

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

No. 33

Republicans To Rally

AT EAST JORDAN NEXT TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Arrangements Being Completed For the Sixth Annual Banquet

The Sixth Annual Banquet of the Charlevoix County Republican Club will be held at the Armory in East Jordan on next Tuesday evening, Aug. 15th.

Secretary of the Club, Atty D. H. Fitch, as well as the other officers and committees are hard to work on the various details. Several important features—particularly that of speakers—have not yet been fully decided upon at this writing but it is safe to say that the committee selected to secure speakers is leaving no stone unturned to obtain the best possible talent for the occasion.

This is a "presidential" year, and with the state primary only a few days away, interest in things political is keen among the electors. That the sixth annual banquet will be the best one ever held is a foregone conclusion.

The Banquet will commence at 8:00 p. m. at the Armory. Metropole Orchestra, whose delightful music is a celebrated feature throughout this region have been engaged for this part of the program. The menu will be catered by Giles & Hawkins, which is a sufficient guarantee of plenty to eat and worth eating.

Officers of the Club, and the various committees appointed, are as follows: President, A. G. Urquhart of Boyne City; Secretary, D. H. Fitch of East Jordan; Treasurer, R. L. Lewis of Charlevoix.

COMMITTEES

Speakers—J. M. Harris, R. A. Emery and M. E. Silverstein.
Arrangements—A. E. Cross, Harry Curkendall, D. S. Payton, F. P. Robbins, E. I. Adams, Chas. Coykendall.
Decorations—M. S. Berger, C. H. Pray, R. A. Brintnall, D. McKinley, John Kenny, Leon Balch, Geo. Spencer.

Reception—J. A. Lancaster, John Porter, Walter Cook, Dr. C. C. Vardon, James Gidley, C. A. Brabant, D. E. Goodman, R. O. Bisbee, C. L. Lorraine, Norton Jones, Chas. Gunn, Josiah St. John, J. H. Milford, A. L. Hammond, L. A. Hoyt, Roscoe Mackey, G. A. Bell, George Carr, A. J. Hite, Dr. G. W. Bechtold, Dr. H. W. Dicken, George Hamilton, James Shay, W. J. Ellison.

All roads will lead to East Jordan next Tuesday night, and a general invitation is extended to every good republican in this section, to come and enjoy the "get-together" meeting—to enjoy the pleasure of meeting brother-republicans—to feast on the fine menu that will be served—to listen to the delightful music of the Metropole Orchestra—to listen to the words of wisdom by state and national orators—and to realize that it's mighty good to be in the ranks of the G. O. P.

YOU'RE WELCOME!

THE STATE FORESTERS.

The Grand Rapids Herald pays the following well-deserved compliment to Chief Forester W. J. Pearson, of Boyne Falls. Two years ago, under the direction of Forester Pearson, the Epsilon settlement in Springvale township, was saved from a threatening fire:

"Within the last few days Michigan has come to realize the value of the forestry division of the state public domain commission.

"For a week or more Chief Forester W. J. Pearson and his assistants have been fighting forest fires in Northern Michigan. The most serious conditions which Northern Michigan has been forced to combat in many years have aided the flames. Underbrush and even the larger trees have been dried almost to the tinder stage by weeks of hot weather. The rain which was needed to safeguard the forests has failed to come, and thousands of acres of valuable timber have proved appetizing food for the fires. Sparks from locomotives and carelessness of persons in the forests have started the flames which, once ablaze, have been driven before the wind at fearful speed. Under ordinary conditions a forest fire is difficult to fight, but this dry season the task has been even more trying and dangerous than usual.

"It is this condition that has given the Michigan forestry division an opportunity to demonstrate its worth. The forestry division is a valuable department of the state government even without the flames to fight. It does much to prevent fires in the forest and is constantly engaged in searching for dangerous tree diseases, but these activities are less spectacular than the present work.

"Without the state forestry wardens the fight against the flames would have been a disorganized, haphazard effort. Under directions of Chief Forester Pearson it has been systematized, and hundreds of special deputies have been called to his aid.

"Although the fires are the most serious in many years, no lives have been lost due largely to the alert activity of the forest wardens, and without them there can be no question but that the property damage would have been even larger than the present figures."

MILLIONS FOR GOOD ROADS

"By the passage of the Federal Aid Road Bill this month, the Government of the United States has put itself in the way to reap great benefits. According to the new law, the sum of \$85,000,000.00 of federal funds is made available for the construction of country roads. Of this amount, \$75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural post roads under co-operative arrangements with the highway departments of the various states and \$10,000,000 is to be used in developing roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

This law is proof of the national awakening to the fact that our country is lamentably deficient in well constructed highways. The main lines of travel in the early days were the shores of great waters and the rivers and canals. The railroad building era followed close upon the period of the river steamboat and for these and other reasons the highways of the land were neglected.

One of the most powerful of the agencies now at work for better roads is the automobile. The country owes a debt to the motor driven car for making insistent demand for adequate highways over which to travel.

The expenditure of these many millions of dollars will benefit the people very greatly by helping to convey farm products to market and thus to some extent it will make living cheaper and more comfortable. Moreover, the country with an abundance of good roads within its boundaries is more easily defended when threatened from without. The best result of all, however, will be the quickening of intercourse and intelligence and the unifying of this great nation, which as yet is too much given to sprawling physically and otherwise."—Exchange.

The representative of the Government, Mr. Fauntleroy, on the trip of the West Michigan Pike and the Dixie Highway Association, to Mackinaw City on the 13th ult. stated that our share (the State of Michigan's share) would be \$2,559,750.00. This, of itself, is sufficient to spur Charlevoix County to be up and doing. We need the roads in order to induce the tourists to come here. We have the climate, the beautiful spots and the fruit with a flavor, good flavor—the best flavor in fact.

CIRCUIT COURT JURORS

List of Petit Jurors to serve at the August Term of Court which convenes at Charlevoix, August 21st.

Charlie Speas	Boyer City, 1st Ward
William Francis	3rd
J. Stockham	4th
Frank Glasford	Charlevoix 1st
Fred Trimble	2nd
Elisha Geer	3rd
Cleve G. Isaman	East Jordan 1st
Ed. Winstone	2nd
Frank Bretz	3rd
Charles Skorina	Bay Twp.
Fred Reinhardt	Boyer Valley
Carl Clark	Chandler
Albert Reynolds	Charlevoix
Earl Griffin	Evangeline
Joseph M. Courier	Eveline
Robert Minear	Hayes
James Mosley	Hudson
Albert Elliott	Marion
Isaac Garringer	Melrose
Edwin Cook	Norwood
Francis Roddy	Peaine
George Sanders	St. James
Geo. Chaddock	South Arm
Ira F. Davis	Wilson

The chronic borrower has one redeeming feature, at least he never strikes a man that is down.

It is a wonder that some of Cupid's victims haven't turned and put him out of the running long ago.

Aeroplane will be a Feature

OF THE COUNTY FAIR, SEPT. 5-6-7-8, 1916

With Abundance of Crops, Exhibits will Overflow.

The Thirty-second annual Fair of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society will be held on the Society's Fair Grounds at East Jordan, Michigan, on September 5, 6, 7 and 8.

As in the past, the officers are making an especial effort to make this Fair a better and more successful one than any previous Fair. This year Charlevoix County is blessed with an abundance of crops of all kinds. The Agricultural Society offers premiums for the various exhibits which compare more than favorably with the Premium Lists of the surrounding Counties and the Association expects that the Departments will be filled to the limit with exhibits.

Each year the Society has been improving its grounds as its means would permit and now has grounds which are unexcelled by the Fair Associations of any County in the State. This year a road is being built which will separate automobiles and horse driven vehicles from the pedestrians. The race track is being kept in condition and excellent races assured.

The Association offers as free attractions, the following:

1. Two aeroplane flights daily by O. E. Williams of the Williams Aeroplane Company. Flights are assured as this Company signed a "No flight no pay" contract.
2. Copeland & Wenzell, premier horizontal Bar Comedians.
3. Paul Wenzell in an impersonation of the African monkey. A very clever aerial act.
4. Bessie Mack, Aerial flying trapeze.
5. Bessie Mack, Aerial swinging ladder.
6. Sandy Copeland, Flying muscular ring act.

7. Races.

8. Band music.

A series of ball games for the championship of the County is being arranged between the East Jordan, Boyne City and Charlevoix business and professional men.

Company I, 33rd. Inf. M. N. G. will put on an exhibition ending with sham battle with aeroplane one day of the Fair, if they are released from United States service by that time.

