

## BOYS' SPRING SUITS

The boys all will need new suits and this is the store best able to please the boys and meet the parent's idea of economy. Boys' Suits in a wide variety of spring colorings, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

### SUITS WITH EXTRA TROUSERS

One very special with extra pair Trousers at \$6.

### REEFERS AND OVERCOATS

Several new and exclusive models. Materials are tweeds and a variety of mixtures, size 2 1/2 to 10. Prices are \$5.00 and \$6.00.

### BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS

"Oliver Twist," Vestee, Middy, "Tommy Tucker," Sailor and Russian models. Materials include linen, crash, Galatea, poplin and chambray, in colors and all white, from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Boys' Straw Hats in "Rah-rah" and Sailor models, 50c and \$1.00. Boys' Panamas, \$2.50.

117 Main St. **Schaul & Roosa** Hornell, N. Y.

## GREENWOOD LOCAL BRIEFS

**Cool weather.**

Plenty of rain. James Johnson, the popular Rexville merchant, was in town Wednesday.

Road superintendent R. P. Stevens has put a coat of gravel on the highway through Main street.

Homer Donaldson of West Greenwood was in town Wednesday.

John McCormick of King Hill was in Greenwood Tuesday.

Mr. Fletcher of Rochester is spending a few days at his property here.

C. H. Hathaway of Rock Creek was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. I. L. Griswold who has been sick for some time has so far recovered as to be out again.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Trowbridge and family accompanied by Miss Mattie Austin of Hammondsport are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Young of North Main street.

Mrs. G. M. Woodward was in Hornell Friday.

Walter Edwards was a village visitor Wednesday.

Geo. Slocum of Jasper was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Spencer of Jasper were Greenwood visitors Wednesday.

H. R. Manlove, the man of many faces, gave a pleasant entertainment at the Opera House Friday evening.

Wm. Wallace of West Union was in our city Wednesday.

Bert Whiteman of Bonnets was greeting former neighbors in Greenwood Tuesday.

Phineas Fisk received a letter from his wife who is at Manchester, N. Y., taking care of her daughter, Mrs. O'Hargan, stating that Mrs. O'Hargan is very low from the effects of a cancer and that her recovery is despaired of.

Westervelt who is indicted for murder will through his counsel move for a change in place of trial believing that he cannot secure a fair one in Elmira. It is claimed that his counsel appointed by the court will do everything that legally can be done to acquit him. In the case of Czolgos, convicted of murder of President McKinley, the eminent judge appointed by the court as his counsel only went so far as seeing the prisoner was legally convicted, but did not seem particularly desirous of obstructing justice.

Herb White was in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sherman of Norton Hollow were Greenwood visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. Carman, wife of Dr. Carman is on trial again for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey. The former jury disagreed.

The Barnes-Roosevelt trial is airing a great many political secrets and machinations. To use a homely expression, perhaps the plaintiff has bitten off more than he can masticate.

It is reported that Germany and Austria have captured 30,000 prisoners.

It is claimed that seven boats have been sunk in the last two days.

Attorney H. A. Hemmenway of

Gorning secured a verdict in favor of the McConnell heirs against defendant Brown on account of the death of Mr. McConnell in an auto collision near Howard. Now Mr. Hemmenway is questioning the mortgaging of property leading to an inference that it was done to defeat the collection of judgment.

Mrs. Wm. Blair, who has been sick for some time, is about the same. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Miss Ruby is home from her school, called here by the sickness of her grandmother, Mrs. Blair.

Much has been said about the opportunity of the manufacturers of the United States to capture the markets of the world because the great manufacturing countries of Germany, England and France are engaged in a war that prevents them making and shipping their goods to non-manufacturing countries formerly supplied by them, and many are urging a higher tariff to protect the producers here against being driven out of work by importation of goods from countries where they are produced cheaper.

account of the lower prices for labor in making them. In an editorial of a prominent and able Republican paper of May 3rd it says "The American market will be (after the war) German's biggest and best market. That is made certain by the non-protective duties of the Underwood free-trade tariff. Germany must recoup her enormous war losses and she will recoup chiefly in the United States, unless and until an adequately protective tariff shall have been given back to American labor."

The question with all is how are the American manufacturers going to supply the markets of the world by competing with German and other makers who can undersell our makers at our doors unless we have a protective tariff shutting them out from our markets, which would allow our markets to charge enough more to cover the increased cost of labor in their production here?

And in case the cost of labor for making manufactured goods is greater here than in Germany does it not mean as a general rule that the only market our manufacturers can have is a protected market? We do not say that a protected market is bad for our country, but it is evident that it precludes us from capturing the markets of the world. We are proud of the fact that American labor is the best paid on earth and that fact necessarily limits the consumers as a rule to our own citizens, but let us not deceive ourselves by thinking that we can pay our labor one-third more for making goods than Germany or England does and then compete with those countries in the South American Republics or in China or in Cuba or the Central American States if our exclusive markets are best protection secures it but if the world market including American, their protection will not secure it.

