

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

No. 12

REPUBLICANS HELD WARD CAUCUSES

The republican Ward Caucuses held in our city last Friday evening were quiet affairs except in the first ward where a contest was on for supervisors. In the other two wards the work done was by unanimous vote.

FIRST WARD

For Supervisor—William F. Bashaw
Constable—Allan J. Malone
Ward Committee—Herman Goodman,
George Pringle, Charles Erabant.

SECOND WARD

For Supervisor—Robert Barnett
Constable—Herman Dewitt
Ward Committee—Josiah St. John,
William Aldrich, Herman Dewitt.

THIRD WARD

For Supervisor—Dwight L. Wilson
Constable—Henry Cook
Ward Committee—D. H. Fitch, H. C. Blount and Walter Cook.

SOUTH ARM CAUCUS

LAST SATURDAY

The Republicans of South Arm township to the number of 107 held their annual caucus for nomination of township officers last Saturday. Below is the result of the caucus the figures after the name indicating the number of votes received.

Ticket No. 1 Ticket No. 2
Supervisor
J. E. Chew Clerk
L. O. Isaman, 67 S. E. Rogers, 35
Treasurer

James Keat
Highway Commissioner
Gilbert LeClair, 54 Roscoe Smith, 53
Justice Peace (full term)
Ransom Jones, 58 Chas. Thomàs, 45
Justice Peace (vacancy)
Charles Murphy
Member Board Review
Martin Ruhlberg
For Constables—Fred Bancroft, Nathan
Liskum, Albert Miles and Thomas
Trimble.
Republican Committee—Charles Murphy
Joseph Whitfield and Ed. Metz.

SHOT AT RANDOM

Buck up, work up, and get there!
Yes, a lazy duffer is a man, but—um!
Pigs is pigs, but some have only two feet.

Just what is a politician? Darned if we know!

"Food for the fishes" is overworked.
Let's have a new one.

Universal peace? Huh! One-half the world is scrapping with each other, and the rest are scrapping with their wives.

Then, too, preparedness against the vitriolic tongue of the gossip would be a welcome deliverance to many a lacerated soul.

In this great land of ours all men are equal, but many are not willing to admit it.

The president says the United States is founded on its sense of humanity. O. K., but it will require some mighty big guns to maintain the foundation.

The angelic world is full of men who extol their virtues, but few are ever willing to admit that they are rotten to the core.

The belligerents call each other liars, and the war correspondents intimate that both sides are lying, and blamed if we don't believe the whole dinged capoodle are just plain prevaricators.

The wise man listens when others speak. The fool hears only himself.

But, then, when peace is restored the war correspondents can find lucrative employment in digging potatoes.

Even the wisest of men have their silly moments—when they propose.

And now the dudes are getting theirs. Owing to the war the cost of violet dye has gone up to \$12,000 a barrel.

We have our German-Americans, British-Americans, Swedish-Americans and numerous other hyphenated Americans, but where in heck are the American-Americans?

"I am for men," declared Henry George, the noted single taxer. Piffle! Our untutored editorial mind there is nothing in this world, on this world or of this world to compare with the womanhood of our own beloved town. Hurrah for women!

"Elasticity can often be restored to rubber by soaking it in a mixture of one part of household ammonia to two of water," chirps an exchange. This, however, does not include the masculine neck when a pretty ankle is in sight. The m. n. is perpetually elastic.

RURAL CREDIT TRICKSTERS

Farmers Warned to Be Cautious in Dealing with Them.

The department has recently received letters from a number of farmers who have subscribed for stock in rural-credit companies, including so-called cooperative companies which appear to have no real cooperative features.

In some of these letters the complaint is made that the agents selling the stock make misrepresentations as to when loans may be obtained by subscribers and that the companies later disclaim responsibility for the statements made by the agents. In a number of instances farmers seem to have gained the idea from the agent that they would be able to secure loans within a relatively short time, and express disappointment on realizing that they must wait for an indefinite period for the promised loan and go on making payments just the same on the stock which they have agreed to take.

Where farmers are confronted with a proposition of this character, they should first read the prospectus and the contract very carefully and make sure that they know exactly what these mean, especially the contract. If the contract is so worded that its meaning is not clear after a careful reading, this in itself should be reason enough for extra caution. The agents explanation of the contract is not a part of the contract, nor is his promise that the company will do things not specified in the contract by any means sure to be recognized by the company.

Farmers ought, first, to find out what provision has been made for the protection of the interests of subscribers, either through responsible Government supervision over the activities of the company, or in any other way, and if they are in doubt they should consult competent advisors with regard to the responsibility of the company before paying over, or agreeing to pay over, their own good money. Always, in the matter of subscription to stock in any kind of a company, they should exercise caution.

VERNE RICHARDS GETS HONOR

The latter winners of the Alma College basket ball team of 1915-16 have unanimously chosen Verne Richards of East Jordan, as captain of the 1916-17 basket ball team.

The honor came to Richards as a big surprise, he being only a Sophomore in Alma college this year, and a Junior next year, whereas it is customary to elect a Junior, who will be a Senior the following year. It shows just how highly the East Jordan product stands with his fellow athletes at Alma College. Richards has played three positions on the team this year and starred in each.

The new Alma College basket ball captain will have every man back next year, and the fact that Alma College lost only one Michigan Intercollegiate game, leads him to believe that he will have a championship team in 1916-17.

ALCOHOL AND PNEUMONIA

The United States Public Health Service brands strong drink as the most efficient ally of pneumonia. It declares that alcohol is the handmaiden of the disease which produces ten per cent of the deaths in the United States. This is no exaggeration. We have known for a long time that indulgence in alcoholic liquors lowers the individual vitality, and that the man who drinks is peculiarly susceptible to pneumonia. The United States Public Health Service is a conservative body. It does not engage in alarmist propaganda. In following out the line of its official duties it has brought forcefully to the general public a fact which will bear endless repetition. The liberal and continuous user of alcoholic drinks will do well to heed this warning, particularly at this season of the year when the gruesome death toll from pneumonia is being doubled.

WE DON'T WANT THEM

We don't want any loafers in this town.
We don't want any knockers.
We don't want any liars.
We don't want any gossips.
We don't want any cheats or swindlers.

We don't want any thieves or rogues.
We don't want any lawless roddies.
We don't want any drunks or sports.
We don't want any undesirable people.

We just want honest, decent, respectable, law abiding men and women—that's all.

Our Board of Trade Ready for Business

Officers Elected Thursday Evening at Meeting of Our Business Men.

The meeting of our business men to reorganize the East Jordan Board of Trade was held at the Armory Thursday evening. About fifty of our business men were present, which is conclusive evidence that there is a live interest at this time in further development of our town.

Vice-president A. E. Cross presided and Secretary R. A. Brintnall read a report of the previous work of the Board. Following this report came the election of Officers and Directors, which resulted as follows:

President—CARL STROEBEL

Vice President—JAMES GIDLEY

DIRECTORS

A. CAMERON W. P. PORTER
DR. H. W. DICKEN W. J. ELLSON
G. A. BELL A. E. CROSS
B. E. WATERMAN H. I. McMILLAN

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the near future, at which time secretary and treasurer will be selected, and committees appointed.

Our citizens are a unit in the belief that the time is ripe for making some future steps in the way of developing our city and the surrounding country. And, to use a homely expression, "The time to set the hen is when the hen is ready." The officers and directors selected are capable men, and once organized for work, we feel confident that they will find our business men ready and willing to co-operate in any movement toward development that may be projected.

LOOKING FORWARD

There is a tendency on the part of some writers to belittle the importance of economic questions in the coming presidential campaign, and to emphasize the importance of foreign policies as a campaign issue. It is probably true that the foreign relations of this Government will be in the spotlight for many months to come, but unless the voters of this country are afflicted with economic astigmatism they will weigh carefully the questions of our future trade and industry before casting their ballot. Humanity is still in the bread and butter stage.

There are two factors of prime importance in the consideration of these very practical questions: First, the plans now being perfected abroad for trade combinations; and, second, the fact that our greatest trade rival, Germany, will emerge from the European struggle industrially unscathed, and with an army of men clamoring for work at any wage.

England has jettisoned her free trade policy. During the middle of the 19th Century, when her mechanical inventions had made it possible to control any market which would give free access to her wares, it became highly important that she operate under a free trade policy a condition precedent to inducing other countries to do likewise. The so-called school of Manchester, of which Cobden was the chief exponent, inaugurated a free trade propaganda which very nearly, but not quite convinced Germany that open ports spelled sound economics, and which quite thoroughly convinced a large number of people in this country that free trade was the proper thing.

That was during the period when the South was a purely agricultural section. The adherence of the South to this free trade conviction has lessened in an inverse ratio as the development of agricultural industries has progressed in Dixie. At that time the South sold a large share of her products to England, where they were made up and came back to us in the form of finished materials. It is a true statement that in many cases the agricultural industries of the South were utilized by Great Britain to break down the manufacturing industries of the North. Whenever for instance, an attempt was made to build up our cotton textile industries, Eneland, with cotton goods manufactured from Southern raw material, would drive our cotton manufacturers into bankruptcy by dumping her goods on our market at prices ridiculously low. That is one of the reasons why the protective policy took firm root in the North. But England fears German competition after the war. She was experiencing it prior to the war. Today her return to the protective policy needs but the affirmative action of Parliament. The country is well-

nigh unanimously agreed on protection.

Every student of trade who has returned from Germany during the past year declares that the cessation of war will find Germany stripped to the loins and ready for the biggest commercial campaign ever staged on this planet. And Austria is going to do teamwork with Germany. The two nations are perfecting trade combinations, and the Governments themselves will enter into active partnership in all industries. State socialism is the plan.

And little Japan is sawing wood. Her wage scale is one-twelfth that of this country, and her industries are being imperialized. The end of the war will find Japan the mistress of the Pacific while we are still growing about the seaman's act.

In the face of all these considerations what reasonable voter will fail to give heed to future economic policies? What sensible man will cast his vote for a near-free-trade, vacillating, theorizing, impractical Democracy? We must ship men of affairs on our next voyage, and they will be found in the Republican party.

GETTING YOUR MONEY OUT OF THE BANK

If the bank rendered no other service to the community than to protect its valuables it would render a useful one; but it would be a mouse-trap proposition, you could only go one way; but the bank makes it easier to get money out than in, and in the outgoing process assumes risks and renders benefits too often lost sight of in the busy whirl of business.

We take many things for granted and live in a matter-of-fact age. We want our morning paper at the breakfast table with never a delay and with little thought of what it costs to collect, transmit, type, print and deliver the news. We want our train on the dot or we get impatient. We want our milk and our coal, blizzard or no blizzard. We likewise expect the bank to do our business smoothly, efficiently, and without thought of the cost or the risks attending.

When your bank hands you a check book, it gives you license to draw as many checks, in as large or small sums as you wish, with the only provision (except in certain cases where a minimum balance is required) that you do not overdraw, and promises to honor your checks as presented as long as your balance is sufficient to pay them.

Whether you want to pay your creditor in the next block, or a thousand miles away, the checking privilege of a bank account permits you to make your payment with ease, safety and despatch.

When you mail your check your trouble is over and the bank's has just begun, for the bank warrants to you

three things, all for your own protection and at its own risk. It is well to know them.

It guarantees (a) That it will pay only the checks you have signed. If your name is forged and the bank pays the check, it cannot charge the amount to your account; (b) That it will pay only in the sum originally drawn. If some one gets your check and raises the amount, making it apparently a genuine check, the bank can only charge the amount in which you originally drew the check, unless it can show you were grossly careless in so drawing that you invited fraud. Therefore be careful to draw your checks properly; (c) To pay to the party to whom you ordered the amount paid and none other. If the check gets into the hands of strangers who forge the indorsement so that the party to whom you ordered the money paid does not get it, the payment is at its risk, and you are harmless.

All this is ultimately for your good as a depositor. You know that your account cannot be drawn against except on your order. You know that the party you want to receive payments gets it. You get back the most perfect voucher known to the business world. Many a dispute has been settled and loss and law suit avoided by producing bank vouchers that told in no uncertain way that payment had been made according to the intent of the drawer. Therefore, for your own good you ought to keep your money in a bank, and draw it out by check.

THE CITIZENS AND THE SCHOOL

No matter how exalted or humble a person may be, there is one sacred duty which he owes to humanity and which it is imperatively incumbent on him to pay. That duty is the protection and the fostering of our public school system.

We are living in the age of education and advancing intellectual development and the human mind that is deprived of the best advantages obtainable will be hampered and hindered at every step in life.

It matters not how bright nor how acute the infantile mind may be, if that mind is denied the advantages of education then the child grown to maturity will be retarded and humiliated because of its intellectual deficiencies. It will be a living monument to the neglect and the indifference of its parents. It will be a mark of shame and a blight upon the community that reared it in its ignorance. It will be an object of pity where it should be one of pride.

Education and the advantages of intellectual advancement have made America a great country. And America is even yet in its infancy.

Our school system should be encouraged and raised to the highest point of efficiency. The instructors should be upheld and given to understand that they have the backing of a united community, and that the community expects satisfactory results.

If our present buildings are inadequate and new ones are needed, then for the sake of enlightened humanity let us spend the money and get them. Let us make any other improvements or new departures that the welfare of our children require.

We have brought these children into the world, and in their infancy and youth they are helpless. It is our duty to give them an education that will enable them to successfully cope with the intricate problems of existence that will confront them later in life. To do less would be to neglect a sacred duty, to shame the innocent ones for whose very existence we are responsible.

Let us keep our schools and our children in mind. Let us study their welfare individually and collectively. Let us leave no stone unturned that will advance their moral and material interests.

For the man who honors his offspring is honored of men.

Rather than waste kindness on an ungrateful man, lavish it on a dog.

As a matter of fact there's very little common sense in the world—most of it is uncommon.

A man is always eating something he shouldn't and a woman is always saying something she shouldn't.

This is the season of the year when a man looks in his backyard and decides the one thing needful is a goat that will consume old tin cans.

Many an excellent man is discouraged by the thought that the world will have to wait until after he is dead before it finds out how good he was.

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

This is a very solemn occasion.

Making a correction in last week's notes—The general promotion tests for all but the eighth grade will be held May 4-5th. The state eighth grade examinations will be held May 11-12th.

The teachers' examination will be held April 27-28th. Reading is based on "Man without a Country," agriculture questions largely from the Reading Circle book on agriculture.

Next meeting of the board of examiners May 8th. Requests for renewals should be in before this time together with the original certificate and the institute fee for the term of the certificate.

A Try See Club has been organized in Deer Lake. This is a sewing club under the supervision of the M. A. C. man, Miss Sidney Lumley is the leader.

Mr. Holcomb of East Jordan has organized his boys into a threefold club. They will work for an exhibit at the county fair, will demonstrate milk testing and stock judging when invited to the nearby country schools, and will take charge of the rural athletic contests in their neighborhood.

Now is the best time to start that "County Fair Exhibit."

According to a letter from Mr. Pattengill, the wholesale price of Smith's Combination Register is \$.75. When just one is bought the price is \$1.00. The commissioner is sorry to have made mistake in quoting from an earlier letter.

The returns from the midyear examinations are on file and summarized. In some respects the tests were disappointing but when we take into consideration the fact that this was the first test, and that the teachers did not have any idea what standard to work up to, both teachers and pupils are to be commended.

SCHOOL NOTES

The regular spring vacation begins next Friday, March 24.

The March meeting of the Mothers' and Teachers' Club will be held at the Central building next Thursday, March 23. An excellent program has been prepared for this meeting.

The boys of the agricultural department have organized an Agricultural Club under the supervision of the instructor, B. J. Holcomb. The club has a membership of eighteen and will endeavor to keep up the interest of the students in agricultural affairs. It is planned to do considerable work with near by country schools during the spring.

The English 12 class has been doing some very practical work in public speaking during the past week. The work has been in charge of a toastmaster and some excellent speeches have been given by the students of the class.

The high school band played in public the first time Thursday evening when it appeared at the spring opening of the Weisman store on Thursday evening.

The literary societies of the high school held their regular bi-weekly meetings yesterday afternoon and some very good programs were presented. The public is invited to any of these programs.

Two debating teams are at work preparing for the dual debate to be held with Pellston high school in April.

The basketball season closed with a doubleheader at Elk Rapids last Friday night. The local school was defeated in both games. A game between the faculty and high school is planned for some night next week. This will be a benefit game for the Athletic Association and the high school band will help to furnish entertainment.