The officers of the Society realize that they have undoubtedly made some mistakes in the past and, being human beings, presume that it is likely they will make mistakes in the future. Inasmuch, however, as the Agricultural Society is an institution of the people of Charlevoix County, they expect the people to stand back of it, to push the Fair, not knock it, and do everything in their power to make it a brilliant success, and suggest that if anyone has a legitimate grievance or does not like the manner in which the Fair has been run in the past, that instead of sulking and refusing to help, this person buy a membership ticket and see to it that officers are selected for the Society who will be capable, in his judgment, of properly conducting the affairs of the Society.

Bring in your exhibits, Talk the Fair Be there yourself and see to it that your friends come, Make this Fair one to be remembered as a brilliantly successful one.

THE COMPELLING PERORATION TO MR. HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the Nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of Civil War. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her task; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the Convention and accept its nomination.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, Aug. 8, 1916. Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present—Cross, Gidley and Lancaster. Absent—None.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Lancaster, the following bills were allowed:

Elec. Light Co., lighting & pumping,	\$ 398.96
Hersey Mfg Co., water meters and bottoms,	636.00
J. A. Lancaster, salary,	25.00
Standard Oil Co., mdse,50
Grand Rapids Supply Co., valves & springs,	29.03
Henry Cook, salary,	75.00
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing, Dwight H. Fitch, salary and rental,	24.16
Chas. A. Hudson, mdse,85
E. J. Iron Works, labor and material,	16.22
Roscoe Mackey, sidewalk rebate,	74.24
L. C. Monroe, labor & material, Reid-Graff Plumb Co., labor & material,	180.13
D. E. Goodman, mdse,	24.27
E. J. Hose Co., Cabinet Co. fire,	55.50
Stroebel Bros., mdse,	16.68
A. E. Cross, salary,	60.00

The Mayor made the following appointments on election boards for the primary Aug. 29, 1916: First Ward—James Gidley, H. J. Carpenter, Wm. F. Bashaw, H. A. Goodman and Wm. Harrington.

Second Ward—Wm. Aldrich, Franklin L. Smith, W. R. Barnett, Roscoe Mackey and L. G. Balch.

Third Ward—Dwight L. Wilson, Wm. Pickard, J. W. Rogers, Lawrence Monroe and C. B. Crowell.

Moved by Gidley, supported by Lancaster, that the above appointments be confirmed. Carried.

On motion by Lancaster, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

THE NATION IS SHOCKINGLY UNPREPARED.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to present bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the past three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices and their professions for such a purpose. This, however, is not all. The units of the National Guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the National Guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less. Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent; and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the past three years of disturbance, and required only a modest talent for organization. That this Administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

To control the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, according to a statement issued by the United States Public Health Service to-day, the chain of infection between persons harboring germs of the disease and the well members of the community should be broken. Infantile paralysis is probably caused by a very minute organism found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the germ without themselves suffering from the ailment. All of the steps in the spread of the infection are not known but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person the disease will cease.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years but it is only during the last decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York City, on account of its magnitude and virulence, has awakened the residents of many communities to the danger of the importation of the disease into their own midst. This danger is real, but if due precautions are exercised it is believed that the epidemic will subside.

The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city, State and Federal health authorities. These organizations will properly quarantine and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect neighboring districts from the infection. Individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection.

Poliomyelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must therefore be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. Promiscuous expectation should be controlled. The common drinking cup affords a method for the interchange of material of this nature and should therefore be abolished. Rigid cleanliness of glasses and utensils at soda fountains, in saloons and other public places should be enforced. Flies, roaches and other vermin, by coming in contact with infective secretions, may possibly convey them to our food and thus directly bring about the development of disease. Therefore eliminate insects. Street and house dust bear a definite relation to the spread of many infections and it is not unreasonable to presume that they may be a factor in the dissemination of infantile paralysis. Maintain strict cleanliness of streets, yards and alleys in order to prevent the breeding of insects and other vermin. See that all garbage and waste are properly cared for and collected at regular and frequent intervals. Guard all food supplies, especially milk and other perishable products. Digestive troubles of children arising from the ingestion of food of questionable quality may lower resistance. Assemblies of children in infected localities are to be discouraged, if not actually forbidden. While the above measures are in a sense general, and applicable to many epidemic diseases, their importance should not be overlooked.

Individual preventive measures may be thus summarized:

Summon a physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick no matter how light the illness; many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the illness prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge, and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to better safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be well ventilated and screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in cloths, placed in a paper bag, and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen, and the excretions should be disinfected in the same manner as for typhoid fever, that is by boiling, the long continued application of 5 per cent carbolic, or other well recognized disinfectant. The same is true for dishes and drinking vessels. Nurses should exercise the same precautions as regards cleanliness of hands in caring for infantile paralysis patients as for those afflicted with other infectious diseases.

A child may convey the disease to others even after a lapse of several

weeks. For this reason quarantine should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks and the above precautions should be adhered to during this time. Disinfection of the room following recovery is advisable.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

Announcing his decision not to run as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts the Hon. Andrew J. Peters, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, uses a fine restraint of language "Democracy under the leadership of our honored President," he says, "should achieve another victory this fall." The choice of words is significant. It expresses the element of doubt which has so largely contributed to Mr. Peters's decision not to run.

A Washington correspondent discussing the President's chances in the election thinks it is "almost certain that he will poll not only a larger vote than he did in 1912, but a larger vote than has any of the Democratic candidates before him." He will have to, let us add, if he is to be elected. In 1912 Wilson received 6,293,019 votes, the combined vote against him was 8,743,523, of which the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote was 7,604,463. Wilson received fewer votes in 1912 than any Democratic candidate for the Presidency in twenty years—save only Alton B. Parker, who enjoyed in 1914 the support of Mr. Bryan—which Wilson is to have this year and which succeeded in netting to Parker only 5,077,911 votes. Bryan three times got more votes than Wilson did, while united Republicanism three times snowed Mr. Bryan under. United Republicanism will do the same for Mr. Wilson.

Boston Transcript—Mr. Redfield reports that the high cost of living in 1915 was reduced "1 per cent, net," but didn't he mean "1 per cent, net?"

Racine (Wis.) Journal-News—The Democratic Congress appropriates millions without a thought, while the post office Department saves a few hundred by crippling the service.

Washington (Pa) News—Calling out the militia may have been a political move, but it will not stuff the ballot box with votes for the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic policy is "Buy where you can buy the cheapest." The Republican policy is "Buy it Made-in-America."

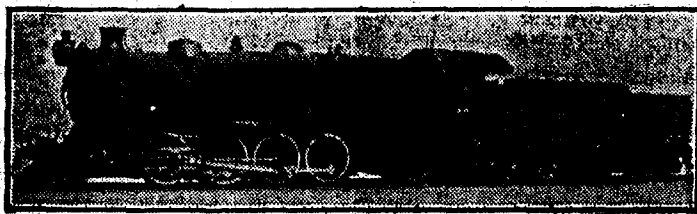
The New York Sun believes that future historians will classify the diplomatic notes of the Wilson administration under the heads, Vinegar, Pepper, Sugar and Molasses, but never as Aqua Fortis. Why not add Milk and Water to the list?

Senator Reed of Missouri believes—and has told his colleagues in debate—that if our troops are withdrawn from the border the Mexicans will at once begin to ravish American women, to destroy American property and to murder American citizens. Yet the administration which Senator Reed upholds has recognized a de facto government in Mexico because of the belief that government was stable and capable of maintaining order.

It is said that the only definite speaking engagement which the President has made is for Kentucky in Sept. Last year the President wrote letters into Kentucky and succeeded in reducing the Democratic plurality for Governor from 31,331, as it was in 1911, to 471. By going there in person this year he ought to produce a Republican margin of about 25,000.

The recent hot wave seriously affected the normal operations of Chairman Vance McCormick's mind. In the midst of unequalled meteorological torridity he arose to exclaim that anyone who sought to find a political motive in the President's plan to hold the Guardsmen on the border is "traitorous." Why so hot, little man? Everyone knows that the President has done nothing for months and that he will do nothing for months to come except as he has weighed all the elements of political probability and determined a course calculated to end in his political advantage. The President himself, if he were to make use of that analytical power which he has so freely applied in his study of the various bandits in Mexico who have from time to time received his favor, would doubtless be among the first to admit this: Mr. Wilson is out to get re-elected if possible and to this end he "will omit no word or act."

Cheap Transportation Has Built National Prosperity



This is a big American freight engine. It is an achievement of AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS. It is built to HAUL LONG TRAINS loaded with the products of American industry from the mines, farms, mills and factories to the markets of the country, and to the seaboard for shipment across the seas. In all the wonderful history of American industrial progress NO PIECE OF MACHINERY HAS PERFORMED SUCH SERVICE AS THE BIG FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE.

