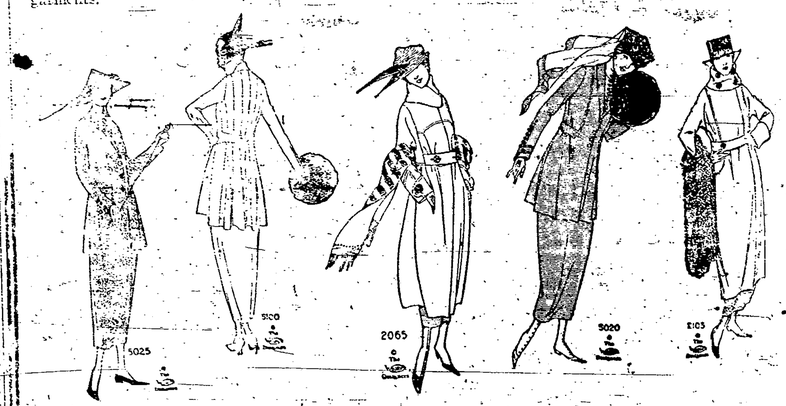

**Buy This Present Issue of Liberty Bonds Greatly**

So the greatly can food be purchased; airplanes be built; ships be launched; weapons be forged; so that greatly our beginnings may grow into the smashing force of a great united nation. So that greatly and swiftly shall those boys of ours bring to our flag that triumph that shall call them home.

**Lend the Way They Fight! Buy Bonds to Your Utmost!**

**Large and Varied Display of Needed Garments For Fall and Winter at Tuttle & Rockwell's**

A very complete display will be found in our Ready-to-Wear Section on the Second Floor. We call it an event It's altogether too important an event to be missed by any woman who is looking for style, quality and price economy. So will expect you and will take pleasure in showing you the new Winter garments.

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## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

**Items of Interest From the Seat of Government by the News Special Correspondent, J. E. Jones.**

### APPLE PIES

Washington, D. C., October 5.—The great Virginia apple crop is coming to market, and Washington war workers are making raids upon the apple pie counters. A good many of the girls from "the old home town" remember the days when the neighbors used to send in an apple pie and thought no more of it than do the heroic little stenogs who—now divide their chewing gum with their chums. For chewing gum in Washington is as common as chiggers in Mississippi, and as respectable as grape juice in Lincoln Nebraska, even tho it is six cents a package on many show cases. At the restaurants where they still have a bill-of-fare apple pies have attained the commercial dignity of being listed at ten cents per cut, while in the more magnificent establishments, where "menus" tell the order of the day, the prices are from fifteen to thirty cents; thus raising the price of he baker's product from sixty cents in cheap places to one dollar and eighty cents for one pie of six standardized cuts in the swell hotels.

Now, good juicy apple pies are supposedly made principally of apples, and it is a pretty mess when the contents spread between the crusts made of a few cents worth of real American white flour, treated to a varnish of real American lard, is put on the counter for human patriots to eat at the present high rate of purchase. Apple pies have advanced several hundred per cent. since those days when you could get a glorious golden-brown piece of pie for a nickel at a swell restaurant. However, pies have permanently abandoned the five cent zone—a price left for only a few things that one has to purchase. The sugar for apple pies used to sell at twenty pounds for a dollar; but, even the sugar is now so scarce that everybody is economizing on it, it refuses to recognize the ancient nickel a pound schedule. American white flour, American lard, and American spices have shot upwards in the commercial scale and have added their own particular evidence to the claims of the man at the bakery, and the man at the pie counter against unfinished supplies of pie at "popular prices."

#### Camouflaged Idealism

The Socialist program is very much in evidence in Washington and the country will hear more about it as time goes on. It has been likened to what the Duke of Wellington called "a revolution by due course of law." and since all the political engagements of the Socialists appear to look toward this kind of an economical end, the consequences, as they bring about the confusion of property with privilege, are well worth heeding. In the fall elections the Socialistic idea, which dosen't amount to a hanstring when it flies under its own colors, but which is potential when put forward by leaders in the two old parties, is being foisted upon the country. It is up to the American public to do its own solid thinking concerning the great problems that are to be met by the next Congress, and there should be a vigorous use of the swatter in exterminating the preachments that favor Socialism.

The sign posts of modern progressive thought have been posted conspicuously by the Government, and the policy toward the country could not possibly be fairer or more liberal. Uncle Sam guarantees to protect capital, industry, securities, credit, labor, agriculture, and every known condition that affects human life. Some of the war measures have resulted in Government control and operation for the period of the war. The legislation and regulation in each instance as enacted specifies that this form of procedure, necessary during the war period, shall terminate when the country returns to a peace basis. The politicians all know this but some of them can't see, and others do not want to see that the processes of reconstruction are sure to be as radical as the methods by which the country was so speedily put upon a war footing. There is a cheap jungle to the socialization agitation, and a coterie of politicians, in the National Capital, with socialistic minds, are trying to make it appear that they are "radically progressive," whereas they are simply "radical," and their speeches read very much like what one finds in the writings of Eugene V. Debs, Meyer London, Victor Berger and others who belong to that discredited school of politics.