Parents should look for the monthly report cards next Wednesday noon. Every pupil should have a report card and if these are not presented at the proper time parents are asked to notify the teachers.

J. H. Milford, Rev. John Clemens and Capt. Lewis of the U. S. Army have given some very interesting talks before the high school pupils during the past two weeks. Rev. Sidebotham will speak next Tuesday morning.

In the six contests that have been held in the county high school spelling league the local high school has won five.

Supt. Holliday went to Traverse City Friday to give a talk before a meeting of the principals and superintendents of Northern Michigan.

OKLAHOMA PIE GIRL A LOSER

ENID CHAMPION HELPS JUDGES OUT BY DECLARING HERSELF DEFEATED

SHE ADMITTED IT "RAN OVER"

Anyhow Her Friends Admit Creations Are Good Enough for Them

Enid, Okla.—Miss Reasie Warrenberg of Enid claims the pie baking championship of Oklahoma.

She goes still further and claims the championship in this intricate art in Kansas and Texas also.

But when she went to Denver to compete with all the pie bakers of the West, she, like the Irishman that said he could whip anybody in the United States, took in too much territory. She was defeated by Mrs. Charles E. Cummings of Denver.

Miss Warrenberg has met pie bakers of the Southwest in numerous contests and has always come away with highest honors. She believed her pies compared favorably with any in the West and went to Denver to show her skill. It was in the cooking contest of the Housewives' League, held in connection with the Colorado Food Products Show that she met her match.

At that, the Oklahoma daughter was not badly beaten. The judges, three of them, gave Mrs. Cummings and Miss Warrenberg two points, Mrs. Cummings winning on quality baking and Miss Warrenberg earning her points on flavor and time.

While the judges were deliberating and there was every prospect of a "hung jury" Miss Warrenberg solved the problem by confronting the judges by asking that the prize be awarded to her rival because her own pie, she admitted, had "run over." This was due to the fact, Miss Warrenberg asserts, that her pie pan was too shallow. The Oklahoma girl is the holder of six prize cups awarded her in previous contests.

Two hundred housewives watched with interest the prize pie baking contest in which Miss Warrenberg took part in Denver.

The pies turned out by both the first and second prize winning contestants were almost as perfect as it is possible to make them. They were of the apple species, the real old fashioned apple pie "like mother used to make," with the apples cut in great thick slices, dropping in flour and then laid in layers over the bottom crust. Lumps of rich butter and plenty of sugar were placed on top and then the top crust was added.

Here is Miss Warrenberg's recipe for pie crust:

Two cups flour.
One teaspoonful salt.
Two thirds cup lard.
Ice water to moisten to the proper consistency for rolling.

This amount of material makes two pies with an upper and lower crust for each.

In speaking of mixing the dough for the crust she says:

"The flour should be sifted twice and salt added. All materials must be ice cold. Never work the lard into the flour with your fingers; rub it between your palms. It makes the crust flakier. If your hands are warm, cool them in ice water. When your lard is well mixed into the flour add ice water slowly. I never measure the water, as flour is sometimes much dryer than at other times. Mix in water until the dough barely hangs together, then roll with as little handling as possible."

NEGROES ACCUSED OF DIGGING INTO GRAVE CLOSED 61 YEARS

For Years Blacks at Gloster, Miss., Have Heard of Treasure in Coffin

Gloster, Miss.—Charged with digging into the grave and breaking the glass in the coffin in which Dr. T. M. Rogers was buried 61 years ago, five negroes have been arrested here.

Dr. Rogers who was also a wealthy planter, while returning from a trip to the North was taken off a steamboat at Memphis, Tenn., because of suspicion that he was suffering from cholera. The same night he died and was temporarily interred there, the body later being removed to this place near here.

Negroes of the vicinity here have been telling each other stories to the effect that a considerable sum of gold, which was buried with Dr. Rogers because of fear to take it from his clothing on account of cholera, was in the grave. The talk gradually enlarged to the amount of money thus disposed of until a negro gave a vivid description of the big key of gold that was put in the grave. It was searched for this money, it is believed to have caused the negroes to dig into the grave.

Woman 100, Walks Nine Miles English, Ind.—Mrs. Mary Hight, who is 100 years old, residing at English, fifteen miles west of English, a few days ago walked from her home to that of her daughter at Doolittle Mills, a distance of nine miles. The following day she returned to her daughter, where she was at dinner together.

BOY'S DEPOSITS REACH MILLION

At Age of 16 Starts First National Bank of Chickasha, Now Leading Concern

Chickasha, Okla.—Twelve years ago Chickasha was a struggling country town with no sidewalks, no pavements—nothing but hopes and a future. It was located in the Indian country and nobody but members of the five civilized tribes owned property in the town or country around. It was yet the cattlemen's country. There was scarcely an acre of land under cultivation in the country.

And, twelve years ago, Benjamin Johnson, a 16 year old boy, the son of Indian parents was as poor as the proverbial church mouse. But young Johnson was not like most Indian boys who spent their time riding cow ponies and lassoing wild steers. He was a boy with an ideal and he determined to live up to it. Altho he owned nothing, personally, except his little patch of unimproved land, he had a brother and other relatives who were possessed of considerable wealth, and they believed in and trusted the boy.

So, with the help of these relatives, this enterprising youth formed the First National Bank. The bank was located in a small one story frame structure. People laughed at young Johnson and made much fun of what they termed his mushroom bank. Nevertheless, within the year there were \$16,000 on deposit there, most of it, to be sure, belonging to his relatives.

However, young Johnson never lost faith in his bank, his town or his country. The gloomier things looked and the tighter the money became, the more he boosted. He believed that some day the First National Bank would have a million dollars on deposit. Altho but a boy, he was the guiding spirit of the institution. The bank was his hobby, his one diversion.

Johnson joined in every movement which made for the upbuilding of his town and county. Finally he was elected president of the Chickasha Commercial Club. Outsiders became interested. They not only deposited their money in young Johnson's bank but they boosted for it, and the institution began to flourish.

It was the boast of the First National Bank that no honest man who ever asked for financial assistance was not given it. In 1907, during the financial panic, when big banks all over the country refused to make specie payments, the First National Bank of Chickasha, an Indian institution paid cold cash to every depositor who asked for it. Never was a clearing house certificate issued thru the teller's window of "Ben Johnson's bank."

The bank prospered. Gradually the deposits began to pile up, and about a year ago the concern was moved into its new quarters, a five story brick building, one of the finest in Oklahoma.

This year Grady county harvested a bumper wheat crop, the largest by far in its history. The deposits in the First National grew by leaps and bounds. On a certain afternoon a short time ago, the dream of the Indian boy actually came true. The cashier of the First National Bank of Chickasha announced that the deposits had that day passed the million dollar mark.

SAYS HE PREFERENCES HELL TO FUTURE IN HEAVEN

Infidel Writes Own Funeral Oration—Wants His Ashes Cast on Graves of Friends

Shenandoah, Iowa.—Cremated and half his ashes cast on the waters of the Mississippi in honor of those who have gone down to their death in the deep, and the other half scattered on the graves of ten of his friends is what Jerry Brown, a famous Shenandoah character who professes to be an infidel, states in his funeral oration, which he has already written, he wishes done with his body.

"But should the Christian story of Heaven and hell be true, and such men as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David and Solomon be in heaven, I wish my friends to check my baggage to the other station," says Brown in his funeral document. "Heaven may have a little advantage in climate, but hell certainly has the best society."

The ten friends who this second oldest Shenandoah citizen wishes to honor with his ashes are, Joe Van Buskirk, A. B. West, D. C. Willis, H. S. Holcome, D. S. Campbell, Charles Keenan, Dr. Chescher, Henry Nesmith, Mrs. David Wingert and D. B. Brubaker.

HATCHES EAGLES FOR MARKET

Aided by the Common Domestic Hen, of Course

Tucson, Okla.—Hatching eagles for the market is the unique occupation of Apodaca, a Mexican who lives in the mountains east of Tucson. A great many bald eagles nest in the crags near Apodaca's home and every few days he manages to rob one of the nests while the parent birds are away.

The eaglets are placed under a common domestic hen and eventually she hatches out a brood of fierce young birds. After a few days the eagles are taken to the market and they will sell for \$100 a pair. "Mother" and Apodaca places them in a wire cage to be fed by hand. When they are fairly well grown he sells them to tourists and other persons desiring genuine samples of the great American bird for pets.

Even figures that won't lie are sometimes incased in tailmade gowns.

'DARK HORSE' MAY WIN G. O. P. RACE

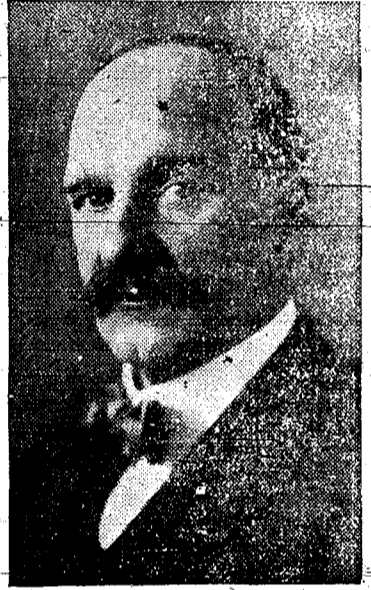
REPUBLICAN LEADERS LOOK FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN TO HEAD TICKET.

COLEMAN DU PONT NAMED AS LIKELY CANDIDATE

Delaware Man Has Splendid Reputation as a Self-Made Leader in Constructive Business.

With the Republican convention only a scant twelve weeks away, the most popular topic of conversation in political circles these days concerns the G. O. P.'s choice of a candidate to run against Wilson.

The Republicans will probably go back to old principles and look for a candidate who will command the support of the same army of voters who elected McKinley, when a wave of patriotic common sense swept the country, and business men by the hundreds of thousands marched the streets demanding a practical government. It is interesting to note that the name of General Coleman du Pont, of Delaware, has been repeatedly mentioned recently as the man eminently qualified for the nomination. To those who look upon the government as a big business concern—demanding the supervision of a trained business man, the name of General du Pont carries a strong appeal, for there is no man more qualified to handle the big problems of today than this same self-made leader in constructive business. Moreover, both the public and private record of General du Pont will stand up well under the searchlight of political opposition.



GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT.

Coleman du Pont was born in Kentucky and started his working life in the mines of the Blue Grass State. He stands today as one of the few successful men who have acquired their positions by methods that will stand scrutiny. He has been a producer—not a stock jobber. He has never antagonized any class of people. Capital and Labor alike admire him.

Without self-advertisement he does more charity than do most men. He is an ardent advocate of good roads and believes that a really perfect system of highways will enhance the farmer's income and reduce the cost of living to the cities. He has built roads and given them to his state, always with a sound business scheme to perpetuate them and save them from being a burden to the taxpayers.

He comes from a family more American than most—a family identified with the building of the nation since the Revolution. His grandfather was Thomas Jefferson's most valued personal friend and advisor in the time of great need during the dark days of the Republic.

The great Powder Company with which he was formerly identified has supplied our government with all its powder at a price always named by our government officials themselves and never by the company.

Because of his great executive ability and high standing in the business world, some of the shrewdest political minds in the country consider him as being one of the most likely "dark horses" for the Republican nomination. They point to the fact that his success in life would eliminate any need for a friendly Colonel House, or any other financial influence standing ever behind the presidential chair. Nor would he be compelled to take orders from any man or group of men.

Another factor that the supporters of General du Pont are pointing to is his knowledge of military affairs. For sixteen years he has been identified with the soldiery of his state and is thoroughly alive to the necessity for preparedness. He has also had practical training in politics, having been a delegate to a number of State and National conventions, and serving as a member of the Republican National committee for many years.

It is the splendid business training of General du Pont that is pointing the way for him to the nomination. For it is conceded on all sides that the biggest problems of this country at the close of the European war will be business problems, and there are few men among those mentioned, who have had his experience in coping with such huge problems. As a manager of constructive business and as a reorganizer, Coleman du Pont stands in a class by himself.

The First Theatrical Attraction of the Year



Scene from "It Pays to Advertise"

TEMPLE THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

Having closed our plant at East Jordan and removed the machinery, we offer the remaining buildings, together with the site, at sacrifice prices. The property consists of the following:

EIGHTEEN ACRES LAND SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION.

TWO LARGE WAREHOUSES GOOD FOR STORAGE.

SEVERAL DWELLING HOUSES

One Large BOARDING HOUSE

One OFFICE BUILDING

Mill Building and Fire-proof Boiler House

WE WILL SELL THE ABOVE PROPERTY EITHER AS A WHOLE OR SEPARATELY. SOME OF THE BUILDINGS WE OFFER AS LOW AS \$100 EACH—THESE TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LAND.

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE FRAME BUILDINGS CAN BE REMOVED TO OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY AT VERY SMALL EXPENSE, USING THE SLEIGHING.

We invite interested parties to examine these buildings and write us for additional information. To responsible parties we will make reasonable terms of sale.

Greif Bros. Cooperage Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens
so Naturally Nobody
can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache, no yawning, sniffling, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, and relief comes instantly. It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable.

A coat of paint will make some things look as good as new, but a woman isn't one of them.

It is a funny thing that a man always has to tell a woman that he loves her, while everyone else knows it without being told.

Improved machinery enables a man to accomplish almost as many things as a woman can with a hairpin.

For every man who seeks glory at the cannon's mouth, ninety nine seek it at their own mouths.

He who stoops to brush a banana peel from the sidewalk is bent on doing good.

The value of a man's advice depends upon the success he achieves by following it.

The less a wife finds about her husband the more suspicious she is of his actions.

When a man's education is finished he helps to swell the undertaker's fortune.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and tailors cover a multitude of sinners.

Don't worry today; put it off till day after tomorrow.

A train of thought is the real thing in rapid transit.

Better a barefaced lie than a two faced woman.

AGED TAX COLLECTOR

Restored To Health By Vinol

Corinth, Miss.—"I am a city tax collector and seventy-four years of age. I was in a weak, run-down condition. My druggist told me about Vinol. I tried it and in a week noticed considerable improvement; I continued its use and now I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and feel much stronger. I consider Vinol a fine tonic to create strength for old people."—J. A. PRICE.

"We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all run-down, weak and debilitated conditions."

W. C. Spring Drug Co.

RESEARCH URGED FOR ENGINEERS

DEAN GOETZE ASKS VAST LABORATORY WHICH WILL HELP INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

NEEDS \$500,000 TO START

His plan Based on Famous Schools of Engineering in Germany

New York—Research laboratories, the equal of those of Germany, are under consideration by Columbia University according to the report of Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the graduate engineering school.

After outlining the successful research work accomplished by Dr. Walter Rittman and Prof. Armstrong and Pupin in the field of wireless telephony and telegraphy, Dean Goetze's report says:

"There is no doubt that much could and should be done to extend our engineering research and to make it of even greater value to the university and to the industries of our country."

"Many of us are firmly convinced that this can best be accomplished by establishing, on a site of ample area, easily accessible to the university, but among neighbors who will not be too particular as to the smells and noises which we will create, laboratories adequately equipped for all branches of industrial engineering research and administered by the heads of four engineering departments, to which manufacturers and practicing engineers could turn for the solution of problems which are beyond the scope of their equipment or the capabilities of their force."

"In my mind these laboratories should be patterned after those of the German Reichsanstalt, connected with the Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg, and located in the outskirts of Berlin."

"If Columbia were to establish laboratories of this kind, equipped with every facility for experimentation and research with the staff of our technical schools available for consultation and advice, manufacturers and individual experts would be glad to avail themselves of these facilities and to establish research fellowships for solving their industrial and engineering problems."

"These laboratories should be developed around a special technical library, the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way to make it best available every scrap of information bearing upon the special problem to be investigated. At the present time our technical library facilities are rather meagre for a school of our standing."

"The cost will depend largely upon the site, which should be close to tide-water and railroad facilities. The site at the northeast corner of 116th street and Broadway has been tentatively assigned for the next applied science building. A building on this site would have to conform with Hamilton, Kent and Journalism and would cost at least \$500,000. With the same amount of money we could buy a site with railroad and water facilities within five minutes walk of the university, erect on it a building twice the size of a modern factory construction and have about \$150,000 left for equipment."

"We should however, make provision for extension and expansion as well, and from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be needed. It would not all be required at once, but in installments as the work developed and justified the expenditure. No greater or more enduring monument could be erected by the public spirited persons who would equip and endow laboratories for this purpose."

