

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

No. 34

The Banquet A Hummer

TWO HUNDRED FEASTED AT EAST JORDAN

Republicans United in Coming Campaign.

That the Republicans of Charlevoix County and Northern Michigan are thoroughly united for the campaign this fall was exemplified at the annual meeting and banquet held at the Armory in this city on Tuesday night. Over two hundred staunch Republicans from all over Northern Michigan made East Jordan their mecca on that evening, and every man was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of waging a winning fight at the November polls. From Gaylord came Hon. J. Lee Morford, our state senator, with twenty-five staunch supporters, and every city



HON. FRANK D. SCOTT

from Petoskey to Mancelona was well represented.

Prior to the Banquet the annual business meeting of the Club was held at the Russell House and the following officers chosen to head the Club for the coming year:

President—Ford P. Robbins of East Jordan

Secretary—Att'y Lisle Shanahan of Charlevoix

Treasurer—Editor Ray Baker of the Boyne Citizen

The above officers were authorized to appoint the vice presidents in the various precincts of the county.

Charlevoix will be the place of meeting next year.

THE BANQUET

Promptly on time, the Metropole Orchestra commenced the Opening Selections and following this feast of music, Att'y A. G. Urquhart, as president of the Club, called the assemblage to order, and Rev. A. D. Grigsby pronounced the invocation.

Following this came the banquet proper, the menu being catered by Giles & Hawkins, who had arranged a fine course and with a corps of young men was served promptly. The music by the Orchestra during the feast was particularly pleasing and one of the numbers—"In the Land of Love with the Song Birds"—was heartily enjoyed.

At the close of the feast Att'y Urquhart gave a brief address and introduced the toastmaster—Att'y D. L. Wilson of this city.

Owing to the absence of one of the speakers who was unable to attend, the program was re-arranged, and Edgar A. Guest, humorist of the Detroit Free Press, gave the initial address. Somebody in arranging the program had put Mr. Guest down to talk on "Hughes, the next President!" and in his opening remarks Mr. guest stated that there was no need of importing a humorist as Charlevoix County contained plenty. That there was no need of calling anybody to this congressional district to talk on politics as our Congressman—Hon. Frank D. Scott—was plenty able to handle all the politics in this district. Mr. Guest followed his opening remarks with several humorous stories and closed with reciting a number of his original poems. The only regrets about Mr. Guest's talk was that it was altogether too brief.

Prof. C. Ross Brownell then favored with a vocal selection—"Chorus Gentlemen"—which was appreciated.

Toastmaster Wilson then called upon Senator J. Lee Morford and Hon. D. H. Hinkley who favored with brief talks.

Following a selection by the Orchestra Hon. Frank D. Scott, our representative at Washington—gave an interesting address touching upon the paramount issues of the present campaign, and dealing with some of the sidelight events at our national capitol. Some of the rather startling facts brought out by Mr. Scott, was that our government was at present controlled by eleven southern states who represented one-eighth the population of the United States. And that in the present Mexican trouble, whereas Michigan alone contributed over five thousand men for border duty, the entire eleven southern states have only contributed three thousand men for the same work. Mr. Scott stated that he had been mixed in politics for years, but that he never knew what the game of politics really was until he landed in Washington as a first-term congressman. And, he added feelingly—"take it from me that the first term congressman is mighty small pumpkins in the work at the National Capitol!"

At the close of Mr. Scott's address, a rising vote of thanks was given the officers of the Club for the fine program arranged, to Metropole Orchestra for the delightful music rendered, and to Giles & Hawkins who served the menu. The event closed with a selection of patriotic airs by the orchestra.

READ THE NEWS AND KEEP POSTED

Every family in Charlevoix County should be a subscriber to their own county paper. Yes, I will go a little farther and say papers. Without a paper, what can people in the eastern townships know what is going on in the western part along the lake shore, also, what can the people along the lake shore know about what is going on in the eastern part of the county unless they do subscribe for their county papers. I trust that there will be enough people sufficiently interested in what is going on in our county for those in the eastern part to subscribe for the western papers and for the west to subscribe for the east. For our own welfare and the general good of the county, there should be as intimate relations existing between the extreme portions of the county as there is between our nearest neighbors and ourselves. I venture to say that there are people in the eastern portion of our county who are ignorant of the fact that there are tourists here from almost all the southern and western states, in the western portion of the county. These people come by way of the West Michigan Pike and the Dixie Highway, which is one and the same road from Chicago to Mackinac; in fact, it is the road over which nearly 95 per cent of our tourists have to take or do take to go into our county. It skirts along Grand Traverse Bay and Lake Michigan and has as many beautiful spots for building as the high hills surrounding Pine Lake.

Great complaint used to be made about the roads in our county, but they are gradually growing better. Each one of our road commissioners have been doing good work, but it is a great pity that so much of this work goes to waste because of the fact that no dirt or macadam road can be built strong enough to withstand the wear and tear of the heavy machines coming into our county. The big machines are what we want, because they bring the people with money and there is only one kind of a road that can be built that will withstand the wear and tear of these big cars and that is the concrete road, and a concrete road nine feet wide, with shoulders of crushed rock on either side can be built at an average of about \$2,000.00 more per mile than the macadam.

GEORGE H. VAN PELT.

Avoid Infection

The following advice to house mothers to do their share in protecting their families from contagious diseases is particularly applicable to typhoid cases, it is also worth observing in case of infection of any kind.

It is believed that the common house fly frequently carries on its body from filthy places the germs of typhoid fever and deposits them on food in kitchens and on dining tables. Those who nurse the sick and are careless about disinfection frequently infect themselves by soiling food or drink with their dirty hands. The fingers should not be put into the mouth, the sick should not be kissed, and the utensils used in the sick room, such as plates, spoons, etc., should be reserved for the sick and thoroughly scalded on removal from the room. The time between infection and the appearance of the disease is usually from 9 to 14 days.



"Great Scott, Woodrow! I've Been Up in the Air Almost Four Years!"

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT

Lansing, Mich., August 5, 1916.

WHEAT.—The average estimated yield per acre in the State is 16.31, in the southern counties 16.19, in the central counties 16.32, in the northern counties 16.23 and in the Upper Peninsula 18.89 bushels. The estimate at present indicates that the State yield will be very close to 12,500,000 bushels. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in July is estimated at about 1,500,000, these figures indicate that at least 3,000,000 bushels of last season's crop is held by the farmers, but owing to the very wet harvest of last year much of the wheat being unfit for market, was used for feeding stock and we are of the opinion that all the merchantable wheat has been disposed of by the growers.

OATS.—The estimated average yield in the State is 35.23, in the southern counties 35.22, in the central counties 34.68, in the northern counties 34.11 and in the Upper Peninsula 43.07 bushels per acre. The above estimate indicates that the State yield will be very close to 60,500,000 bushels.

CORN.—The condition of corn as compared with an average is 71 in the State, 67 in the southern counties, 76 in the central and northern counties and 85 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 74 in the State, southern and central counties and 73 in the northern counties.

POTATOES.—The condition of potatoes as compared with an average is 72 in the State, 67 in the southern counties, 76 in the central counties, 78 in the northern counties and 87 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 93 in the State, central and northern counties, 94 in the southern counties and 92 in the Upper Peninsula.

BEANS.—The condition of beans compared with an average per cent. is 86 in the State and southern counties, 84 in the central counties, 87 in the northern counties and 97 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 89 in the State, 87 in the southern counties, 90 in the central counties, 92 in the northern counties and 85 in the Upper Peninsula.

SUGAR BEETS.—The condition of sugar beets as compared with an average is 75 in the State, 68 in the southern counties, 78 in the central counties, 80 in the northern counties and 91 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 93 in the State, 94 in the southern counties, central counties and Upper Peninsula and 91 in the northern counties.

CHICORY.—The condition of chicory as compared with an average is 78 in the State, 100 in the southern counties, 81 in the central counties and 69 in the northern counties.

MINT.—The condition of mint as compared with an average is 62 in the State and southern counties and 90 in the central counties.

CABBAGE.—The condition of cabbage as compared with an average is 77 in the State, 71 in the southern counties, 76 in the central counties, 79 in the northern counties and 98 in the Upper Peninsula.

CELERY.—The condition of celery

as compared with an average is 83 in the State, 81 in the southern counties, 87 in the central counties, 80 in the northern counties and 97 in the Upper Peninsula.

PASTURE.—The condition of pasture as compared with an average is 77 in the State, 76 in the southern counties, 79 in the central counties, 75 in the northern counties and 95 in the Upper Peninsula. One year ago the condition was 95 in the State, 98 in the southern counties, 90 in the central counties, 91 in the northern counties and 104 in the Upper Peninsula.

HAY AND FORAGE.—The estimated yield per acre of hay and forage in tons is 1.64 in the State, 1.66 in the southern counties, 1.65 in the central counties, 1.56 in the northern counties and 1.73 in the Upper Peninsula. The above estimate indicates that the State yield will be about 3,324,000 tons, which exceeds the ten year average, 1906 to 1915 by over 1,000,000 tons and the banner year during this period, 1908, by over 500,000 tons.