#### The Eight Hour Day

One of the surprisingly radical changes in corporation policy is the recognition of the eight hour day by the United States Steel Corporation. The company, in former years has been considered a "stand-patter" upon the labor question, and its new move in conceding its employees an eight hour instead of a ten hour day is to be regarded as a conversion of the corporation soul to the rights of labor and humanity. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—also a hard nut to crack, is likewise operating on the eight hour plan.

Radical methods of Government labor conditions, operating principally thru the War Labor Board, have been instrumental in concerting some of the Gary's and Rockefeller's that they need to "watch their step" to keep in pace with new industrial conditions.

#### American Dollars in Spain

American dollars are at a heavy discount in Spain and a number of other foreign countries. Spanish banks have refused to extend credit to importers of the United States. Spain's attitude in putting the United States on a basis where it even looks aloof upon American securities is not at all flattering; but this is only one phase of some of the large and complicated questions in international exchange. Americans have a notion that they must have Spanish olive oil and things of that kind which can just as well be produced in California and other parts of the United States. While the thrift habit is being cultivated in so many different directions the public ought not to neglect the opportunity of holding down on the consumption of imported goods. This is one way to help support the credit of the United States; and the policy will furnish a very effective answer to such countries as Spain that are showing so much disdain for our American money.

#### The Airplane Disappointment

The American people have been putting up their money at a rate that has surprised even themselves. There is no limit to what they will do to support the Government in war time. But, now that it has been pointed out that from seven to eight months have been lost in airplane production, it is not surprising that there is a good deal of bitter disapproval. It is suggested that in mere money we lost half a billion dollars on airplane miscalculation, and one of the leading newspapers of the country comments that "we have not so many half billions to blow in as we thought we had a year ago."

#### The Value of Liberty Bonds

The first Liberty Bonds are now at a premium of more than two per cent., notwithstanding the fact that they bear but three and a half per cent. interest. The third Liberty Bonds bear four and a half per cent. interest and sell at a discount of nearly five per cent. The reason is all found to be in exemptions from income tax—the first bonds being exempt from all income tax, while the third are exempt only from the normal tax, but subject to the surtax.

Read our classified advs.

## LETTERS FROM OUR MEN IN SERVICE

(Continued From First Page)

what the Americans have been doing here. The enemy must have felt very secure here for he was even working the land.

Lately I have seen some of the boys of the — as they are in our immediate neighborhood, wish I were still with them.

Today I believe we have no schedule. We have been busy every day including Sundays for a long time and the boys are very tired many about half sick. The rest will do all good. I intend writing while my paper lasts. Haven't any idea where I'll get more but probably we will go back to town before long. At present we are camping in a woods just beyond the artillery range. Too bad some who want to be here so much can't come. It's usually the case.

You ask what we have to eat. Breakfast — bread, syrup, coffee or sometimes stewed fruit. Dinner — meat stew, bread, coffee, vegetables and sometimes desert. Supper— stew or cold salmon or hot beans, bread, coffee. Of course the food varies but this would be the most common. You see so far from railroad and so far inland it is harder to furnish a variety but we fare very well. One hears few complaints and most of those are unjustified. We always have good bread and get lots of meat. What I really crave most is fruit and pickles. I have never received any papers from you but until 4 days ago I had had almost no mail for 6 weeks.

Papers are always welcome, even the old. Don't try sending anything I can buy chocolate here at times and there is nothing else you could send: I have gotten rid of almost everything possible so I have nothing extra to look after. When we came out of the trenches a few nights ago we were met half way by a Y. M. C. A. man who gave every fellow a big half bar of chocolate. It tasted good after eating very little for 5 days.

We have just had orders to roll our packs and I believe we are to move to-day—our rest day. Well, "It's ever thus" in the army. We usually march at night.

Wish I could be with you to visit and rest a few days but if this war is ever finished I'll be there to see you all. No more today. I don't know when I can mail this but I hope within a few days. With love to all.

Your brother,
HERBERT MACKMER.

## ALLEGANY BOYS TO THE FRONT

We take the following from a letter sent the Alfred Sun:

Camp Taylor, Ky.
Sept. 16, 1918.

Dear Editor Crumb: Just a line to let you know how Allegany comes to the front. Camp McClellan was reopened Aug. 10th and in the next two weeks over 20,000 men were sent there from New England, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Sept. 9th from those 20,000 there were picked 62 men to be sent to Officers' Training Camp. Of those 62 four were from our good old County of Allegany, Harold Saunders, of Belfast; Howard J. Hann from Andover, and a man from Belmont, besides your truly. We are all busy now in an attempt to earn the right to wear bars on our shoulders. The showing the boys have made makes me very proud of Old Allegany.

Sincerely,
Elmer L. Hunting,
9th Observation Battery,
F. A. C. O. T. S.
Camp Taylor, Ky.

## COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The October meeting for the Allegany Poultry Association will be held at Fillmore on Tuesday evening, October 15th. A very important meeting is planned and it is hoped that as many interested poultrymen as possible will try and attend this meeting. Already the association has justified its existance in that they have purchased supplies in car lot shipments and feed in smaller lots. Mr. Chas. H. Palmer of Alfred is President of the organization and is doing good work for the poultrymen of the county.