STUNG BY THOUSAND BEES

Falls Unconscious From Tree and Breaks Three Ribs.

Beaver, Pa.—William Scherm is in the hospital here suffering from at least a thousand bee stings. His condition is critical. Scherm climbed a tree and started to saw a limb on which the bees had swarmed. The limb broke and the angry bees attacked Scherm covering his head and ankles.

Fighting to save himself from the stinging of the insects he lost consciousness and fell to the ground, breaking three ribs and otherwise injuring himself.

Rescuers tried to reach the injured man, but were driven back by the bees. A hose was finally attached to a nearby hydrant and the bees were driven off by the stream of water.

"MOVE UP" ORDER NO GOOD

Street Car Passengers Not Pawns, Supreme Court Decides

Washington, D. C.—Railroads which take on more passengers than a car can seat have no right to move such passengers about "like pawns on a chess board," according to a decision by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

A judgment of the lower court was affirmed, awarding \$1,000 damages to William A. Morgan from the Capital Traction Company, whose motorman tried to enforce a move up front order.

MANY HEROES SLEEP IN OLD CHEROKEE CEMETERY

Officers and Soldiers Who Helped Make 19th Century History at Rest in Oklahoma.

Park Hill, Ok.—For many years there was a United States national cemetery near the center of the Cherokee nation of Indian Territory, and now that the great tract of country once occupied by that nation has become a portion of the State of Oklahoma this old cemetery is the only one of its kind in the state.

Fort Gibson was established by the noted frontier officer, Col. Matthew Arbuckle, in 1824. During the eventful years since its establishment as the second military post of the United States west of the Mississippi River many noted officers of the army have been stationed at this fort.

In 1832 Second Lieutenant Jefferson Davis of the Dragoons was among the young officers of the post. The noted Capt. Thomas Henry, a turbulent and notorious officer who was captured at Fort Gibson in the 50's, and joining Walker's expedition to Honduras, was fatally wounded by a comrade in a personal difficulty.

Buried in the officers circle at the foot of the flagstaff is Maj. J. H. Elliott who was killed at Custer's battle of the Washita in 1876. Lieut. Lewis McLane Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, was also slain in this battle. There also is a beautiful marble monument in memory of Mrs. Flora Rucker, the young wife of Lieut. Daniel N. Rucker of the Second Dragoons, who died in 1842. Long years after General Rucker, as "dean of the army," died at the age of 98 years.

A brown sandstone slab bears the name of John P. Decatur, a brother of Commodore Stephen Decatur, who died at Fort Gibson in 1832. John P. Decatur is said to have been connected with the quartermaster's department. Several years ago Decatur Parsons of Baltimore, Md., a relative of the Decatur family visited Fort Gibson to view the grave and with the intention of erecting a fine monument, but for some unknown reason the memorial has never been erected.

Near by is the monument of Samuel H. Benge, who was a Cherokee Indian and an officer in the volunteer army in the Civil War. Another grave not far from this one is that of "Rainina," alleged to have been the Cherokee wife of Gen. Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas. Early in the 30's of the nineteenth century Sam Houston spent several years with the Cherokees and lived for some time at Fort Gibson. He left there for Texas and won the battle of San Jacinto in 1836.

While it is true he was enamored of a beautiful woman of mixed white and Cherokee blood her name was Diana Rogers and she died early in the 40's and was buried on the banks of picturesque Flower Creek, several miles north of Fort Gibson. She still rests in that grave, but thru error a grave was opened far south of Fort Gibson some years ago and the relics therein found were disinterred and brought to Fort Gibson for burial in the national cemetery. A marble slab has been placed at the head of this grave.

There are more than 2,500 persons buried in the cemetery and about three fourths of them are men of Cherokee blood for when the Civil War came up three regiments of Cherokees were enlisted and took part in the conflict.

Among the noted officers of Cherokee blood were Col. Lewis Downing afterward principal chief of the Cherokee nation; Capt. Thomas Pegg; Capt. James Vern; Capt. White Catcher and Samuel H. Benge, a noted orator.

The cemetery is a beautiful place, surrounded by a massive stone wall and shaded by large and splendid trees. It is about one and one half miles east of the old fort which was abandoned some years ago, after having been in charge of men like Colonel Arbuckle, Colonel Loomis, Col. Benjamin N. Grierson, Col. John J. Coppinger and others.

DROPS CASH IN MAIL SLOT

Pursued Man Saves His Money From Robbers

Centralia, Kas.—Hounds Le Strange of Eddystone is thankful a self-addressed and stamped envelope prevented highwaymen from robbing him of \$600. Le Strange went to Philadelphia and procured that amount in \$100 notes, with which to make a payment upon his store property.

He departed for home late at night and upon leaving the train at Crum Lynne noticed two strangers following him. Anticipating their intentions while traversing the Emely road, Le Strange remembered the stamped envelope and scribbling his name and address upon it, he slipped the \$600 into it. Passing the post office he dropped the sealed envelope in the door slot.

A moment later the men closed in on him and while one thrust a revolver in his face the other searched him. Some small change was all they found and they permitted him to go on his way. Le Strange was at the Post Office early the next morning and received his valuable letter.

Wedding Cake 46 Years Old

Seneca, Kan.—Mrs. West E. Wilkinson claims to have the oldest wedding cake in Kansas. It is part of her own wedding cake, made 46 years ago. It was a rich fruit cake then but now most of it has crumbled to powder.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary part of the cake was eaten by the guests and the rest is being saved for the festivities at their golden wedding.

Wanted—A Winner

(Billsfield Advance.)

Due to the fact that the Republicans of Michigan have been unable to pick a winner at the primaries the party has been compelled to stand aside and permit a Democrat to administer the affairs of state in the executive office for two terms.

There was no lack of Republicans at the polls when it came to voting, as the ticket in both campaigns, with the exception of the head, was elected by an overwhelming majority, but the Republicans seemed at a wide variance in the matter of choice for governor.

With two defeats the leaders of the party are approaching the matter of a gubernatorial candidate for 1918 rather gingerly. Several names have been suggested as feelers, but no rousing response seems to have followed any of them. In fact most of the tentative suggestions so far made have favored of either political party or the old factional fights, hence the lack of enthusiasm.

While there are several prominent Republicans closely allied with one faction or the other, who might possibly be elected if nominated, the chances are even that one who might not be able to swing the election may win out in the primaries. This fact is the cause of some uneasiness among those who, from party pride or hopes of political reward, are anxious to pick a winner. What is needed to insure Republican success at the polls, is a candidate on whom the several factions can at once unite.

The latest candidate to announce his willingness to go before the Republicans at the primaries as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, is Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Sleeper possesses to a large degree the essentials necessary for success at the polls next fall. He was for four years state treasurer and previous to that service a member of the state senate. In both positions he demonstrated his fitness for public office and won the confidence of the people. He has a wide and desirable acquaintance throughout the state and is free from factional alliances and antagonisms. But to get a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the man and his fitness for the high office he seeks, and would grace, one has but to visit the Thumb of Michigan where he is known to nearly everyone. Personally we are not acquainted with Mr. Sleeper, but have often visited that part of the state where he is best known and we are staking our judgment of the man on his acts as a public official and what his neighbors have to say of him.

Mr. Sleeper has long been identified with the business interests of that section of the state where he has won for himself a most enviable reputation. He is a clean man in his personal and political relations and as a man of extensive business affairs his record is unassailable.

He has always taken an interest in the public and political affairs of his locality and of the state and is a Republican worker who stands for clean politics. There would be no doubt of his election if nominated.

There is undoubtedly much other timber in the state, but none of it seems to have shown up. Many of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates, if elected, would make excellent officials, but there seems to be a disinclination among Republicans to take chances.

The nomination of a candidate carrying a foregone conclusion that a certain bunch of political pap eaters are to be fed for another term of years, also carries the possibility of defeat.

All Factions Can Agree on Sleeper

(Bay City Democrat.)

Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe, former state senator and state treasurer, has announced his candidacy for governor and the announcement has been received with spontaneous accord by many of the leading Republicans of the state. Here in Bay County there is a spirit of loyalty being shown by those interested in Republican politics, and if Bay county has her way the Bad Axe man will have the nomination at the primaries next summer.

"In this new country of northeast Michigan the best of common sense citizenship is to be found, and that is why any successful man of his district can be depended upon to render the public a satisfactory service. It is this fact that makes the people pull together and accomplish things. The remarkable strides of the part of this vicinity popularly known as the 'Thumb' is due to the work of men like Sleeper. The Thumb does not produce much oratory, but it does produce and develop doers."

After its extended period of discord it would seem that the Republican party has finally hit on a man on whom all can agree. There is nothing that can be said against Sleeper, and opposition to him that may come about will be built only on the foundation of aspiration of other candidates for gubernatorial honors."

The Only Man Who Can Beat Ferris

(Bay City Democrat.)

For governor of the state there is a great field to choose from, but locally there seems to be but one popular candidate at present. Unless there is a marked change in sentiment A. E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe, will get a very heavy vote. The wise ones of the Republican party of Bay have got the notion in their head that Sleeper is the only man that can beat Ferris.

Eastern Michigan Is Almost Solid for Sleeper

(Michigan Investor, Detroit.)

That Eastern Michigan, from the Straits to the south boundary is lining up strong, almost solidly for Albert E. Sleeper, the Thumb banker, for governor is clearly indicated by the county newspapers and by hundreds of letters which Mr. Sleeper is receiving.

Everyone Should

Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, no gas, acid stomach, colds, rheumatism or any acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of Limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"

I WANT to prove to your satisfaction that uric acid does not cause rheumatism. I have analyzed the blood of thousands of patients who have been told that their condition was due to uric acid. I have found that the uric acid in their blood was normal and that the cause of their trouble was something else. I have a book which tells you all about it. It is called "RHEUMATISM—ITS CAUSE AND CURE." The book is written in plain, simple English and is the most wonderful book ever written on this subject. It is absolutely true. I have analyzed thousands of cases. I have analyzed the blood of thousands of patients who have been told that their condition was due to uric acid. I have found that the uric acid in their blood was normal and that the cause of their trouble was something else. I have a book which tells you all about it. It is called "RHEUMATISM—ITS CAUSE AND CURE." The book is written in plain, simple English and is the most wonderful book ever written on this subject. 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OKLAHOMA PIE GIRL A LOSER

ENID CHAMPION HELPS JUDGES OUT BY DECLARING HERSELF DEFEATED

SHE ADMITTED IT "RAN OVER"

Anyhow Her Friends Admit Creations Are Good Enough for Them

Enid, Okla.—Miss Resale Warrenberg of Enid claims the pie baking championship of Oklahoma.

She goes still further and claims the championship in this intricate art in Kansas and Texas also.

But when she went to Denver to compete with all the pie bakers of the West, she, like the Irishman that said he could whip anybody in the United States, took in too much territory. She was defeated by Mrs. Charles E. Cummings of Denver.

Miss Warrenberg has met pie bakers of the Southwest in numerous contests and has always come away with highest honors. She believed her pies compared favorably with any in the West and went to Denver to show her skill. It was in the cooking contest of the Housewives' League, held in connection with the Colorado Food Products Show that she met her match.

At that, the Oklahoma daughter was not badly beaten. The judges, three of them, gave Mrs. Cummings and Miss Warrenberg two points, Mrs. Cummings winning on quality baking and Miss Warrenberg earning her points on flavor and time.

While the judges were deliberating and there was every prospect of a "hung jury" Miss Warrenberg solved the problem by confronting the judges by asking that the prize be awarded to her rival because her own pie, she admitted, had "run over." This was due to the fact, Miss Warrenberg asserts, that her pie pan was too shallow. The Oklahoma girl is the holder of six prize cups awarded her in previous contests.

Two hundred housewives watched with interest the prize pie baking contest in which Miss Warrenberg took part in Denver.

The pies turned out by both the first and second prize-winning contestants were almost as perfect as it is possible to make them. They were of the apple species, the real old fashioned apple pie "like mother used to make," with the apples cut in great thick slices, dropping in flour and then laid in layers over the bottom crust. Lumps of rich butter and plenty of sugar were placed on top and then the top crust was added.

Here is Miss Warrenberg's recipe for pie crust.

Two cups flour.
One teaspoonful salt.
Two thirds cup lard.
Ice water to moisten to the proper consistency for rolling.

This amount of material makes two pies with an upper and lower crust for each.

In speaking of mixing the dough for the crust she says:

"The flour should be sifted twice and salt added. All materials must be ice cold. Never work the lard into the flour with your fingers; rub it between your palms. It makes the crust flakier. If your hands are warm, cool them in ice water. When your lard is well mixed into the flour add ice water slowly. I never measure the water, as flour is sometimes much dryer than at other times. Mix in water until the dough barely hangs together, then roll with as little handling as possible."

NEGROES ACCUSED OF DIGGING INTO GRAVE CLOSED 61 YEARS

For Years Blacks at Gloster, Miss., Have Heard of Treasure in Coffin

Gloster, Miss.—Charged with digging into the grave and breaking the glass in the coffin in which Dr. T. M. Rogers was buried 61 years ago, five negroes have been arrested here.

Dr. Rogers who was also a wealthy planter, while returning from a trip to the North was taken off a steamboat at Memphis, Tenn., because of suspicion that he was suffering from cholera. The same night he died and was temporarily interred there, the body later being removed to his place near here.

Negroes of the vicinity for years have been telling each other stories to the effect that a considerable sum in gold, which was buried with Dr. Rogers because of fear to take it from his clothing on account of cholera, was in the grave. The talk gradually enlarged the amount of money thus disposed of until one aged negro gave a vivid description of the big key of gold I saw put in the grave. It was search for this money that is believed to have caused the negroes to dig into the grave.

Woman 100, Walks Nine Miles English, Ind.—Mrs. Mary Hobbs, who is 100 years old, residing at Birds-eye, fifteen miles west of English, a few days ago walked from her home to that of her daughter at Doolittle Mills, a distance of nine miles. The following day she spent with her granddaughter, where five generations ate dinner together.

BOY'S DEPOSIT

REACH MILLION

At Age of 16 Starts First National Bank of Chickasha, Now Leading Concern.

Chickasha, Okla.—Twelve years ago Chickasha was a struggling country town with no sidewalks, no pavements—nothing but hopes and a future. It was located in the Indian country and nobody but members of the five civilized tribes owned property in the town or country around. It was yet the cattlemen's country. There was scarcely an acre of land under cultivation in the country.

And, twelve years ago, Benjamin Johnson, a 16 year old boy, the son of Indian parents was as poor as the proverbial church mouse. But young Johnson was not like most Indian boys who spent their time riding cow ponies and lassooing wild steers. He was a boy with an ideal and he determined to live up to it. Altho he owned nothing, personally, except his little patch of unimproved land, he had a brother and other relatives who were possessed of considerable wealth, and they believed in and trusted the boy.

So, with the help of these relatives, this enterprising youth formed the First National Bank. The bank was located in a small one story frame structure. People laughed at young Johnson and made much fun of what they termed his mushroom bank. Nevertheless, within the year there were \$16,000 on deposit there, most of it, to be sure, belonging to his relatives.

However, young Johnson never lost faith in his bank, his town or his country. The gloomier things looked and the tighter the money became, the more he boosted. He believed that some day the First National Bank would have a million dollars on deposit. Altho but a boy, he was the guiding spirit of the institution. The bank was his hobby, his one diversion.

Johnson joined in every movement which made for the upbuilding of his town and country. Finally he was elected president of the Chickasha Commercial Club. Outsiders became interested. They not only deposited their money in young Johnson's bank but they boosted for it, and the institution began to flourish.

It was the boast of the First National Bank that no honest man who ever asked for financial assistance was not given it. In 1907, during the financial panic, when big banks all over the country refused to make specie payments, the First National Bank of Chickasha, an Indian institution paid cold cash to every depositor who asked for it. Never was a clearing house certificate issued thru the teller's window of "Ben Johnson's bank."

The bank prospered. Gradually the deposits began to pile up, and about a year ago the concern was moved into its new quarters, a five story brick building, one of the finest in Oklahoma.

This year Grady county harvested a bumper wheat crop, the largest by far in its history. The deposits in the First National grew by leaps and bounds. On a certain afternoon a short time ago, the dream of the Indian boy actually came true. The cashier of the First National Bank of Chickasha announced that the deposits had that day passed the million dollar mark.