APPLES.—On the first day of July the prospect for an average crop of apples in the State was 76 per cent., but the extremely dry and hot weather during the month of July has very materially damaged the fruit and the prospect has been reduced 17 per cent which makes the final estimate but 14 per cent above the figures of one year ago.

The prospect for an average crop is 59 in the State, 63 in the southern counties, 50 in the central counties, 63 in the northern counties and 50 in the Upper Peninsula.

One year ago the average was 45 in the State, 40 in the southern counties, 35 in the central counties, 37 in the northern counties and 50 in the Upper Peninsula. The winter varieties that promise best, are in their order: Baldwin, Northern Spy, Wagner, Greening, Ben Davis, Tolman sweet, Russet and Hubbardston. Of the early sorts the most promising are: Duchess, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Famuese, Maiden Blush, Red Astrachan, Fall Pippin and Early Harvest.

PEACHES.—On April 1st the prospect, throughout the State, for an average crop of peaches was 76 per cent, on May 1st 79, on June 1st 73 and on July 1st 67. The final average for the Michigan Fruit Belt is 61 per cent, which is 12 per cent below last year's figures. The varieties that promise best, are in their order: Elberta, Golden Drop, Kalamazoo, Crawford's, New Prolific, Englemann's Mammoth, Crosby and Hill's Chili.

For this monthly Crop Report correspondents in 80 counties responded to questions asked of them by this department and in all the lower peninsula counties many of them reported hot and dry weather during all or nearly all of the month of July, which has been injurious to all growing crops and pasture in the Upper Peninsula correspondents in 12 counties report hot and dry weather during July and in 2 counties, hot and some rain, therefore it is very generally conceded that the yield of many of the farm products will be considerably below the average.

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

Do We Want a Canning Factory?

PROPOSITION NOW IN HANDS OF OUR CITIZENS

Will Mean Much Toward De- veloping Our Farm Lands.

Never before in East Jordan's efforts to secure a Canning Factory have prospects seemed brighter than right now. A gentleman well versed in matters pertaining to such an industry was in our city for several days the past week, going over the farming region hereabouts thoroughly, and on Monday night meeting with our Board of Trade and citizens. This gentleman knows the canning industry of Michigan thoroughly and, after reviewing the farming land hereabouts, stated that East Jordan was without exception, the finest location for such an industry in the state. That our city had three acres of tributary productive land to one acre where factories were already well established.

The matter is now in the hands of a committee of citizens headed by R. O. Bisbee of the Peoples Bank, and work on raising the necessary capital stock is progressing. Already a few have subscribed for stock in same, and those of our citizens and farmers who can so afford should interview Mr. Bisbee and consider well the possibilities of such an enterprise, and the great step it will take toward developing our farm lands, making a better market for produce that now is almost wasted, and developing our city as a trading center.

And not alone will the above benefits be derived, but such an industry will furnish considerable labor, particularly for women and girls, for several months each year.

Do we want a Canning Factory? It's now up to us as citizens to decide.

THE PRICE OF PAPER

A Committee of the Democratic Congress has been holding some hearings to determine why paper is so high in price. This subject is one which affects every publisher and every reader of a newspaper—but, despite our direct interest in the question, we cannot see how a congressional committee, holding a few isolated hearings and listening to the accusations against and the denials by the manufacturers of paper, can accomplish anything worth while.

The Clayton trade commission was supposed to do something like this. It has the machinery, it has the agents, it has the appropriations for such a purpose. Why does not this great body, which Mr. Wilson has so highly praised, make a searching inquiry into this question and take steps to remedy it? The great trouble with the Democrats, in Congress and in the administrative departments and bureaus, is that they delight to start things which they do not know how to finish. The probable net result of the present investigation will be the publication of the stenographic report of the testimony taken—thus using up some more of the available stock of print-paper—and there the matter will end. The Democrats always talk like people who want to help everyone, but they act like people who do not want to and never do help anybody.

Facts About Verdun

The greatest battle in the world's history. The German armies under the Crown Prince, are trying to take the fortified French position at Verdun, on the River Meuse. Thirty forts defend this salient.

Battle begun February 21. Nearly two months of incessant fighting. Total German attacking force estimated at 400,000. French say Germans lost 175,000 killed and wounded in first week's fighting. Germans employing giant guns; French using deadly "curtain of fire." Germans firing nearly half million shots a day.

Verdun the greatest battle of world's history. Result of the war may hang upon it. Verdun commands road to Belgium and Paris; Paris 135 miles away. Verdun was birthplace of German and French nations when the Empire of Charlemagne was partitioned in 843. First belonging to Germany. French territory since 1552. Original fortifications built on site of Benedictine monastery.

Verum stemmed the tide of the victorious German army in the first August campaign. French reformed for battle of the Marne behind the shelter of the great fortress. Save for Verdun, Von Kluck probably would have taken Paris.

ELBERT BEDE SAYS

Smoking in the dark is no pleasure—not so with kissing a fair damsel. Everything has its place.

If your conscience is active, it makes precious little difference what church you belong to.

George Washington was never licked until they put his picture on a stage stamp.

A news item tells of a man taking his twentieth wife, having been divorced nineteen times. He's letting trouble take its course.

Men who can't manage without a wife will find that they don't manage with one.

Swearing off continually is a bad habit.

The less a man knows the more stubborn his argument. That's what everyone thinks when he gets mad because the other fellow refuses to be convinced.

In women's shoes it is a case of the survival of the smallest.

The books that are found in running brooks must be "racy" stories.

A crazy person thinks those around him must be dippy.

What's the use of being dignified and sedate just to please your wife if it takes all the pleasure out of her for you?

An heiress and a hairless title sometimes go together.

A census of the financial condition of the newspapers of the country shows no change.

The block system, when applied to legislation, is sometimes a dangerous one.

Now a heartless government threatens to use the reports to Dun's and Bradstreet's as a basis for levying the income tax.

Sermon in stones are the only kind that make any impression on some thick skulled people.

The editor who is serving his sixth term for libel is a man of convictions.

From the way prices on necessities keep advancing, some folks must have forgotten that this is a free trade country.

This world wouldn't move so fast if it depended on some people we know to push it along.

Good looks may catch a man, but it takes good housekeeping to hold him.

While a woman makes a good deal of fuss about it, she admires the man who has gumption enough to put his foot down once in a while and say things shall be so and so.

Man may like to pass his affections around, but he will insist that those who receive any part thereof give all in return.

There are some so ignorant that it is no embarrassment to them.

There's nothing so difficult about being a family man. First get your wife and the rest will come to you rapidly enough.

Some folks waste as much time telling you how busy they are as it would take to do the work.

When you see a woman throwing balls at the nigger babies at a street carnival and knocking them down every shot, you have a curiosity to see what condition her hubby's features are in.

There is more real pleasure in getting \$2.00 that you do not expect than in getting many times that amount that you have labored faithfully for.

Poker is really not a game of chance. There's no chance to be a winner if you stick to it.

You never realize how many things a wife will forgive a hubby who loves her until you try it awhile.

Old Jokes Re-twisted.

If a child, lying on the floor, should point a toy pistol, loaded with blanks at you, would you call it a pointblank lie.

When a bride steps on the scales, should not her father give her a weigh?

Has any one ever heard a fish practicing it's scales?

If a "For Rent" sign find a lodging in a window, where would a sign board?

If a man named Pott should inherit a fortune, would you call it Pott luck?

"Why does Dr. Bones stand around the door of the motion picture theatre all the time?" "He wants a job. He's waiting for 'The Birth of a Nation'."

The reindeer has been known to pull 20 pounds at ten miles an hour for 12 hours.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.

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.

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Dentist

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Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

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

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.

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.

Pointed Paragraphs From Speech of Acceptance of Charles E. Hughes

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise.

Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds.

We are neither deceived nor undemanded by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil War.

The Administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty.

It is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments.

We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement.

We demand a simple business-like budget.

I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the executive, that we shall avoid financial waste.

We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed.

Phrases which will NOT occur in the Woodrow Wilson speech of acceptance:

Psychological prosperity.
Molasses to catch flies.
Strict accountability.
Too proud to fight.
Salute the Flag.
Get Villa.
Butt in.

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.

DRINK MORE WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat less meat and take Salts for Backache or Bladder trouble—Neutralizes acids.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad. Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

MRS. THOMAS GOULD PASSES AWAY

The body of Mrs. Alice D. Gould, wife of Thomas B. Gould of Jordan township, who passed away at Petoskey last Sunday, was brought home Monday. Mrs. Gould had suffered for nearly a year and undergone three operations for cancer. She was sixty-five years, four months and ten days old and next year she and Mr. Gould would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Gould was born in New York and came to Michigan with her parents when a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have resided on their farm near this city for nearly forty years and are widely known throughout this region.