Aggressive use of the classified columns will rent good properties, in or out of season, and practically cut out losses from vacancies.

## WE SAVE FUEL.

That the citizens of New York City and State may be apprised of the wishes of the New York State Fuel Administration, Mercer P. Moseley, Assistant State Fuel Administrator and Chief of Conservation has addressed the public as follows: "The New York State Fuel Administration invites the helpful co-operation of the general public to the end that fuel sufficient for the comfort of all as well as for legitimate industries may be available during the coming winter.

"This condition is attainable only thru the active help of every one.

"First, there should be general recognition of the fact that, under the most advantageous weather conditions and with the employment of every plausable and logical conservation measure, no surplus of coal can be expected.

"Second, because of this situation everyone should realize his or her personal relation to the common necessity for the strictest care and see that no waste of coal occurs.

"Third, give special attention to the ways in which coal may be saved:

Don't fail to clean furnace before starting fire.

Don't build a fire until you have to.

Don't build a fire larger than is necessary.

Don't fail to make check-draft damper in smoke pipe do its work.

Don't neglect keeping fresh water in your steam heater boiler.

Don't fail to keep kitchen and coal range clean.

Don't keep your house at over 68 degrees.

Don't leave your draft open at night.

Don't open your windows and try to heat all out of doors.

Don't keep fire going on pleasant days.

Don't sit in north room when the sun heats the south side.

Don't think it is for cool weather when the thermometer is 45 to 50.

JOHN C. DARCY,
Allegany County
Fuel Administrator.


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Our exposition of Ladies' and Misses Suits, Coats and Dresses now at its best. Styles for all ages and all figures. Prices as low or lower than can be found anywhere in Western New York.

ROCKWELL BROS. & CO.
Wellsville, N. Y.


## MARKET FOR APPLES

The Farm Bureau office writes us that during the last few days we have had several inquiries from the West concerning the purchase of apples in car load lots, both in bulk and in barrel. I think that a very satisfactory price can be secured and I have answered these parties stating that we would be in a position to furnish them with several car loads. We will be able to get them a price that is quite a little better than any local prices that I have heard of. For western shipments they want Baldwins; Northern Spies Greenings and a few Russets and Snow apples. If you have enough men in your section that can combine to sell in car load lots we will be glad to do all we can to help them find sale for their fruit.

## DAIRY FEEDS

We have made inquiries from different milling companies concerning the supply of dairy feeds for the winter and find that in some lines especially wheat feeds will be extremely scarce. Western millers will not quote prices or give shipments in either straight or mixed car lot shipments. Thus far we have been unable to locate very little wheat feed that can be purchased in quantities. Dairymen should consult their local dealers and arrange to buy their protein feed at once. All probabilities are that these feeds will go higher; while it is possible that some bulk feeds such as oats, barley and corn may become cheaper.

WE WILL

Anything worth while doing is worth doing well. Some of the greatest men of the world have had women who should have mothered them. Women should learn enough to take care of themselves in emergencies, the wounded. You can learn a great deal by obtaining the "Medical Adviser" a book of 1,000 pages, bound in cloth, containing chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Baby, 200 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases; profusely illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates. Ask your druggist or send 50c. to Publisher, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

*Fort Ann, N. Y.*—"I received Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser and would not take $100 for it if it is like Dr. Pierce's medicines worth its weight in gold. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's remedies I was in a bad condition, indeed. I doctored with our family doctor steadily for nearly a year, and he has a reputation for being a great doctor, but I did not get much better. Finally, I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the 'Pleasant Pellets' and at that time was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk without staggering. When I had taken about half a bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' I felt better. Took that up and got another bottle of 'Prescription' and another vial of 'Pellets' and took them. Then I got a bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and took that for my throat and lungs. I don't feel any of the symptoms now. Dr. Pierce's medicines were a God-send to me, for life is a burden, and, with yet little care, when the need of a mother's care, one gets so discouraged."
—*Mrs. Orma Marandle, R. F. D. 3, Fort Ann, N. Y.*


## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Honorable Elba Reynolds, the Surrogate of the County of Allegany, in Surogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Sherman G. Crandall, late of the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, the administrator of the goods, chattles and credits of said deceased, at his residence in the Town of Andover, County of Allegany, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

C. MILFORD CRANDALL,
Administrator

SAMUEL B. CRANDALL,
Attorney for Administrator
Andover, New York.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of Honorable Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of Allegany County, all persons having claims against the Estate of Wilson A. Howland, late of the Town of Andover, New York, deceased are required to present the same with proper vouchers, to the undersigned Administrator at its Banking Office in the Village of Wellsville, New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1918

Dated June 15, 1918.

The First Trust Co.,
of Wellsville, N. Y.,
Administrator.

Jesse L. Grantier,
Attorney for Administrator,
Wellsville, N. Y. 50

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of Allegany County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Emery O. Wescott, late of the town of Andover, N. Y., Deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned administrator of the goods chattels and credits of said deceased, at the Law Office of Charles M. Lash in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 15, 118.

PAY P. STEPHENS,
Administrator. 2

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