SAYS HE PREFERENCES HELL TO FUTURE IN HEAVEN

Infidel Writes Own Funeral Oration—Wants His Ashes Cast on Graves of Friends

Shenandoah, Iowa.—Cremated and half his ashes cast on the waters of the Mississippi in honor of those who have gone down to their death in the deep, and the other half scattered on the graves of ten of his friends is what Jerry Brown, a famous Shenandoah character who professes to be an infidel, states in his funeral oration, which he has already written, he wishes done with his body.

"But should the Christian story of Heaven and hell be true, and such men as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David and Solomon be in heaven, I wish my friends to check my baggage to the other station," says Brown in his funeral document. "Heaven may have a little advantage in climate, but hell certainly has the best society."

The ten friends who this second oldest Shenandoah citizen wishes to honor with his ashes are, Joe Van Buskirk, A. B. West, D. C. Willis, H. S. Holcome, D. S. Campbell, Charles Keenan, Dr. Cheschier, Henry Nesmith, Mrs. David Vinyard and D. B. Brubaker.

HATCHES EAGLES FOR MARKET

Aided by the Common Domestic Hen, of Course.

Tucson, Okla.—Hatching eagles for the market is the unique occupation of Louis Apodaca, a Mexican who lives in the mountains east of Tucson. A great many bald eagles nest in the crags near Apodaca's home and every few days he manages to rob one of the nests while the parent birds are away.

The eggs are placed under a common domestic hen and eventually she hatches out a brood of fierce young birds. After a few days the eagles become so belligerent that they will whip even their foster mother, and Apodaca places them in a wire cage to be fed by hand. When they are fairly well grown he sells them to tourists and other persons desiring genuine samples of the great American bird for pets.

Even figures that won't lie are sometimes incased in tailor-made gowns.

'DARK HORSE' MAY WIN G. O. P. RACE

REPUBLICAN LEADERS LOOK FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN TO HEAD TICKET.

COLEMAN DU PONT-NAMED AS LIKELY CANDIDATE

Delaware Man Has Splendid Reputation as a Self-Made Leader in Constructive Business.

With the Republican convention only a scant twelve weeks away, the most popular topic of conversation in political circles these days concerns the G. O. P.'s choice of a candidate to run against Wilson.

The Republicans will probably go back to old principles and look for a candidate who will command the support of the same army of voters who elected McKinley, when a wave of patriotic common sense swept the country, and business men by the hundreds of thousands marched the streets demanding a practical government. It is interesting to note that the name of General Coleman du Pont, of Delaware, has been repeatedly mentioned recently as the man eminently qualified for the nomination. To those who look upon the government as a big business concern demanding the supervision of a trained business man, the name of General du Pont carries a strong appeal, for there is no man more qualified to handle the big problems of today than this self-made leader in constructive business. Moreover, both the public and private record of General du Pont will stand up well under the searchlight of political opposition.



GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT.

Coleman du Pont was born in Kentucky and started his working life in the mines of the Blue Grass State. He stands today as one of the few successful men who have acquired their positions by methods that will stand scrutiny. He has been a producer—not a stock jobber. He has never antagonized any class of people. Capital and Labor alike admire him.

Without self-advertisement he does more charity than do most men. He is an ardent advocate of good roads and believes that a really perfect system of highways will enhance the farmer's income and reduce the cost of living to the cities. He has built roads and given them to his state, always with a sound business scheme to perpetuate them and save them from being a burden to the taxpayers.

He comes from a family more American than most—a family identified with the building of the nation since the Revolution. His grandfather was Thomas Jefferson's most valued personal friend and advisor in the time of great need during the dark days of the Republic.

The great Powder Company with which he was formerly identified has supplied our government with all its powder at a price always named by our government officials themselves and never by the company.

Because of his great executive ability and high standing in the business world, some of the shrewdest political minds in the country consider him as being one of the most likely "dark horses" for the Republican nomination. They point to the fact that his success in life would eliminate any need for a friendly Colonel House, or any other financial influence standing ever behind the presidential chair. Nor would he be compelled to take orders from any man or group of men.

Another factor that the supporters of General du Pont are pointing to is his knowledge of military affairs. For sixteen years he has been identified with the soldiery of his state and is thoroughly alive to the necessity for preparedness. He has also had practical training in politics, having been a delegate to a number of State and National conventions, and serving as a member of the Republican National committee for many years.

It is the splendid business training of General du Pont that is pointing the way for him to the nomination. For it is conceded on all sides that the biggest problems of this country at the close of the European war will be business problems, and there are few men among those mentioned, who have had his experience in coping with such huge problems. As a manager of constructive business and as a reorganizer, Coleman du Pont stands in a class by himself.

The First Theatrical Attraction of the Year



Scene from "It Pays to Advertise"

TEMPLE THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

Having closed our plant at East Jordan and removed the machinery, we offer the remaining buildings, together with the site, at sacrifice prices. The property consists of the following:

EIGHTEEN ACRES LAND SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION.

TWO LARGE WAREHOUSES GOOD FOR STORAGE.

SEVERAL DWELLING HOUSES

One Large BOARDING HOUSE

One OFFICE BUILDING

Mill Building and Fire-proof Boiler House

WE WILL SELL THE ABOVE PROPERTY EITHER AS A WHOLE OR SEPARATELY. SOME OF THE BUILDINGS WE OFFER AS LOW AS \$100 EACH—THESE TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LAND.

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE FRAME BUILDINGS CAN BE REMOVED TO OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY AT VERY SMALL EXPENSE, USING THE SLEIGHING.

We invite interested parties to examine these buildings and write us for additional information. To responsible parties we will make reasonable terms of sale.

Greif Bros. Cooperage Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens
so Naturally Nobody
can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says, "everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb of soft brush and draw it through your hair taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease."

PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache; no yawning, sniffling, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, and relief comes instantly. It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable.

A coat of paint will make some things look as good as new, but a woman isn't one of them.

It is a funny thing that a man always has to tell a woman that he loves her, while everyone else knows it without being told.

Improved machinery enables a man to accomplish almost as many things as a woman can with a hairpin.

For every man who seeks glory at the cannon's mouth, ninety nine seek it at their own mouths.

He who stoops to brush a banana peel from the sidewalk is bent on doing good.

The value of a man's advice depends upon the success he achieves by following it.

The less a wife finds about her husband the more suspicious she is of his actions.

When a man's education is finished he helps to swell the undertaker's fortune.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and tailors cover a multitude of sinners.

Don't worry today; put it off till day after tomorrow.

A train of thought is the real thing in rapid-transit.

Better a barefaced lie than a two faced woman.

AGED TAX COLLECTOR

Restored To Health By Vinol.

Corinth, Miss.—"I am a city tax collector and seventy-four years of age. I was in a weak, run-down condition. My druggist told me about Vinol. I tried it and in a week noticed considerable improvement; I continued its use and now I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and feel much stronger. I consider Vinol a fine tonic to create strength for old people."—J. A. PRICE.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all run-down, weak and debilitated conditions.

W. C. Spring Drug Co.

RESEARCH URGED FOR ENGINEERS

DEAN GOETZE ASKS VAST LABORATORY WHICH WILL HELP INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

NEEDS \$500,000 TO START

His plan Based on Famous Schools of Engineering in Germany

New York—Research laboratories, the equal of those of Germany, are under consideration by Columbia University according to the report of Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the graduate engineering school.

After outlining the successful research work accomplished by Dr. Walter Rittman and Prof. Armstrong and Pupin in the field of wireless telephony and telegraphy, Dean Goetze's report says:

"There is no doubt that much could and should be done to extend our engineering research and to make it of even greater value to the university and to the industries of our country."

"Many of us are firmly convinced that this can best be accomplished by establishing, on a site of ample area, easily accessible to the university, but among neighbors who will not be too particular as to the smells and noises which we will create, laboratories adequately equipped for all branches of industrial engineering research and administered by the heads of four engineering departments, to which manufacturers and practicing engineers could turn for the solution of problems which are beyond the scope of their equipment or the capabilities of their force."

"In my mind these laboratories should be patterned after those of the German Reichsanstalt, connected with the Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg, and located in the outskirts of Berlin."

"If Columbia were to establish laboratories of this kind, equipped with every facility for experimentation and research with the staff of our technical schools available for consultation and advice manufacturers and individual experts would be glad to avail themselves of these facilities and to establish research fellowships for solving their industrial and engineering problems."

"These laboratories should be developed around a special technical library, the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way to make it best available every scrap of information bearing upon the special problem to be investigated. At the present time our technical library facilities are rather meagre for a school of our standing."

"The cost will depend largely upon the site, which should be close to tide-water and railroad facilities. The site at the northeast corner of 116th street and Broadway has been tentatively assigned for the next applied science building. A building on this site would have to conform with Hamilton, Kent and Journalism and would cost at least \$500,000. With the same amount of money we could buy a site with railroad and water facilities within five minutes walk of the university, erect on it a building twice the size of a modern factory construction and have about \$150,000 left for equipment."

"We should however, make provision for extension and endowment as well, and from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be needed. It would not all be required at once, but in installments as the work developed and justified the expenditure. No greater or more enduring monument could be erected by the public spirited persons who would equip and endow laboratories for this purpose."

STUNG BY THOUSAND BEES

Falls Unconscious From Tree and Breaks Three Ribs.

Beaver, Pa.—William Scherm is in the hospital here suffering from at least a thousand bee stings. His condition is critical. Scherm climbed a tree and started to saw a limb on which the bees had swarmed. The limb broke and the angry bees attacked Scherm covering his head and ankles.

Fighting to save himself from the stinging of the insects he lost consciousness and fell to the ground, breaking three ribs and otherwise injuring himself.

Rescuers tried to reach the injured man, but were driven back by the bees. A hose was finally attached to a nearby hydrant and the bees were driven off by the stream of water.

"MOVE UP" ORDER NO GOOD

Street Car Passengers Not Pawns, Supreme Court Decides

Washington, D. C.—Railroads which take on more passengers than a car can seat have no right to move such passengers about "like pawns on a chess board," according to a decision by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

A judgment of the lower court was affirmed, awarding \$1,000 damages to William A. Morgan from the Capital Traction Company, whose motorman tried to enforce a move up front order.

MANY HEROES SLEEP IN OLD CHEROKEE CEMETERY

Officers and Soldiers Who Helped Make 19th Century History at Rest in Oklahoma.

Park Hill, Ok.—For many years there was a United States national cemetery near the center of the Cherokee nation of Indian Territory, and now that the great tract of country once occupied by that nation has become a portion of the State of Oklahoma this old cemetery is the only one of its kind in the state.

Fort Gibson was established by the noted frontier officer, Col. Matthew Arbuckle, in 1824. During the eventful years since its establishment as the second military post of the United States west of the Mississippi River many noted officers of the army have been stationed at this fort.

In 1832 Second Lieutenant Jefferson Davis of the Dragoons was among the young officers of the post. The noted Capt. Thomas Henry, a turbulent and notorious officer, was cashiered at Fort Gibson in the 50's, and joining Walker's expedition to Honduras, was fatally wounded by a comrade in a personal difficulty.

Buried in the officers circle at the foot of the flagstaff is Maj. J. H. Elliott who was killed at Custer's battle of the Washita in 1868. Lieut. Lewis McLane Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, was also slain in this battle. There also is a beautiful marble monument in memory of Mrs. Flora Rucker, the young wife of Lieut. Daniel N. Rucker of the Second Dragoons, who died in 1842. Long years after General Rucker, as "dean of the army," died at the age of 98 years.

A brown sandstone slab bears the name of John P. Decatur, a brother of Commodore Stephen Decatur, who died at Fort Gibson in 1832. John P. Decatur is said to have been connected with the quartermaster's department. Several years ago Decatur Parsons, of Baltimore, Md., a relative of the Decatur family visited Fort Gibson to view the grave and with the intention of erecting a fine monument, but for some unknown reason the memorial has never been erected.

Near by is the monument of Samuel H. Bengue, who was a Cherokee Indian and an officer in the volunteer army in the Civil War. Another grave not far from this one is that of "Faithful," alleged to have been the Cherokee wife of Gen. Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas. Early in the 30's of the nineteenth century Sam Houston spent several years with the Cherokees and lived for some time at Fort Gibson. He left there for Texas and won the battle of San Jacinto in 1836.

While it is true he was enamored of a beautiful woman of mixed white and Cherokee blood her name was Diana Rogers and she died early in the 40's and was buried on the banks of picturesque Flower Creek, several miles north of Fort Gibson. She still rests in that grave, but thru error a grave was opened far south of Fort Gibson some years ago and the relics therein found were disinterred and brought to Fort Gibson for burial in the national cemetery. A marble slab has been placed at the head of this grave.

There are more than 2,500 persons buried in the cemetery and about three fourths of them are men of Cherokee blood for when the Civil War came up three regiments of Cherokees were enlisted and took part in the conflict.

Among the noted officers of Cherokee blood were Col. Lewis Downing afterward principal chief of the Cherokee nation; Capt. Thomas Pegg, Capt. James Vern, Capt. White Catcher and Samuel H. Bengue, a noted orator.

The cemetery is a beautiful place, surrounded by a massive stone wall and shaded by large and splendid trees. It is about one and one-half miles east of the old fort which was abandoned some years ago, after having been in charge of men like Colonel Arbuckle, Colonel Loomis, Col. Benjamin N. Grierson, Col. John J. Copinger and others.

DROPS CASH IN MAIL SLOT

Pursued Man Saves His Money From Robbers

Centralia, Kas.—Hounds Le Strange of Eddystone is thankful a self-addressed and stamped envelope prevented highwaymen from robbing him of \$600. The Strange went to Philadelphia and procured that amount in \$100 notes, with which to make a payment upon his store property.

He departed for home late at night and upon leaving the train at Crum Lynne noticed two strangers following him. Anticipating their intentions while traversing the Emery road, Le Strange remembered the stamped envelope and scribbling his name and address upon it, he slipped the \$600 into it. Passing the post office he dropped the sealed envelope in the door slot.

A moment later the men closed in on him and while one thrust a revolver in his face the other searched him. Some small change was all they found and they permitted him to go on his way. Le Strange was at the Post Office early the next morning and received his valuable letter.

Wedding Cake 46 Years Old
Seneca, Kan.—Mrs. West E. Wilkinson claims to have the oldest wedding cake in Kansas. It is part of her own wedding cake, made 46 years ago. It was a rich fruit cake then but now most of it has crumbled to powder.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary part of the cake was eaten by the guests and the rest is being saved for the festivities at their golden wedding.

Wanted—A Winner

(Billingsfield Advance.)

Due to the fact that the Republicans of Michigan have been unable to pick a winner at the primaries the party has been compelled to stand aside and permit a Democrat to administer the affairs of state in the executive office for two terms.

There was no lack of Republicans at the polls when it came to voting, as the ticket in both campaigns, with the exception of the head, was elected by an overwhelming majority, but the Republicans seemed at a wide variance in the matter of choice for governor.

With two defeats the leaders of the party are approaching the matter of a gubernatorial candidate for 1916 rather gingerly. Several names have been suggested as feelers, but no rousing response seems to have followed any of them. In fact most of the tentative suggestions so far made have availed of either political pap or the old factional fights, hence the lack of enthusiasm.

While there are several prominent Republicans closely allied with one faction or the other, who might possibly be elected if nominated, the chances are even that one who might not be able to swing the election may win out in the primaries. This fact is the cause of some uneasiness among those who, from party pride or hopes of political reward, are anxious to pick a winner. What is needed to insure Republican success at the polls is a candidate on whom the several factions can at once unite.

The latest candidate to announce his willingness to go before the Republicans at the primaries as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, is Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Sleeper possesses to a large degree the essentials necessary for success at the polls next fall. He was for four years state treasurer and previous to that service a member of the state senate. In both positions he demonstrated his fitness for public office and won the confidence of the people. He has a wide and desirable acquaintance throughout the state and is free from factional alliances and antagonisms. But to get a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the man and his fitness for the high office he seeks, and would grace, one has but to visit the "Thumb" of Michigan where he is known to nearly everyone. Personally we are not acquainted with Mr. Sleeper, but have often visited that part of the state where he is best known and we are staking our judgment of the man on his acts as a public official and what his neighbors have to say of him.

Mr. Sleeper has long been identified with the business interests of that section of the state where he has won for himself a most enviable reputation. He is a clean man in his personal and political relations and as a man of extensive business affairs his record is unassailable.