Freight is carried on our railroads at the LOWEST RATES IN THE WORLD, while we pay our railroad workers the HIGHEST WAGES IN THE WORLD. A TON OF FREIGHT IN THE EAST IS CARRIED THREE MILES FOR THE COST OF A TWO-CENT POSTAGE STAMP.

Cheap transportation is one of the biggest builders of our prosperity. The big freight engine with its enormous tractive power, the big steel freight car with its great carrying capacity, and the heavy rails and rock-ballasted roadbed to support the weight of the great engines and heavy trains—these are the achievements of American industrial genius which have given us low freight rates and broad markets, and have enabled us to put our products in the markets of the world in competition with foreign manufacturers.

But now come well-meaning but short-sighted leaders of American railroad workers who say to the railroad managers:

"SHORTEN YOUR FREIGHT TRAINS so that the engines and trainmen can haul the tonnage faster over the roads, and so make as many miles pay in eight hours as they now do in ten hours."

To the State Legislatures these same spokesmen for the railroad workers say:

"Pass laws LIMITING THE LENGTH OF FREIGHT TRAINS—we oppose big tonnage trains."

To the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Merchants they say:

"With shorter freight trains railroads can move your products faster to the markets."

To the American Public that pays every dollar of the railroad bill (and 44 cents of every dollar paid for transportation is for wages), they say:

"All that the railroads have to do to meet our demands for higher wages is to shorten their trains, move the freight more rapidly and escape the penalty of overtime wages."

What would be the result of taking these leaders of the 350,000 train employees at their word—shorten freight trains so that they can be run at higher speed?

Increasing the number of trains to handle the same tonnage would call for more employees to do the same work, more tracks, larger yards and terminals, more supervision, and it is plain that there would be more congestion of traffic and greater hazards in train operation. Hundreds of millions a year would have to be spent by the railroads to increase their facilities and to operate the bigger plant.

IT WOULD BE ASKIN TO USING HAND SHOVELS INSTEAD OF FIVE-TON STEAM DREDGES TO DIG A PANAMA CANAL.

American railroads have spent enormous amounts in reducing grades, cutting down mountains and filling up valleys; in increasing the hauling power of locomotives and the carrying capacity of cars; in putting down rock ballast and heavy rails—all for one purpose, to lower the cost of operation.

It is the public that has reaped the benefit—in better and cheaper railroad service.

If the railroads moved their tonnage in shorter trains at higher speeds, the public, it is seen, would have to shoulder a great burden in the increased cost of transportation.

Would the public get value received for its money?

Of the tonnage on the roads east of Chicago 80 per cent. consists of coal, coke, ores, stone and other mine products. To the public it is of no consequence whether this freight is a few hours longer on the road, so long as there is a continuous and regular stream of it coming to the markets.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF ALL THE TONNAGE MOVING IN THE EAST IS MADE UP OF LOW GRADE, SLOW MOVING FREIGHT, CARRIED AT THE LOWEST RATES IN THE WORLD.

To abandon the big freight trains on American railroads in order to increase the speed at which the bulk of the traffic moves, and thereby enable the train employees to earn higher wages in shorter hours, would place a great burden on American industry without giving the public any tangible benefit.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY.

Congress Directs Interstate Commerce Commission to Investigate Subject. Washington.—The annual Post Office appropriation bill recently passed by Congress contains a clause directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up for investigation, report and the fixing of rates the system of payment to the railroads for carrying mail. The Commission is authorized to test the relative merits of payment by weight and by space.

The railroads have long contended that they were underpaid for this service and that they were losing millions of dollars a year under the system of payment now in effect. It was felt that the Interstate Commerce Commission, on account of the information at its command regarding all phases of railroad operation, is in the best position to determine the merits of the case.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD REGULATE WAGES.

If a set of conditions have arisen which oblige the government to regulate rates, then it is equally obliged, on the basis of economic analysis, to regulate wages accordingly. Having taken one step, it must take the other. The logic of events is forcing this dilemma on the government. It is the public which sooner or later must pay for the increased expenses of transportation.—Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago.

LONG HOURS A RARITY.

Only Once in Five Years Does Average Trainman Exceed Legal Limit. That long hours in train service have been reduced to a minimum is shown by a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Only one employe in five on the average last year was compelled to remain on duty more than sixteen hours during any one day in the whole year. Stated in another way, the chance of an engineman or trainman remaining on duty beyond this prescribed limit was reduced to once in five years.

The total number of cases of excess service from all causes reported to the commission was only 61,247 during the year ending June 30, 1915, as compared with 137,439 in 1914 and 270,827 in 1913, and with rare exceptions these represented cases recognized as due to unavoidable causes.

Statistics on this subject are collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the national hours-of-service law. Every time a train is so delayed by a blizzard, washout or other cause that any part of the train crew is on duty longer than sixteen hours the railroad company must report the occurrence to the commission, giving the names of the individual employes concerned and a full statement of the cause for the excess service.

For several years the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission have been co-operating in efforts to prevent the keeping of employes on duty for long periods. The reduction of nearly 80 per cent. in such cases which has been brought about in three years shows that the working of men for long stretches of continuous service has practically disappeared except in rare cases of unavoidable delay.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

IN PREPAREDNESS THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FOLLOWED, NOT LED.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited." Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something" and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other Administrative measures was notably absent.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The Administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE VERA CRUZ INCIDENT.

In the Spring of 1914, occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our Admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later, we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare. We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a Cabinet officer. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

PROMISE TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING NOT KEPT.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken, instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and working-men are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

DON'T GIVE AWAY your old rubbers, scrap iron, rags and junk. Take it to HARRY KLING and get the top-notch price.

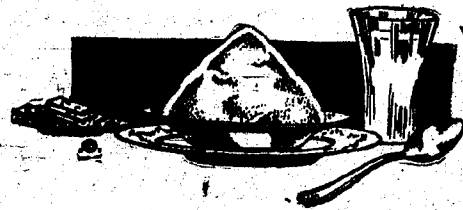
Hughes Points the Way

The speech of the Republican candidate for President was a keynote speech, indeed. Not one person in the great audience at the Carnegie Hall meeting was in doubt for one moment as to just what he meant by everything he said.

His address was comprehensive, logical, clear and all sufficient for the occasion. There can be no dispute as to this. Plainly Mr. Hughes is a man who "knows what he wants when he wants it," and it is the opinion of political authorities who heard him and who have since read his remarks that he knows, also, how to get it. It was incumbent upon the Republican candidate to confine the scope of his remarks to the limitations of the occasion, but his crushing analysis of the shortcomings of the present administration of the government is merely an earnest of what the tone and the contents of his speeches will be when he gets on the stump.

At Carnegie Hall Mr. Hughes adverted to every general question that is apt to be a serious issue in the campaign and in language that will be absolutely clear to every man or woman able to read he stated his opinions, his convictions and his purposes. On the stump he will argue those points in detail. As an orator he is eloquent, his personality attractive and his marshalling of facts so cohesive that he holds his audience to the end. He makes it easy for them to follow him and his points are not lost.

There was nothing equivocal, nothing apologetic in the Republican candidate's speech of acceptance. He called a spade a spade, and the unanimous opinion of those who heard him was that he shot to the center and rang the bell. The Republican campaign is now open, and those who will speak and write and work for the success of the Republican ticket can wish for no more adequate campaign document, no more satisfactory statement of issues than are found in the candidate's salutatory.



Everybody Likes Our Ice Cream

Father likes it just as well as mother and the kiddies because it has that different pleasing taste—the taste that tells that it is made from pure, rich, wholesome cream. Ice Cream is no longer a luxury—it's a daily food—it has more real food value than most of the food we are now eating—why not have it every night as a dessert? Order it today and see that it comes from us—ours is the Tissue Building Pure Food kind.

Promptly Delivered packed in ice containers.

MCCOOL & MATHER
PHONE 29

WANTS AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF RURAL CREDITS.

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded, but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

It is a wonder that some of Cupid's victims haven't turned and put him out of the running long ago.

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.

SAYS THEY ARE WONDERFUL

Hot weather is doubly dangerous when digestion is bad. Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, or other conditions caused by clogged bowels yield quickly to Foley Cathartic Tablets. Mrs. Elizabeth Slauson, So. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I can honestly say they are wonderful."—Hites Drug Store.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE



Mid-Summer Sale

of Ladies' and Children's Coats and Suits, and Ladies' Poplin and Taffeta Dresses at ONE-HALF Regular Price

Ladies' Coats

\$10.00 Ladies' Coats now \$5.00
\$12.50 Ladies' Coats now \$6.25
\$15.00 Ladies' Coats now \$7.50

Ladies' Suits

\$15.00 Ladies' Suits now \$7.50
\$22.50 Ladies' Suits now \$11.25
\$25.00 Ladies' Suits now \$12.50
Other Coats and Suits proportionate.

Children's Coats

\$ 5.00 Children's Coats now \$2.50
\$ 7.50 Children's Coats now \$3.75
\$10.00 Children's Coats now \$5.00
Other Coats proportionate in price.

Silk Poplin Dresses

SALE price \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and upward.

Taffeta Dresses

From \$4.00 upward.

We cannot give a complete line of prices, but ask you to call at our store and see for yourselves.

WARNER'S CORSETS from 65c up to the "Redfern" for \$3.50.

East Jordan Lumber Co.



Like a cool drink
when you're thirsty—
they satisfy!



When you're real thirsty—cold water! It satisfies! When you want to smoke—Chesterfields! They satisfy! But, Chesterfields are mild, too! This new kind of enjoyment—mildness together with "satisfy"—offers smokers what no other cigarette can offer, because no cigarette maker can copy the Chesterfield blend!*

Get this new kind of enjoyment today. Get Chesterfields!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They SATISFY!

—and yet they're MILD

*The Most Expensive Turkish Tobaccos that grow are contained in the famous Chesterfield Blend—XANTHI for its fragrance; SMYRNA for its sweetness; CAVALLA for its aroma; SAMSON for its richness.

20 for 10c

AUCTION SALE

The Undersigned will Sell at Public Auction at His Premises on Sec-7 Warner Township—1/2 mile east of the Bricker farm—on

THURSDAY, AUG. 17th

Commencing at 1:00 o'clock p. m., the Following Described Property, to-wit:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 BAY MARE, 8 years old, with COLT by her side, 3 months old. | 1 Three Horse Power GASOLINE ENGINE. |
| 1 BROWN MARE, 10 years old. | 1 GREEN BONE CUTTER for power use. |
| 1 BLACK GELDING, 5 years old. | 2 Sets Double WORK HARNESS. |
| 1 BAY MULE, 8 years old. | 1 Set Double LIGHT HARNESS. |
| 1 ROAN COW, 8 years old. | 1 1900 Washing Machine and Wringer for power use. |
| 1 RED and WHITE COW, 4 years old. | 1 DeLaval Cream Separator for hand or power use. |
| 1 RED COW, 4 years old. | 1 Barrel Churn. |
| 1 BLACK COW, 4 years old. | 1 Pump Jack, 1 Line Shaft and Pulleys, and about 100 feet of Belting. |
| 2 HOLSTEIN CALVES. | 1 Set of Blacksmith's Tools. |
| 1 LIGHT WAGON. | 1 New Oil Stove. |
| 1 pair LIGHT SLEIGHS. | 1 Stove Range. |
| 1 SINGLE BUGGY. | 1 Heating Stove. |
| 1 Deering MOWER, nearly new. | 1 Bed-room Suite. |
| 1 John Deere DISK, good as new. | 1 Sewing Machine. |
| 1 Spring-Tooth HARROW. | 4 Beds and Springs. |
| 1 LAND ROLLER. | 2 Commodes. |
| 1 Empire GRAIN DRILL. | 1 twelve-foot Dining Table. |
| 2 Five-tooth CULTIVATORS. | 6 Chairs. |
| 1 Double Shovel CULTIVATOR. | 4 Rocking Chairs. |
- 1 Cupboard.
All other Household Furniture, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: All sums under \$5.00; cash. Over that amount, one year's time—without interest—on approved notes payable at the State Bank of East Jordan. Five per cent discount for cash.

T. E. NILES, AUCTIONEER

Forrest Williams, Prop'r

FEDERAL INQUIRY IN WAGE DISPUTE

Railroad Managers Submit Plans to Avert Great Strike

ARBITRATION IS OFFERED

Agree to Refer Demands of Men for More Pay to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to Accept Settlement Under Newlands Act.

New York.—The announcement that the strike vote which has been in progress among the train service employees of American railroads for the past several weeks has been completed, and that the final demands by the union leaders are soon to be presented to the railroad managers here, indicates that the public will soon know whether the controversy between the railroad workers and their employers is to be settled peaceably, or whether a nation-wide strike is to be inflicted upon the country.

Thus far the leaders of the four unions—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—have refused to consider any proposal for an arbitration of the questions in dispute, or for settlement of the controversy by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Would Cost \$100,000,000.

The demands of the train service men for an increase in wages, which, it is estimated, would cost the railroads of the country \$100,000,000 a year, were originally presented last March. At that time the representatives of the unions asked for a conference with a committee of railroad managers representing the various railroad lines of the country.

This conference began here in New York on June 1st, and continued for two weeks. The railroads were represented by a committee of nineteen managers, and the brotherhoods by the heads of their various national and local organizations—some eight hundred men in all.

Choice of Methods Offered.

The conference failed to reach a decision owing to the refusal of the union leaders to consider any modification of their demands, or any proposal for arbitration. At the conclusion of the meetings the railroad managers submitted a proposal to refer the whole question to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to arbitration under the provision of the federal statute covering this matter.

The alternative suggestions which they advanced for adjusting the controversy were as follows:

"1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenues of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

"2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law, entitled, 'An Act Providing for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration in Controversies between Certain Employers and their Employees,' approved July 15, 1913, and commonly known as the Newlands Act."

Unions Refuse Offer.

The union leaders declined to consider the suggestion of the railroad managers, and announced that they would seek a vote of the members of the unions asking that they be given authority to declare a strike on all the railroad lines of the country. This strike vote has been in progress for the past six weeks, and, according to reports which have been received here from time to time, will result in giving the four union leaders the authority which they asked for to halt every railroad train from one end of the country to the other.

Meanwhile a resolution has been introduced into Congress at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the whole question of railway wages and their relation to railway earnings. The commercial interests, the newspapers, and public men of the nation have gone on record as demanding that the dispute be settled peaceably.

What the Public Pays.

Out of every dollar the public pays the railroads for transportation the railroad employees receive 44 cents. The traveler who spends \$100 a year for his tickets is paying \$44 for railroad labor. The merchant whose freight bills amount to \$1,000 contributes \$440 to the railroad payroll. The merchant gets the money from his customers in the price he charges for his wares. The public pays every dollar of the railroad bill.

GREAT R. R. STRIKE IS THREATENED

Transportation Tie-up Would Paralyze Business.

FARMERS TO FACE DANGER.

Could Not Market Crops and Losses Would Run into Hundreds of Millions—With Factories Unable to Operate Wage-earners Would Suffer.

From the viewpoint of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employees or employers, whether large or small, have the power to decide that a great section of the country shall undergo great loss of life, unspeakable suffering and loss of property beyond the power of description, through the stoppage of a necessary public service. This, however, is the situation which confronts us as a nation.—From the Report of the Eastern Engineers' Arbitration Board (1912) signed by Charles R. Van Hise, Oscar Straus, Frederick N. Judson, Albert Shaw, Otto N. Eldlitz and Daniel Willard.

As a result of the demands for more wages which the train service employees of the railroads have been pressing upon the transportation lines, the country is face to face with the possibility of the greatest strike and the most serious industrial catastrophe in its history. The engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen on practically all the railroad lines have voted to place their entire interests in charge of a few leaders within their organizations, and to give these leaders authority to call a strike if they wish to do so.

What such a strike would mean to the American people cannot be set forth in mere facts and figures. It can be dimly imagined by those who realize what an intimate and vital part transportation plays in every industrial activity of the country.

Cities Would Face Starvation.

There is scarcely a person in any part of the land who would not be immediately affected if the millions of busily turning wheels on our nearly three hundred thousand miles of railway were to stop for a single day. If the tie-up continued for a week, the blow to the industry of the country would be greater than that caused by any panic of recent history. To the big cities of the country, and particularly to the cities of the eastern seaboard, it would mean a cutting off of food supplies that would place the inhabitants virtually in a state of siege.

In the case of many food products these cities do not carry on hand a stock sufficient to feed their people for more than a week, and in the case of some, such as milk and fresh vegetables, supplies are replenished daily. The stoppage of transportation therefore, would mean suffering and want to these city dwellers, and if continued for long would threaten many of them with actual starvation.

Vast Loss to Farmers.

To the farmers of the country a general railroad strike would be a catastrophe, only less serious. Cut off from his market, the farmer could not move his produce, and the price of grain and other staples would be quickly cut in two, while the market value of more perishable articles would disappear entirely. The strike would make it extremely difficult to harvest crops in many sections. It would make the disposal of the crops impossible, and would inflict losses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars upon the farmers of the country.

The great industrial plants of the country would soon be forced to close down following the declaration of a strike because they could not obtain supplies needed for their operation, nor could they ship their finished products to market. Their plants would soon be idle, and millions of men would be thrown out of work.

With the income of practically every class of citizens either seriously cut down or suspended entirely, merchants would transact little business, because there would be few purchasers. In short, the industrial activities of the whole country would be virtually paralyzed from the moment the railroads ceased to operate. The injury to the railway companies and to the striking employees would be enormous, but it would be infinitesimal compared with the staggering loss that would fall upon the general public.

HIGHEST WAGES, LOWEST RATES.

American railroads today pay the highest wages in the world, out of the lowest rates in the world, after having set down to capital account the lowest capitalization per mile of all great countries of the world. No other occupation and no other employer of labor in the country can match this record.—James J. Hill.

Hopes Women Will Adopt This Habit As Well As Men

Glass of hot water each morning helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Happy, bright, alert—vigorous and vivacious—a good clear skin; a natural, rosy complexion and freedom from illness are assured only by clean, healthy blood. If only every woman and likewise every man could realize the wonders of the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "rundowns," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy, cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking, each morning before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestones phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds; and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestones phosphate at the drug store which will cost but a trifle but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

If you can get a horse at a bargain—drive the bargain.

A WOMAN'S KINDLY ACT

Mrs. G. H. Eveland, Duncan Mills, Ill., writes: "I was stricken with lumbago, unable to turn in bed. A neighbor brought Foley Kidney Pills. She had been similarly afflicted and they cured her. I was cured by three bottles." If the kidneys do not function lumbago, rheumatism, aches, pains, are apt to result.—Hites Drug Store.

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Get less meat if you feel Backache or have Bladder trouble—Salts fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid which exerts and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then set fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Use the Old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Nobody will Know.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Primary Election.

To the Qualified Electors of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan, notice is hereby given that a General Primary Election will be held on **TUESDAY, AUG. 29, A. D. 1916**

In the several Wards, Precincts or Districts of the said city at the places indicated below, viz.:

- First Ward—at Thos. Passinger Building.
- Second Ward—at Town Hall.
- Third Ward—at Hose House.

For the purpose of placing in nomination by all political parties participating therein, candidates for the following offices, viz.:

- National—One candidate for United States Senator.
- State—One candidate for Governor; one candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Congressional—One candidate for Representative in Congress for the Congressional District of which said City forms a part.

Legislative—One candidate for Senator in the State Legislature for the Senatorial district of which said city forms a part; one candidate for Representative in the State Legislature for the Legislative district of which said City forms a part.

County—Also candidates for the following county offices, viz.: Judge of Probate, Sheriff, County Clerk, County Treasurer; Register of Deeds; Prosecuting Attorney; Surveyor; Coroner (2) One County Road Commissioner.

DELEGATES TO COUNTY CONVENTIONS

There shall also be elected as many delegates to the county convention of the several political parties as said ward, precinct or district is entitled to under the call of the county committees of said political parties, which number will be indicated by the number of blank lines printed on the official primary ballots used at said election under the heading, "Delegates to County Conventions." The Board of Primary Election Inspectors will furnish delegates with credentials, entitling them to seats in the county conventions, except that where there is more than one precinct in a ward or district and the county committee require the election of delegates from the ward or district as a whole, such delegates should be admitted without credentials. Names of candidates for delegates to county conventions will not appear on the official primary ballots, but will be written or pasted in by the voter, in the place designated on said ballots.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO VOTING

Separate ballots for each political party, somewhat in the form as shown herewith, will be provided. The elector must name the political party of his choice when asking for a ballot and in marking his ballot must make a cross in the square to the left of the name of each elector for whom he desires to vote, and can vote for only one candidate for an office, except where two candidates are to be elected, in which case he should vote for two.

After the ballot is prepared it should be folded so that the initials of the inspector on the perforated corner will be on the outside.

CONCERNING REGISTRATION

The Board of Primary Election Inspectors will register the name of any person who shall on that day appear and make oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector in such ward or election district, or when they personally know him to be such. Any person registered on primary day, as above prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration.

Any qualified elector may be registered and be eligible to vote at any primary election if he shall appear in person before the City Clerk and take the oath required as to qualifications for registration, and request that his name be registered. Blanks for this form of registration can be obtained at the City Clerks' office.

No enrollment is required under the present Primary Law, but each elector must be a duly registered and qualified voter.

Each voter must call for a ballot of the political party of his choice.

OFFICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION-BALLOT

Primary Election to be held August 29th, 1916, in Precinct No. _____ of the First Ward of the City of Holland, State of Michigan.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

(Vignette)

Make a cross in the square to the left of as many names for each office as may be indicated under the title of each office.

NATIONAL	LEGISLATIVE
United States Senator Vote for one	State Senator District
<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe	<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe
<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE	Representative in State Legis-
Governor	lature 1—District. Vote for 1
Vote for one	<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe
<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe
<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
CONGRESSIONAL	COUNTY
Rep. in Congress, Dist.	Judge of Probate
Vote for one	Vote for one
<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe	<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe
<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Roe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Polls of said election will be open at 7:00 o'clock a. m. and will remain open until 5:00 o'clock p. m. of said day of election.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1916.

OTIS J. SMITH, Clerk of the said City of East Jordan.

HIGH WAGES ON AMERICAN ROADS

Railroad Payroll Records Made Public by the Carriers.

NATIONAL INQUIRY URGED

Managers Offer to Leave Question of \$100,000,000 Wage Demands to an Impartial Federal Tribunal to Prevent Disaster of a Nation-wide Strike.

New York.—What is probably the most elaborate study of wages ever made in any industry has just been completed by the National Conference Committee of the railroads.

For six months railway accountants throughout the country have been engaged in collecting the payroll records to show the actual wage payments to every individual employe among the 300,000 engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen now voting on a national strike for a new wage scale.

That these employes are one of the highest paid groups of workers in any industry is disclosed by the summary made public today by the railroad managers.

The average yearly wage payments to all Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year), as shown by the 1915 payrolls, were:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Yard.
Engineers	\$1,796	\$1,546	\$1,384
Conductors	1,724	1,404	1,233
Firemen	1,033	933	814
Brakemen	1,013	858	826

Wages as High as \$3,224.

Three-quarters of these men (including all those who put in a full year's service), earned these wages:

Engineers (road), \$1,585 to \$3,224 (yard), \$1,303 to \$2,178.
Conductors (road), \$1,552 to \$3,004 (yard), \$1,145 to \$1,991.
Firemen (road), \$933 to \$1,702 (yard), \$752 to \$1,633.
Brakemen (road), \$862 to \$1,707 (yard), \$834 to \$1,635.

For the whole country the average wages of three-quarters of the employes were:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Yard.
Engineers	\$2,067	\$1,892	\$1,526
Conductors	1,850	1,719	1,346
Firemen	1,203	1,117	924
Brakemen	1,096	1,013	1,076

The railroads have considered every man whose name appears on the January and December payrolls as an employe for a year, no matter how little service he performed in the other ten months. It is pointed out by the managers that these averages are, in consequence, an understatement of the earning power of these employes.

An Appeal to the Public.

The National Conference Committee, in making these wage figures public, says:

"Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?"

"The train employes on all the railroads are voting whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a \$100,000,000 wage increase.

"The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service.

"You pay for rail transportation \$3,000,000,000 a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes.

"A \$100,000,000 wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

"The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

"The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

"Shall a nation wide strike or an investigation under the government determine this issue?"

TRAINMEN'S HIGH WAGES.

When I note from the reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission that these men receive average yearly wages 50 per cent higher than those of all other railway employes, and practically double those of the average American wage-worker, it occurs to me that they at least have less cause for complaint than most others. When I consider that the average locomotive engineer has an income of over \$2,000 a year, and that most of the engineers who have been long in service make from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, and when I compare their hours, labor and responsibilities with those of the average small merchant, farmer or doctor, whose income is far less, it seems that in all fairness they are well paid.—John V. Farwell, Chicago Merchant.

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, without a

regret! You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man

who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse side of the tidy red tin.

THE Prince Albert tidy red tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message-to-you on its reverse side. You'll read:—"Process Patented July 30th, 1907." That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out! Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever crystal glass humidior, with sponge-moistener top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!

Some people are willing to be good if paid for it, and others are good for nothing.

HE COULD HARDLY WALK

Deranged kidneys cause rheumatism, aches, pains, soreness, stiffness. Ambrose Gary, Sulphur, Okla., writes: "I was bothered with kidney trouble ten years and at times could hardly walk. I began taking Foley Kidney Pills. I got relief from the first but continued till I had taken three bottles. I feel like a new man."—Hites Drug Store.

Polish is not necessary to enable a man to shine in society—if he has the coin.

A GOOD THING FOR CHILDREN

Foley's Honey and Tar is particularly good cold, cough and croup medicine for children because it contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs. The "little colds" of summer, as well as the long standing, deep seated coughs, that hang on for months, are banished by its use. The first dose brings relief and comfort.—Hites Drug Store.



Mary Miles Minter, the Little Mutual Star, Enjoying a Day at the Beach.

Mary Miles Minter is an "indestructible blonde." Nature put on her complexion in a rare delicacy of coloring that just suits the truth telling camera. While other actresses worry about a blazing California sun, Miss Minter luxuriates in "light baths" on the beaches. "Soap, water and exercise, also a lot of sleep," is Miss Minter's complexion prescription. Miss Minter's first American Mutual picture, just completed, is called "Youth's Endearing Charm," which is very like Mary.

A lazy man is a dead one who can't be buried.

Wise is he who has the cage ready for the bird.

A short answer frequently helps to start something.

Old age commands respect—except in jests and poultry.

SCOFFERS PAY THE PENALTY

Those who ignore warning signals of disordered kidneys and scoff at dangers of serious consequences often pay the penalty with dread diabetes or Bright's disease. If you have lame back, pains in sides, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches—take Foley Kidney Pills and stop the trouble before it is too late.—Hites Drug Store.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.
OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK
East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

DRS. VARDON & PARKS
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
Office in Monroe block, over Spring Drug Co's Store
Phone 158-4 rings
Office hours; 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.
X-RAY In Office.

PURE MILK

DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS YOUR MILK SHOULD BE THE BEST ON THE CALENDAR

Pastuerized

McCOOL & MATHER
FRESH PASTEURIZED MILK
EAST JORDAN

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

Dr. G. W. Bechtold
DENTIST
Office Hours: 8:00 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Evenings by Appointment.
Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

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

Dr. C. H. Pray
Dentist
Office Hours:
8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
And Evenings.
Phone No. 222.

Briefs of the Week

Mrs. C. Walsh returned home from Leetsville, Saturday last.

Mrs. Kenneth Ward is visiting her parents at Rosebush, Mich.

Miss Margaret Geck left Tuesday for West Branch on business.

Miss Agnes Green returned home last Saturday from Scottville.

Miss Jennie Waterman returned home from Marquette, Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack O'Connor were over from Boyne Falls over Sunday.

Misses Olive and Hazel Brant returned to their home at Marquette, Monday.

Adolph Sincus and family motored to Central Lake the first of the week.

Charlevoix County Fair—only four weeks away. Got your exhibit ready?

Archie Quick left Thursday for Muskegon where he will seek employment.

Mrs. Geo. Jepson entertained the Sunshine Club, Wednesday with a picnic at Charlevoix.

Mrs. G. W. Kitzman is receiving a visit from her cousin, Miss Henrietta Beauford of Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Parks and son returned home Saturday last from their auto trip to Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced help for general house work. Wages, \$7.00 per week.—Mrs. A. Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Oris Plank and son left Thursday for Flint, where they will make their future home.

Services at the Episcopal Church here this Friday evening. See special notice elsewhere in this issue.

The Cemetery Improvement Ass'n will meet with Mrs. Jos. Zoulek next Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16th.

Miss Myrtle Ward came home from Bad Axe, Tuesday, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward.

An attractive gospel service will be held next Sunday evening at the Methodist church beginning at 7:30.

Mrs. W. Kratochvil and niece, Miss Stanek, came Friday last from Traverse City for a weeks visit with relatives here.

Misses Mina and Leden Stewart returned home from Mt. Pleasant last Friday, where they attended summer school.

Capt. H. L. Winters, Duncan Crawford and Olaf Olson of Co. "I" M. N. G. were home from Camp Ferris over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benford and son of Mt. Pleasant are guests at the home of the latter's parents, Mayor and Mrs. A. E. Cross.

C. A. Arnold returned to his home at Traverse City, Thursday, after a weeks visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman.

Peter Stephan left Tuesday for Lansing, after a two week's visit here with friends. He was accompanied there by Lewis Bockes.

Miss Sophia Berg returned home from Mancelona, Tuesday, after spending a few days with her friend, Miss Grace McGuirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Heinzelman and son, Frank Heinzelman and Mrs. John Williams were at Gaylord, Sunday and visited the Heinzelmans parents.

F. G. Fallis arrived Thursday last from Ontario, Cal., for a visit with relatives here. Mrs. Fallis and son have been here for several weeks.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Monroe Creek next Wednesday, children to meet at the church at ten o'clock.

Mose Weisman completed his duties as a member of the National Guard at Camp Ferris last Monday, and has resumed his work at Weisman's Dept. Store.

Crank up, hitch up, or walk up, and be sure to come up to East Jordan next Tuesday night—there's a Republican Banquet on that night that you can't afford to miss.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wheelock and Mr. and Mrs. John Carr drove here from Cheboygan, Saturday last and visited at the home of Mrs. Wheelock's brother, J. A. Lancaster over Sunday.

Mrs. Pearl Pelton and son, who have been guests at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrington, left Monday for a few days visit with relatives at Gaylord before returning to their home at Ashville, N. C.

The Herald is in receipt of the premium list of the eleventh annual Emmet County Fair which will be held at Petoskey Sept. 12-15. Those desiring a copy can secure same by addressing the Secretary, E. A. Botsford, Petoskey.

Several of the State daily papers the past week published a photo of the Michigan pedagogues attending the summer school at Columbia University in New York. In the front row of students is Supt. O. M. Misenar and Supt. L. P. Holliday of East Jordan.

Miss Winnie Maddaugh is at Ironton, this week.

Sept. 5-6-7-8—Charlevoix County Fair—East Jordan.

Miss Esther Malpass is visiting friends at Pinconning.

Earl Holliday is home from Camp Ferris, this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Pickett, a daughter, recently.

Mrs. A. Waistad returned home from Engadine, Tuesday.

Republican banquet—East Jordan—next Tuesday night.

Chas. Newkirk was home from Camp Ferris for a few days.

Miss Emily Malpass returned to Petoskey, Saturday last.

Rev. Wm. Haskins returned home from Empire, Wednesday.

Miss Norma Johnson returned home from Mt. Pleasant, Monday.

Ed. Komadt was home from Camp Ferris a few days this week.

Miss Muriel Fox of Central Lake is guest of Miss Doris Hayden.

Miss Florence Maddaugh returned home from Ironton, Tuesday.

E. L. Burdick was confined to his home by illness the first of the week.

Mrs. Lasira Kenyon suffered a slight stroke, Saturday last and is confined to her bed.

W. C. Merchant returned home from his business trip at Boston, Mass., Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Muzzy of Flint are guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Jas. Shay.

Miss Anna Berg left Wednesday for a visit with relatives at Traverse City and Suttons Bay.

The eleventh annual Torch Lake Regatta will be held at Alden on Wednesday, Aug. 23rd.

Miss Jennie Waterman went to Charlevoix, Thursday, to attend the Teachers' Examination.

Miss Mable Johnson of Jamestown, N. Y., is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. G. Balch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hilliard are receiving a visit from the latter's nephew, Leslie Jarnack, of Grand Rapids.

Supt. F. A. Kenyon was here from Mackinac Island over Sunday, called here by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. Holcomb returned to her home at Traverse City first of the week after a visit with her son, B. J. Holcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. James Malpass left Monday for Kenosha, Wis. for a visit at the home of their son, Ellis Malpass.

Mrs. John Sanford and son of New York State arrived Thursday last for a visit with her mother, Mrs. A. Kile.

Mrs. Dalton Gay and daughter arrived Monday from Manistique, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy King.

Miss Jeanette Morrow returned from Big Rapids, Wednesday, and is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Joynt.

Miss Zephra Crandall returned to her home at Ithaca, Wednesday, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kleinhans.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Strong of Fort Wayne, Ind., are guests at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong.

Robt. Spence and wife, Geo. Pringle and wife and Wm. Wilks spent the first of the week at Green River, guests of Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jones and daughter, arrived from Flint, Saturday last for a visit with the former's brother, Ransom Jones, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Allen returned to their home at Owosso, Monday, after a visit at the home of the former's niece, Mrs. Ransom Jones.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby arrived Wednesday from Morrice, and is greeting old friends here and visiting his daughter, Mrs. James Gidley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Roof and daughter, Helen, returned to their home at Newberry, Friday last, after a week's visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shay.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kirk with two daughters are here from Chicago guest of the latter's mother, Mrs. Henry Sheldon. They drove through from Chicago by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McKinnon and son, arrived Saturday last from Flint, for a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKinnon. Mr. McKinnon returned to Flint, Wednesday.

The dwelling of Harvey Reinhart on Stone's addition—near the water tank—was destroyed by fire at 3:30, Thursday morning, together with the contents. No one was in the house at the time of the fire and its origin is a mystery. Mr. Reinhart has been at Detroit for some time, and Mrs. Reinhart, with children, left Wednesday noon for a visit with Ellsworth relatives.

Stewart Carr went to Petoskey Thursday.

R. O. Bisbee and Will Stroebel left Thursday for Lansing on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mack and son, Clare, returned home from Gladwin, Monday.

Mrs. John Jamison is receiving a visit from her sister, Mrs. Lillian Young of Mercer, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Moon of Detroit are guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Parks.

Mrs. R. R. Braham of New Wilmington, Pa., is guest at the home of Mrs. John Jamison.

Miss Stella Hutchins of Cleveland, Ohio, is guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Will Nowland and children of Charlevoix are visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. Fred Lanway.

Mrs. E. A. Ashley returned home from Gladwin last Friday, after a week's visit with her parents.

Mrs. C. Cook is receiving a visit from her niece, Mrs. Frank Cotter and daughter, Caroline, of Boyne City.

Misses Hermina DeWitt and Grace Atkinson left Monday for Flint to visit the former's sister, Mrs. Harry Valleau.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Atkinson leave Monday for a visit with relatives at Jackson. They will drive thru in their car.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Livingston and children of Acme were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, over Sunday.

Mrs. G. E. Boswell and Mrs. Will Hawkins left first of the week on a business trip to Grand Rapids and Detroit.

The pop-corn and peanut stand owned by Carl Heinzelman was this week sold to A. W. Clark, manager of our telephone system.

Mrs. C. Papineau and daughter who have been visiting her niece, Mrs. Fred Lanway returned to their home at Charlevoix, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lanway and Mrs. T. E. Nowland and family of Charlevoix were at Mackinaw City, visiting relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Gould was taken to the Reycraft hospital at Petoskey, Monday where she was operated on for cancer. She is reported convalescing nicely.

E. H. Kirkpatrick, who has conducted a photograph studio in our city for several years, is now located at Iron River, and his family will join him there first of next week.

Dr. Chas. Kennedy of Hobart, Ind., will arrive Friday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe. Mrs. Kennedy and children have been here for some time.

At the last meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid it was decided that each member give a ten-cent tea during the month of August. Refreshments to be limited to two articles. This is for the purpose of raising money.

Carl Heinzelman is closing out his various interests in our city and leaves latter part of this week for Midland where he will embark in the plumbing business, having already secured a location there. Mr. Heinzelman has had a number of years experience at this trade and will undoubtedly make a success of his venture.

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ARCHDEACON AT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Will Hold Services Here this Friday Night.

There will be evening service and special sermon by the Rev. David Huntington, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Western Michigan, assisted by Rev. M. B. Kilpack of the Episcopal Church at Charlevoix, on Friday evening of this week at the Episcopal church here commencing at 7:30.

The Archdeacon will speak on "Temperance." All Episcopalians are invited to be present to meet the Archdeacon. At the close of the service an informal meeting will be held for all church members who are urged to be present.

On Sunday morning there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916.

10:30 a. m.—Regular service. Topic, "Strength and Beauty."

11:45 a. m.—Sunday School.

7:30 p. m.—Regular Service. Topic, "Life and Light." We aim to make this an attractive gospel service with lots of singing.

The regular prayer meeting Thursday evening.

The 4th Quarterly Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday Aug. 19th and 20th. Our District Superintendent Dr. W. F. Kendrick will preach Sunday evening on the 20th.

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 3rd day of August A. D. 1916.

Present, Hon. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of George J. Bowen, Deceased.

Eunice J. Bowen having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Ashland Bowen or to some other suitable person,

It is Ordered, That the 26th day of August A. D. 1916, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916.

10:30 a. m.—Morning Worship—"How Christ revealed God's Love."

11:45 a. m.—Sabbath School.

6:30 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.

Thursday 7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

The average wife can discount an experienced lawyer when it comes to cross-questioning her husband when he returns home about 2 a. m.

Never do anything disagreeable today that you can just as well put off until tomorrow. By that time you may not have occasion to do it.

No man is so strong or so great that he is not afraid of somebody, and in nine cases out of ten that somebody is a woman.

Church of God Notes

Pastor, Jas. W. Ruehle.

Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916.

While several of the congregation including the pastor will be in attendance at the Charlevoix Camp Meeting, beginning Aug. 4, to continue until Aug. 14, the regular services will continue at the usual hour, except the preaching services may be changed to prayer meetings.

Sunday School 10:00 a. m.

Divine Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Never fool with a fool; he may fool you.

An opportunity is frequently run to earth by a hustler while a lazy man is sitting on the fence waiting for it to come along.

SPECIAL SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Ladies' WHITE Chinchilla Coats \$9.98
Suitable for all year wear.

1 Navy Silk Suit size 38 value \$37.50 \$17

1 Green Silk Suit size 36 value \$42 \$19

1 Navy Silk Suit size 36 val. \$40 \$18.50

Wash Dresses in figured voiles, nets and fancy fabrics \$8.45

All Wash Dress Goods Reduced. One Lot Fancy Stripe and Figured VOILES, worth 35c to 50c, now 18c.



ANNOUNCEMENT



I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Charlevoix County in the primary election of August 29, and solicit your votes.

CHARLES NOVAK.

FOR COUNTY CLERK



To the Electors of Charlevoix County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk on the Republican ticket, subject to the August Primary. Your votes will be appreciated.

J. H. GRAFF.

To the Voters of Charlevoix County.



I have decided to be a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds on the Republican ticket at the Primary Election, August 29th. I have been a resident of Charlevoix County thirty-five years. Have held the office of Supervisor of Eveline Township ten years and Clerk six years. If nominated and later elected I will attend the duties of the office to the best of my ability. Your support is respectfully solicited.

MALCOLM A. McDONALD.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS for PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



I wish to announce to the voters of Charlevoix County that I will be a candidate for renomination on the Republican Ticket for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, at the Primaries August 29th, 1916.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS.

An opportunity is frequently run to earth by a hustler while a lazy man is sitting on the fence waiting for it to come along.

Announcement

Ezekiel C. Chew

Candidate for

County Road Commissioner

On the Republican Ticket

At the Primary Election, August 29, 1916.

Will appreciate your support.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Qualified Voters of Charlevoix County:

I wish to announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Road Commissioner on the Republican Ticket at the primaries August 29, to succeed myself. I ask your support on the grounds of efficient and faithful work performed during the past years in office. I also believe that I am now better fitted to perform the work of road commissioner than ever before, and the county would benefit from the experience I have gained. All I ask is that you carefully inspect the record I have made. If, after doing this, it is your opinion that I deserve being retained in office, your support will be greatly appreciated.

EDWARD LORCH,
Boyer City, Mich.

FORMER PROSECUTOR AGAIN A CANDIDATE

At the urgent request of my friends I have decided to become a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican Ticket at the August primaries. My past record is well known to all. I will appreciate your support and should I be the successful candidate I will earnestly endeavor to faithfully and ably discharge the duties of the office.

DWIGHT H. FITCH.

Announcement

To the Voters of Charlevoix County: I am a candidate for Representative at the primary August 29th. I believe the fact that I have served one term in the House, session of 1903-4, is of value to the people of this County.

I am interested in good government in city, county, state and nation. Your support will be appreciated, and if nominated and elected, will give the best service that is in me.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
ROBERT W. PADDOCK.

To The Voters of Charlevoix County.

I am a candidate for the Office of Judge of Probate, on the Republican Ticket, at the Primary Election to be held August 29th, A. D. 1916.

I acknowledge my obligations to you for giving me the office four years ago. If nominated and re-elected, I promise you the same attention and faithfulness in the future to the duties of the office.

SERVETUS A. CORRELL.

Announcement

I wish to announce to the voters of Charlevoix County that I will be a candidate for renomination for the office of Register of Deeds at the Primary Election to be held August 29th, 1916, and ask your support.

Pof.-Adv. ROMEO A. EMREY.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for member of the State Legislature.

If elected I promise to support the Republican Platform, and render faithful service to all the people of my district. If these sentiments meet with your approval, I will appreciate your support at the Primaries August 29th, 1916.

Respectfully yours,
EDWIN W. ABBOTT,
Boyer City, Mich.

Announcement.

To the voters of Charlevoix County, I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination on the Republican ticket, for the office of County Clerk. Please look up my past work and if satisfactory I will appreciate your support at the primaries on August 29th.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD LEWIS.

Jacob E. Chew

Candidate For

Representative

on the Republican Ticket at the Primaries Aug. 29th, 1916

Your support will be appreciated.

A used tool acquires but little rust. A man may be able to deceive his own wife, but not his father's wife.

Perhaps the best hand a man can hold in the game of life is the hand of some good woman.

If you want anything done, well do it yourself. That is why most people laugh at their own jokes.



"A CANDIDATE FOR THE REASON THAT I BELIEVE I CAN SAVE THE TAX-PAYERS MONEY."

Dana H. Hinkley

CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR Twenty-Ninth District

HINKLEY'S WORK

No member of the present legislature has done better work for the state of Michigan during this session than Rep. Dana H. Hinkley of Emmet county. His efforts have stood out with constant conspicuousness since the day when he was named chairman of the ways and means committee of the house.

As the head of the most important committee in the lower body of the legislature he has carried more responsibilities than any one member of either house. With these responsibilities went great power and it can be said to his credit that he used this power sparingly and wisely.

Not the least of his service has been his determined effort to curtail the expenses which will attend the operation of the state government during the next two years. During the last session of the legislature Senator Charles Foster, of Lansing, whose bill making an appropriation of \$300,000 for a new office building passed the senate by unanimous vote, was assured by members of the house that the bill would be passed if it could be pried out of the ways and means committee. It was reported favorably by the house committee on public buildings, but Chairman Harry Hinkley of the ways and means committee refused to report it out on the ground that the state could not spare the money.—Grand Rapids Press.

Another state legislator who should be returned—for the good of Michigan is Representative D. H. Hinkley of Petoskey. Hinkley has served as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Lower House. He knows just how badly Michigan needs a "Budget System" for making appropriations. He can be of inestimable service in perfecting a workable "Budget System" that will produce results. His experience and his advice will be of incalculable value to this end. Mr. Hinkley rendered Michigan invaluable service as Ways and Means Committee Chairman.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Up in the 29th Senatorial District, Dana H. Hinkley of Petoskey is a candidate for the Republican nomination. Hinkley has the exceptional record of having served three terms in the House of Representatives, being nominated each of his three terms without opposition in the primaries. Starting as a lumber piler in a saw mill, and later operating one, his most earnest supporters have been former employes. "Harry," as he is known to his closer friends, started profit sharing with his employes in 1907. He served in the last two sessions as chairman of the Ways and Means committee which by itself marks the influence he wielded in Legislative and many bills aimed at taking money from the State treasury sailed along smoothly until they bumped into Chairman Hinkley and the Ways and Means committee where they were peacefully put to sleep. His experience on this committee has given him unusual opportunity to study the problems that have brought out the agitation for a budget system in this state, and if experience counts for anything Mr. Hinkley just at this time, more than any man in Michigan, can render invaluable service in working out legislation looking to a change in the policy of making the budget. Mr. Hinkley thinks ten per cent, or a cool million dollar saving is conservative and he would like to participate in making the bill that will bring about this needed reform. If the 29th District nominate and elect Mr. Hinkley, they are assured of a strong Senator, who will be a credit to their District and will bring them additional credit and prestige in the State at large.—Charlotte Republican. [adv.]

Announcement

To the Voters of Charlevoix County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for member of the state legislature. I believe I am fully qualified to capably represent the people of this district, especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

I do not claim to be "next" to the ins and outs of politics, but do believe I can give my aid toward legislation that will cut down the present high taxation and which will also be of great benefit to farmers. Your support before the primary and your vote on primary day will be greatly appreciated.

FRED WHITE,
Eveline Township.

M. E. SILVERSTEIN
Candidate for Nomination for PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
Republican Ticket
Primary Election August 29, 1916



HON. G. J. DIEKEMA
HOLLAND, MICH.
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
AUGUST PRIMARIES

Born in Holland, Mich., March 27, 1859. Educated Public Schools of Holland. Graduated from Hope College with Degree of A. B. in 1881. Received degrees of A. M. and LL. D. Graduated from law in Ann Arbor 1883. Member of Law Firm of Diekema, Kollen & Ten Cate. 1884-1892—Elected Legislator. Mayor, City Attorney and Member of School Board of his home town. 1895—Delegate to National Republican Convention. 1900-1910—Chairman of Republican State Central Committee. 1901-1907—Member of Spanish Treaty Claims. 1907—Elected Congressman from Fifth District, served two terms.

DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT.

Love makes a fool of many a man who was considered wise. Hot air is the motive power that operates the human talking machine. Women have never been able to find a successful way of keeping secrets. You may have a way of your own, but you will not always have your own way.

GOOD SHOES is Our Hobby

THEY MUST FIT and WEAR.

We have them for Women in the famous **Dorothy Dodd** FOR MEN **The Ralston**

OUR SIMPLEX STITCHER

Is a Wonder. Give Us a Trial.

CHAS. A. HUDSON
THE SHOE MAN.



The smaller the hole a man gets into the louder he howls. You can't gain admission to a man's confidence by knocking. The worst man is sometimes capable of giving the best advice.

A SEASON OF TORTURE FOR SOME

Hay fever causes untold misery to thousands. Asthma, too, counts its sufferers by the hundreds. Foley's Honey and Tar soothes that raw, rasping feeling in the throat, relieves hoarseness and wheezing, makes breathing easier, heals inflammation, permits refreshing slumber. Contains no opiates.—Hites Drug Store.

Men whose only books are women's looks are students of folly. Also for the intellect when the understanding is limited only by the size of the feet. A woman's mind is nearly always on dress—which may explain the frequent changes of both.

WHEN VISITING STRANGE PLACES

It is well to be prepared with a reliable cathartic Salts and castor oil cannot be taken by many. Foley Cathartic Tablets are wholesome and cleansing, act surely but gently, without griping, pain or nausea. Relieve sick headache, biliousness, bloating, sour stomach, bad breath. Fine for a torpid liver.—Hites Drug Store.

Here we are to remind you of our GREAT **SACRIFICE SALE**

The attendance at this Sale was enormous. This shows that East Jordan and vicinity is amongst the most economical shoppers in this Northern region. Goods are sold in enormous quantities. Why not YOU investigate if you haven't yet, and

Buy Clothing, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Shoes at prices that will set you thinking.

There is no secret. We have bought good, dependable, guaranteed goods way under price for this Sale, and that's how we can offer you such marvelous bargains.

One lot of mens and young mens Suits that sold at \$7.50 and \$8.50, **\$4.69**

One lot of mens and young mens Suits that sold at \$8.50 to \$12, sale **\$6.39**

A lucky purchase. We have bought 100 mens fine straw dress Hats at 40c on a dollar, a close out surplus stock of one leading western manufacturing company. Here is where you gain by the loss of this firm.

Mens fine straw hats values \$1.50 and up to \$2.50 your choice at less than one-half off, **63c each.**

Mens and boys, straw sun hats best 25c values, **16c each.**

Shirts and Drawers in black and ecru Balbriggan and porous knit garments former prices 25 and 35c, **19c garment**

Mens good 50c work Shirts at **39c**

Mens sport Shirts, short sleeves former price 75c at **44c each.**

One lot mens heavy work Shoes not many pairs, while it lasts, **\$1.46**

Ladies two strap also baby doll back strap white poplin slippers, values \$1.48 and \$1.75, **\$1.19**

Children's and Misses' Middy Blouses, former price 50c, sale price **29c each.**

One lot of Misses and childrens fine wash Dresses in gingham and linene, beautifully trimmed value 85c and \$1 **46c each.**

One lot of Misses and childrens better Dresses including best childrens dresses in the store, values \$1.25 to \$1.75, this sale **88c**

Fine Voile Waists striped and plain, also all over lace and also middies, values \$1 and \$1.25, **63c**

Fine voile also batiste Waists in striped and plain, values 75c to \$1 at **46c**

Shepherd check Skirts, \$1.75, at **98c**

One lot of ladies sample Pumps in patent colt skin gun metal and white new buck all hand welts and turns, worth \$4, **\$1.66**

One lot consisting of ladies Shoes and Slippers in plain toes and caps \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 values, **\$1.33**

Misses and childrens fine vici kid all solid leather shoes value \$1.75, **\$1.19**

Misses baby doll white poplin slippers former price \$1.35 this sale **93c**

THE LEADER

H. ROSENTHAL, Prop'r. Madison Blk, Main-st, East Jordan.