We can choose one but we cannot have both.

The News \$1.00 per year.

## THE FORUM

### CRIME AND CRIMINALS

By Rev. A. L. Eggleston

There is as much difference in the way of looking at human character and conduct as there is in character and conduct themselves.

I do not suppose that my way of looking at crime and criminals will quite agree with any one who may read this article. I have been thinking the subject over for several days and have come to the conclusion that it would be better to blot out the word crime from the dictionary and from common use and to look at crime and criminals very much as we do upon physical sickness and sick people.

Physical illness is an abnormal condition of the body for which the sick one is partly to be blamed and partly to be pitied, and in either case to be helped toward recovery. What is called crime is a similar condition of the moral nature and needs similar treatment.

The sick one voluntarily retreats to a secluded place for treatment, or if his disease is mental and he refuses to so retire he is forced to it.

The victim of moral weakness or disease often voluntarily hides himself away from temptation and treats himself as a physician would a patient. He needs our help and sympathy and none the less so when he is so insanely bad as to love to do wrong and has to be shut up for treatment.

We inherit tendencies toward physical disease but we need not submit and be their helpless victims. We can rise above the weakness; we can refuse to go down to the grave that we see opening before us. I read lately a book entitled "A Hereditary Consumptive's Successful Battle For Life." It is an account of a gallant fight and a great victory. Such battles are going on around us all the time. The good fighters conquer and lives while he who does not know how to resist his physical tendencies goes down to the pit. He dies when he might have lived.

I look at moral weakness and disease in pretty much the same light as I do physical. Every true moral hero could write a book entitled "A Successful Battle For Moral Life."

The physical invalid conforms himself to the law of his physical being, the moral invalid conform himself to the laws of his moral being; both act under the divine order of things and both triumph or fail on the same general principles.

Neither the physical nor moral physician inflicts angry blows upon his patient, if he does it does not help toward a cure.

I cannot see the sharp distinction that is usually made between faults and crimes. I cannot see why the State should punish the violator of the law in any different spirit from that in which the parent punishes a disobedient child. Both have taken a wrong view of things or have acted passionately and thoughtlessly and both need to be restrained or punished.

But this question of punishment is one that needs quite a little study. Punishment is very apt to be an act of revenge. A dog worries the cat and the cat spits and scratches. It is an act of revenge. A savage insults a member of another tribe and a war follows. The offender and all his family are if possible exterminated. A man steals my property and I employ the law to put him in prison. I act not with reference to the good of the man or of the community but to get my property back and to punish the offender. In all these cases punishment and revenge are synonymous terms.

Now take another view of the whole subject and regard the criminal as a brother who has offended either because of a naturally low organization or in consequence of unusual temptation and let all the pains and penalties inflicted upon him be with reference to his highest good and let him see plainly that instead of a feeling of revenge there is only a desire to improve him.

This is the usual treatment of children but if it were applied to state prisoners, it would make a difference. Since imprisonment is regarded as a disgrace and a punishment without much reference to the moral improvement of the prisoner, there is a disposition on the part of both judge and jury to make the time of imprisonment as short as possible.

It seems to me that it should not be for any definite time but should depend as much upon the character of the offender as upon the particular act committed and consequently that a person who has given evidence of a nature unfit to be trusted at large should be permanently removed from temptation, not punished but simply surrounded by circumstances that would free him from the evils of his own nature. He might, within the bounds allowed to him, lead a happy and useful life and if released should return to the world with the proceeds of his enforced labor.

I can imagine no improvement of our criminal laws equal to that of having all prisoners work for regular wages and be liberated after a term of years with a sum of money and an honorable employment sufficient to place them above temptation, or at least to greatly strengthen whatever good impulses they may possess, and if they were to be released only on probation and with the liability to be returned to prison if they did not become useful citizens, they would find in their temporary retirement from the world no disgrace but only a course of training that would give them the strength they desired and the means of entering upon an honorable career.

I have heard the arguments against state prisoners being permitted to work and from the standpoint from which criminals are generally regarded there is force in these objections but if we consider first of all the good of the offender and look forward to his restoration to society as a useful citizen all objections of this kind must disappear. I can conceive of nothing more cruel or unjust than to take a man from his useful occupation and imprison him in idleness for a term of years during which he is unfitted by want of practice for useful work and then turn him adrift and almost penniless upon the world. That he would immediately spend in a drunken carousal the ten dollars that is given to men on their release from states ever into vice and crime seems certain. If instead of this he came out with much greater skill than he went in and with hundreds or thousands of dollars earned during his retirement from temptation, being then released on probation, he would assuredly make every effort to rise above his former associations and to become a useful citizen, certainly so if no one despised him on account of his schooling in the employment of the State.