He has always taken an interest in the public and political affairs of his locality and of the state and is a Republican worker who stands for clean politics. There would be no doubt of his election if nominated. There is undoubtedly much other timber in the state, but none of it seems to have shown up. Many of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates, if elected, would make excellent officials, but there seems to be a disinclination among Republicans to take chances.

The nomination of a candidate carrying a foregone conclusion that a certain bunch of political pap eaters are to be fed for another term of years, also carries the possibility of defeat.

All Factions Can Agree on Sleeper

(Bay City Democrat.)

Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe, former state senator and state treasurer, has announced his candidacy for governor and the announcement has been received with spontaneous accord by many of the leading Republicans of the state. Here in Bay county there is a spirit of loyalty being shown by those interested in Republican politics, and if Bay county has her way the Bad Axe man will have the nomination at the primaries next summer.

"In this new country of northeastern Michigan the best of common sense citizenship is to be found, and that is why any successful man of his district can be depended upon to render the public a satisfactory service. It is this fact that makes the people pull together and accomplish things. The remarkable strides of the part of this vicinity popularly known as the "Thumb" is due to the work of men like Sleeper. The Thumb does not produce much oratory, but it does produce and develop doers."

"After its extended period of discord it would seem that the Republican party has finally hit on a man on whom all can agree. There is nothing that can be said against Sleeper and opposition to him that may come about will be built only on the foundation of aspiration of other candidates for gubernatorial honors."

The Only Man Who Can Beat Ferris

(Bay City Democrat.)

For governor of the state there is a great field to choose from, but locally there seems to be but one popular candidate at present. Unless there is a marked change in sentiment A. E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe, will get a very heavy vote. The wise ones of the Republican party of Bay county got the notion in their head that Sleeper is the only man that can beat Ferris.

Eastern Michigan Is Almost Solid for Sleeper

(Michigan Investor, Detroit.)

That Eastern Michigan from the Straits to the south boundary is lining up strong, almost solidly for Albert E. Sleeper, the Thumb banker, for governor is clearly indicated by the county newspapers and by hundreds of letters which Mr. Sleeper is receiving.

Everyone Should "Drink Hot Water" in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and stomach; your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, colds, rheumatism or gray, bedsores, colds, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe on the outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

"URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM"

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, Neuritis, acute or chronic, or any other kind of Rheumatism, write today for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—THE CAUSE AND CURE." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—IT'S ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 943, Brockton, Mass.

OLD-TIME COLD CURE— DRINK HOT TEA!

Get a small package of Hamburg Brest Tea, or as the German folks call it, "Hamburger Brust Thee," at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teacup full at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus breaking up a cold.

Try it the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

RUB RHEUMATISM FROM STIFF, ACHING JOINTS

Rub Soresness from joints and muscles with a small trial bottle of old St. Jacobs Oil

Stop "losing" Rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub nothing penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain. "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia. Limber up! Get a 25 cent bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

QUIT MEAT IF YOUR KIDNEYS ACT BADLY

Take tablespoonful of Salts if Back hurts or Bladder bothers—Drink lots of water.

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is filled with uric acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork; they get sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night; when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder troubles.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful after-dinner drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.

Silver of Quality and Beauty

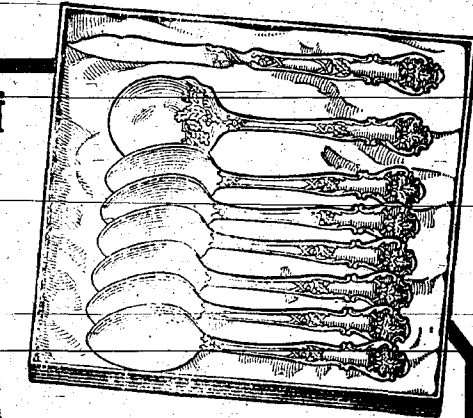
Unquestioned durability and exquisite design

—the highest ideals in plated ware—are assured in spoons, forks, and fancy serving pieces bearing the renowned trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

There are various makes of silver-plated tableware which are claimed to be "just as good," but like all imitations, they lack the beauty and wearing quality identified with the original and genuine 1847 ROGERS BROS. ware, popularly known as "Silver Plate that Wears."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL," showing all designs. International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.



BEAVER

Get "More Money" for your Furs

BEAVER, FOXES, MUSKRAT, RACCOON, SKUNK, MINK, WHITE WEASEL and other Fur bearers collected in your section SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it NOW—it's FREE. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. Dept 512 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

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PHOTOPLAY PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 45, CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the City of East Jordan for the Month of December, 1915.

General Fund RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$4415.85
 Tax Roll City Taxes 113.80
 Penalties 20.80
Total \$4550.25

DISBURSEMENTS

1 Otis J. Smith, salary 25.00
 7 J. A. Lancaster, salary 25.00
 7 L. C. Monroe, use of brooms 3.00
 7 Bert Hughes, salary 68.24
 7 James Gidley, salary 25.00
 7 E. J. Hose Co., Jas. Howard fire 18.00
 7 Geo. G. Glenn, ins. on hose house 28.60
 7 T. J. Wood, stove 5.00
 7 J. A. Nickless, draying 2.30
 7 D. S. Payton, making tax roll 125.00
 7 Hersey Mfg. Co., water meters 629.00
 7 E. J. Lbr. Co., lumber, etc. 124.40
 7 R. Bingham, draying 1.90
 7 E. J. Cabinet Co., lumber, etc 9.10
 7 Mich. Tel. Co., rentals 7.65
 7 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co. 184.85
 7 D. H. Fitch, salary and rental 24.16
 7 R. A. Risk, sal. and trip to Petoskey 30.00
 21 A. E. Cross, salary (3 mos) 100.00
 21 Chas. Coykendall, draying 3.00
 21 Chas. Shedina, labor-material 4.85
 21 Reid-Graff Co., labor-material 197.74
 21 Geo. G. Glenn, surety bond 30.00
 21 H. A. Stevens, order of R. Bingham 25.00
 31 Otis J. Smith, salary, express and postage 26.10
 31 Balance on hand 2752.42
Total \$4550.25

Street and Sewer Fund RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand 2122.20
 Tax Roll City Taxes 28.40
 Dist. No. 5 Sewer Taxes 4.76
 Dist. No. 6 Sewer Taxes 7.86
Total \$2163.22

DISBURSEMENTS

4 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets 24.00
 7 City Treas., payment of labor 28.75
 7 A. Walstad, repair work .85
 7 Wm. Richardson, hauling cinders 4.00
 15 Robt. Myers, labor 2.50
 15 E. W. Giles, cleaning streets 24.00
 21 City Treas., payment of labor 3.50
 21 City Treas., payment of labor 4.65
 31 Balance on hand 2070.97
Total \$2163.22

Water Works Fund RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand 105.89
 Water taxes 99.08
Total \$205.07

DISBURSEMENTS

7 Crandall Pkg. Co., packing 7.17
 7 Peoples Bank, order Elec. Light Co. 97.85
 21 Jno. F. Kenny, coal-draying 17.08
 Balance on hand 82.97
Total \$205.07

Interest and Sinking Fund RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand 1809.53
 Tax Roll, City Taxes 49.72
Total \$1859.25

DISBURSEMENTS

2 City Treas. paym't of int. on bonds 20.00
 Balance on hand 1639.25
Total \$1659.25

Sewer Fund Dist. No. 1 RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$186.54
 Sewer Taxes 7.74
Total \$194.28

DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$194.28
Total \$194.28

Bridge Fund RECEIPTS

December
 Tax Roll City Taxes \$21.31
 31 Overdrawn 167.51
Total \$188.82

DISBURSEMENTS

1 Overdrawn \$188.82
Total \$188.82

Paving Fund Dist. No. 1 RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$1726.76
 Tax Roll Paving Taxes 84.82
Total \$1810.58

DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$1810.58
Total \$1810.58

Paving Fund Dist. No. 2 RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$590.03
 Tax Roll Paving Taxes 48.90
Total \$638.93

DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$638.93
Total \$638.93

Paving Fund Dist. No. 3 RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$184.95
Total \$184.95

DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$184.95
Total \$184.95

Cemetery Fund RECEIPTS

December
 1 Balance on hand \$227.11
Total \$227.11

DISBURSEMENTS

31 Balance on hand \$227.11
Total \$227.11

Sewer Fund Dist. No. 4 RECEIPTS

December
 Sewer Taxes \$11.56
 31 Overdrawn 533.79
Total \$545.35

DISBURSEMENTS

1 Overdrawn \$545.35
Total \$545.35

Summary

General Fund \$2752.42
 Street Fund 2070.97
 Water Works Fund 82.97
 Interest and Sinking Fund 1639.25
 Sewer Fund, Dist. No. 1 194.28
 Paving Fund, Dist. No. 1 1810.58
 Paving Fund, Dist. No. 2 638.93
 Paving Fund, Dist. No. 3 184.95
 Cemetery Fund 227.11
 Bridge \$167.51
 Sewer Dist. No. 4 \$533.79
Total \$9601.46
 Less Overdrafts 701.30
Total \$8900.16
 Outstanding Orders 143.97
 Cash on hand at end of month \$9044.13
OTIS J. SMITH,
 City Clerk.

FISH

The sea does not hold all the species of fish, nor is the remainder confined to fresh waters. There are phenomenal specimens everywhere on dry land. Some of these are not dependent on a dry environment, however. They are perhaps amphibious. But they are sure enough fish, whatever. The chief end of fish is the hook. And in order to be caught, fish must take a fancy to the bait on the hook. This is easily arranged. Then the fishing's fine! Still wonder that it should be in the main diversion of the human family. Piscatorial art or artifice is a sport that is hardly likely ever to go out of fashion. Methods may change but the principle is fixed. The major factor is the bait. Its selection is properly governed by the occasion, the surroundings, and the individual gills of the vertebrate. Consequently this group of considerations provides a stable subject of conversation if not of thought. Nobody calls bait "bait," of course. That would be awkward, unnecessary and ill-bred. It would eliminate the imagination, without which anything and everything on earth may drag into all sorts of drab dullness. Conversely, shades of rose color may conceal the subtlest bait that ever was, or that ever was designed for any fish to be caught. This being the case, one is quite justified in calling it "sunrise," or "luck," or "velvet," or "double part," in truth, anything but "bait."
 And fish, as well as fishermen, are by no means lacking in imagination. Knowledge has not been popularized as to the brains or the celebration of the Teleostei or the Selachians, but whatever may be said against higher anatomy and function, neither of these two fish families or others can be said to be without imagination. Were such calamity possible, much human as well as piscatorial enterprise would cease. Inequality would disappear, and we afflicted with the poise that the best philosophers tell us is baneful.—From Judge.

OUT OF THE RACE

When one wakes with stiff back, pains in muscles, aches in joints, or rheumatic twinges, he cannot do his best. If you feel out of the race, tired, languid, or have symptoms of kidney trouble, act promptly. Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys get rid of poisonous waste matter that causes trouble.—Hites Drug Store.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.

THE COST OF LIVING

Living! Fifteen dollars a week will support a husband, wife and three children in New York City. This is what the officials of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities have found out.

The other day a New England newspaper told how a woman had supported her little family on a dollar a day and did it for years decently and respectably.

On the same day a New York judge was asked to permit a young heiress to draw \$25,000 a year from an estate which she had inherited, as this amount was necessary to meet her expenses.

All this goes to show that the cost of living is a personal matter. It depends not on what one needs, but on what one wants, or thinks he wants.

We hear a great deal of talk from those who are demanding a minimum wage, regarding the high cost of living. In the good old fashioned days of our forefathers, and more recently to the days of the simple life, it would have been regarded as an impertinence to discuss with a neighbor the question of how much he spent to live.

The necessities of life furnish a sufficient living for some, while for others luxuries are so common that they have become necessities. In the olden days we lived on what we had. What a sturdy race of independent, courageous, progressive, God fearing people was brought forth!

These were ones that did the pioneer work, that crossed the plains, plowed the prairies, opened the mines, bored for oil, and planted the district school and church wherever they went.

These sturdy, strong true hearted Americans were never troubled about the cost of living. They lived on what they earned and produced. They breathed the free air of independence. They believed in the traditions of the elders. They respected parental authority. They regarded the constitution with reverence. They obeyed the laws and saw that every man who violated them was called to strict account.

These worthy ancestors would have spurned the thought of pensions for their widows, of bread lines, of bundle days and soup houses for their children as they spurned the thought of the poor house.

Are we breeding any better people in the time of fads and fancies, of cooing and pensioning, of patronizing and patting, than we bred in the good old days when we had faith in man and an abiding faith in God?—Leslies.

CHIPS FROM AN OLD BLOCK

Be independent. Go fishing on your own hook. Some women are prudes, others merely prudent. Efficiency and officiousness seldom work together.

Meals f. o. b. would reduce the high cost of living. When money is tight we have to fall back on loose change. Opportunity may be a knocker but is ever a willing booster.

To be in accord, a moon faced girl should have starry eyes. Some men hug a delusion rather than embrace an opportunity.

A strong man may weaken when a weak man raises an objection. It is easier to be good than great. The competition is less.

The formula for contentment: Be Healthy, Happy and Prosperous. Preserve a warm heart and a cool head, but beware of cold feet.

A "stitch" in the side is no sign your bones are knitting. Some women have married titles. Those who have not are countless.

Too many men can see faults in others, but are blind to their own. The man who served a jail sentence long ago often is the first to kick the other fellow who finds himself in the same predicament.

The man who censures the son of another often overlooks the sort of life that his own son is leading.

WHEAT AND CHAFF

A workman may be known by his chips but the world prefers to see them fly.

Man was formed from the dust of the ground and he has been reverting to type ever since.

Brains: In substance hoped for. Frequently lacking. Generally followed by a ?

A wise woman never intimates to her husband that she "took him in."

Perishable sweets: "Sugar Lumps." "Sweethearts." "Honeymoons."

The husband who is referred to as a night hawk may be said to fall in his quest, as he generally catches it at home.

When a woman buys a newspaper she doesn't think she is getting her money's worth unless she finds the name of somebody she knew in the obituary column.

And many a man has lost money thru the hole at the top of his pocket.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To The Electors of the City of East Jordan.

I wish to announce to the voters of the City of East Jordan that I am a candidate for the office of City Mayor at the Election to be held April 3rd. Thanking you for past favors and hoping I am worthy of your future support, I am

Yours truly,
 A. E. CROSS.

To the Voters of East Jordan

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of your city.

HUGH W. DICKEN, M. D.

There are times when even the parson imagines there is no earthly hope for the choir.

HAS EIGHT CHILDREN

Mrs. P. Rebkamp, 2404 Herman St., Covington, Ky., writes: "I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for nearly two years and can find no better cough syrup. I have eight children and give it to all of them. They were subject to croup from babies on." It is a safe and reliable medicine.—Hites Drug Store.


Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.
 When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

WE WANT

a man or woman in every town where we are not already represented, to introduce BROWN HERB TABLETS guaranteed remedy for Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Over 100% profit. Free seller, repair orders, permanent income. Write for pamphlets, FREE SAMPLES and terms. BROWN HERB CO., 66 Murray St., New York City.

THE BOY



A novelty in Boy's Clothing eight times out of ten must be sold to the mother or the father of the boy and against the boy's protest. For a youngster of ten or twelve is the greatest conservative that ever was. Compared to him, a stand-pat Republican is a philosophic anarchist. A boy always wants the style of his next suit to be exactly like the style of his last one and it will be if he has the deciding vote.

Now let us assist you in selecting a suit for your boy—to please the boy and to please yourself. Prices, styles and fabrics right.

REMEMBER THE BOY

THE TOGGERY

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
 AND FOR THE MEN TO BE.

Ask about our Free Magazine offer.

WOOD AND COAL

Promptly delivered to any part of the city. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A trial order will make you a permanent customer. Phone 206.

E. E. BROWN

Prop'r EAST JORDAN PRODUCE, FUEL & ICE CO.

Patrons buying wood or coal who pay to the driver when delivery is made will be allowed a Five per cent discount.

SOUTHERN DRUG MERCHANT MAKES UNUSUAL STATEMENT

Greatest Business Losses Due to Neglect



W. WITHERS MILLER
 President of the Polk-Miller Drug Company, Richmond, Va., is authority for the following extraordinary statement:

"I estimate that the business men of this country could increase their efficiency fully ten per cent by taking an occasional laxative and not neglecting the bowels as most of them do."