Funeral services were held from her late home on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. William Haskins assisted by Rev. John Clemens. Interment at the Mt. Bliss cemetery.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

In the New York market recently there was a sale of nine cars of Italian lemons and one car of similar fruit from California. Evidently the Italian lemon lobby got its moneys worth when it spent \$140,000 to induce the Democratic party to cut the duty on lemons. If California lemon producers want any consideration in tariff matters, let them raise that \$140,000 bid.

Viewing the management of our relations with Mexico at close range, and having personal knowledge of the way the National Guard has been handled, a prominent guardsman from New York says that if the boys ever get home again and get a chance to return to private life, practically none of them will ever be caught in a similar predicament again. The sins of this administration will rest upon the country for many years to come.

The Democratic press boasts of the passage of a rural credits law but fails to point out how any man is to get money under that law who could not get it before, or how he is to get it under any more favorable conditions.

Germany is sending every incapacitated soldier to the factories as soon as he has recovered sufficiently to be able to do any form of work. Germany is also aiding the factories to keep busy by advancing funds on the credit of warehouse receipts for goods produced. The goods are accumulating in vast quantities awaiting the time when the close of the war will permit shipments. At the end of the war Germany will be under the necessity of realizing quickly on the accumulated goods upon which she has made loans. It will not be a question of getting a high price but of getting some price immediately. The question with the United States is whether those goods, held under such circumstances, shall be dumped upon our markets without the payment of an import duty fairly representing the difference in cost of production here and in Germany, together with a reasonable profit to the American manufacturer who has invested and risked his capital. Every American workman is interested in the answer to that question, and he will have a chance to help answer it at the polls in November. If he wants those goods dumped upon our market, he will vote the Democratic ticket. If he believes in 'America first', he will vote the Republican ticket.

Southern newspapers are complaining because the new rural credits board does not contain a member from the South. "It is noted at Washington," says the New Orleans Times-Picayune, "that the Southern Congressmen are amazed at this action." So are we. The South has received such a preponderance of favor from this administration that we had supposed it to be second nature, at least, with the White House to send the bulk of the plums below Mason and Dixon's line.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The hand that carries food to the mouth can also carry disease germs? Health first is the highest form of safety first?

Tuberculosis and poverty go hand in hand?

The U. S. Public Health Service will send a booklet on flies and disease, gratis to all applicants?

The breast fed baby has the best chance?

Physical fitness is preparedness against disease?

Pneumonia is a communicable disease?

Cockroaches may carry disease?

Learn a Little Every Day

An electric lighted cross revolves on top of a San Francisco steeple.

Crimes increase at the rate of 300 per cent every ten years.

About 2,240 pounds of apples are required to make 150 pounds of cider.

Over 20,000 women are employed in the canneries of California.

When a lion desires to strike a hard blow it uses its left paw.

The United States produces a bushel and a half of apples per capita.

One ton of whale blubber will yield 200 gallons of oil.

There are 4,000,000 tons of stone in the pyramid of Cheops.

In Vienna girls help mix mortar and carry it in hods up steep ladders to workmen.

Life insurance in Japan has doubled in volume during every decade since it was introduced.

Spain imported 1,200,000 tons of coal during 1915.

There are now 50,000 aviators in the world.

Berlin surgeons cure insomnia by applying electric currents at the base of the brain.

Outside of America the alligator is found only in China.

It is estimated that Spain produces more than three-fourths of the world's supply of olive oil.

Canaries consumed 4,704,625 pounds of bird seed last year.

An engagement ring on the finger is worth two in the pawn shop.

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.

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

PURE MILK

Pastuerized

McCOOL & MATHER
FRESH PASTEURIZED MILK
EAST JORDAN

Exhibits Ready for the Fair?

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**

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.

AMERICANISM HUGHES' PLEA

Presidential Candidate Makes Impression In Detroit Speech

Following is the text of his address

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens: I have had a busy day. No man could see more of Detroit in 12 hours than I have seen. And no man could wish to see more of Detroit than I do.

"Since I was here last—I think it was in 1908—your population has nearly doubled, and you have had all the difficult problems of rapid growth. Usually when a community has suddenly to face the problems of rapid growth, it discloses a great many things that we want to excuse. It generally displays a great many tendencies that we regret; but so far as I know the growth of Detroit has been accompanied with tendencies that we praise; and with the recognition of obligation and a development of efficiency in administration that I believe is unsurpassed.

"You have here the problem of the sudden introduction of a large alien population. You did not sit quietly aloof to allow these new-comers to get on in the best way they could without information.

"You did not remain indifferent to your obligation. On the contrary you set an example in Americanization to all America; and we point to Detroit as the 'one place in this land where there has been shown a quickening of interest in the development of training and Americanizing of alien men and women who have come to this land.

"Now, it is perfectly idle to expect sound sentiment of American unity of those who come among us as strangers, come merely to be exploited. When we admit to this country men and women we assume obligations with respect to their training, as well as grant to them the privileges; and we have got in this country to be awake to those obligations, and to realize that in every community there must be a well organized effort to make America supreme in the thought of every one who comes into the community—to have the language understood and spoken; to have American sentiment replace foreign sentiment; to have American ideals replace foreign ideals; to have a realization that this is a country not simply giving an opportunity to work for dollars, but a country that conserves and fosters human life; to the enlightenment of human standards of human thought; to the liberalization of all those things connected with human understanding and purpose; we want America first in the mind and heart of everyone in this land.

"And then you have shown such a fine disposition to consider the welfare of men engaged in industrial work.

Says Welfare League Work
Is Inspiration to Country

"I had this morning a very interesting talk with the leader of the welfare work in connection with some of the large plants in Detroit. That work is an example to this country. It is a work that finds its motive power in a recognition of obligation to men and women, as men and women, and not simply as cogs in a machine. We must have more of that recognition. We have always prided ourselves in this country on the fine opportunity for the American boy to succeed. Our books are full of the tales of the boys who have gone forth from their homes looking wistfully at American opportunities. We revere the boys who by industry and along the road to success; and because of their industry or superior aptitude in this activity or that activity, they have achieved a great success. But America is not simply a land for the man of special talent or of distinguished aptitude. This is the home of the average man, the ordinary man, the man who is doing his best, whatever his talent or aptitude; and in our large industrial occupations where thousands are gathered together in one service, we want a recognition of human brotherhood in providing for the welfare of those who make the wealth of this great country.

"And so I want to say that this disposition, encouraged by a state example, was well displayed in this happy community. We want working men to be safeguarded from every injury that can be prevented. We want the health of the workmen looked after; every means provided which conduces to the proper standpoint of living; every means provided for proper recreation, for vocational training. In short, the workmen who is in his job and expects to continue in that job ought to feel that he is doing something worth while for a community that appreciates it and gives him a fair chance to lead a happy and a decent life.

"Now, then, you have done more than that as I understand it, men engaged in large enterprises have taken counsel together; they have been willing to show to each other the results of their experiments; they have been willing to show where waste could be avoided and where better methods could be installed. That is efficiency. We have got along in this country altogether too easily with our wealth of natural resources. Men have been content, living apart, in their separate lives, to try to make something for their individual selves; but now we have reached a point where it is necessary as it has been necessary abroad to try to reduce all waste, to try to prevent all unnecessary outlay, and to try to make business successful according to the merit of a well organized, economically conducted business. And that is the way that appropriate wages can be paid. That is the way that employers and employees can cooperate together in the development of industry.

"It is idle to suppose that in the world of the twentieth century we can live without standardization. We have

got to have standards. We have got to take counsel together. And a word from now on, the world is co-operation; co-operation between those engaged in the same line of activity in order that there may be a fair knowledge and disposition to prevent unnecessary waste—and extravagant methods; co-operation between employers and employees; co-operation in the community that all citizens may be fairly dealt with by the administration which represents them; co-operation through the length and breadth of this land, that when this war is over we may face the energies of a disciplined Europe and still maintain the standards of living that it is the delight to witness in this favored city of Detroit.

Hughes Wants Efficiency
in Government of Country

"Now, I want efficiency in the government of the United States. If a manager was to be appointed in an automobile factory would you appoint a man that had never seen an automobile? If you want to run successfully a large business enterprise in production would you appoint a man that had never seen the works and didn't know anything about it simply because he voted the ticket you vote? My friends, the world that we are about to live in, in the next 25 years, is going to be a very different world from what it has been.

"As I said a moment ago, America is going to face a new Europe. On the other side in every one of the warring nations they have learned to get right down to bed rock. They work with an energy and a determination and with a discipline in each of those countries that has never been known in the history of the world. They have learned the power of united effort, have learned to work effectively together by having each one do that so far as is humanly possible that he is best fitted to do. Now, they are turning that vast energy into destruction of war, into preparation for conflict. Millions of men are in the trenches in actual fighting, and millions more are preparing the munitions of war.

"Of course, this country of ours at peace is left free of a competition which is sure to get in with an alarming severity as soon as the great contest is over.