Back of all treatment of offenses is the spirit in which the offender is regarded. Wisdom and charity will always find the true way. Ignorance and hate are sure to pursue the bad one. We are all one community, good and bad alike. The offending member is like the suffering limb in the human body, all the life forces come to aid the suffering part, not amputation but

restoration is the real end in view. It is our brother who has offended and no conduct on his part can completely disinherit him. We owe him all the help he is capable of receiving.

During the time that we deprive him of his full liberty we are responsible for his moral and intellectual training. Every state prison should be a school of feature and of useful work and the prisoner should go forth from it far better qualified to gain an honorable living than when he entered it. To shut him up in idleness and thus unfit him for useful employment is an act of outrageous injustice. He has a right to all that we can do to improve him. Every punishment that tends to lower him physically or morally as much as it deserves to be called a crime as the act of his that brought him within prison walls.

### LOVELIEST SWEET PEAS

Throughout the season I will continue to send my standard collection of beautiful Sweet Peas eight packets of the finest named kinds, with three of the most popular "Spencer" varieties, together with a packet of asters and poppies added as premiums. For 50 cents a dozen magnificent "Spencer" kinds with the asters and poppies will be sent, post-paid. Coin remittance preferred.

Address: EDGAR A. HIGGINS, Sweet Pea and Gladiolus Specialist, Avoca, N. Y.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WE WILL LOAD CALVES WEDNESDAY, MAY 12 At Andover and Wellsville

## PHOSPHATE

Three to ten per cent Potash Always on hand during the season

Garvin Brothers ANDOVER, NEW YORK

GET TO KNOW THIS STORE BETTER

## SHIRT SALE

A LARGE MANUFACTURER WHO FOUND HIMSELF OVERLOADED WITH MEN'S SHIRTS SOLD US SEVEN FIVE DOZEN AT A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE. THE SHIRTS ARE ALL THIS SEASON'S NEWEST PATTERNS AND WE OFFER THEM TO YOU

SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK 65c IF THE LAST THAT LONG

Chas. M. Lash & Co. COR. MAIN & BROAD STS. HORNELL, N. Y.

## Automobile Insurance

Insure Your Automobile Against Fire, Collision, and Public Liability

Rate: 1 1/2 per cent up Companies: Best Old Two good houses and lots for sale, a drilling rig and horse. For rent, 6 good rooms at corner of T and Maple streets.

CHAS. M. LASH

## PARALYSED AND COULD NOT WALK

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Restored Me  
New Brunswick Merchant To



MR. ALVA PHILLIPS  
BRISTOL, N. B., July 26th  
"I am unable to say enough in praise of 'Fruit-a-tives' as it saved me and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when I had failed to do anything more. I had a stroke of Paralysis in 1911 and this left me unable to walk myself, and the Constipation and bowels were terrible. Nothing did any good and I was wretched in my way. Finally I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation, and it not only relieved me of that trouble but this fruit medicine toned up my nerves and actually relieved my paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives', I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness was gone. I am now well again and my store every day and all day long. At dealers or sent on receipt of by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogden, New York.

Our "B. B. B." column brings quick returns. Try it.

## Watch Aluminum Announcement Tomorrow

## New Reasons Why You Other Make Satisfied

Because Richelieu Underwear many new styles of Underwear, you can't get it elsewhere. Because Richelieu Underwear is so dainty, you can't get it elsewhere. Our Underwear Line is priced from 10c to \$3.00.

## Fine Elastic Ribbed Union Suits 25c

A Richelieu, seamless, ribbed Union Suit for men, by us, for the first time in Spring. Full sized—padding—no seams to irritate flesh underneath snugly trimmed knee or new (which ever is desired)—because well made.

A Union Suit that will give you the degree of comfort found in garments of perfect fit. Suit 25c.

## Women's Union Suits Fine Lisle Thread

These Suits are Knit from the finest mercerized silk finish lisle yarn. Lace trimmed or cuff knee or fancy lace top or new plain top. These beautiful quality Union Suits are priced from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

## SILK LISLE VESTS

Daintily trimmed with the quality lace, made of the best silk lisle thread, fine ribbed and elastic. Fancy Vest for 50c.

## SOUTH HILL

5th—Considerable oats down on the hill last week. They have ceased to think it dry.

Ellen McCarn of Andover, recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mingus.

Mrs. Albert Frey of Wellsville visited the family of Dean Saturday night and Sunday.

As well on the Ed Lynch is being drilled in.

Be Casey boards at the home since the Forness moved to Andover.

Riley returned home from his last week, and hopes for benefit to his eyes from treatment he is receiving.

Nellie Horan spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Smith, family of Wellsville and their new son as "being a baby."

She was accompanied by her niece, Helen, who has been with her the week.

Mrs. Ed. McAndrew to Greenwood Sunday they were guests of her Mr. and Mrs. Murray, where Mrs. McAndrew remained for a week's visit.

May Dean visited friends at Greenwood Sunday and Monday.

John Keough and son Harlowe up from Wellsville and enjoyed a visit with parents, Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew.

"B. B. B." column always does business.