He also said that if the Department of Commerce in Washington would present each business man in the country with a box of Rexall Orderlies, it would be of great benefit to the national welfare. Rexall Orderlies are prompt in action, pleasant to take and never gripe, can be used by men, women or children, and are just the thing for toning up sluggish livers.

They have the exclusive selling rights for the great laxative.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.
 THE REXALL STORE

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

There's Individuality in a G-D Justrite



THE DISTINCTIVE note of individuality of a G-D Justrite corset is reflected in the perfect fit of the costume. Discriminating women are wearing G-D Justrite corsets because they have found they give to their figures the needed outline for the present modes.

The new G-D Justrite models portray the latest and most advanced ideas in corset design and construction.

IT'S THE DESIGNING THAT GIVES TO

G-D Justrite CORSETS

their superior figure moulding quality.

The ability of a G-D Justrite corset, back laced or front laced, to mould your figure into pleasing lines, lies in its designing and perfect fitting qualities.

To choose your corset with the idea of what it will do for your figure, should be your aim.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

Mrs. H. C. Swafford is convalescing very nicely at present.

John Monroe is receiving material for his new building.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bashaw a daughter, March 13th.

Don't forget the Co. "I" Drill and Dance next Tuesday night.

Miss Parish, District Chief operator of Petoskey was in the city this week.

J. H. Milford was a business visitor at Charlevoix, a couple of days this week.

Sheriff Novak and Atty Lewis were up from Charlevoix on business, Saturday last.

A. E. Sharp of Sault Ste Marie was in the city this week in the interest of the P. Lodge.

Supt. L. P. Holliday attended a Superintendents meeting at Traverse City, Friday.

R. A. Emrey, Register of Deeds, of Charlevoix, was in the city on business Saturday last.

The regular meeting of the Mothers' and Teachers' Club will be held Thursday, March 23rd.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter, at Gladstone, a son, Mar. 10th. They were former residents of this city.

The local telephone operators meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark, Tuesday evening.

John Light and family are moving their household this week to their recently purchased farm south-east of the city.

Geo. Glenn has been dangerously ill the past week with pneumonia. Later reports indicate that he is recovering slowly.

Mrs. Amos Bogart and daughter of Kingsley, Mich., are guest at the home of the formers—sister, Mrs. Edmond Bogart.

Rev. W. F. Kendrick was here from Traverse City this week conducting quarterly conference of the M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. Lapeer of Charlevoix and Mrs. Bradley of Harbor Springs visited their sister, Mrs. E. L. Burdick over Sunday.

O. D. Smith left Monday for Flint, where he expects to find employment. He has rented his farm in Wilson twp. to William Buchner.

A farewell party was given in honor of Mrs. John Light, at the home of Mrs. Eugene Adams, Wednesday evening. A pot-luck lunch was served.

Mrs. M. R. Drescher of West Olive was guest of her daughter, Miss Mildred, this week. She left today for a visit with her son, Richard, at Deward.

Mrs. Edward Mackey and daughter leave this Saturday for Flint, where they expect to make their future home. Mr. Mackey has been there for some time.

Peter Boss was severely injured last Sunday while working in the ore room at the Furnace. A large piece of frozen ore struck him, badly crushing his side and shoulders.

The Improvement Club were entertained at the home of Mrs. Sherman, Tuesday afternoon. Miss Kneale gave an interesting paper entitled, "The Perfect Tribute."

The M. E. Epworth League enjoyed a sleigh ride to Charlevoix, Friday evening. They were entertained by the Charlevoix Epworth League with a St. Patrick supper.

The Methodists begin a revival campaign at their church tomorrow with a special singer and personal worker assisting the pastor. A cordial welcome is extended to the public to be present.

A small blaze occurred at the home of David Winters on the West Side, Thursday afternoon. It originated from a defective chimney and some clothing in one of the bedrooms was destroyed. Owing to a mix-up somewhere, our firemen were unable to locate where the fire was, after the alarm had been turned in.

A survey of 300 farms in Lenawee County, Mich., indicates that the farmer of southern Michigan keeps a horse on an average 8.5 years and sells him for \$18.68 less than he cost. Similar studies conducted in eastern Pennsylvania indicate that the farmer of that district keeps a horse on an average of 12.1 years and sells him for \$29.34 less than he cost.

Capt. Stanley H. Lewis, U. S. Army, is in our city a couple of days this week in the interest of the nationwide campaign for preparedness of our Army and Navy. He gave a number of addresses to various bodies while in the city, and showed that he was thoroughly conversant with our nation's armament, its weakness and the remedy. Capt. Lewis has been ordered back to service and is now on his way to the Mexican front.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patrick left Friday for Lansing.

Kenneth Isaman returned from Lansing last week.

Miss Eunice Carr is recovering from her recent illness.

C. N. Fox was here from Cadillac on business this week.

Thomas Joynt was a business visitor at Frederic, this week.

Miss Agnes Green is now clerking at Weismans department store.

Miss Alice Green is now chief operator at the local telephone office.

Atty F. R. Williams was at Mancelona on legal business this week.

Mrs. Clark Trumbull is at Mackinaw City this week visiting relatives.

Harry Stevens of Central Lake was in the city on business, this week.

Mrs. W. A. Pickard was a business visitor at Charlevoix, Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Lanway will entertain the Maccabee Club on Friday the 24th.

Chas. R. Johnson returned from Green River the first of the week.

M. Kowalski visited his grandson and family A. Kowalski last week.

Catholic Ladies bake sale this Saturday afternoon at Hite's Drug Store.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ramsey, Tuesday evening.

Miss Jennie Votruba is ill at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mose Lemieux.

D. H. Francis of Boyne City was a business visitor in the city, this week.

Miss Ethel Provost of Traverse City is in the city visiting friends, this week.

Mrs. Wm. Boswell and daughter were Traverse City visitors last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Livingston leave Monday for their future home at Acme.

Mrs. Henry Smith and children of Deward visited friends in the city this week.

Miss Alice Hayner of Afton is guest at the home of her uncle, Postmaster Hudkins.

A party of friends gave Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Madison a surprise party, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bracket of Traverse City were in the city visiting friends this week.

The M. E. Stewards will give a bake-sale at Stroebel Bros. store, Saturday, March 25th.

The L. D. S. Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. John Whiteford, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Rose Steffes, who has been here visiting for a week—returned to Big Rapids, this week.

Mrs. Chas. Johnson and children returned home from Gladstone after a months visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McFall, who have occupied a farm south-east of the city, are about to move to Bellaire.

Mrs. John Swafford returned to her home at Mancelona today, after helping care for Mrs. H. C. Swafford.

Will and Amber Muma have secured employment at the Ford Co. at Detroit and have sent for their families.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Drescher and children of Deward, were visiting friends in the city, first of the week.

Oscar Walstad returned to Engadine, Thursday, after a few days visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walstad.

About a dozen friends and neighbors gave Mrs. Spring a surprise party Wednesday evening with a pot-luck supper.

Mrs. John Sanford and daughter leave this Saturday for her home at Elmira, N. Y., after a few weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. A. Kile.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. LaValley and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Atkinson returned home from South Boardman, Saturday last, where they were called last week by the death of Mrs. LaValley's mother Mrs. Serman.

M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Wm. Howard two miles east of the city, Wednesday, March 22nd. Members and visitors wishing to go, will meet at Palmers store and also Mrs. Barries residence at 1:30 standard time. Pot-luck supper.

WANTED, GIRLS AND WOMEN. Steady work. \$1.00 a day to beginners, with advancement. Room, board, heat, light, the use of the laundry and the comforts of the house at \$3.00 a week in the Company's boarding house. Will hire men who come with their wife or daughters prepared to work in our Mills. For information write WESTERN KNITTING MILLS, Rochester, Michigan. 9-13

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, March 19th, 1916.

10:30 a. m. "Christ's Representative with Man."

11:45 a. m. Sunday School.

6:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor.

7:00 p. m. "Perplexity about Jesus."

Thursday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting. The theme is, "The Means of Grace."

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, Mar. 19, 1916.

10:30 a. m.—"The Revival."

11:45 a. m.—Sunday School.

6:00 p. m.—Epworth League. Topic: "A World—Program for the League"

—Lead by the Cabinet.

7:00 p. m.—"The Uplifted Christ."

See elsewhere in this issue the item about the revival effort beginning with Sunday and continuing until Easter.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, March 19th.

Feast of St. Joseph, Patron.

8:00 a. m. Low Mass. Holy Communion for the Ladies Altar Society, Benediction.

Friday, March 24.

7:30 p. m. Lenten Devotions, Sermon and Benediction.

The Ladies' Altar Society meets on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. Quinn.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Conducted by E. J. A. C.

Creosoted Staves for Silos

Many people thinking of building silos wish to know whether creosoting the staves used in building wooden silos will affect the resistency of the wood to decay or in any way affect the quality of the silage.

Creosoting the staves by dipping the solution lengthens the life of them in some cases many years. It in no way injures the silage and the silage will not take up the odor to any appreciable extent.

Warm the Water for the Cows

Care and attention to the little things pays. Often little improvements in our system of methods accomplish surprising results.

Milk is nearly 90 per cent water and to give a good flow of milk, the cow requires a large amount of water.

In the summer the cow has all the water she wants and helps her self at her free will, but when winter comes the cow is only given water once or twice a day, which often is near freezing temperature. When it is as cold as this, she will not drink all she wants, besides it chills her whole digestive system.

There should be some method of having the water warm, either by having a tank in the barn or by heating on a stove. The amount of water the cow receives will be found to have direct relation to the amount of milk she produces.

In the northern states the water should be warmed to produce the best results. Probably the easiest and cheapest way to accomplish it is by using a tank heater.

Henry Wallace.

On Washington's Birthday, 1916, "Uncle Henry" Wallace died—almost the last of the great personal editors of the group which included Horace Greeley, W. D. Hoard, and Sydney M. Owen.

Mr. Wallace had rounded out eighty years of intense living as minister of the Presbyterian Church, as farmer, farm paper contributor, editor, publicist, leader in conversation, investigator in rural life conditions, leader in the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and prominent in other lines of religious and social work.

To him the editing of a farm paper was merely an incident to the problem of living. Perhaps this more than anything else is the secret of his success in his chosen profession.

At an age when most men are thinking of ceasing their active labors, when he had already passed the sixtieth millstone, he founded Wallace's Farmer. The stories of his activities during the past twenty years is the story of social progress in America.

There was no movement related to the life of his state with which he was not vitally interested. The end came at the close of a busy day. He had spoken with unusual clearness of thought to the men gathered at a great Laymen's Missionary convention. The hour had come for the evening's session, at which he was to preside; he glanced at his watch and remarked to a friend that it was about time to call the meeting to order. Then his head dropped forward and his life work was done. So came the fitting close to a great career. So passed into the Forever, surrounded by his friends, busy with the things he loved, a man who has made American rural life finer and better because he lived.

Church of God Notes

Pastor, Jas. W. Ruehle.

Sunday, Mar. 19, 1916.

10:00 a. m. Sunday School.

11:00 a. m. Sermon.

2:30 p. m. Services at Three Bell School.

6:00 p. m. Young People's Meeting.

7:00 p. m. Sermon.

Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Bible Study.

Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting.

Friday evening cottage meeting.

All services begin on local time.

Temple Theatre

PARAMOUNT PICTURE PROGRAM

Tuesday, March 21st

"THE LOVE ROUTE"

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE

The central theme is devoted to the romance between a young girl, the owner of a Western ranch, and the civil engineer of a local railroad company which intends to build a line across the ranch. This act the girl spiritedly attempts to prevent, in spite of her great love for the young engineer. From the very beginning of the feud between the families of the girl and the engineer, through the many conflicts between the two characters themselves, and until the very thrilling climax and sympathetic ending the action is replete with exciting events.

During the development of the plot the action calls for the physical building of a railroad, seen in a dramatic photoplay for the first time in the history of motion pictures. The actual construction of the road, from its very troublesome beginning to its very exciting completion, is depicted on the screen. Careful study has been given to this difficult part of the film, and the result will make the audience gasp at the remarkable effect produced on the screen.

Harold Lockwood, Winifred Kingston Donald Crisp and a company of popular photoplayers lend charm and sincerity to the various characterizations.

Friday, March 24th

"A Gentleman of Leisure"

Featuring Wallace Eddinger.

SYNOPSIS

Wallace Eddinger makes his debut as a screen star in the Lasky production of "A Gentleman of Leisure," which made a stupendous comedy hit in its original dramatic form and which is undoubtedly one of the most unique film productions ever executed. Mr. Eddinger, who is one of the foremost comedians on the stage to-day, has in this instance an unexampled opportunity for fun-making. He plays the role of a rich young society man who makes a wager that he can commit a burglary and escape detection. In endeavoring to win his bet he seeks the assistance of a professional burglar, but the place they pick to rob is, unfortunately, the home of the Police Commissioner.

The comedy is filled with the most unexpected complications, and laugh follows laugh in rapid succession. Intertwined with the humorous incidents, is a love story of most appealing romantic interest.

Every man is a hero—in his mind.

But silent partners have a lot to say.

Some good people enjoy telling bad news.

The average girl loves to figure in an engagement.

A violinist draws a salary, the fiddler plays for love.

Dyspepsia is the mother of many a disagreeable disposition.

There is a pleasure in being cranky that only a crank can know.

The cost of experience is never fully realized until one goes to law.

The female on the species is the weeping expert of the human race.

No man ever bought a horse that turned out to be just as represented.

When a man is ill he seldom has a nightshirt pretty enough to receive callers in.

A female diplomat is a woman who can keep a hired girl for six consecutive weeks.

Henry Ford is at it again. This time he is buying whole page advertisements in daily papers in his efforts to block preparedness. Hurrah for prep!

CITROLAX

CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax.—Hite's Drug Store.

You are Cordially Invited to Our Spring Opening

IN OUR NEW STORE BUILDING

A walk through this store will make you forget Winter and think of your Spring wardrobe.

To give a detailed description of the Spring Styles would be impossible, therefore, we kindly ask you to visit our store

March 16-17-18

Whether to purchase or look, we will be glad to show you our New Spring Line.

Prices will meet best Mail Order Houses.

Special prices for the Opening only.

L. WEISMAN

BOLTS WANTED.

We want to buy a few hundred cords of four-foot bolts in hemlock, spruce, pine and balsam, 6" and up in diameter, smooth, straight stock, all cut 49" long. Will buy same delivered on car on E. J. & S. R. R. or in our yard. EAST JORDAN, CABINET CO.

Changeable Weather Brings Sickness

The changeable weather of March causes coughs, colds, croup and grippe. There is no such thing as a "light cold"—none that a person can safely neglect. **Foley's Honey and Tar** is a safe and reliable family medicine that heals inflamed, congested air passages, stops coughs and eases breathing.—Hite's Drug Store.

The Highest Market Price

Paid for Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool and Junk.

Scrap Iron—bring it to us on Saturdays.

HARRY KLING,
East Jordan.

The brick manufacturer has some excuse for wanting the earth.

It takes a rousing demonstration to get a small boy out of bed in the early morn.

Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money, by interviewing Mrs. George Sherman who is local agent for a well known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

Best Wishes, Greetings, Lovers, Birthday, etc. Also your NAME in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request and free sample copy of the Family Story Paper; also catalogs and premium list. Enclose 10c stamps for return postage, etc.

FAMILY STORY PAPER
24-26 Vandewater Street
New York

CHEVROLET

Electric Lights Electric Starter

The Car of Quality at the Popular Price.

SEE IT AT HALL'S AUTO INN.

A COMFORTABLE STYLISH TOP GARMENT



1524. Ladies Coat With Convertible Collar.

Cheviot, novelty cloakings, zibeline, tweed, broad cloth, velvet, corduroy, or plush, are all suitable for this style. The fronts are semi-fitting. The back is made with a waist and skirt portion, joined under the belt, which is shaped in tabs over the sides. The coat may be closed in high neck style, or rolled low with the fronts in revers style. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/8 yards of 54-inch material for a 36 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A NEW MODEL IN OVER BLOUSE STYLE.