"All that energy, all the capacity, all the realization of the possibility of united effort and all those lessons that have been learned in these difficult days will be availed of to make the productive capacity of each one of those countries the actual output of the factories of each one of those countries sufficient to pay the bills that have been accumulating during the period of strife, and there is going to be a commercial contest-world-wide as soon as this war is over. How are we going to meet it? Are we to be supine and indifferent? Are we to have this opiate of temporary prosperity steal away our brain, or are we to get ready and meet the situation by intelligent and constructive laws, and by wise and efficient administration of the laws we have? I say that we have got to have a new leaf, a new lesson learned in efficiency in administration in the United States.

"Now, then, if you have a great administrator appointed to a position of extraordinary power, how will you judge his efficiency in the conduct of the enormous business interests with which he is entrusted? Judge him by his words? I judge him by his appointments.

"Think of our navy department. (A voice—Poor old Daniels.)

"Now, I want to state a few things that are not very pleasant things to state to an American audience, but this is the time when we are facing facts. We have said frequently that we desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with Latin America. There is a great continent; our natural friends; many communities looking to us for standards, for ideals, for a revelation of capacity of free men to govern themselves under a constitutional system.

Removal of Experienced
Diplomats Inexcusable

"We have made in recent years very broad and eloquent provisions of our interests in Latin America. What have we done? In country after country we have taken out men who have given long periods successfully to the study of diplomacy, and have represented the country with a credit, and had acquired an admirable and important experience. We have taken them out and put in men utterly inexperienced. I say it is inexcusable. We have had men enter the diplomatic service in recent years with the idea that it would provide a career.

"Do not overlook the fact that there are two important aspects of the question. The first is that the longer a good man is in diplomatic experience, the wider his training, the greater his knowledge, the more enlarged is his opportunity for serving the country. But not alone that. The retention of such a man, the giving to him of proper promotion, so that as he gains in experience he advances to a higher grade. That is an incentive to able young men in the country to make that a career. And let me tell you this country will never be worthily represented or take its place properly among the nations, if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations, and there is no ideal of continuity of service in our diplomatic intercourse.

"Now, past administrations, I grant you, had sinned in that particular, but standards were being made, and there were men in our service of long experience and fine training. It was just as though we had taken the manager of an automobile factory that had gotten up to that place after many years of application, who thoroughly knew his job, and put him out and put in an inexperienced man simply as a matter of personal favor. How long would the president of that company tolerate any such conditions or its stockholders tolerate a president who permitted them?

"We have, as I said, removed from the diplomatic service a very large number of men specially trained, and we did that in those relatively small countries of South America who were looking to us, the great American republic, for ideals; were looking to us as the big brother in the north, and us making provisions of friendly interest. We take away the man who understands them. We take away the man who could interpret us to them. We put in the man utterly inexperienced, simply reward him as a political job. You cannot make America great by

treating diplomatic appointments as political jobs.

"Now, then, we have had a very serious disregard of the spirit and requirements of our civil service law. In a democratic community, the hardest thing in the world in a sense is to get a general appreciation of the importance of having fit men attend to the business of the government. They understand it in private business. But, between you and me, in public business anything goes.

Democrats Have Taken
30,000 Out of Civil Service

"Now, to avoid that kind of thing, to limit that sort of thing, to have something like a business-like arrangement, we have had laws providing for examinations and the entry of men into the civil service who appeared to be competent. We have had what we called a classified service. Now the Republican platform says that under the Democratic administration there have been created since March 4, 1913, over 30,000 places which have been taken outside in the original appointment of operation of the civil service laws. Read enactment after enactment providing in substance as follows: That the agents, clerks and other persons to be appointed under this law shall not be appointed under the restrictions of an act passed so and so, at such a time, which means the act establishing the classified civil service period.

"It has been a raid upon the civil service of the United States and the American people ought to understand it. And we have had positions, expert positions, positions requiring expert knowledge, which have been subordinated to the demands of what I regard as an ignoble partisan expediency.

"Take for example the bureau of the census. There was Mr. Duran, an expert statistician, a very competent man, well understood, to be such. We have him retired and in his place we have a Democratic politician from a southern state. And he is hardly warm in his place before he is transferred to the trade commission. The trade commission itself was fairly emasculated by the law by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it.

"Now, my friends, that sort of thing has got to stop in this country if we are going ahead to meet the demands that are immediately upon us.

"We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon. In the coast and geodetic survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures. In the last year, or the year ending about April, 1916, there were taken our 104,000—that is appointments by executive action, removed from the operation of the civil service laws, I believe that some 20 of those were made without seeking the advice of the civil service commission. I believe that about 22 were made after seeking the advice and with the approval of the civil service commission, and I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the civil service commission.

Need Cabinet Officers of
Great Business Ability

"Now, I desire that in this country we create—and necessarily create—expert positions to take care of the growing business of the American commonwealth; that men of experience and training be called to fill them. If we are to have a secretary of state we want a secretary of state that will stand before the world as a man known for his learning, his skill, his power: A representative of America, a true representative of America, in diplomacy.

"In these great cabinet offices having the administration of great business departments we want men conspicuous for business ability, men who know how to organize departments, and know how to attend to the work of the public, just as a private business should be attended to, without fear and without favor.

"We may divide, as politicians, in considering whether we shall have a certain law; we may divide as to whether we shall have this or that candidate for a given office. But when the law is passed and the candidate chosen there should be no difference among parties as to how the law should be administered. That is then the law for Republicans and Democrats, for white or black, for men regardless of creed. It is an American law to be administered by the best men you can get for that department of the government's activity.

"Now, I used to think that if there was one thing which the American public was less interested in than anything else, it was the actual administration of their government. But I am beginning to believe that with the object lessons we have had abroad, and with the very definite appreciation of the crisis we are in, there is a different notion in this country about those things. I hold it is the most unworthy thing an administrator can do, to take public business and pay political debts with it.

"Now if we are going to get the motive power to accomplish these things, if we are going to get the strength and the spirit which will enable us to carry them through, we have got to have a real deep-seated pride in the United States. When I say 'I am an American citizen' I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in the world.

"You cannot have that pride, you cannot have that love, if American citizenship is a cheap thing; if it is a dishonored thing; if it is something which is not worthy of protection this wide world over.

"There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him. If a man is an American citizen he goes with his rights, and the right to the proper protection of his country under international law, wherever he journeys throughout the world. Now that is what the Democratic platform told us, in so many words in 1912. They did not stop with American citizens; they said 'American citizens and their property.'

"Now, we have had an exhibition in the last three years, which I confess fills me with a deep sense of shame. 'I would not counsel any action that was contrary to the dictates of those sagacious and customs and recognized rights and obligations which we comprise under the name of 'International Law.' It was our business to stand for all the rights of American citizens under international law—to vindicate international law.

"Now, you take for example the case of Mexico. We had certain things that we had a right to demand of Mexico; and there was a proper way of demanding them. We should have said that we insisted upon the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, of just protection, such protection as we are entitled to from a government that performs the functions of government. We could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his government could not discharge those functions. We had no business to recognize him unless the executive was satisfied he could discharge those functions. But it was another thing to take an attitude quite apart from the protection of American rights and wage war upon an individual and try to take control of Mexican affairs in the interest of what we think they should be.

Styles Francesco Villa
Incomparable Character

"Now, that was precisely what was done. We did not content ourselves with recognizing Huerta. There is no question about recognizing or not recognizing Huerta. That was a matter to be determined according to proper principles, according to the understanding of the executive as to the capacity of that government, if it were a government, to furnish adequate protection and discharge international obligations. But our administration said to Huerta: 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you, that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa.

"Now, in my judgment, the administration did a very wrong thing in abandoning its proper international attitude and taking the attitude that no international lawyer could understand—that no Mexican could understand.

"They said, or the administration said: 'We do not want to meddle with your affairs; but we won't let Huerta be a candidate. We do not want to do anything which indicates a desire to control your politics, but in your domestic affairs, you have got to do what we say.'

"Now, the Mexicans protested. They did not think we were sincere. They could not understand that. But here was bred a hatred of us, and an animosity for us. That is very regrettable. We have no aggressive desires with respect to Mexico, or any other country. This country has no desire to do anything but what is just. Why should we make any one dislike us? We never would, if we were correct. We were to ask and why we were to ask it, and where we were to be strong, it is an awful thing to be strong in the wrong place and then run away as soon as you get caught at it.

"Why did we go down to Vera Cruz? Most of the people of this country thought it was because we had sustained an insult and that our admiral had demanded a salute, or that we backed him up in this demand for the salute. Well, that was an extraordinary thing—to shed blood over. But we didn't get the salute. It turns out we didn't go after the salute. We went before the resolution was passed, and then apparently it was to prevent the landing of ammunition that would get to Huerta, and still within a very short time after that 'landing' the ammunition got to Huerta. Well, the Mexicans didn't understand our attitude; there was a fight; 19 Americans and a large number of Mexicans were killed. And they, the administration, say they 'kept us out of war.' That was war; and very ignoble war it was called, over the bodies of those dead soldiers, a war of service.

"But we did not persist in it; we came back, and when one of the brightest minds of the administration was quoted in one of the distinguished papers of New York, and asked to explain what we went there for, this cabinet officer said: 'No, not to prevent the landing of munitions, we went there to get rid of Huerta.' There you have this wrong-headed policy showing up again. The Mexicans couldn't understand it. If he had said that we did not recognize Huerta because he couldn't fulfill his obligations, if we had said we wanted a stable government there they could have understood that; but they couldn't understand why we went to Vera Cruz. That was intervention, and it was an intervention that didn't stay put. We went there and came back. It reminds me of a boy that was caught in the orchard of his father's neighbor, and the irate owner came out and said, 'Hey! What are you doing here? Where are you going?' 'Going back, sir,' said the boy.

Is Wrong to Put United
States in Such Position

"I do not like to have the United States put in such a position. It is wrong. Now, what did we do? Having gotten rid of Huerta by this extraordinary series of actions, what next did we do? We said: 'Let these Mexicans spill as much blood as they want to, that is their blessed privilege.' So we coquetted with Villa, we coquetted with Carranza, and we showed our disposition to favor any bandit in the land. Now, then, we have found what, as a result of our unpreparedness? I wish I had the time to go into that subject here tonight.

"As a result of our unpreparedness we found the young men of the Guard throughout our country sent down there on the border, sworn into the regular army of the United States, because we did not have a regular army big enough to keep the bandits over our line. I never heard of a more extraordinary expedition than that punitive expedition we sent down there. Was it a military expedition, or was it not? If it was not a military expedition, why ignore all the essential requisites of a properly managed military expedition?

"It went down between two lines of railroads; it could not use either. With our American troops going mile after mile for hundreds of miles into Mexico

on a punitive expedition right between two lines of railway which they could not touch! They couldn't go to the town. It was an absurdly arranged expedition. Of course, it could not succeed. Of course we got into trouble, and more blood was shed.

"My friends, we have made people dislike us, because we did not have a straight and clear path. The path of international right is like the path of the just that shineth here more and more into the perfect day. It does not make any difference who your opponents are. If you state a position that is right, and he knows that it is right, you are going to establish the justice of your cause. And America, with her power, never need be afraid of espousing a just cause. When you take a wrong course, when you do that which every international lawyer knows is wrong, which every foreign office knows is wrong, then they will resist you if they can, and, if they can't, they will hate you, and will persist in a bitter animosity because they feel that you are unjustly taking advantage of the situation. We have not a great deal that we have got to overcome. Let the Mexicans once for all understand that we do not intend to meddle with their affairs, that we desire that they shall perform their obligations to us, to protect our citizens, protect them justly in the enjoyment of their lives and their property; that they will perform the duties that they have given to us, and then we shall have peace and happiness. If they can establish a stable government, we will do all that we can to support it.

"Talk about policy. What is the president's policy? Does anyone know? Has the executive ever had a policy for more than six months in the Mexican question? I repeat, who knows today what the policy of the administration will be three months from now? The trouble is that this administration has written a record that, no matter what it says, you don't know whether it will respect it. You cannot make much progress along that line.

"Now, then, we want, in the first place, to have our record perfectly clear that we are going to insist that Mexico shall treat our citizens properly; and we are going to insist in a way that will make us respect it because we are not going to say we are not entitled to it, but we are going to see that this is done which we are entitled to have done. We are going to have that platform understood: Protection to American citizens, protection to the property of American citizens, protection to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one nation relatively to any other nation at our doors; we are going to insist that those obligations be performed which we as the United States are going to have performed; that we do not propose any meddling policy; that we do not propose, while we wish well for everyone in Mexico, to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do what we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that, and we will make some progress towards having it done at the earliest opportunity; and our policy should be to see that it is done, and that promptly.

"I am not going to attempt to review all the issues of the campaign before you tonight. I wish I could. I am on a long trip, and I am going to make myself known to the people of the United States. There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is a sturdy determination if I am put in a place of executive responsibility representing all the American people, to see to it—and that is my purpose—that America's rights are safeguarded, and that America's name in administration, in policy, and in execution is honored throughout the world."

panied by his son Stephens Sleeper and Senator Fred Woodworth, one of his most able and staunch supporters. The Thumb's candidate for governor makes no pretense of being an orator and stated frankly, that he did not seek any public gatherings but merely wished to come in personal contact and shake hands with citizens of all classes as much as his time would permit. He is essentially a business man and is running for governor on a business man's platform. If nominated and elected governor, he proposes to apply the same principles to the affairs of state that he used with so much success in his own business. Mr. Sleeper states that he has not or will he promise a single office, nor does he desire to stand as the candidate of any particular class or faction in the republican party.

Those who met Mr. Sleeper were more than pleased with his directness of manner, his pleasing personality and his evident sincerity of purpose. Furthermore, since the withdrawal of Mr. Dickinson from the race, it becomes more and more evident that Sleeper is gaining strength and his prospects for securing the nomination at the coming primary loom very bright at this writing. Over in the Thumb where Mr. Sleeper is known personally to thousands of voters, he enjoys a remarkable popularity and it is said that his vote there will be very heavy. He also has connections in Detroit which insure a very satisfactory vote from Wayne county if in fact he does not actually carry that stronghold. He is also strong in Kent county and other populous sections of the state where the vote is unusually heavy.

During his short stay in Mason county it is apparent that Mr. Sleeper made a large number of friends. He met personally practically all of the county officers and leading Republicans and in many instances was assured of cordial support. It would not be surprising if Mason county does the handsome thing by caudate Sleeper at the primary election August 29th.

Mr. Sleeper believes in fewer laws and is bitterly opposed to the present reckless extravagance in state expenditures.

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.

He laughs best who has the laugh on the other fellow.
Even thin men have a lot of the hills that flesh is heir to.
A man never knows what is coming to him until he gets it in the neck.
If it wasn't for the mistakes they make some men would never be heard of.
Keep your hand on your pocketbook when a man begins to pat you on the back.
Don't slow down on the road to success and wait for the other fellow to get ahead.

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.

CANDIDATE FOR GOV. ERNOR WINS FAVOR IN MASON COUNTY BY PERSONAL VISIT

(Ludington Chronicle, Aug. 3, 1916)

Ludington had the honor of entertaining a distinguished visitor Monday when Honorable Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe, ex-state treasurer and prominent republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination spent the day in the city. While here, Mr. Sleeper probably met and shook hands with not less than 500 citizens and many were the favorable expressions that followed. Although a big business man, Mr. Sleeper is exceptionally democratic in manner and genial disposition. He met the working men in the factories with the same courtesy and cordiality that he greeted the capitalist and business man.

Mr. Sleeper is making a tour of western Michigan in an automobile accom-



panied by his son Stephens Sleeper and Senator Fred Woodworth, one of his most able and staunch supporters. The Thumb's candidate for governor makes no pretense of being an orator and stated frankly, that he did not seek any public gatherings but merely wished to come in personal contact and shake hands with citizens of all classes as much as his time would permit. He is essentially a business man and is running for governor on a business man's platform. If nominated and elected governor, he proposes to apply the same principles to the affairs of state that he used with so much success in his own business. Mr. Sleeper states that he has not or will he promise a single office, nor does he desire to stand as the candidate of any particular class or faction in the republican party.

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Bessie Mack

Clever Lady Aerialist in Two Big Showy Acts Daily at the Charlevoix County Fair, East Jordan, Sept. 5-6-7-8.

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.

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. Passenger 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 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"/> |
| STATE | Representative in State Legis- lature 1—District. Vote for 1 |
| Governor 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"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CONGRESSIONAL | COUNTY |
| Rep. in Congress,..... Dist. Vote for one | Judge of Probate 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.

BUSINESSMEN TRY TO AVERT STRIKE

Ask Congress to Direct U. S. Inquiry Into R. R. Wages.

FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Members of United States Chamber of Commerce Vote Overwhelmingly in Favor of Letting Interstate Commerce Commission Adjust Controversy.

Washington.—In order to ascertain the position of the business men of the nation on the controversy between the railroads of the country and the unions of train service employes, which was precipitated by the demand of the latter for an increase in wages that would amount to \$100,000,000 a year, the United States Chamber of Commerce recently submitted the matter to a vote of all its members. They were asked to express their opinion as to whether the dispute should be allowed to take its course with the possibility of a great strike that would tie up all the transportation lines throughout the country and paralyze all business, or whether they would favor the adoption to a joint resolution by the two branches of congress directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and pass upon the matter.

The vote received was a very large one and represented business organizations in every part of the country. The result was overwhelmingly in favor of placing the matter in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 98 1/2% votes being cast in favor of this course and only 2 1/2% against it. The result showed clearly that the business interests of the country are unalterably against permitting the transportation lines to be tied up by a national railroad strike that would paralyze the commerce of the country and inflict enormous losses on all classes of citizens.

Chairman Wheeler of the Committee in charge of the matter for the Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the representatives of the railroads and their employes at their conference in New York in June. He announced the result of the Committee's inquiry among the business men of the country and urged both parties to the dispute to get together and adopt the course suggested. As a result the committee of managers representing the railroads submitted a proposal that the whole subject be placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission as requested by the representatives of the business interests. As an alternative they offered to submit the demands to arbitration under the Federal law. Both offers were refused by the union leaders, who announced that they would go back to their unions and get authority to declare a strike. This they have since been doing.

Meanwhile a resolution has been introduced in Congress directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation of railroad wages. This resolution is now awaiting action. It is believed here that if nothing further is done by Congress or by the parties to the wage dispute to bring about a peaceful settlement the business interests of the country, through the United States Chamber of Commerce, or some other organization, will appeal to the Government to take some direct and decisive action to prevent the destruction of national prosperity by a strike on all the railroad lines.

DEMANDS OF R. R. TRAINMEN.

Wage Increase of \$100,000,000 a Year Would Have to Be Borne by Public.

The train service employes of all railroad lines in the United States have united in a demand for a new basis of pay for all men engaged in operating trains, except those in passenger service. At the present time they are paid on the basis of ten hours of time or 100 miles of distance, whichever gives them the higher pay; and every man receives a full day's pay, no matter how short a time he works.

The trainmen now demand that, in all but passenger service, (1) the present ten hours pay shall be given for eight hours, or less, with a guarantee of a full day's pay, no matter how little service is performed; (2) overtime to begin after eight hours, instead of after ten hours, and to be paid for at one and one-half times the hourly rate.

These demands would increase the hourly rate of pay 25 per cent, and the overtime rate 87 1/2 per cent.

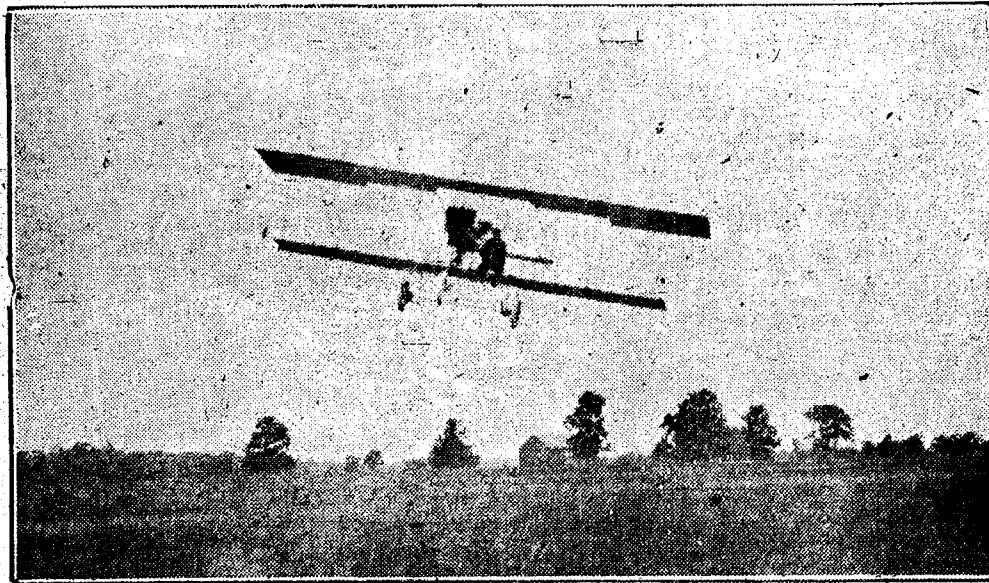
They also insist that all special extra pay provisions in the 10-hour schedules shall be included in the proposed 8-hour schedule.

These special rules frequently give double pay for the same service, and enable the employes to earn two and three days' pay in a single day of ordinary working hours.

As the increase for all the lines is estimated to amount to \$100,000,000 a year the railroads say that they cannot pay it unless they are allowed to increase freight and passenger rates.

The average wages of the men engaged in train service are already very much higher than those of other employes and they receive 28 per cent of the total payroll although constituting only 18 per cent of the whole number of railroad workers.

O. E. WILLIAMS and his AEROPLANE



who will give daily flights at the
CHARLEVOIX COUNTY FAIR - East Jordan
Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday
September 5th-6th-7th-8th
1916

This is the package that holds the cigarettes



that do for smokers what no other cigarette has ever done for them before—they satisfy and yet they're MILD

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

*No Wonder They Satisfy!

(—and yet are MILD)

It's the pure Turkish tobacco in Chesterfield Cigarettes that does it. The famous Chesterfield blend contains the highest-quality Turkish tobacco—CAVALLA for its aroma; XANTHI for its fragrance; SMYRNA for its sweetness; SAMSOON for its richness.

They SATISFY!

—and yet they're MILD

20 for 10c



Some motors will do twenty miles on a gallon of gasoline, but Margaret Gibson of the Horsley-Mutual studios has one that will do more than that on a diet of two doorknobs and a pint of nails. "Jitney Bill" of the Centaur zoo is a cherished ostrich, because his table of contents includes at least \$1.50 worth of motion picture jewelry and a \$65 camera lens. Miss Gibson and "Jitney Bill" are featured in a picture, entitled "The Ostrich Tip."

Briefs of the Week

John P. Lenhardt left Wednesday for Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Agatha Kenny is home from Charlevoix.

Will Kenny and LeRoy Sherman are at Luther this week.

Jas. Shay and family were Traverse City visitors, Tuesday.

Miss Emily Malpass returned home from Petoskey, Monday.

Joseph Zoulek was home from Suttons Bay the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hatt left Wednesday for Grand Rapids.

Att. L. Wilson was a Boyne City business visitor, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith of Boyne City are in our city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller of Charlevoix visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Belle Roy was a Traverse City visitor the latter part of last week.

Miss Ruby Grant left Thursday for a visit with relatives at Traverse City.

Gus. Muma of Ludington is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Muma.

Mrs. Wilbur King and daughters returned home Saturday last from Charlevoix.

Mrs. Flora Ellis of Traverse City is guest at the home of her brother, T. J. Wood.

Mrs. Felix Green and daughters, Mary and Sarah returned home Monday from Scottville.

Mrs. Frank Porter and daughter, Alice, returned home from Suttons Bay Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick and daughter, will leave Friday for their future home at Iron River.

Miss Esther Malpass returned home from Pinconning, Tuesday, after a visit with friends there.

Carroll Hoyt is home from Houghton for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hoyt.

R. F. D. carrier, Pat Foote of Route 2, is off on a fifteen-day vacation. Chas. Carson is substituting.

Miss Ida Price will leave Friday for Grand Rapids for a visit with her brother, Harry, and family.

Miss Fern Howard is home from Detroit for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howard.

Mrs. Walter French and daughters, Ellagene and Catherine returned home from Chicago, Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burdick and daughter, Una, and Wm. Crosby were Harbor Springs visitors, Sunday.

Chas. Rider has exchanged his property here for a home in Boyne City and with family will move there next week.

Mrs. Lillian Young returned to her home at Mercer, Pa., Wednesday, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. John Jamison.

Mrs. A. E. Cross and son, Mrs. Robert Spence and Mrs. C. G. Isaman and son inotored to Charlevoix the first of the week.

Miss Stella Hutchins who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, will leave Friday for a visit with friends at South Boardman.

Mrs. Oscar Franzen and Miss Elizabeth Sweet arrived from Chicago, Thursday morning to visit their mother Mrs. D. E. Goodman.

Mrs. R. R. Braham, who has been guest at the home of Mrs. John Jamison returned to her home at New Willmington, Pa., Wednesday.

Miss Gwendolyn Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boyd and Fred Stackhouse drove to Charlevoix and took the Manitowoc to Mackinac Island, Thursday.

John Mollard and family, James Mollard and wife and Fred Fallis and family visited Donald Pattersons at Ellsworth the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Timmons returned to their home at Smith Falls, Ont., Saturday last, after a visit with the former's sister, Mrs. Wm. Raino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mollard left Thursday for their home at Grand Bend, Ont., after a visit with the former's brother, J. H. Mollard and family.

D. E. Goodman and family, F. G. Fallis and family, Mrs. M. C. Isaman, and C. A. Brabant and wife attended the Barbecue at Ellsworth, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benford and son returned to their home at Mt. Pleasant Friday last, after a visit at the home of the latter's parents, Mayor and Mrs. A. E. Cross.

The Pythian Sisters gave Mrs. H. I. McMillan a farewell party Wednesday evening. Mrs. McMillan and children will leave first of the week for their future home at Conklin.

Roy Wilson moved to Central Lake the past week.

Clyde Strong was home from Camp Ferris this week.

Miss Erzella McMillan is home from Traverse City this week.

Bernst Johnson left Tuesday for Flint, where he will seek employment.

Fred Dye of Detroit was guest at the John Monroe home over Sunday.

Our Public Schools will commence the Fall Term on Monday, Sept. 4th.

Miss Isabelle Sisson of Central Lake is guest at the James Malpass home.

Angus McDonald of Muskegon was guest of relatives in our city last week.

Catholic Ladies' bake-sale on Saturday, Aug. 19th in John Lalonde's building.

F. Kjellin of Seattle, Wash., is guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. J. Ellson.

Mrs. Eliza Bowman went to Charlevoix, Wednesday for a short visit with friends.

Charles Ronnd of Traverse City is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Malpass.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cary are at Central Lake this week picking cherries on their farm.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Wicks of Detroit are guests at the home of Att'y and Mrs. D. H. Fitch.

Mrs. Peak and daughter of Edon, Ohio, are guests at the home of her brother, W. J. Ellson.

Mrs. Frank Little and Mrs. Ames of Traverse City are guests at the home of Mrs. C. R. Alexander.

R. T. McDonald and family and Mrs. Geo. Ramsey are guests of Central Lake relatives this week.

Jacob Roberts had the misfortune last week of breaking his right shoulder bone, by falling from a load of grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Atkinson and Mrs. Herman DeWitt left Tuesday by auto for Jackson for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Frank Gay and daughter, Ruby returned to their home at Manistique, Wednesday, after a visit with relatives here.

Percy Wilson and family of Central Lake were guests at the R. T. McDonald and George Ramsey homes last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Webster with children left Saturday last for a fortnights visit with relatives at Big Rapids.

Misses Mary and Grace Weldy returned home from Logansport, Ind., last Friday, after several weeks visit with relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thorne of Cleveland, Ohio are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thorne.

Mrs. Andrew Owens and son returned to their home at Flint Saturday last, after spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Strong who have been guests at the home of the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong, returned to their home at Fort Wayne, Ind., Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ruhling with their daughter, Mrs. Ed. R. Price and son, Herald, left Tuesday by auto for Jackson, Mich., where they visit Geo. Atkinson and family.

Al Warda of Cherryvale left Tuesday for Chicago—where he will spend a few days preparing his wardrobe. From there he goes on to Kansas City where he joins his theatrical company and open their season.

The residence of Carl Heinzelman on North Main-st was sold the past week to George Chapman, Supt. of the East Jordan mill of the Argo Milling Co. Mr. Chapman and family will occupy same in a few weeks.

Mrs. J. L. Weisman left last week for Grand Rapids where she is taking treatment at one of the hospitals in that city. From there Mrs. Weisman goes to Chicago where she will purchase fall stock for Weisman's Dept Store.

The Sunshine Club will be entertained at the farm home of Mrs. Jacob Grann on next Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 22nd. A pot luck supper will be served. Each member bring a friend. Those desiring to go please notify Mrs. Eugene Adams or Mrs. Harry Curkendall.

Capt. Winters wishes to announce that all affidavits relative to the release of members of the National Guard because of dependents, will undoubtedly be carefully investigated in the near future, as some affidavits have been filed which are totally at variance with the real facts of the case. Citizens should be very careful in making sworn statements.

R. N. Spence is at Pinconning this week.

H. H. Cummings left Monday for Detroit.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McCarry a daughter, Aug. 8th.

Mrs. R. N. Spence will go to Grand Rapids, Friday to visit relatives.

Mrs. A. Cox is receiving a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Lunby of Detroit.

Miss Irene McGuirk and Mrs. H. H. Cummings were at Petoskey, Thursday.

Hilton Milford is over from Springvale and is assisting at Hite's drug store.

Miss Eunice Carr and Mrs. Len Swatford returned home from Petoskey, Monday.

The Methodist Sunday School enjoyed their annual picnic at Monroe Creek Wednesday.

C. A. Arnold of Traverse City was guest at the B. E. Waterman home a couple of days this week.

R. F. D. carrier, R. A. Brintnall of Route 1, is off of duty this week and he spent a few days at Ludington.

Miss Ethel and Luther Brintnall left Thursday for a weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. Orin Brintnall at Twinning.

Mrs. M. Healey and daughter, Ceel left Saturday last for Detroit, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Raino.

Mrs. Benjamin Smatts returned to her-home at Flint, the first of the week after spending several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smatts.

Mrs. F. G. Fallis and son, Charles, Mrs. D. E. Goodman and son, Gordon, and Mrs. C. A. Brabant and Mrs. M. C. Isaman were at Petoskey, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Stackhouse and son, Fred, of South Bend, Ind., and Miss Mate Bell of Cereso, Mich., are guests at the home of their brother, Geo. A. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kirk and daughters left Wednesday for their home at Chicago, after a weeks visit at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Henry Sheldon.

A musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. D. H. Fitch this Friday evening under auspices of the P. L. A. S. The program will be featured by Miss Frances Welles, violinist, of Des Moines, Ia., assisted by local talent. Everyone is invited. A silver offering will be taken.

Manager B. E. Waterman of the East Jordan Cabinet Co., left Thursday for Chicago and other points where he will look up new machinery for their recently burned factory. We understand prospects seem now good for rebuilding and this is certainly good news for East Jordan and its business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray visited at John Carneys on Sunday.

Mrs. Eliza Bowman is calling on old friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bartholomew and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew drove to Alba on Friday to meet the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Taber.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey and children were Sunday visitors at Thos. Bartholomew's.

Miss Hazel Kile has been visiting her-cousin, Miss Gladys Thompson.

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 Swanson, So. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I can honestly say they are wonderful."—Hites Drug Store.

An infant prodigy at 4 may be a fool at 40.

It is said that laughter will cure indigestion; but the trouble is the man who has it doesn't feel like laughing.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916.

10:30 a. m.—Morning Worship—"Treasures Upon Earth."

11:45 a. m.—Sabbath School.

6:30 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.

Thursday 7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

Miss Frances Welles, who gave such pleasure with a violin solo last Sunday will play again this coming Sunday.

Miss Welles is a talented musician and we count ourselves fortunate in having her assist in the church worship.

Episcopal Church.

Sunday Aug. 20, 1916.

Mission of the Redeemer (Episcopal) 9th Sunday after Trinity

Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. M. B. Kilpack at 3:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend this service.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Aug. 20.

8:00 a. m.—Mass and Benediction. Holy Communion for the Ladies' Altar Society.

Thursday, August 24 the Ladies Altar Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Moses Hart, Jr.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916.

10:30 a. m.—Morning service. The Sacrament of the Lord's supper.

11:45 a. m.—Sunday School.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League. Leaders Misses Hazel Cummins and Josie Harmond.

7:30 p. m.—Evening Service. Dr. W. F. Kendrick will preach.

Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:30.

Latter Day Saints Church

Elder Manley D. Winters, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 20th.

9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.

11:00 a. m.—Prayer meeting.

7:30 p. m.—Fearinging.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting. Friday, 7:30 p. m.—Religio.

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

DEWARD

Mrs. C. P. Berg and son of Grand Rapids has returned home from a three weeks visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Olson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Adams of Grayling spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Drescher.

Mrs. J. Marha is visiting at Big Rapids.

Mrs. H. G. Smith has returned home from East Jordan.

Mrs. M. Quinn is on the sick list this week.

Miss Caroline Baker of East Jordan spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. J. Vallance.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Wilson and family of Muskegon spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith.

Mrs. Rose of Barnard has returned home after a few weeks visit with her brother, W. S. Ritter.

Mr. and Mrs. Killarney of Deward auto to Gaylord, Sunday.

Mrs. S. Sedgman returned home from East Jordan.

A dance and pie social was held at the Railroad Hotel Saturday evening for the benefit of the ball team and proved a success.

Although out hit two to one East Jordan base ball club defeated the local nine 8 to 5 in a well played game Sunday afternoon. Following is the summary:

DEWARD

| | R. | H. | E. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|
| Blain, ss | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Crawford, cf | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Whiteford, lf | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| C. Sedgeman, 1b | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| H. Reynolds, 3b | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Johnson, 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilcox, c | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S. Sedgman, p | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Woods, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 13 | 2 |

EAST JORDAN

| | R. | H. | E. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|
| Ryan, ss | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| D. Bennett, 1b | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kamradt, lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. Bennett, c | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Keway, 3b | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| B. Bennett, 2b | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Steagal, p | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Reynolds, cf | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gee, rf | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 6 | 1 |

Umpires—Green and Burk.

ECHO BRIEFS

The farmers are very much in need of rain.

Wm. Vandeventer departed for southern Michigan, to visit his grandfather who is reported to be very seriously ill.

Mrs. Frank Taber of Elmira, N. Y., arrived last Friday to visit her mother, Mrs. Mary Bartholomew and other relatives for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray visited at John Carneys on Sunday.

Mrs. Eliza Bowman is calling on old friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bartholomew and Mrs. Scott Bartholomew drove to Alba on Friday to meet the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Taber.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Mackey and children were Sunday visitors at Thos. Bartholomew's.

Miss Hazel Kile has been visiting her-cousin, Miss Gladys Thompson.

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 Swanson, So. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I can honestly say they are wonderful."—Hites Drug Store.

An infant prodigy at 4 may be a fool at 40.

It is said that laughter will cure indigestion; but the trouble is the man who has it doesn't feel like laughing.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant 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.

SHOES

We are today selling Shoes at last year's prices. Not last year's Shoes at this year's prices, but this year's styles in the best quality at the same old standard of value.

How long we will be able to do so we cannot say, but we are safe in saying that it won't be long.

Don't you think it would be wise for you to buy your new Shoes now—and from us?

Weisman's

QUALITY SERVICE

Everybody's business is the gossip's business.

Love may be blind, but it is seldom deaf or dumb.

Almost any woman can make her husband tremble by merely saying that she has just heard something about him.

A wise bride borrows her mother-in-law's cook book.

A man never complains of poor eyesight because he is unable to see his own faults.

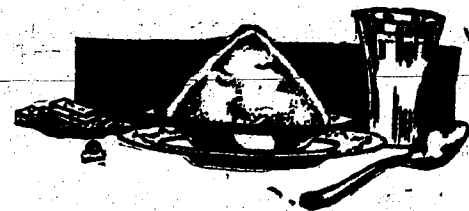
When a man is looking for trouble few of his friends are too busy to assist him in the search.

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.

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.



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



GOOD SHOES is Our Hobby

THEY MUST FIT and WEAR.

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

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.

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.

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.

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,
Boyne 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.

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.

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.



"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 \$500,000 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 20th 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 employees.

"Harry," as he is known to his closer friends, started profit sharing with his employees 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, 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.]

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.

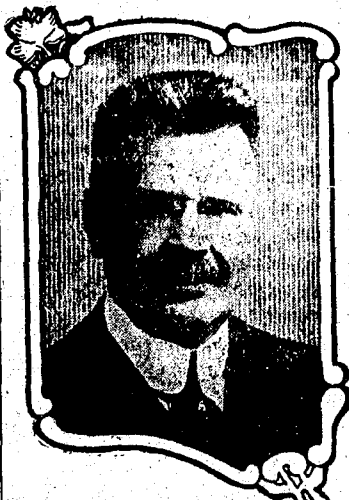
Respectfully yours,
EDWIN W. ABBOTT,
Boyne City, Mich.

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.

Pol. Adv.
ROMEO A. EMREY.

If the phoenix of common sense rises from the ashes of a fool's money the conflagration has not been in vain.



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 degree 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.

1896—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

Vegetarians have never been able to explain why the first sin was the result of eating fruit.

Many a woman firmly believes what is to be will be—and that it will be the fault of her husband.

Most men admire the nonsense of a pretty woman far more than they do the sense of a homely one.

It isn't necessary for a man to be a hypnotist in order to get his mind concentrated on the toothache.

THE OFFICE, THE PARTY, AND THE MAN



WILLIAM H. HILL
Candidate for the Republican Nomination for United States Senator August 29th.

William H. Hill is a Republican and it is as a thorough-going, uncompromising Republican that he offers himself at the Primaries August 29 for the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

But there are certain characteristics of Mr. Hill's Republicanism that he wishes thoroughly understood. He is neither a radical, nor a conservative, least of all is he a reactionary. By radicalism Mr. Hill understands action not based on good judgment and common sense; by conservatism, a lack of action that amounts to timidity, failure to grasp new conditions; by reactionism, no action at all—stagnation.

Mr. Hill is progressive in his practice and application of Republican theory and doctrine. By that he means that he recognizes new facts, new conditions, when they arise and believes that theory and principles of government should be adapted to fit these new facts and conditions.

There should always be progress. One cannot stand still. One should advance with the times—meeting and adapting principles to the new problems that arise, but never altering the fundamentals. It is this sort of Republicanism that Mr. Hill practices and will practice.

That he has the courage of his convictions was proved in 1912 when, believing that the conditions of that hour demanded it, he followed Colonel Roosevelt. He ran for Congressman-at-large and polled the largest vote, next to Roosevelt, running ahead of his ticket 20,000, and exceeding the vote of the Republican nominee for governor by 5,000.

Mr. Hill remains unshaken in his belief in the soundness of the progressive Republican theories. Those who believe in progressivism as a necessary element in all political theory and who supported Mr. Hill so generously in 1912 may rest assured that the same ideals of government for which he stood at that time will actuate his conduct if he is nominated for United States Senator and elected on the Republican ticket.

Support him as you did four years ago and it will mean that the advocates of progress and humanity will have a friend in court. The Primaries are August 29th. Get out and place an X before the name of Wm. H. Hill.

Man of Big Affairs for Public Service.

With a record of no failures, Frank B. Leland offers his varied and extensive business experience and equipment to his native state. Wayne county solid for him—the first candidate since Pingree to enjoy such a distinction.

The Governorship Question.

(An editorial from the Charlotte Tribune of August 9, the publication that so loyally backed Lieutenant-Governor Dickinson for governor, now supporting Mr. Leland.)

With Lieutenant Governor L. D. Dickinson, Eaton county's former candidate for the gubernatorial race, out of the field for governor, the voters will be turning to one or another of the candidates for the place and Frank B. Leland of Detroit seems to meet with considerable favor in local circles and is also making strong gains throughout the state. Wayne county will give Mr. Leland almost solid support as at a recent meeting of various factions it appeared that all were united, on him.

Mr. Leland was born on an Oakland county farm and today owns and operates the farm on which his boyhood was spent. He worked his way thru the University of Michigan, and has made good as a lawyer in Flint and Detroit. He has been twice elected a regent of the University of Michigan, which office he has filled with credit and ability as is evidenced by the great support he is receiving from the thousands of University alumni.

Mr. Leland organized a savings bank, of which he has been president for 15 years, and it a thoroughly capable business man who would make a governor strong enough to bring about improved methods in the state's system of taxation and expenditures, concerning which he has expressed himself in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Leland is a man of high ideals, undaunted courage and tireless industry and his election to the office of governor would mean the inauguration of many important public improvements, with a big reduction in expenses, which would be a relief to the overburdened taxpayers of the state. Mr. Leland is not tied to any of the factions or interests and, as governor, would be in a better position to give the state better service than if he had alliances with the past and promises for the future. He has no elements of weakness to defend or explain.

Michigan needs an honest man for governor and one of ability, courage, broadmindedness and good common sense.

Such a man is FRANK B. LELAND.

FRANK B. LELAND

(Detroit News editorial Aug. 5, '16.)

Now that the Wayne county and Detroit republican organizations are pledged to Frank B. Leland's candidacy for governor, his chances of securing the nomination have been greatly improved. Detroit has not produced a governor since Pingree—and Michigan admits that he was a good one. But Mr. Leland has more than a geographical claim to consideration. He combines the education and training of a lawyer with those of a business man, and is thus fitted not only to give Michigan that "business administration" which of late years has been so clamorously desired by certain groups, but also to give expert attention to legislation.

Mr. Leland has never been an office seeker. His election as regent of the University of Michigan in 1907 and again in 1913 gave him a place of honor rather than of political influence. It was a position in which executive capacity was needed, and this Mr. Leland showed he had. In another field of public service he has won popular esteem—the fight against tuberculosis. There he has shown fine qualities of organization and leadership.

Michigan republicans will do well to consider the qualifications of the Wayne county candidates, and to compare them with those of other aspirants for the nomination. It would be a mistake to choose him merely because Detroit may feel that this city is entitled to consideration. But if his record and his abilities, his broadmindedness and his freedom from factionalism appeal to the party, it should not let minor considerations influence it.

Vote for Frank B. Leland Aug. 29 THE REPUBLICAN WHO UNITED THE PARTY IN WAYNE COUNTY.

"AMERICA FIRST AND AMERICA EFFICIENT."

We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil War. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican Party as a great liberty party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.—From Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance.

Some men are anxious to earn money—and others are anxious merely to get it. Rather than waste time arguing, a wise man will let a fool have his own way.

Senator Morford



ASKS SECOND TERM.

Pledged to support measures that will reduce taxes.

Jacob E. Chew

Candidate For

Representative

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

Your support will be appreciated.

M. E. SILVERSTEIN

Candidate for Nomination for PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Republican Ticket

Primary Election August 29, 1916

It's easy to be a philosopher if you have a good income. As long as a man can keep his temper he isn't his own worst enemy.

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.

A woman's teeth usurp the functions of her tongue when they chatter.

Misrule is bad enough, but Mrs. rule is worse—so a married man says.

Announcement

Ezekiel C. Chew

Candidate for

County Road Commissioner

On the Republican Ticket

At the Primary Election, August 29, 1916.

Will appreciate your support