1559. Girl's Dress with Over Blouse and with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Green and blue plaid with green serge is here combined. This style will be nice also for corduroy and silk, charmeuse and velvet. It is also good for gingham, linen, galatea, chambray, seersucker and voile. The skirt has deep plaits and is joined to the waist which is in guimpe style. The over blouse is slashed at the waistline to hold the belt. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 27 inch material for the dress, with 1 3/4 yards for the over blouse for a 10 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

A TRIM AND POPULAR SUIT FOR MOTHER'S BOY



1521. Striped galatea was used for this design with white linene for collar, belt and cuffs. This model is good for serge, cheviot, broad cloth, flannel, gingham, and linen, corduroy and velvet. The blouse is cut in coat style, and finished with a wide belt and pocket flaps. The trousers are made with side closing. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 38 inch material for a 4 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE PRACTICAL MODEL



1510. Ladies Apron. This design is easy to develop and easy to adjust. It may be slipped over the head or buttoned over the shoulder. It is made with a panel front and shaped side and back portions, and is fitted over the hips with darts. Deep comfortable pockets are added on the side fronts. The style is good for percale, gingham, chambray, lawn, sateen, drill, linen, or alpaca. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium or large. It requires 4 3/8 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A NEW SMART MODEL.



1558. Three Piece Skirt with or without Hem Cuff for Misses and Small Women. Striped wool suiting was used for this design. It has three gores cut with fashionable flare, and trimmed in front with jaunty pockets. The hem cuff is stitched over the lower edge of the skirt, and may be omitted. The style is also good for serge, poplin, faille, velvet, corduroy, gabardine, linen and other wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the skirt and 1 1/4 yard for the cuff. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

A GOOD SCHOOL DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL



1588. Girl's Dress in One Piece Style With Sleeve in Wrist or Elbow Length. Brown galatea with trimming of checked gingham or blue serge with red poplin for collar and cuffs would be nice for this model. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The fulness of the dress is held by a belt. The cuff finish of the sleeve is neat and comfortable in either length. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for a 6 year size. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Fashions for Herald Readers

Unless otherwise specified all fashion patterns published in these columns are Ten cents each. Send or leave orders for same at the CHARLEVOIX CO. HERALD.

A PRACTICAL DESIGN



1566. Ladies' House Dress With Reversible Fronts and Sleeves in Either of Three Lengths. Striped percale in blue and white, with facings of white linene, is here shown. This style is also good for gingham, chambray, poplin, repp, voile, lawn, crepe, seersucker or flannelette. The design is most practical in that its closing may be reversed. It is hus easy to slip on and easy to launder. Ample pockets trim the skirt fronts. The neck edge is low and finished in revers style, the revers meeting the collar in notches. The sleeve in wrist length is trimmed with a cuff facing. In 3-8 and elbow length a neat cuff forms a desirable finish. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 3 3/8 yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A CHARMING AND DAINTY NEG-LIGEE



1518. Ladies' Kimono or Lounging Robe. Figured china silk and shadlow lace are here combined. The model is also nice for cotton or silk, crepe, challis, cashmere, batiste, lawn, or percale. For warmth one could choose eiderdown or flannelette. The fronts are lapped at the closing. The sleeve is short and finished with a neat cuff. The neck edge is trimmed with a lovely deep collar. Blue faille or silk poplin with trimmings of white satin, would develop this model very effectively. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 6 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A NEW AND VERY CHIC COSTUME



1574. Night Dress. A delightful afternoon or calling gown could be evolved from this attractive creation. It comprises ladies' waist pattern 1574; cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and ladies' skirt pattern 1575, cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Plaid woolen, with white satin for collar and fancy buttons is here shown. The models are also good for serge, cashmere, gabardine, taffeta, voile, nun's veiling and all wash fabrics. Waist and skirt are both finished with yoke and panel sections. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. To make the dress of one material will require 6 7/8 yards 44 inch wide. The waist alone will require 2 1/2 yards. The skirt, which measures about 3 1/2 yards at the foot, requires 4 3/8 yards for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE BECOMING STYLE.



1547. Ladies' Home or Morning Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths. As here shown figured percale in gray tones was employed, with collar, cuffs and belt of linene. This style is also nice for linen, seersucker, gingham and chambray, for serge, cashmere and flannelette. If made of serge with trimming of matched satin, it would do nicely for business or street wear under any of the comfortable three-quarter or half length coats now in vogue. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 3/4 yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 3 1/8 yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

A POPULAR AND SERVICEABLE MODEL



1591. Ladies' Night Dress, Perforated for Sack Length and Short Sleeve. Muslin, cambric, lawn, batiste, crepe, silk, flannel or flannelette are good for this style. It may be finished with a bit of lace or embroidery, or with tiny ruffles of material on collar and cuffs. In such shape the pattern could also be used for a dressing sack. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4 yards of 27 inch material for the sack style and 7 yards for the gown style in a 36 inch size. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A SMART MODEL



1569. Ladies' Shirt Waist, With Front in Either of Two Styles and Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths. Georgette crepe in a new shade of tan was used to make this design. A crimson bow tied and pearl buttons form an effective trimming. The fronts are shaped in points and crossed at the closing. The sleeve in wrist length has a deep cuff with a shaped turnover. In short length the cuff is finished with a shaped cuff. The collar is finished like the cuff. If desired the fronts may be made with one pointed extension. The pattern is also nice for linen, madras, serge, taffeta, crepe, satin, poplin, batiste or flannel. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A NEW AND PRACTICAL SKIRT



1538. Ladies' Six Gore Skirt with Plaits. As here shown checked suiting in gray tones was used. The front and back gores form wide panels with plaited fulness at the seams. The skirt is also good for velvet, velvet-keen, corduroy, serge, faille, poplin, voile or gabardine. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. The skirt measures about 3 3/4 yards at the lower edge with the plaits drawn out. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

A STYLISH MODEL



1550. Coat for Misses and Small Women with Convertible Collar. Novelty cloaking in brown and gray tones was used for this style. It is good for broadcloth, for velvet, corduroy, cheviot, tweed, serge or fur materials. The fronts and back are lapped at the sides and lengthened by plait sections. The sleeve is one piece model. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. It requires 3 5/8 yards of 54 inch material for a 16 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A DESIRABLE AND COMFORTABLE GARMENT



1584. This attractive style is nice for eiderdown, flannel, flannelette, silk satin or blanket cloth. It is ideal for traveling, as a sleeping garment comfortable and easy to develop. The hood may be omitted. Blue and white flannel or ducking fleece, with the lining of the hood of blue wash silk would be nice for this model. White or pink eiderdown with lining of self color is also attractive. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. It requires 3 1/4 yard for the hood and 3 3/8 yards for the robe of 27 inch material for an 8 year size. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A NEW WOMAN STYLE



1572. Ladies' Apron. This desirable model is semi-fitted over the fronts having a shaped panel with seams to the armscyes. Ample pockets trim the sides. The design is comfortable and easy to develop. It is good for percale, gingham, chambray, lawn, drill, sateen or alpaca. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. The medium size will require 5 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. A pattern of this description mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

BLUNDERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Wilson Has Failed In Foreign and Domestic Policies.

ROOT SHOWS HIS ERRORS.

Address as Temporary Chairman of New York Republican Convention Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission—"We Have Lost Influence Because We Have Been Brave in Words and Irresolute in Action."

In his address as temporary chairman of the New York state Republican convention, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Hon. Ethel Root said:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a president and the control of government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar, but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces urging to a solution of vaguely outlined questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living. Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Democratic Party to the Bar.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self-government.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August, 1914, the great European war began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted. The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed repudiation of all protection, however moderate and reasonable, and because all protection was repudiated practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect new provisions would have upon business was rejected. It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, timid and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

Foreign Competition After War.

The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should make provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market compared with impoverished Europe will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

How Can We Defend Ourselves?

It is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man. How can this nation, which loves peace and intends justice, avoid the curse of militarism and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect the lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same

forces of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world?

Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party?

Impotent Interference in Mexico.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 40,000 of our citizens had bought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thousand millions of American capital had been invested in that productive country. But revolution had come, and factional warfare was rife. Americans had been murdered, American property had been wantonly destroyed, the lives and property of all Americans in Mexico were in danger. That was the situation when Mr. Wilson became president in March, 1913. His duty then was plain. It was, first, to use his powers as president to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens. His duty was, second, as the head of a foreign power to respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempt at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American rights. The president of the United States failed to observe either of those duties. He deliberately abandoned them both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent purpose. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife against another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza up in his place. Arms and munitions of war were freely furnished to the northern forces and withheld from Huerta. Finally the president sent our army and navy to invade Mexico and capture its great seaport, Vera Cruz, and hold it and throttle Mexican commerce until Huerta fell.

Americans Outraged in Mexico.

The government of the United States intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs of that independent country and to enforce the will of the American president in those affairs by threat, by economic pressure and by force of arms. Upon what claim of right did this intervention proceed? Not to secure respect for American rights, not to protect the lives or property of our citizens, not to assert the laws of nations, not to compel observance of the law of humanity. On the contrary, Huerta's was the only power in Mexico to which appeal could be made for protection of life or property. That was the only power which, in fact, did protect either American or European or Mexican. It was only within the territory where Huerta ruled that comparative peace and order prevailed. The territory over which the armed power of Carranza and Villa and their associates extended was the theater of the most appalling crimes. Bands of robbers roved the country with unbridled license. Americans and Mexicans alike were at their mercy, and American men were murdered and American women were outraged with impunity. Thousands were reduced to poverty by the wanton destruction of the industries through which they lived. Yet the government of the United States ignored, condoned, the murder of American men and the rape of American women and destruction of American property and insult to American officers and gentlemen of the American flag and joined itself to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta. Why? The president himself has told us. It was because he adjudged Huerta to be a usurper, because he deemed that the common people of Mexico ought to have greater participation in government and share in the land, and he believed that Carranza and Villa would give them these things. We must all sympathize with these sentiments, but there is nothing more dangerous than misplaced sentiment.

When our army landed at Vera Cruz Carranza himself, who was to be the chief beneficiary of the act, publicly protested against it. So strong was the resentment that he could not have kept his followers otherwise. When Huerta had fallen the new government which for the day had succeeded to his place peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. The universal sentiment of Mexicans required the peremptory demand, and the troops were withdrawn. Still worse than that, the taking of Vera Cruz destroyed confidence in the sincerity of the American government in Mexico, because every intelligent man in Mexico believed that the avowed reason for the act was not the real reason. The avowed purpose was to compel a salute to the American flag. Three hundred Mexicans were reported killed; seventeen United States marines were killed and many were wounded. At that very time Mr. Bryan, with the president's approval, was signing treaties with half the world agreeing that if any controversy should arise it should be submitted to a joint commission and no action should be taken until after a full year had elapsed. This controversy, slight as it was, arose on the 9th of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now, hated for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now despised for our feeble and irresolute failure to protect

the lives and rights of our citizens. No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

Policy of "Watchful Waiting."

Incredible as it seems, Huerta had been turned out by the assistance of the American government without any guaranties from the men who were to be set up in his place, and so the murdering and burning and ravishing have gone on to this day. After Huerta had fallen and the Vera Cruz expedition had been withdrawn President Wilson announced that no one was entitled to interfere in the affairs of Mexico; that she was entitled to settle them herself. He disclaims all responsibility for what happens in Mexico and contents himself with a policy of watchful waiting. And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country and the dishonor of our name in that land the administration at Washington shares responsibility with the inhuman brutes with whom it made common cause.

When we turn to the administration's conduct of foreign affairs incident to the great war in Europe we cannot fail to perceive that there is much dissatisfaction among Americans. Dissatisfaction is not in itself ground for condemnation. The situation created by the war has been difficult and trying. Much of the correspondence of the state department, especially since Mr. Lansing took charge, has been characterized by accurate learning and skillful statement of specific American rights.

Three Errors in European Policy.

A study of the administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors: First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assured military and naval force; second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good; third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

First, as to power:

When the war in Europe began, free, peaceable little Switzerland instantly mobilized upon her frontier a great army of trained citizen soldiers. Sturdy little Holland did the same, and both have kept their territory and their independence inviolate. Great, peaceable America was farther removed from the conflict, but her trade and her citizens traveled on every sea. Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was begun not by accident, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished. Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained.

The Democratic government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it, and their opinions found voice. Mr. Gardner urged it, Mr. Lodge urged it, Mr. Stimson urged it, Mr. Roosevelt urged it, but their argument and urgency were ascribed to political motives, and the president described them with a sneer as nervous and excited.

Wilson Has Shifted Ground.

But the warning voices would not be still. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the president, not leading, but following, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position and asks the country to prepare against war. God grant that he be not too late. But the Democratic party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in congress are endeavoring now to sidetrack the movement for national preparedness, to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Joseph Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the navy department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made, when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed and in some cases after long delay has not even been begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present congress it must be largely through Republican votes, because all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor.

As to the policy of threatening words without deeds:

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers our government on the 10th of February one year ago informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had protected them.

On the 28th of March the passenger

steamer Falaba was torpedoed by a German submarine and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 28th of April the American vessel Cushing was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May the American vessel Guilford was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done. On the 7th of May the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and more than 100 Americans and 1,100 other non-combatants were drowned. The very thing which our government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did of set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of American rights and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American government "must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would not "omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done and a long and technical correspondence ensued, haggling over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory until the Arabic was torpedoed and sunk and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the Lusitania was forbidden by law. The later correspondence has been conducted by our state department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of liability for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed.

The brave words with which we began the controversy had produced no effect, because they were read in the light of two extraordinary events. One was the report of the Austrian ambassador, Mr. Dumba, to his government that when the American note of Feb. 10 was received he asked the secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, whether it meant business and received an answer which satisfied him that it did not, but was intended for effect at home in America.

"Too Proud to Fight."

The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the president in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the Lusitania that "a man may be too proud to fight." Whatever the Austrian ambassador was in fact told by the secretary of state, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the president did mean, his declaration, made in public at that solemn time, amid the horror and mourning of all our people over the murder of their children, was accepted the world over as presenting the attitude of the American government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights. Throughout the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a byword of derision and contempt for the government of the United States. Later, in another theater of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The Ancona and then the Persia were destroyed, and more Americans were killed. Why should they not resume the practice? They had learned to believe that, no matter how shocked the American government might be, its resolution would expend itself in words. They had learned to believe that it was safe to kill Americans, and the world believed with them.

Shaking Fist and Finger.

No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified; but no man can say that both were wise and creditable.

I have said that this government lost the moral forces of the world by not truly interpreting the spirit of the American democracy.

The American democracy stands for something more than beef and cotton and grain and manufactures; stands for something that cannot be measured by rates of exchange and does not rise or fall with the balance of trade. The American people, informed by their own experience that is confirmed by their observation of international life, have come to see that the independence of nations, the liberty of their peoples, justice and humanity cannot be maintained upon the complaisance, the good nature, the kindly feeling of the strong toward the weak; that real independence, real liberty, cannot rest upon suffering; that peace and liberty can be preserved only by the authority and observance of rules of national conduct founded upon the principles of justice and humanity; only by the establishment of law among nations, responsive to the enlightened public opinion of mankind. To them liberty means not liberty for themselves alone, but for all who are oppressed. Justice means not justice for themselves alone, but a shield for all who are

weak against the aggression of the strong.

To this people the invasion of Belgium brought a shock of amazement and horror. If the public opinion of the world was to remain silent upon that, neutral upon that, then all talk about peace and justice and international law and the rights of man, the progress of humanity and the spread of liberty is idle patter, mere weak sentimentality; then opinion is powerless and brute force rules and will rule the world. If no difference is recognized between right and wrong then there are no moral standards. There come times in the lives of nations as of men when to treat wrong as if it were right is treason to the right.

The Wrong Done to Belgium.

The American people were entitled not merely to feel, but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium. It was not like interference in the internal affairs of Mexico or any other nation, for this was an international wrong. The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law and the law of every other civilized country. That law was the protection of our peace and security. It was our safeguard against the necessity of maintaining great armaments and wasting our substance in continual readiness for war. Moreover, that law was written into a solemn and formal convention, signed and ratified by Germany and Belgium and France and the United States in which those other countries agreed with us that the law should be observed.

There was no question here of interfering in the quarrels of Europe. We had a right to be neutral, and we were neutral as to the quarrel between Germany and France, but when as an incident to the prosecution of that quarrel Germany broke the law which we were entitled to have preserved and which she had agreed with us to preserve we were entitled to be heard in the assertion of our own national right.

Neutral Between Right and Wrong!

Yet the American government acquiesced in the treatment of Belgium and the destruction of the law of nations. Without one word of objection or dissent to the repudiation of law or the breach of our treaty or the violation of justice and humanity in the treatment of Belgium our government enjoined upon the people of the United States an undiscriminating and all embracing neutrality, and the president admonished the people that they must be neutral in all respects in act and word and thought and sentiment. We were to be not merely neutral as to the quarrels of Europe, but neutral as to the treatment of Belgium, neutral between right and wrong, neutral between justice and injustice, neutral between humanity and cruelty, neutral between liberty and oppression. Our government did more than acquiesce, for in the first Lusitania note, with the unspeakable horrors of the conquest of Belgium still fresh in our minds, on the very day after the report of the Bryce commission on Belgian atrocities, it wrote these words to the government of Germany:

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, etc. And so the government of the United States appeared as approving the treatment of Belgium. It misrepresented the people of the United States in that acquiescence and apparent approval. It was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law. A single official expression by the government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium, would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they were entitled in their earnest groping for the light. It would have ranged behind American leadership the conscience and morality of the neutral world.

It was not to be. The American government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion. Gone were the old love of justice, the old passion for liberty, the old sympathy with the oppressed, the old ideals of an America helping the world toward a better future, and there remained in the eyes of mankind only solicitude for trade and profit and prosperity.

Shrank From the Truth.

The American government could not really have approved the treatment of Belgium, but under a mistaken policy it shrank from speaking the truth.

Such policies as I have described are doubly dangerous in their effect upon foreign nations and in their effect at home. It is a matter of universal experience that a weak and apprehensive treatment of foreign affairs invites encroachments upon rights and leads to situations in which it is difficult to prevent war, while a firm and frank policy at the outset prevents difficult situations from arising and tends most strongly to preserve peace. On the other hand, if a government is to be strong in its diplomacy its own people must be ranged in its support by leadership of opinion in a national cause worthy to awaken their patriotism and devotion.

We have not been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that continued will lead to inevitable war.

When our government failed to tell the truth about Belgium it lost the opportunity for leadership of the moral sense of the American people and it lost the power which a knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomacy. When our government failed to

make any provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be trampled upon it lost the power which a beller in its readiness and will to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations. When our government gave notice to Germany that it would destroy American lives and American ships at its peril our words, which would have been potent if sustained by adequate preparation to make them good and by the prestige and authority of the moral leadership of a great people in a great cause, were treated with a contempt which should have been foreseen, and when our government failed to make those words good its diplomacy was bankrupt.

Upon the record of performance which I have tried to describe will the American people say that the Democratic party is entitled to be continued in power?

The defects of the present administration arise from two distinct causes. The first is the temperament and training of the president. The second is the incapacity of the Democratic party as it is represented in Washington both in the legislative and in the executive departments either to originate wise policies or to follow them when proposed by others or to administer them effectively if they are established. The Democrats in congress are never controlled, except with a club, and government with a club is always spasmodic and defective.

We must not deceive ourselves by assuming that the critical period arising from the great war has passed. The real dangers and the real tests of the strength of our institutions lie before us. The most exacting demands upon the wisdom, the spirit and the courage of our country are still to be made. In this great conflict all forms of government are on trial, democracy with the rest. The principles of national morality are on trial. We must play our part in the universal trial whether we will or no, for upon the result depends directly the question whether our republic can endure.

What Are People to Expect?

But what are the people to expect if the Republican party is restored to power?

This much we can say now: They may expect, with confidence, that their government will meet the economic situation with which we must deal immediately upon the close of the war, with a policy of moderate but adequate protection to American industry.

They may expect that the government will be administered with the honesty and efficiency which have marked Republican administrations in the past.

They may expect that the best possible course for the preservation of peace will be followed by a foreign policy which, with courtesy and friendliness to all nations, is frank and fearless and honest in its assertion of American rights.

They may expect that their government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense. The Republican party loves peace and hates war; it abhors and will never submit to military domination; but it is composed of men who love our country and who deem that the independence, the liberty, the honor and the opportunity of the American democracy are not merely to be talked about with weak and flabby sentiment, but are to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people. It is clearheaded enough to see that preparation for defense must have due relation to the possibilities of attack; that under the conditions of modern warfare much preparation must be made before a possible attack or all preparation will be impossible after the attack. The Republican party stands for a citizenship made competent by training to perform the freeman's duty of defense for his country. It stands for a regular army no larger than is necessary; but as large as is necessary to serve as a first line, a nucleus, a source of instruction and administration for the army of American citizens who may be called upon to defend their country. And the Republican party stands for the gospel of patriotic service to our country by every citizen, according to his ability in peace and in war. It stands for a reawakening of American patriotism. It is not content that while the people of other lands are rendering the last full measure of devotion in sacrifice and suffering and dying for their countries America shall remain alone dull to the call of country and satisfied in the comforts and pleasures of prosperity.

Our Power For Peace.

They may expect that assured readiness for defense will give power to our diplomacy in the maintenance of peace.

They may expect that the power and will of a united people to defend their country will prevent the application to our peaceful and prosperous land of the hateful doctrine that among nations might makes right regardless of the rules of justice and humanity. They may expect that the mariner, potential strength and competency of the nation will maintain the effectiveness and reality of that great policy of national safety which in the declaration of President Monroe forbade the destruction of our security by the establishment of hostile military powers in our neighborhood.

They may expect that their government will not forget, but will ever maintain, the principles of American freedom, the duties of America to the peace and progress of the world and those ideals of liberty and justice for all mankind which above all else make the true greatness of the American democracy.

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"The Battle Cry of Peace"

Greatest War Drama Ever Staged. A Call To Arms Against War

Temple Theatre March 29-30; Auspices Company "I."

A thrilling and spectacular appeal for American preparedness against the horrors of war is contained in the stupendous photo drama production, "The Battle Cry of Peace," which is to be presented under auspices of Company "I" at the Temple Theatre, March 29-30.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" has been greeted with the most enthusiastic audiences in the larger cities and was retained in Detroit for two weeks after the time of the original engagement to give the clamorous throngs an opportunity to witness it.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" makes the blood of patriotic American citizenry run warm with its appeal and its warnings. It was written by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton under the spell of a fervor and a sense of the danger of the nation after he had read the vigorous writing of Hudson Maxim in his stirring book, "Defenseless America." In the vast number of persons who contributed a part in the making of this gigantic film production, and in the intensity and elaborateness of the staging, "The Battle Cry of Peace" rivals even "The Birth of a Nation."

The invasion of America by a mighty

gun. People are seen dashing in the wildest fashion through the streets, while others are packed in automobiles, trucks, carriages and vehicles of every description, all with one common object, that of getting inland, out of the range of the enemy's guns.

Vivid pictures of the naval engagement off New York, in which the unprepared, undermanned and numerically insufficient American fleet is completely demolished by the vessels of the enemy.

It is carefully explained at the beginning of the film that no individual foreign nation is referred to by the author, and great care is taken that the uniforms of the soldiers shall not suggest any special country. Any foreign nation properly equipped for modern warfare could, the author claims, do the very things to the United States which he has depicted in this film play.

The success of the whole drama does not depend on the vast spectacles, of tottering skyscrapers, and terrific explosions, and the thousands of soldiers ranged in the most approved alignments of attack and defence. It rests rather on the writer's very clever handling of contrasts, and shows at all



foreign foe, the state of utter defenselessness in which the country is found and the manner in which the population is crushed by the foreign soldiers form the keynote of the photoplay story.

An interesting personal story of the way in which the foreign invasion affects two wealthy New York families is woven into the lurid portrayal of the bombardment of New York City and the resultant devastation.

The author emphasizes his opinion of the futility of the "peace-at-any-price" propaganda and of the views of those who claim that the best way to secure universal peace is by disarmament, by a remarkable scene at a peace conference in New York, held while the invading foe is known to be almost at the entrance to the harbor and which is interrupted by the actual bombardment of the city, causing the peace orators and their enthusiastic auditors to flee from the building in mad haste.

The pictures of the bombardment of New York are nothing short of appalling in their realism. The tremendous guns of the foreign battleships, the range of which is far greater than any on the American ships or any which protect the forts of New York Harbor, literally shatter the city and drop bombs in an almost unbroken shower in all sections.

Buildings are seen to topple on their foundations, fires are kindled in every direction and destruction in every conceivable form strikes the great city. The home of John Harrison, the hero of the play, who alone of all his friends has been urging preparedness against the threatened war, is demolished and his mother and sister are killed by the bombs of the enemy.

The home of Mr. Vandergriff, the multi-millionaire exponent of peace, is invaded by the foreign soldiers, the millionaire himself shot and his wife and daughters forced to flee for their lives. After an exciting pursuit they are captured by enemy officers and subjected to such treatment that the mother shoots both her daughters as the only means of saving them from a worse fate at the hands of the drunken soldiery.

Particularly realistic are the scenes showing the mad exodus from New York, after the bombardment has be-

times the moving picture at its best.

The moral of preparedness is taught by a long series of vivid and varied scenes, rather than by any particular character study. The scenes and not the characters speak, and scenes can speak without words.

There is a peace meeting in a large New York hotel. The room vanishes and in its place there stands a misty stretch of ocean on which the lines of the enemy's fleet are merging, as they approach the city. Then the hotel again, and then the forts at the harbor mouth, where men are hurrying about doing their best to repel the attack. By such clever scene shifts as these possible, by the way, only in the motion pictures, the author brings war and peace always in sharp contrast. The pictures need very few explanations, but those which the author has inserted are boldly to the point. He has selected the speeches of great statesmen, and illustrated them. His own speeches however, are almost as effective. For instance there is a diagram showing our national wealth compared with the size of our army and navy. The army and navy are a mere speck; the national wealth is a gigantic square, which causes the audience to titter. Then a legend like the following is flashed on the screens: "This is no laughing matter. Think it over," and the laughing dies away.

At the conclusion of the photoplay, a series of pictures showing what the United States is doing in the way of preparedness is presented, including many of the training camp at Plattsburg last summer. There is a spectacular vision of the last stand of this nation before a foreign foe, the figure of Columbia bound with fetters, and prostrate upon the field of battle.

Into this scene of utter desolation and despair, come marching the spirits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and other American patriots, and soon the figure of Columbia breaks her fetters and leads a fresh army of patriots to victory.

Some idea of the size of the offering is gained when it is said that in support of the company there was introduced 16000 National Guardsmen, 800 G. A. R. members, 5,000 horses and seventeen aeroplanes, with Zeppelins, seaplanes, submarines, dreadnoughts, battleships, torpedo boats and armored motor cars.

Most men would be content with their lot—if it were a lot of money.

The spoon is an insignificant little utensil, yet it creates a stir in every home.

CANNOT PRAISE THEM ENOUGH

Many sick and tired women, with aches and pains, sore muscles and stiff joints, do not know that their kidneys are out of order. Mrs. A. G. Wells, Box 90, Route 5, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "I am taking Foley Kidney Pills and cannot praise them enough for the wonderful benefit I derived in such a short while."—Hites Drug Store.

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Vinol creates an appetite, aids digestion, makes pure blood and creates strength. Your money back if it fails.

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BREEZY HILL NOTES

Kenneth Isaman returned home from Lansing last Friday, where he has been employed for several months.

Allan Murnahan, who has been visiting at the home of Frank Kiser's, left last Monday for Chicago.

Last Tuesday when James Isaman was driving home from town with his horse and cutter, he turned out to let some wood teams pass and broke both shafts out of his new cutter, and he went the balance of the way home on horse back.

The terrible storm on Mar. 6th, made the roads practically out of commission. The R. F. D. carrier made only one trip last week.

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the next succeeding Annual City Election will be held in the several Wards of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan, on

MONDAY, APRIL 3, A. D. 1916.

At the place in each Ward of said City as indicated below, viz:

First Ward, at Eagle House
Second Ward, at Town Hall
Third Ward, at Hose House

At which election the following officers are to be voted for, and the propositions as given below are to be voted upon, viz:

CITY—One Mayor, one Justice of the Peace, full term, one Supervisor and one Constable for each ward of said city; one Commissioner, to fill vacancy.

WOMEN ELECTORS

Should there be any proposition or propositions to vote upon at said election involving the direct expenditure of public money on the issue of bonds, every qualified woman elector who is duly registered will be entitled to vote upon such proposition or propositions.

The Polls of said Election will be open until 7 o'clock a. m., and will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day of Election.

Dated February 28th, 1916.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

To the Qualified Electors of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan,

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the Election above designated, the Boards of Registration of said City, will be in session from 8 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

At the places in the several Wards as indicated below, viz:

First Ward, at Eagle House
Second Ward, at Town Hall
Third Ward, at Hose House

For the purpose of registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors who may apply for that purpose.

IMPORTANT—Any qualified elector may be registered and be eligible to vote if he shall appear in person before the City Clerk and take the oath required as to qualification for registration, and request that his name be registered. Blanks for this purpose can be had at the City Clerk's office.

WOMEN ELECTORS

The Board of Registration of said city will register the names of all women possessing the qualifications of male electors who make PERSONAL APPLICATION for such registration; PROVIDED that all such applicants must own property assessed for taxes somewhere within the county in which said City is situated, except that any woman otherwise qualified who owns property within said county jointly with her husband or other person, or who owns property within said county on contract and pays the taxes thereon, shall be entitled to registration.

Dated February 28th, 1916.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

County Normal Notes.

[Rena Carrall]

The class has been studying "Tubal Cain," by Charles Mackay, for reading. This poem is to be given next year for the eighth grade examination.

Miss Whiting has been giving the class lessons in games for sense training to use next year in their work.

The last number of the lecture course was given last week Wednesday night by the Carolinian Jubilee Singers. The extra number will not be given as stated but the extra money will go toward next year's course. The lecture board are hoping to secure unusually good numbers for next year.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., Chicago Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for lagrippe, coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—Hite's Drug Store.

A Campaign For CHRIST and the CHURCH

"We Are Laborers Together With God."

First Methodist Episcopal Church

EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Enters Upon a Revival Campaign Beginning

Sunday, March 19th

AND CONTINUING UNTIL EASTER.

- OUR AIM:**
- New Souls for Christ's Kingdom.
 - New Church Members.
 - New Epworth Leaguers.
 - New Pupils for the Sunday School.
 - New Attendants at the Prayer Meeting.
 - New Members for the Missionary Society.
 - New Subscribers to our church paper—"The Michigan Christian Advocate."
 - New Members for the Ladies' Aid Society.

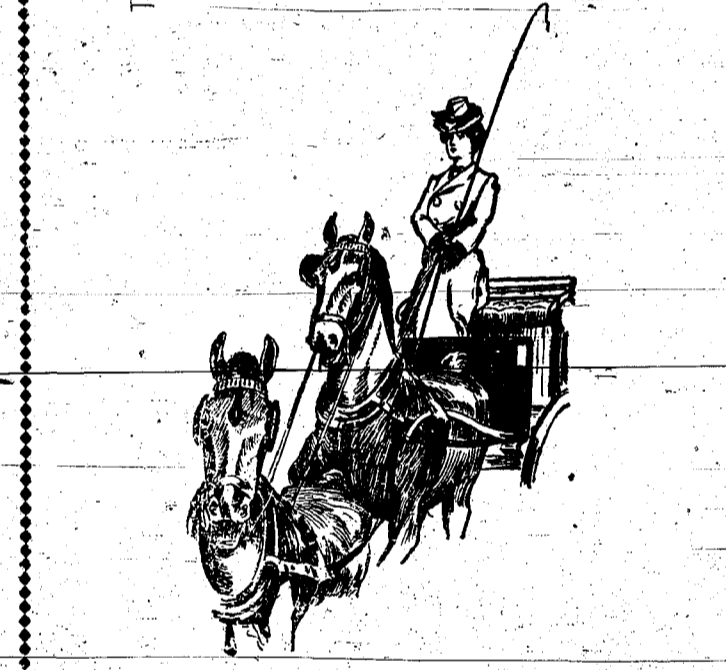
- OUR METHOD:**
1. Personal Activity of the Whole Church in Prayer and Work.
 2. Implicit Confidence that God will Honor the Work which His People will do in His Name.
 3. Cheerful and lots of singing led by Mr. Amos B. Bogart of Kingsley, Mich., with the assistance of a Chorus Choir. Addresses by the Pastor and from as many other helpers as possible.

OUR MOTTO:

"Personal responsibility of every member to the Church."

We cordially welcome you to our Church Home and to all the privileges of God's House.

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good."



FOR SALE!

About 25 Good Young Mares for all purposes. Come and see them. Will sell cheap.

R. MACKEY

EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.

B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

Custom Planing Mill.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Glass, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring Mouldings, Turned Work, and Scroll Sawing.

FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS

