

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

No. 40

Wholesalers Our Guests

Entertained Our Citizens With
Excellent Program at the
Temple Theatre.

East Jordan was visited this week for the second time in five years by the Wholesalers' department of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce. The departments noted vestibuled all-steel Pullman train of eight coaches arrived in the city Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock and was met by President Carl Stroebel of the board of trade, and the owners of thirty automobiles in which the visitors were conveyed uptown. The rain prevented a parade by the Wholesalers and the Furniture City Band which had been one of the pleasing features in nearly all the towns and cities on the four days' route.

In Temple Theatre a public meeting was held at 8 o'clock, the hall being packed to the doors. The band rendered



W. K. PLUMB

Secretary Association of Commerce—
in Charge of Trade Extension Tour.

ed during the evening several selections, including two descriptive pieces which were highly entertaining to the audience.

Mayor A. E. Cross opened the meeting and gave a cordial address of welcome, assuring the visitors that the big welcome banner across Main street meant just what it said, and before the meeting closed the Grand Rapids men appeared to fully realize that the East Jordan business men truly were glad to see them again.

Carroll F. Sweet, vice president of the Old National bank, Grand Rapids, presided, and speeches were made by Heber A. Knott, of Carl Knott Co., E. L. Wellman, Grand Rapids' famous bean man, F. E. Leonard of H. Leonard's Sons, Lee M. Hutchins, of Hazeltine & Perkins, and R. O. Bisbee of the Peoples' State bank, East Jordan. The inter-dependence of Grand Rapids with East Jordan and vice versa, character in business and how to promote and retain it; the upbuilding of western and northern Michigan, were some of the points made very interesting in the talks.

Several selections were given by Mr. Hazel Reilly, one of Grand Rapids' leading tenor singers, and all were greatly enjoyed, his voice being beautiful.

Business places remained open longer than usual to give the visitors a chance to see and appreciate the unusually clean and thrifty appearance East Jordan presents, not on occasion but habitually. Comments upon the evident prosperity of East Jordan were heard on all sides during the stay of the Grand Rapids men.

Thursday morning the seventy-five visitors called upon their local retail patrons.

Wholesale Acknowledgment

The Herald is indebted for the following gifts from the Grand Rapids wholesalers who were our city's guests this week:

- National City Bank—memorandum book.
- Box of Double A Putnam's chocolates.
- Warden Grocer Co.—Money Bag.
- Kalmbach Logie Co.—Hand mirror.
- A. B. Knowlson Co.—Pair of gloves.
- Michigan Engraving Co.—Printer's gauge.
- Grand Rapids Bedding Co.—Pen and quill.
- Bennett Fuel and Ice Co.—Pencils.

EAST JORDAN—SEVEN BOYNE CITY—THREE

East Jordan Base Ball Team added another game to their long string of victories this summer, when they won the game at Boyne City last Sunday by the score of seven to three. Roberts, a former state league pitcher, was on the mound for Boyne, but our local team located him for thirteen hits.

The Score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
East Jordan 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 7 13 1
Boyne City 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 5 3

Umpires: East Jordan, Sedgman and Bennett; Boyne City, Roberts and Camorod.

A game will be played on the West Side diamond next Sunday, Mancelona coming over for a game. Next Wednesday the team goes to Central Lake for the Home-Coming, and plays Alden.

WASTE LAND EXPENSIVE.

Nonproductive Acres Represent Dead Capital and Are a Loss.

Every acre of nonproducing tillable land should be put to work or sold, says a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 745. Many farmers would make more money if their business were larger, but the size of a farm from a financial standpoint, is measured not by the number of acres embraced in it but by the number that are producing crops, pasturing animals economically, or supporting a growth of marketable forest products. Nonproductive acres are loafer acres, and the money tied up in them is dead capital.

On every farm, however, there are certain areas necessarily devoted to nonproductive purposes. Fences, ditches, lanes, and building lots produce nothing themselves, but they are frequently essential to production on the rest of the farm. Nevertheless, they may occupy in the aggregate a considerable percentage of the available land. It is a part of efficient farm management to see to it that this percentage is no higher than necessary.

In this connection, some interesting figures are given by the bulletin already mentioned in regard to the amount of land occupied by fences of different kinds. It takes, for instance, only 209 rods of untrimmed hedge and only 214 rods of zigzag rail or worm fence to waste an acre of what might be productive land. For the same expenditure of land one can run 459 rods of woven wire and 473 rods of barbed wire. Other considerations, of course, may make it desirable to use the hedge or the worm fence, but the waste involved is a factor that should not be overlooked.

Similarly, farm lanes often may be eliminated by a simple rearrangement of fields; headlands, or turning spaces at the edges of fields, avoided; and the farmstead itself—the group of farm buildings with their lots and yards, the garden, and the orchard—made compact. In the case of the farmstead, however, considerations of health and attractiveness may well justify a slight sacrifice of economy.

While a little planning often will result in the saving of much land now devoted to these unproductive uses, a more difficult problem is presented by waste of land—land that is rendered unutilizable by swamps, ravines, rocks, slopes, etc.; woodland that produces nothing salable, and pastures that are too poor to be profitable. Some areas are, of course, hopeless, and in that case they should be left out of the reckoning altogether. Before this is done, however, it will pay to look into the possibilities of profitable reclamation. Many unutilizable fields, for example may be turned into productive pastures, or, if they will not grow enough grass to make this economical, they can be used for the production of timber. On the other hand, it frequently happens that woodlots, which yield nothing but a little firewood for home consumption are permitted to occupy valuable land. In deciding whether such lots should be cleared and tilled, the cost of clearing, the increased value of the cleared land, the interest on the investment, the salable value of the timber products, and the added expense for firewood which will follow the disappearance of the timber must all be taken into account. With unwooded areas, the advisability of bringing them under the plow may be determined by comparing the probable cost with the market price, of good arable land in the neighborhood.

Obviously, the higher the price of land rises the more incentive there is for the farmer to avoid waste in the utilization of it. It is significant, however, that the investigations of the department

have shown that, irrespective of the price, tenants put a greater part of the land to productive use than owners. The tenant pays rent for each acre and he can not afford to have any of them idle. On the other hand, the man who has no rent to pay may be able to get along on the produce of a part only of his farm, and he is, therefore, more likely to overlook the potential value of the part he wastes. By so doing he is, of course, throwing away opportunities to make money, but this is not always appreciated by those who have not grasped the important fact that the average farm is too small for maximum efficiency and that in the majority of cases to increase the size of the farm business is to increase the profits from it. Those owners, however, who realizing this, are operating leased land in addition to their own, are, like tenants, careful to see that they pay for no loafer acres.

To anyone who is buying or leasing land, then, the important question is not "How much am I paying an acre for this tract?" but "How much am I paying for the acres that are going to work for me?" In the new bulletin it is calculated that a farm of 100 acres, selling at \$100 an acre, will cost the purchaser actually \$111.11 an acre if 90 per cent of it is productive, and \$200 an acre if only 50 per cent of it is productive. As a matter of fact, the percentage of improved land in farms east of the Mississippi is only 59.5 and west of that river only 50.8. Improved land, however, it should be noted, is not always the same as productive land. A good timber lot, for example, is not improved, but it may be highly productive and farm buildings and fences stand on land that is improved but produces nothing. In the final analysis it is the amount of productive land that determines the earning capacity of a farm and that should therefore determine its price.

School Commissioner's Notes

May L. Stewart, Commissioner

First round of visits in Wilson township completed. Everything going nicely!

Wilson township teachers' meeting at the office on Saturday, the 23rd. A full attendance at each meeting of this kind will be expected. There will be but the one for each township and the professional spirit of the teacher will necessarily be judged by the one present or absent mark. Let us hope that your teacher may be marked present.

Some of the new approved text books are being used in Pleasant Valley, in the German School, and in Deer Lake.

Every teacher in Wilson township subscribes for at least two school magazines.

Only one school in Wilson township which is without legal equipment in school furnishings. These schools are not Standard yet in seating and lighting but it wouldn't take long to get there.

Report cards and courses of study have been mailed to all teachers.

The seating schedules mailed to school directors this week contain a cut loaned to the commissioner thru the kindness of the state superintendent. The department has also loaned to the commissioner free of charge for use in the directory of 1916-1917 a number of cuts showing conditions in country school buildings. If your school is a Standard school, just send in a snapshot of the same. It will be deeply appreciated and good use will be made of the same.

Circular letters to school officers relative to the year's work were mailed recently.

The blanks for the school credit for home work system reaches a few schools at the end of the first or second week and the teachers ask about credit for the first two weeks of school. In any case of this kind the child may be credited the first and second week with the average amount during the third and fourth weeks of school. This arrangement may be used in any school where the cards have arrived late.

Palmer method position charts on hand in the office for all not yet supplied.

Resolve now, ye parents, that your children shall be in school every day even at the cost of sacrifice in the home.

Resolve now, ye children, that ye shall earn large diplomas for full year's perfect attendance.

Let us start the year with a vim. The boys and girls are the flowers that will thrive or wither under our care. Their environment is the garden we are cultivating. Let us labor with diligence and care.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN THE TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

The whole question of fighting tuberculosis comes down to the golden rule. You do not want others to give the disease to you; you should not allow yourself to give the disease to others. And the only sure way of not giving the disease to others is not to get it yourself.

That may seem a curious way of putting it. It is put that way to emphasize the fact that good health is not only desirable but that it is, to a large extent, positively a duty. The man who allows his body to become run down and in that way holds out an invitation to the tuberculosis germ is committing a crime against himself not only, he is committing a crime against society in general. By endangering his own health he is endangering the health of his wife, of his child, of his neighbor, of the stranger who passes along the street.

And if a person has caught the disease either through his own fault or through the fault of some one else, it is his sacred duty to protect others against himself. That is the great value of a campaign such as is being carried on in this county now, that it centers the attention of all the people on this disease. And the person who is not interested in fighting the disease is potentially a criminal, if it is criminal to give to others a malady that causes suffering and death.

To come once more to the cardinal principles in fighting tuberculosis. The care must be begun early. If treatment is begun in time; tuberculosis is one of the easiest diseases to cure. In the early stages it can be cured almost ten times out of ten. There are few serious diseases about which a doctor can be so hopeful as about an early case of tuberculosis.

But it is still more important that every one shall keep his body in such good physical condition that the disease is not caught. The man who keeps his physical forces at high tone—runs little danger of contracting tuberculosis. Hence everything that is done by the individual and by society to build up health and strength is done to check tuberculosis.

And for both the cure and the prevention of this disease the three chief elements are plenty of pure air, plenty of wholesome food, and plenty of rest. This trinity of forces is nature's means of fighting tuberculosis. And up to the present time nature's method is the only method that has yet been discovered. And of the three elements named the greatest is plenty of pure air.

By keeping his windows open day and night, winter and summer, while he is well and strong, a man increases his chances tenfold for remaining well and strong.

FIRE BLIGHT IN APPLE

Undoubtedly many of the readers of this article have noticed in their own or neighbors' apple or pear trees, short branches on which the leaves look scorched and killed. I have noticed it in many of the trees in the gardens of this city, and I have had several requests for information in regard to it.

This condition is due to a disease known variously as the Fire Blight, Pear Blight, and Apple Blight which has come to be recognized as one of the most serious enemies of these fruits. It is a bacterial disease, gaining entrance to the tree through wounds or through the flowers. The germs are carried by insects to the flower. The insects are attracted by the dark, mucilaginous fluid that oozes out of the diseased wood in the spring and which is swimming with bacteria. From the flowers and other centers of infection the disease spreads through the whole plant.

When it appears the best treatment is to remove and burn the infected parts, cutting from 12 to 18 inches below where the disease appears. The disease may be carried in pruning implements from a diseased to a healthy tree. Therefore, the best plan is to disinfect the pruning tools after each cut with kresol carbolic acid, formaldehyde, or some other good disinfectant. If each large cut is also painted with this, it will help to check the disease.

B. J. HOLCOMB.

The board of strategy is the kind you get at a poor boarding-house.

A man would be given a patrol joy ride if he wore a suit made from striped awning; but a woman can get away with it.

The man who tries to buy his way into heaven may discover later that he gave up money to an unauthorized representative.

VanPelt's Tour- ing Dairy

Charlevoix County's Good Roads
Booster Writes Interestingly.

(First Day Out)

Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916.

We left Charlevoix the beautiful, Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1916 at nine a. m. made a short stop at my dear old home in Norwood with the sad thought that I'd never make it my home again. I fixed up a few little necessary things for the benefit of the next occupant and left for Manistee, 126 miles from Charlevoix; and at Traverse City 12:30 p. m., had dinner and left at 2:00 p. m. Passed through Benzonia at 3:45, Bear Lake 4:45 and at Manistee 5:45, when we found reasonably comfortable quarters at the cosy little Briny Inn.

The worst roads we struck today were between Charlevoix and Norwood, except some short stretches between Eastport and Torch Lake and between Interlochen and Benzonia. If some gravel could now be placed in the low places on the stretch from Loon See's corner and Porters' on the Norwood road, this stretch would last a year or two longer, but as it is now going it will soon go to the bad. On account of the very poor work done on the Norwood road this year, the poorest I ever saw, I advise that no more money be spent on this road until the new county road is built, as it is growing worse and worse every year.

I wish to call the attention of the public to a very dangerous place on this stretch of road. It is at the crossing of the brook at Henry Van Dusan's about half way from Charlevoix to Norwood. The attention of the town officials was called to this last summer when they were working on the road, to make it as impassable as they know how. It seems that last year the Pathmaster used tile to convey the water instead of building a bridge, but they were short about eight or ten feet in order to make the road as wide as it ought to be. It is now filled in on top of this tile so high that some day after a heavy rain, some big car going at ordinary speed will cause the earth to slide off and away goes Mr. Car. I speak for myself because I came near sliding off myself. Unless soon fixed, the town of Norwood will have a bill of damages to pay in my opinion. Fool luck may save us, as it has many times.

Good night,
VAN PELT.

(Second Day Out)

Friday, Sept. 15, 1916.

Left Manistee 7:30 a. m.
Arrived at Scottville, 8:35 a. m.
" at Pentwater, 9:30 a. m.
" at Shelby, 10:30 a. m.
" at Montague, 12:00 noon.
Stopped for dinner at the Franklin House, "The House of Quality On The Pike," Peck & Peck's Soh, Proprs.
Left Montague, 12:40 p. m.
Ar. at Muskegon, 2:15 p. m.
" at Grand Rapids, 4:00 p. m.

Roads all exceptionally good except last ten or twelve miles going into Montague. There is some strife on between the factions—one recommending this town tour instead of the West Michigan Pike, which is the one we should have taken. It is queer how people will knock. If I lived five miles from the route selected for a dependable road—concrete, which they all admit is the only one that will last for a long, long time, I'd vote for that road, knowing that I'd have part of the way to my trading point, instead of voting against it and not having any.

The weather has turned cold and we find the top up and the curtains drawn very acceptable. Nothing between here and Charlevoix begins to appeal to us except along White Lake. Here we found large houses and barns—although the buildings need paint—and fruit trees along the side of the road. We have only had time to converse with a few men. All admit that good roads have increased the price of their property and, they look for good results for being on the Pike.

It's now ten p. m. and time for all honest men to be in bed, so I'll sleep (the sleep of the just, I hope) in one of the new Pantlind Hotel's bully good beds.

(Third Day Out)

Saturday Sept. 16, 1916.

We left Grand Rapids at 7:30 a. m., passing Odessa, 39 miles out, at 9:00 a. m. Here, we had the worst street crossings imaginable. I remarked to a man standing near, "Your crossings

are mighty bad." Yes sir, he said, "D—n bad." Thank you, I said, that hardly expresses it, but it is pretty good. I can say some things in this line, too, but I can't do the particular crossing justice. We passed much clay soil and saw but few cars. Woodbury, 9:20 a. m.,—poor roads. About eighty per cent of all the cars we meet are "Henry's Specials." Sunset, 9:35 a. m. This town has a big sign as follows: "This is Sunset. Welcome," which I thought a good thing. Many towns we pass through we do not know the name of except by the Blue Book directory. We have seen several of the same kind of road men as are seen on our Norwood road, using sod for the road bed. We bumped and bumped over them, singing "Home Sweet Home," while we jumped the back breakers. Grand Ledge, 10:30 a. m. We have left a lot of very bad roads behind for others to enjoy. Near here we saw our first good old sugar beets and I said, "This would make big Henry Wagner smile." Some of the farmers have used the sides of the road by planting corn and it was good corn, too. Lansing, 11:00 a. m. Weberville, 12:30 p. m., where we stopped for dinner. Flowerville, 1:50 p. m. Oh, what a lot of impassable roads we have left behind us. They are making deep gravel roads and several cars got stuck. One man said that he knew they were fooling away their money on these roads, that they ought to build concrete roads. I said, No, not in this clay soil. If you had good drainage as we have and a good loam soil, it would be the best you could use and it would last a life time. Brighton, 3:00 p. m., and was in Detroit at 5:00 p. m., making a drive of 438 miles the first three days. It's now 9:30 p. m., and I'll say good night.

VAN PELT.

WALKER SCHOOL RE- CEIVES STANDARD SCHOOL PLATE

The fifth Standard School in Charlevoix county received recognition from the state department and received its plate on the night of Saturday, Sept. 23rd. A fine neighborhood gathering faced the autumn storm to witness the presenting of the plate, to hear the program prepared for the occasion, and partake of the good things to eat which the good mothers of Eveline No. 5 had brought with them.

The building is now remodeled along scientific lines and is not only larger but more healthful and more comfortable. It is well decorated and fine to look upon, altogether a building of which every resident of the district may be justly proud. This effort which has been largely the result of the work of the past four months is due almost entirely to the hard work and leadership of the district board and the earnest fathers and mothers who worked with them. The director of the district is Mr. E. H. Clark, the moderator A. B. Clark, and the treasurer R. H. Sherman. It is but a modest estimate of their work to say that they are doing more for Eveline development than could be done in any other manner in working for its community, social, and educational life.

Supt. McIntosh of Boyne City delivered the address of the evening speaking about farm life, its joys, and opportunities. His frank, cordial manner found a responsive cord in the hearts of all, and his views on acres of diamonds will not soon be forgotten. Before and after his address the boys and girls sang very spiritedly. Miss Lorraine sang with much feeling "The Truest Love is the Mother's Love", and responded sweetly with the encore "Just a Wearyin' for You."

Before the plate was presented in behalf of the state superintendent of public instruction, the commissioner dedicated the building to truth and health, and gave a brief history of the "Standard Schools" of Michigan, showing the rapid increase in their number during the past two years.

Three cheers for Eveline No. 5, the fifth Standard School in Charlevoix county, the third Standard School in Eveline township and one of the best in northern Michigan!

Cold storage is a failure when it comes to keeping an engagement.

Instead of running away from your work try to find a more efficient way of doing it. That is the secret of success.

If sympathy could only be converted into cash it's doughnuts to fudge that there wouldn't be so much of it wasted.

It may be better to be happy than to be rich, but very few poor men ever derived any satisfaction from that belief.

Donnerstag Dadd

SHOES

Are made to FIT any kind of foot. We have them in many styles from the World's Greatest Factory.



If you don't see what you want, ask for it. If we haven't it in stock we will get it for you.

We are determined to give you the BEST Shoe Service you will find here, or in any other town or city.

OUR REPAIR DEPT is increasing on account of our quick service and Simplex machinery.

IF FROM MISSOURI, LET US SHOW YOU!

Chas. A. Hudson PIONEER SHOE MAN

GUARD YOUR HEALTH



FINNEGAN'S PHILOSOPHY

On the Merry-Go-Round.

"Faith an' now Wilson's for protection. Four year ago he was agin it, for it was agin the constychooshun. Now that he is for it, that immortal instrument has also changed its mind. He makes me head shwim.

"But I've good company. 'Bryan an' Garrison, the civil service Dimycrats, and the pale Dimycrats, the Passyists an' the vulgar sows that's none 'Too Proud to Fight'—they've all been on the Merry-go-round. Some iv thim turned sick.

"God bless ye—ye're a good man, but ye make me dizzy," says Bryan, leppin' from the Hobby Horse and runnin' for the woods. 'Tve a gnywine raygrit at losin' ye," says Wudthrow throwin' him a Cocked-Hat iv the vintage of 1909.

"Here's the Army bill," says Garrison. "How does it suit?" he axes.

"Fine," says Wudthrow, 'barrin' a few changes. 'Ye'll redraw it," he says, 'to provide,' says he, 'voluntary universal service in a Federal Millsby,' says he, 'controlled by the states,' says he; 'an' recruited by spiffical compulsion,' says he. 'It shud be nayther too large nor too small,' says he; 'or maybe both,' he says; 'an' the amnytion,' says he, 'must be nayther too much nor too little,' says he. 'Tve to see Hay, before I decide the daytales, for 'tis me 'Jooty to kape an open mind,' says Wudthrow.

"Stop the music and lave me off," says Garrison. 'Are ye crazy or am I?' Garrison moans, layin' on his back an' gazin' wildly at th' sky. 'God bless ye,' says Wudthrow. 'Tve a near-real raygrit at losin' you,' he says. And as Garrison beats it to Jersey the Merry-Go-Round plays a side step.

"F'what iv the Navy?" says Kitchin. It shud be thru' adequate ivry-where, says the Great Idyllist, 'except in Montany, where we need no Navy,' says he, and in St. Louey, where it shud be the biggest in the world. We'll be none extravagant like thim Raypublicans,' says he, 'so here's the Dimycrat bill ye'll pass,' says he.

"But this same is the Raypublican's bill," says Kitchin starlin'. 'Ye'll go an' pass it,' says Wudthrow, poundin' the desk. 'Hooray,' says the black

Raypublicans votin' for the bill. 'Do I dream,' says Kitchin. 'If I iver drank, I'd tink I was boozed,' says Kitchin in a thremblin' vice. And he falls off.

"How about the Army bill?" axes Hay.

"Thorough an' instant preparation for deffense must be the wurd," says Wudthrow, wid heroic ris'ution in his eye.

"I have here a bill," says Hay, 'providin' for an increase iv five hundther men a year for twenty year,' he says; 'an' amnyshun for six hours' ackshun,' he says. 'Twill make us safe from Maddygasker, measles, muckrakin', mlit-rism and marital infidelity,' he says, 'an' we'll catch Villy before he dies av he don't die before we catch him,' says Hay.

"Embrace me," says Wilson. 'Oh Hay—after all preparedness is a matter iv the heart an' not of guns or forts. Did Cleveland ivr give ye a job?' he axes, stoppin' short like.

"Divil a wan," says Hay. 'Thin,' says Wudthrow shakin' the both iv Hay's hands cordial like, 'for yer patriotic service in so bravely sippotin' me polices,' he says, 'in all their phrases,' he says, 'I make a judge iv ye,' he says, 'as well as yer frind that ye put in the Joker,' says the Prisdint. 'Howly Saints,' says the preparation Sinitors.

"Ph'what does this mean at all at all?" they axes. 'Tve the wan thrack mind,' says the Prisdint, 'an' ye go ah-through me train iv thought before ye come to the pork car,' says he. 'Are ye on?' axes the Apostle iv Common Counsels.

"We're on," says the Sinitors, fallin' off. An' the Merry-Go-Round plays a WILSON Waltz, (which ye know, Jawn, is wan step forward, two steps back, hesitate an' sidestep). An' Tumulty goes out to spread the glad tidin's that the preparation p'rade, will be led by the Prisdint in person.

"How does he save his face?" asked Malumphy.

"Wid his mouth," responded Finnegan dryly.

President Entertains Five Progressives—Headline. Others he simply amuses.

Democratic papers chide Hughes because he says he is "100 per cent. a candidate." The Wilson papers naturally prefer a fifty-fifty candidate.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

The Wind From Maine.
A wind that's from the rocks and sea and scented by the pine Sweeps through the acamores today, and where sequoias line The ranks of giant sentinels that guard the western slopes. The balsam of this briny breeze brings heavy hearts new hopes.

The mountains and the rivers cry the message that is Maine's To men whose pride was shattered, and their desperation wanes; Again their hearts are raised to look the future in the face For Malha has been the clarion that's heartening a race.

'Twas shame that sunk the souls of us to depths we never knew In days our flag was honored in the harbors where it flew. When nations paid us homage, for they knew our hands were white, Ere blood of our countrymen had stained them like a blight.

And now again our songs we sing of deeds that we must do To make the dream that passed away come marvelously true; For the sturdy souls that breathe the pine have brought to life again The faith that fills a nation's heart that feels the wind from Maine. EDWARD S. VAN ZILE. —N. Y. Sun, Sept. 13.

Editorial Comments

If you had two dollars to invest would you trust it to the business sagacity of Josephus Daniels? Then, why let him handle the millions that are to be spent on the new navy?

Judging by the signs of War Department activity the Administration is cunningly arranging to bring the militiamen home just in time to enable them to vote for Mr. Hughes.

A train of thought on a one-track mind has to be composed of shuttle cars.

Three years ago Woodrow Wilson was explaining that hard times were psychological, but he isn't trying to squirm out of responsibility for the present prosperity.

The disaster to the Memphis caused very little excitement, Americans being used nowadays to seeing the navy on the rocks.

This Democratic Congress has passed into history—profane history.

President Wilson's speech of acceptance could have been phrased even more succinctly in the graphic words of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

We see by the interviews with the Mexican commissioners that the campaign slogan this year in the Sonora bandit belt is "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Wilson's eulogy of Lincoln at Hodgenville was more literary but less sincere than the one he pronounced upon himself at Shadow Lawn.

The new half dollars will have an olive branch on one side and on the other an eagle, in full flight. Wilson money.

Motto of the McAdoo shipping law: "The sun never rises on the American flag."

A Democrat's idea of an ideal watchdog of the Treasury is a Pommeranian.

Mr. Wilson is now busily engaged working the other side of the suffrage street.

The campaign agents who two years ago were busily engaged thanking God for Woodrow Wilson seem to be taking their vacations just now.

A record wasn't the only thing the late Congress broke—there's the Federal Treasury.

Congress didn't want a Tariff Commission, composed of \$12,000 men, those \$7,500 salaries being designed for \$1,200 men.

President Wilson's scheme for commissions for everything has been adroitly planned to make three jobs for deserving Democrats grow where only one would grow before.

Vice-President Marshall says Mr. Hughes is an echo of the past. Quite true. Of statesmanship, of patriotic performance and safe legislation.

TAMPICO SCUTTLE A CRAVEN AFFAIR, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Constituted So Grave an Offense Against the Nation's Honor and Duty That the Man Responsible Should Be Removed From Office.

WILSON CANNOT SHIELD HIMSELF BEHIND DANIELS

Authentic Proof That Americans in Peril Were Deserted by Their Own Government Against the Protests of the Senior Naval Officer Present—Most Puerile Episode in the Naval Annals of Our Country.

Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Henry Reuter, the naval critic, criticizes President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in connection with the Tampico affair, when the American warships were withdrawn by order of the Administration. The colonel says: "You have presented authentic proof of how the Americans in peril at Tampico were deserted by their own government against the protest of the senior American naval officer present. You have shown that the government at Washington had full knowledge of the danger of the situation through telegrams from Admiral Mayo sent by wireless to the navy department on April 11, 12 and 13. You also give the telegram of Mr. Daniels of April 20 directing the admiral to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Mayo Feared Loss of Life. "You have shown that Admiral Mayo made an emphatic protest to the navy department, stating that he feared the result of the squadron's leaving would be the loss of American

lives and property. You also quote the telegrams sent by Admiral Mayo the following day, containing the protest of the American consul, Mr. Miller, and requesting authority to remain at Tampico. You have shown that, nevertheless, the navy department on the 21st confirmed its previous orders and directed the ships to leave at once.

"You have shown that the admiral put out into the ocean eight miles distant, but received a protest from Consul Miller reiterating his demand for protection. You then quote the telegrams and signals of Admiral Mayo, who, in spite of his orders, nobly refused to run from the post of duty while the lives of American men, women and children were in danger."

Can't Hide Behind Daniels. Of the President and Secretary Daniels the colonel writes: "President Wilson cannot shield himself behind Mr. Daniels, for Mr. Daniels could do nothing that the president does not order or sanction. When Mr. Daniels' actions have been brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson, and are not repudiated by him, they become Mr. Wilson's; and Mr. Wilson is fully and completely responsible for Mr. Daniels, for all that he has done and left undone.

"The proof is absolute that when Admiral Mayo was at Tampico he had received full knowledge of the rioting and of the imminent danger to American lives; but that, nevertheless, he steamed away into the ocean, and that the Americans were rescued by German and British ships. This action constituted so grave an offense from the standpoint of national duty and self-respect, that any man responsible for it should be at once taken out of office.

Facts Made Public in U. S. "Shortly thereafter the facts were made public in the United States. If Admiral Mayo had been responsible and had not acted under orders, then the only proper course for Secretary Daniels would have been to order his instant court-martial, and in such case the failure to do so would have shifted the blame at once from the shoulders of Admiral Mayo to the shoulders of superiors, President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

"Therefore, even if these telegrams did not exist, even if there had been no such orders, or those actually issued by the secretary of the navy to Admiral Mayo, nevertheless, his superiors, Secretary Daniels and President Wilson, would both have become fully responsible for the guilty transaction by their acquiescence therein. They cannot, as they have sought to do, shift the blame to the shoulders of the admiral."

The Soldier Vote.

A significant feature following the Maine election was the nature of the soldier vote.

It is reported that one Maine battalion hiked 60 miles in two days for the purpose of exercising the franchise. And we know how they voted!

Josephus Daniels might have made a passable secretary of the Salvation Navy, but it was pretty rough to impose him on Uncle Sam's fighting navy.

The British censorship is delaying the United States mails almost as annoyingly as Burleson's inefficiency.

OH, YOU JOSEPHUS!

This is a free advertisement for "Life," issue of September 14:

If you want a reflection of your own (ward opinion of the present amiable, inconsequential and bemuddling Secretary of the Navy, here 'tis; for "Life" dedicates an entire issue to our own officials, omniscient, ontological, oleaginous, oligarchical Sir Joe-sea-fuss!

- Incompetent-Sea.
- Inefficient-Sea.
- Idiosyncrasy-Sea.
- Inadequacy-Sea.
- Delinquency-Sea.
- Impermanency-Sea.
- Hypocri-Sea.

Also, with a mind to the juice that has made our State and Navy Departments famous, "Life" proposes this toast:

"Grape Nuts! Bryan and Daniels!"
Elic Jacet!

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE



The Correct Thing

for Fall Skirts and Dresses

IS SILK

either Taffeta, Foulard or Messaline.

We have an assortment of these at a very little advance over the former prices.

One Silk we want to mention especially, that is the GROS-DE-LONGRE (go-to-the-laundry). It washes perfectly and is a practical silk as well as very dressy.

We will be very glad to show you these silks and are sure we will have something in colors, quality and price to suit you.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

MORE APPROVAL.



-CARTOON BY BRADLEY IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

WILSON'S PERU PROTEGE IS WORSE THAN HUERTA

Recognized Benavides as President After He Had Obtained Power in a Sister Republic by Treachery and Violence.

ACT DOES NOT SQUARE WITH SMUG DICTUM IN HIS SPEECH

Latin American Diplomats Amazed When They Read the President's Explanation of His Mexican Policy—Informed Their Governments That Mr. Wilson's Personal Whims Doubtless Were to Be His Guides in Conducting This Government's Latin American Policy.

Latin American diplomats are amazed at the statement in President Wilson's speech of acceptance: "So long as the power of recognition rests with me the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence."

This is the President's explanation of his refusal to recognize Huerta and of his Mexican policy. Yet the records show that President Wilson has deliberately violated this dictum in several instances since the case of Huerta arose.

The most flagrant example was the President's recognition extended to Col. Benavides, head of the revolutionary Government in Peru, in February, 1914. This Government was founded on assassination, established by assassination and had no vestige of constitutional authority back of it. It came into power on February 4, 1914, when Col. Benavides led the garrison troops against the national palace at Lima, imprisoned President Billinghurst and assassinated the Minister of War and all others who opposed the coup d'etat.

More Flagrant Than Mexico. Minister McMillin reported these facts fully to Washington and assumed that this Government would decline to sanction the newly established regime. The case was identical with the Huerta case in Mexico, except a much more flagrant violation of the spirit of popular government. Huerta had Madero and Vice-President Suarez imprisoned, but he became President of Mexico under provisions of the constitution providing for the succession of the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the disability of the President. Huerta's accession to the Presidency was confirmed by the Mexican Congress.

Benavides came into power simply by killing those who opposed him. His acts had no basis whatever in the constitution of his country and were not confirmed by the Peruvian Congress. His sole backing was a junta of conspirators who forced their will on the unapproving people by means of ready rifle bullets. Under these circumstances Minister McMillin naturally assumed that President Wilson would have nothing to do with Benavides and his junta. The President shortly before this had stated in a speech at Mobile, Ala.: "We must follow the course of high principle, not expediency, no matter what the pressure. To do otherwise would be untrue to ourselves."

Envoy Is Surprised. Mr. McMillin was therefore mildly surprised when he was instructed by President Wilson to call on the newly established Benavides and graciously confer the recognition of the United States Government upon him.

In explaining this the President simply said that "expediency dictated the recognition of the revolutionary government of Peru." He told his advisers that he had not liked the personality of Billinghurst. He was charged also with the news that Billinghurst had intended to dissolve the Peruvian Congress, which the President said would have been an unconstitutional act.

Latin American diplomats at the time were astonished to learn of the President's action in Peru. They found that it was impossible to know where the President stood on any matter of principle, and informed their governments that the President's personal whims doubtless were to be his guidance in conducting this Government's Latin American policy.

FINNEGAN'S PHILOSOPHY
Single Track Minds.

"What is he?" asked Finnegan. "Sure at Injannypoles he said he was full of Anymated Conservatism. Fwath's that ye say? 'Tis the turn-table on the wan thrack mind. It kapes spinnin' round and round an' divid a man can tell fwath fwat it will pick up. It dinnau itself. So ye dinnau where to lay for it."

"'Twas so wid the arrumed freight ships. 'They're not warships,' he says, 'unless I change me mind,' he says, 'which I have,' he says, 'an' annywan who says so is a liar,' he says, 'but I refuse to discuss it,' he says. 'I'll pass the buck to Congress,' he says, 'only I won't,' he says, 'for 'tis no business of theirs,' he says, 'though they must vote on the resolution,' he says, 'to show where they stand,' he says, 'Hince ye'll lay it on the table,' he says, 'an' thim they can't vote,' he says, 'Wudthrow to Stone."

"'Tis—thought I seen a fallacy," says Stone, timid like, but the Great Idolist brung-down his fist wid a clump.

"Table the resolution," says he,—"an' away goes Stone."

"'Fwath does this mean?" axes the Sinit.

"'Gintlemen,' says Stone, weepin' bitterly, 'Ye can frisk me. But thim's the orders,' says Stone, 'an' if anny man ivr knew fwath it meant he's kep quiet about it!'"

"So wid the fightin' wurd. 'We're too proud to fight,' says this turrible man to a bunch iv just-overs at Philadelphia. 'Haw-Haw-Haw,' says the wurd (a laugh gets his goat, Jawn). 'I was thinkin' iv somethin' I didn't say,' yells Wudthrow. 'Haw-Haw-Haw,' says the wurd, laughin' to split. 'Be this an' be that 'Too Proud to Fight' has made the reppytashun iv Wudthrow. 'Tis like the Monroe Doctrine to Monroe, or Emanshaphun to Lincoln. 'Twas thranslated into ivry tongue. 'Tis better known than the twenty-third psalm, or the famous oration iv the Gov-nor iv North Carliny. If an Ashtantee poked another in the eye, he'd give him the con fr'd 'Are Ye Too Proud to Fight?' an' they'd both laugh before they went to the fire. All the recruitin' signs abroad had it an' the shame wud bring three recruits, where 'Tipperary' or rum wud bring wan. 'Oh, won't ye plaze stop laughin'?' says Wudthrow, but they laughed the more. So he sinds Jim Ham Lewis to explain. He's called Ham by reason he's so fond of pork."

"Three thousand years ago," says Jim Ham, 'or maybe less,' says he, 'an' ould Dago said 'Non Dinny Carey win Kerry' (or the like o' that, Jawn). It means not to have a chip on yer shoulder. 'Non Dinny Carey win Kerry,' says Jim Ham, 'an' Julius Sayer,' says he, 'an' Tolmy Philadelph,' says Jim, 'an' William Hatch Seward,' says Ham, 'an' a lot more I forget,' says Ham, 'who felt the same way,' says Jim, 'although he says, 'they nivr said so,' says Jim Ham to the Sinit."

"Now," says he, 'how I axe ye, cud the Prisdint know that the cultivated Christian audience,' he says, 'iv Immigrants,' says he, 'wud fall to grasp the noance,' says Jim Ham an' Jawn, they shut the dures the way the people wudden't see the Sinit lose its dignity."

"'Fwath's a noance?" asked Malumphy.

"'Tis a sort iv intellectual gold brick," replied Finnegan, slightly puzzled, "be which ye say fwath ye doant mane, an' mane wye doant say. The noance comes out iv it somehow. 'Tis like I dinnau what. Just exactly like it," he added after a short pause. "I cudden't tell thim apart."

"Well," said Malumphy, "the single thrack mind gets nowhere, I'm thinkin'."

"Th' gauge is none too broad," replied his friend, "an' the thrack's heavy," he added.

"Non Dincare est Vincere."

'BEATEN GOOD AND PLENTY'

Champ Clark Sees No Rainbows in Maine Result. "We got whipped, and I guess that is all I will say about the Maine election," said Speaker Champ Clark. "We got beaten good and plenty."

A CONTEST OF CHARACTER, NOT OF WEASEL WORDS

CARDINAL QUESTION IN THIS CAMPAIGN IS WHETHER THE PEOPLE WANT IN THE WHITE HOUSE A PHRASE-MAKER, OR A MAN WHO BACKS WORDS WITH DEEDS.

Woodrow Wilson excels in the artistry of politics beyond the capacity of Charles Evans Hughes to compete. Were the current campaign a game of professional politics instead of a contest of character between two candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people, Mr. Wilson would walk away with the prize next November. All his life he has made a study of form—first of literary form—and latterly of political form. In the first period he mastered a style peculiarly his own, and peculiarly characteristic. The study of words and their multiplicity of meaning always fascinates him, so much that a Princeton classmate recently said of him: "Tommy has lived with words so long he thinks they are real things." Thence comes his collection of what Theodore Roosevelt's Maine Guide calls "weasel words."

That is—"he can take a word and weasel it around and suck the meaning out of it like a weasel sucks an egg, until it don't mean anything at all, no matter what it sounds like it means." Thence came also the series of catch phrases, so fascinating in sound, so false in suggestion; so easy to read, so hard to understand. So it is that he is able to be on all sides of every public question, while covering his circuitous course with a flow of words that roll as easily from his pen as a brook through the meadow. It is his artfulness in the use of words that enables him to pose as "an amateur in politics," while playing the game with the skill of a professional. Whatever his ineptitude in other respects, he is easily first among presidents in the artistry of politics, and he would win next November, were that the test.

Compare the williness of Mr. Wilson with the straightforwardness of Mr. Hughes. Compare the smooth style of the one with the rugged diction of the other. The one is as complex in the use of words as the other is simple. It is a case of sonorosity versus strength. Mr. Hughes is depending upon the strategy of straightforwardness and the strength of sincerity; upon the force of facts, instead of upon the fiction of a phrase, to win his case before the jury of the nation. His appeal is to the head and not the ear of the people; to their intelligence and not to their emotion; to their heroic side and not to their hysterical side. It is an appeal to the courage of the country and not to its cowardice. Mr. Hughes could not, if he would, perform in a year the political tricks that Mr. Wilson can do in a day. The question today is whether the people want in the White House for the next four years a phrase-maker or a history-maker; a man of many sayings, or a man who backs his words with deeds. There is a fundamental difference between the two candidates, which marks the line of cleavage in this extraordinary campaign—"Hughes means what he says."

"I come to you as the spokesman of a reunited party. We have said that it was reunited; we have believed it was reunited; we have devoutly hoped it was reunited. Now, Maine proves that it is reunited. I am glad to speak for the reunited Republican party because it is a great liberal party. It started as a liberal party; its best traditions are those of a liberal party. And today it faces the future with a truly national outlook and a progressive spirit."—Charles E. Hughes in a Speech Delivered at Plattsburg, N. Y.

HUGHES ON REUNITED PARTY.

The least that may be said of President Wilson is that he has been right half the time, for he has been on both sides of almost all important questions. It's not to be wondered that Thomas A. Edison favors Wilson's re-election. The electrical wizard naturally likes anything that switches on and off.

NOW PROHIBITION WORKS

Some Very Interesting Facts Gathered By a Michigan Editor.

Port Huron, Mich.—Louis A. Well, editor of the Port Huron Times-Herald, returned recently from a trip to the Pacific coast, bringing several interesting incidents which show that prohibition is taken very seriously in Oregon.

"They told me," said Mr. Well, "that few people in Oregon believed the lumber camps could be run without booze, on account of the wild and irresponsible nature of the workmen. Since January 1 it has been proved that a lumber camp in Oregon not only can retain its full force of men under prohibition methods, but that much greater efficiency and general content is the result of saloon abolition."

"A striking incident in Portland came to my attention from the social welfare department. A day nursery was established some time ago in which mothers could leave their babies while they went out to work. Since prohibition went into effect this nursery has practically lost its patronage. The mothers do not have to work because their husbands now have jobs."

"The pleasures of a people are not important. In Seattle I found one of the leading hotels managed by a man who fought prohibition hard. He had been conducting dances for the public and of course there were convivial features in connection. When I stopped at the hotel the people were dancing in the evening and having a thorough good time, though without the attendant inspiration of alcoholic beverages and without the other objectionable results which frequently follow public dances. "Although the dry regime seemed to be thoroughly welcome wherever I went in Washington and Oregon."

ANALYZING WET STATEMENTS

Liquor Withdrawn From Bond Not Wholly For Drink.

Some advocates of prohibition become discouraged when they read in the public prints that notwithstanding the facts that prohibition has become effective in seven states since July 1, 1915, the internal revenue office reports an increase in revenue from distilled spirits of ten million dollars, and an increase of about seven and one-half million gallons of liquors distilled between January 1, 1916, and June 3, 1916.

The liquor journals are loudly proclaiming that this means an increased consumption of liquor despite the prohibition victories. But these figures need to be explained and the explanation falls to prove the liquor traffic's contention, says the American issue. First, the Internal Revenue department admits that at least one-half of this increase in revenue is due to increased efficiency in collecting.

Second, this revenue is collected by the government when the liquor is withdrawn from the bonded warehouses, and much has been withdrawn during the past year because the time limit for storage in these bonded warehouses had expired.

Third, withdrawal from bond and the payment of the government tax is never proof that the liquor has been consumed. It is often withdrawn because of time expiration and placed in private warehouses, much of it is shipped abroad, much is used in the arts and sciences. The National Liquor Dealers' Journal of July 12, 1916, on page 8, says: "Withdrawal from bond may not mean increased consumption."

Fourth, the fact must also be borne in mind that since the opening of the European War many of our distilleries have been kept busy distilling spirits to be used in making high explosives. Tens of thousands of barrels have been shipped to Europe and blown into the air, and not consumed here as a beverage. This increased production of the liquor traffic would have us believe means an increased consumption. Do not be deceived.

Fifth, Mida's Criterion, the great distillers' organ, recently sent out a blind ballot to the distillers, asking a vote as to whether or not they believed in a curtailment of the amount of liquor to be distilled during the next year and 109 voted for producing a smaller amount and 21 voted against it; thus 84 per cent of the distillers believe it is poor business policy not to curtail the production of distilled liquors.

Would these distillers favor a smaller output if the demand for their goods were keeping pace with the past production, or if the consumption were really increasing?

No one knows as well as the makers of liquor how the demand for liquor in this country is decreasing, and how the amount consumed is largely diminished.

A perusal of the liquor journals of the nation reveals the fact that the liquor trade is bad and growing worse, and liquor stock is low. Prohibition is really prohibiting and rapidly lessening the amount of liquor consumed.

Robinson Crusoe had absolute personal liberty until Friday came.

The purpose of government is to protect the weak from the strong. It's a wise moonshiner who knows when to keep still.

TURN OUT AND VOTE AGAINST THE 'TAKE HOME RULE' PLAN

THE VOTERS OF MICHIGAN HAVE GIVEN US FORTY-FIVE DRY COUNTIES.

VOTE YES NOVEMBER SEVEN

Read the Amendment to the Constitution and Then Work for Its Passage.

"MAKE THE MAP ALL WHITE," says an official of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League in a recent address. "REAL HOME RULE is the rule of the PEOPLE in the interest of the HOME. REAL HOME RULE means abolition of every great social evil which attacks and corrupts the homes of the people. The mother of all social evils is THE SALOON."

"TAKE HOME RULE" in Michigan this year is a plan aimed to confuse the voter and get him to endorse a small unit local option measure, whose adoption would mean retreat for the anti-saloon army. This second amendment put forth by the liquor forces is also cleverly phrased so as to wipe out all of the local option laws which now exist in the state, and under which more than half of the counties of Michigan have been voted dry.

"THE BEST ANSWER to the 'take home rule' plan of the booze barons is the fact that Michigan voters have given us 45 dry counties. To make and keep the whole State dry you should vote 'NO' Nov. 7th, on the small unit local option amendment of the vote."

"IF YOU WANT REAL HOME RULE VOTE 'YES' NOVEMBER 7th, on the following amendment to the constitution:

"Amend article sixteen of the constitution by adding a new section thereto to stand as section eleven.

"ARTICLE XVI, Section 11. The manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartending or furnishing of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes shall be after April 30, 1915, prohibited in the state forever. The Legislature shall by law provide regulations for the sale of such liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific and sacramental purposes."

YES (X) NO ()

The statewide dry leaders are warning their followers to vote "NO" on the following constitutional amendment to Article VIII, Section 20, proposed by the saloon and brewery forces:

"Section 20. Every incorporated city, every incorporated village and every organized township (meaning thereby all that part of a township outside the limits of an incorporated city or village located partly or wholly therein) shall each have the right to determine by a majority vote of the electors thereof, whether or not there shall be prohibited therein the manufacture and sale of malt, brewed, fermented, vinous, distilled or intoxicating liquors."

"Appropriate legislation shall be enacted to enforce and make effective the provisions of this section and, until such legislation is enacted, existing local option and regulatory laws on this subject shall continue in force; but no existing law inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall continue in force after January 1, 1919."

WOMAN HELPS GREAT CAUSE

With Money Procured By Selling Eggs She Donates to Fight the Plague.

"Do not write anything back about this money but send me the calendar, because this is the money I have earned selling eggs. My husband does not know I gave this money."

This brief note on a post card enclosed with \$3.00, explaining how some of the women of Michigan are working to help the movement which will smash saloons. If ever a wife was justified in sending money to a cause without her husband's knowledge surely this is the cause now.

"Who can measure the worlds of woe which suffering women and children have endured because of the grip of the terrible drink evil upon the husband and father? Now is the time to marshal our forces in Michigan for the full annihilation of this, the greatest single evil in the society."

HIT OR MISS

Alcohol is dynamite to the alimentary canal.

The first man fired and the last man hired is the man who drinks.

The only thing suggested by a drink of whiskey is another drink.

License does not guarantee protection to the people, but to the saloon-keeper.

It is easier to take the saloon away from the man than the man away from the saloon, and a lot quicker.

DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

If your back is aching or bladder bothers, drink lots of water and eat lots meat.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get excited and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that irritate the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salt which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 600 grains of salt and waste so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will not give. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and pure; makes a delightful effervescent lithe water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and headache.

OLD-TIME GOLD CURE—DRINK HOT TEA!

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

RUB RHEUMATISM FROM STIFF, ACHING JOINTS

Rub Balm from joints and muscles with a small trial bottle of old St. Jacob's Oil.

Stop "aching" Rheumatism. It's pain city; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub ointment, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain. "St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, swells and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops aching lameness, backache, rheumatism. Lumber men! Get a 25 cent bottle of old-time honest "St. Jacob's Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

We know a lot of men who always grumble about hard times, yet they would consider it an insult if they were offered a job.

HE WAS WORRIED AND HOPLESS

"For ten years I was bothered with kidney trouble," writes T. F. Hutchinson, Little Rock, Ark. "I was worried and had almost given up all hopes. I used five boxes of Foley Kidney Pills and am now a well man." Foley Kidney Pills drive out aches, pains, rheumatism and all kidney trouble symptoms.—Hite's Drug Store.

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark, Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by moving the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft shine and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of dizziness.

HUGHES PITILESS ON MEXICAN DISGRACE

In His Mind and on His Tongue More Than Any Other Single Problem With Which Mr. Wilson Has Pattered.

CRAZY CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS

No One Can Hear Him Speak Without Seeing the Reality of His Indignation Over the Heartless Policy of the Democratic Administration Toward American Men, Women and Children, American Citizens, Soldiers and Sailors Along and Across the Rio Grande.

Soon after Mr. Hughes was nominated a friend said to him: "Governor, if the American people forget the Mexican disgrace they do not deserve to have you for President." Quick as a flash he replied: "The candidate who dodges the Mexican disgrace does not deserve to be President." He did not pass around his address of acceptance for compliment or criticism in advance of its delivery but the amount of space he devoted to the Mexican disgrace—that confused chapter of blunders—surprised no one who had talked with him, since his nomination. It has been in his mind and on his mind more than any other single problem with which Mr. Wilson has pattered. To talk with him is to see at once the reality of his indignation over the heartless manner in which American men, women and children, American citizens, soldiers and sailors have been abandoned by the Administration along and across the Rio Grande, the victims of Mexican armed forces, outfitted with American ammunition and American rifles, Mexicans whom Mr. Wilson has coddled one day as patriots only to chase the next as bandits.

It is apparently the belief of Mr. Wilson that the people of the United States are not interested in Mexico. His defenders have declared that it was on "old story and out-of-date." Mr. Hughes has a better opinion of his fellow countrymen. He has proved himself a better judge of their feelings. He has made "the Mexican disgrace" a foremost issue of his campaign. He has assailed the record of the Administration in that respect in almost every speech he has made. He has never failed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of his audience, whether speaking in Carnegie Hall, New York, from the platform of his train at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to a vast audience at Portland, at the Exposition at San Diego or in the prairie states of the Middle West. He has refuted the slander, sometimes heard in the effete East, that the people of the great West do not care what happens to their fellow citizens in Mexico or to the flag beyond the border. No man, born in the West has a firmer faith in the fundamental patriotism and "dominant Americanism" of the people of that section than Mr. Hughes. He holds them responsible in large measure for the encouragement and support he received while Governor of New York in his war upon political graft and political bossism. He thinks they had much to do with conscripting him as the champion of nationalism in the current campaign. He showed his confidence in their practical idealism when he made "the Mexican disgrace" an uppermost issue of his campaign. He has been vindicated by the response his arraignment of the Administration on this score has everywhere evoked. From Maine to California "the Mexican disgrace" is a sore subject with red-blooded Americans today. But nowhere between the oceans are the outrages inflicted in Mexico upon American honor, life and property more keenly resented than around the fire-sides of the great West. Mr. Hughes is no stranger to the West. His straightforward talk on Mexico proves it.

HUGHES OR WILSON? ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER

"Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with futility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we see Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States."—Roosevelt in Maine Speech.

LABOR VOTE NOT DELIVERABLE.

This is the Outstanding Fact Which Political Philosophers Deduce From the Defeat in Maine of Representative McGillicuddy.

From among the numerous lessons or conclusions which the political philosophers can draw from the Maine election one lesson or conclusion stands out more sharply defined than any other. It jumps at you.

The labor vote, for the sake of which the Poltroon Congress tarred and feathered itself with its own hands only a dozen days ago, is not deliverable by the traders who pretended to sell it.

This salient fact of the election is illustrated conspicuously in the Second Congress district. There are few places within the confines of our republic where labor is relatively stronger than in the city of Lewiston, the home city of Representative McGillicuddy, and he has made a specialty of it in his own political practice. In the Second Maine, if anywhere, would there be indications of any return, in the shape of votes, for the surrender of Congress to the four Brotherhoods. After a campaign which might almost be called desperate in its effort to save McGillicuddy and one Democratic seat in the House from the Republican onset, Mr. McGillicuddy was defeated by an adverse plurality of nearly 400, whereas he had been elected to the Sixty-second Congress by a plurality of 1,389 and to the Sixty-third by 1,281.

NOT AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Recent Hold-Up Legislation Does Not Shorten Workday a Minute.

As a matter of fact, it is not an eight-hour law at all. It does not curtail the trainmen's workday by a single minute. If an engineer has been receiving \$5 for working ten hours a day, this law will raise his pay to \$6.25; but it will not shorten his workday even the tenth part of a second. This is no more like the true eight-hour principle than chalk is like cheese.

The reason why people call this an eight-hour law is because it says that in the case of railroad trainmen they shall get their day's pay for the first eight hours' work, and all the rest is to be considered overtime.

Do not tell me that this strike could not have been called off or postponed if President Wilson had shown that he meant business. I do not for one minute believe that those four brotherhood leaders started the blaze going without knowing how to put it out. One of them admitted that he could put it out so far as his own brotherhood was concerned, but that his followers would think that he had gone back on them if he were to do so.—Statement of Congressman A. P. Gardner.

Irvin S. Cobb is to make campaign speeches for the Democratic party in the West. Irvin, you all recall of course, is a humorist, and is peculiarly equipped to do full justice to his subject.

ANSWER: EIGHT HOURS, NOT EIGHT YEARS.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)
BAR HARBOR, Me., Monday. To the Editor of the Herald:—Maine's answer to Wilson: "Eight hours, but not eight years."—A Former Progressive.

If President Wilson were really earnest in telling the suffrage women "I come to fight for you," he would have put a suffrage measure through Congress by the same stop-watch method that he used to force the railway wage increase bill through.

HOME OF THE BRAVE.

"This is the land of the free and the home of the brave, and if it ceases to be the home of the brave it will soon cease to be the land of the free."—Charles E. Hughes in a Speech Delivered at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Here is reason enough why Mr. Wilson should be defeated. Why should Mr. Hughes be preferred? Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive, answers, giving facts to support his statement: "Hughes is a man of his word. . . I cannot vote for Wilson because I cannot trust him. He does not do what he says. Hughes does. Therefore my choice is Hughes."

Shadow Lawn, as a residence for the next few weeks, will give its occupant an opportunity to get accustomed to the after-election gloom.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say of President Wilson, "Ye-es, he does make mistakes, but I believe he's sincere."

Villa says he bears no grudge. Well, why should he? Haven't we always treated him as a perfect gentleman?

IDEALS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE

"If I did not believe that the Republican party was the party of true progress, which was prepared under its leadership to take the country along the way of adaptation to new needs and exigencies of the future, I should have no pride in representing it. But the party of Lincoln is reunited today and we consecrate it to the ideals of Lincoln, and those ideals are permanent. These are the ideals of the success of the plain people. They are the ideals of the achievements under free institutions, of success in all the activities of the co-operative energy of the plain people."—Charles E. Hughes in a Speech Delivered at Plattsburg, N. Y.

BROTHERHOODS WIN, FARMERS' WIVES LOSE

Democrats Unctuously but Vainly Flatter Themselves That Tillers of the Soil Believe Their Bunk Uplift Laws Will Improve Agricultural Conditions.

FARING WORSE THAN LOWLIEST RAILROAD HAND

Plight of Women Laborers in the Fields Described by President Pope of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers' Union as More Deplorable Than During the Days of Slavery, and Yet Not a Word Was Spoken in the Last Congress, Which is Boasting of Its Farm Legislation, About the Woman Who Rakes the Hay and Gathers the Sheaves.

That the increase in pay of members of the four railroad brotherhoods, caused by the enactment of the eight-hour day law by Congress, will rest ultimately upon the farmer was asserted by Henry N. Pope, newly elected president of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers' Union, in a statement issued by him.

Mr. Pope declared that the farmers of the country stand for a fair wage for both labor and capital and favor an eight-hour working day, but that he personally doubted the wisdom of Congress fixing wages for labor employed by private enterprise. "I doubt," said he, "if it is in the interest of either labor, capital or the people to make the wage schedule of railroad employees a political issue."

The condition of the farmers of the country is worse than that of the most lowly railroad laborer, Mr. Pope stated, with an average farm income of only \$1.47 a day, out of which must be paid the expenses of the family. The condition of women laborers in the fields he describes as worse than during the days of slavery.

Not a Word for Farmers. "Not a word has been spoken by Congress in defense of the woman who rakes the hay and gathers the sheaves," said Mr. Pope. "Little has been done that has increased the income of the farmer or enabled him to pay a higher wage to his laborers."

"But today we find the highest paid laborers in the world, making three times more money than a farmer, demanding twenty-five per cent increase, and Congress hastening to their relief. This increase must, in the end, rest upon the back of the farmer and will reduce his income, increase his hours of labor, and call for another levy of farm mothers from the home to the field."

"The farmers of this nation must fight to hold what they have and to get what is rightfully theirs from the government. We must do it through organization."

Mr. Pope stated that by the enactment of the eight-hour day law Congress had thrust upon the people of the country a new responsibility and organized labor now stands committed to the principle of government regulation of wages. The government, he said, should fix wages for all classes of railroad employees and should have the power to decrease as well as to increase wages to remedy comparative inequalities.

"Square Deal" for All. "In my opinion," he continued, "the next session of Congress should readjust the wages of all railroad employees, from railroad president to section laborer, giving all a square deal and fixing a schedule of pay based upon business justice and human rights. I submit a schedule of wages taken from official government reports which presents conclusive evidence of the inequalities of the present daily wage scale of railroad employees: "General officers, \$16.11; other officers, \$6.49; general office clerks, \$2.53; station agents, \$2.37; other station men, \$1.99; engineers, \$5.28; firemen, \$3.23; conductors, \$4.49; other trainmen, \$3.11; all shopmen, \$2.37, and trackmen, \$1.50."

Mr. Pope declared that the foregoing schedule showed that the 350,000 section hands in the country were condemned to a life of poverty. He said he believed that Congress, having undertaken to regulate the wages of higher paid employees, should review their wages.

It is easy to get on to the curves of a bowlegged ball pitcher.

If we could only live on the advice that others give us, the high cost of living would lose its sting.

When a woman breaks a man's heart he hurriedly patches it up again for some other female masher.

WOMEN SHOULD BE FOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

"Mr. Hughes has unequivocally taken the right position, and as regards all other positions he, and not his opponent, is entitled to the support of both men and women, and therefore the women in the enfranchised states who do not in this election support him forfeit the right to say they have done their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised states."—From a letter of Theodore Roosevelt to Miss Alice Carpenter.

Need of Constructive Legislation.

Just before the European war broke out we had a million skilled mechanics out of work and nearly half a million railroad men were idle, together with nearly half a million freight cars. The railroads were suffering from lack of freight to carry to market, and industry was gradually becoming stagnant. In Louisiana two hundred thousand acres of sugar land were plowed up because of Democratic changes in the tariff law. It is generally conceded by all save the blind that the country was not progressing. Attempts were made to keep courage up by the predictions made by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield and President Wilson of the great trade-booms which were soon to appear but which failed to materialize until the outbreak of war on the continent.

A HEARTLESS ADMINISTRATION

This Administration has displayed no more feeling of responsibility for the American women who have been raped, and for the American men, women and children who have been killed in Mexico, than a farmer shows for the rats killed by his dogs when the hay is taken from a barn. And now the American people are asked to sanction this policy in the name of peace, righteousness and humanity!—From the speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Maine, in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

COULD NOT DO HER COOKING.

Mrs. F. E. Hartmeister, Tea, Mo., writes: "I was affected with kidney trouble for two years. I got so bad this summer I could hardly do my cooking. I got Foley Kidney Pills and I feel like a new person." Too many women neglect symptoms of kidney derangement, weak back, swollen ankles and joints, aches, pains, and rheumatism.—Hite's Drug Store.

Some writers have a wealth of thought and all have a thought of wealth.

"Franklin Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, sees strong trend for Wilson in Maine."—News Dispatch. Who can blame a man who for three years has been assistant to Josephus Daniels for "seeing things?"

Even Woodrow Wilson could not save the infamous Clarke amendment to the Philippines bill. He lost the ablest member of his cabinet, Secretary Garrison, because of his advocacy of the policy of scuttle, but even the sacrifice of Garrison could not save it.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach; or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin inside bathing. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.

CURED HER TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cottontown, Tenn., writes: "We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure my two little girls when they have colds." Relieves hoarseness, tickling throat, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, croup.—Hite's Store.



Like good news when you're waiting—they satisfy!

You can hardly wait—something big is going to happen. And then the good news comes—it does satisfy! That's the identical thing Chesterfields do for your smoking—they satisfy!

And, yet, Chesterfields are mild!

It is this combination of mildness and "satisfy" that is giving smokers a new kind of enjoyment.

No other cigarette can offer you what Chesterfields do—because no cigarette maker can copy the Chesterfield blend! Try Chesterfields—today!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Chesterfield CIGARETTES

"The Chesterfield Blend contains the finest Turkish tobacco—AMSOON (or rich) CAVALLA for aroma; SMYRNA for sweetness; XANTHI for strength."—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 10c

They SATISFY!
—and yet they're MILD!

Briefs of the Week

Mrs. Charles Barnett of Bay Shore is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee.

Miss Mable Churchill of Kalamazoo is guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Ffawery.

Mrs. C. Cook left Tuesday for Detroit, for a visit with her daughter, Miss Lydia, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hawkins are moving this week in the Steffes residence, recently vacated by Chas. Gunn.

Mrs. Cal Bennett returned to her home at Flint, Tuesday, after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lanway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown and Mrs. W. H. Roy left Thursday by auto for Grand Rapids, Lansing and several other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodman left Tuesday for Detroit, where they attended the wedding of their son, Clyde on Wednesday, Sept. 27th.

The Sunshine Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. J. F. Kenny, next Tuesday afternoon Oct. 3rd. Mrs. Estella Sherman will assist.

Mrs. Estella Sherman and son, Roy, will drive to Empire, Saturday, to attend the funeral of the former's uncle, M. LaCore, which will be held Sunday.

Stopping an advertising campaign to save money is like stopping a clock to save time. Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness. It compels people to think of you.

The annual meeting of the M. E. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held with Mrs. Robertson, Friday, Sept. 29th, 2:30 p. m. Every member be present as this is the election of officers.

Don't imagine that when you've sent a single folder about something special the fellow who got it is going to remember it forever. He won't. It's up to you to speak again, often, over and over till you put the message across.

Miss Daisy Bryant returned to her home at Leland, Monday, after a few days visit with friends here. Miss Bryant has rented rooms in the Gibson residence and with her mother will soon occupy same with dress-making parlors.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gunsolus and Mr. and Mrs. John Heller were elected delegates from Peninsula Grange to go to the County Convention, which is to be held at Marion Center, Oct. 3rd, to elect delegates to send to the State Grange.

Miss Bertha Irene Bockes, daughter of Mrs. Orrin T. Stone, and Archibald R., son of Jacob Quick, were united in marriage last Sunday evening, Sept. 24th, at the home of Rev. William Haskins. The young people are well-known residents of the West Side, and have the hearty good wishes of a host of friends. They will make their home with the groom's father, on Nettleton's addition.

An error was made last week in these columns when it was stated that Atty' F. R. Williams and family were about to occupy the Stanford residence, vacated by Supt. Holliday. It should have read Atty' and Mrs. D. L. Wilson. Every effort possible is made to guard against errors in our local columns, but occasionally they will creep in—and seemingly in the most unexpected manner.

The Steamer Hum discontinued its fall schedule last Saturday and is now laid up for the winter. The Steamer Petosega was on the run between East Jordan and Charlevoix for a couple of days first of the week, and was succeeded by the gasolene yacht Enchantress operated by F. C. Sears of Charlevoix. This boat will run on the fall schedule of the Hum, leaving East Jordan at 7:00 and 1:00 o'clock.

A bar of iron worth \$5 is worked into horse shoes, worth \$10.50; made into needles is worth \$35; made into pen-knife blades is worth \$3,285; made into balance springs of watches it is worth \$250,000. What a drilling the poor bar must undergo to reach all that, but hammered and beaten and rolled and pounded and polished, how its value was increased. They were all necessary to draw out its finer qualities and fit it for a higher office. So we say to the young people, all the drilling and training you receive at home and at school, and which seems so hard to you, is all necessary to bring out your nobler and finer qualities and qualify you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.

Victor Cross left Monday to attend the M. A. C.

James Gidley attended the Gaylord Fair Thursday.

Guy Sedgeman is home from Camp Petris this week.

Miss Blanche Zoulek is assisting at the Clark Seed Co.

B. E. Waterman was a Traverse City business visitor this week.

Mrs. Thomas Barber is visiting friends at Mancelona this week.

Miss Ruth Gregory left Monday for a visit with her mother, at Flint.

Mrs. Wm. Moore left Wednesday for a visit with relatives at Cadillac.

A. G. Rogers of Flint was home over Sunday for a visit with his family.

John O'Connor of Boyne Falls visited at H. Milfords, the first of the week.

Samuel Ramsey and family moved into the Warren residence this week.

Misses Sophia Berg and Winnie Raino attended the Bellaire fair, Thursday.

Mrs. Bessie McCadam and children left Tuesday for her home in New York.

A. W. Clark and family are moving this week into the D. S. Payton residence.

Mrs. Ray Burr of Central Lake visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smatts last week.

Miss Louise Loveday gave an Auction Bridge party at her home Thursday afternoon.

Alfred Bergman, who is employed in an architect's office in Detroit is home for a short visit.

Mrs. Frank Smith entertained the Golden Rule Club at her home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Fred Longton returned home from Duluth, Minn., Saturday last, after a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis now occupy the residence on Second street vacated by S. Ramsey and family.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman and Mr. and Mrs. John Waterman drove to Alden, Sunday last and visited friends.

Atty and Mrs. D. H. Fitch received a visit from the former's aunt, Mrs. F. G. Hickey of Howell, Mich., this week.

Mrs. W. C. Spring and son, Hugh, left Tuesday for Battleford, Sask., where Mrs. Spring will make her future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Case returned to their home at Old Mission, Thursday, after a visit with the latter's father, Chas. Valteau.

Glenn Bulow and family have returned from Springvale and will remain here. Mr. Bulow will assist at Bartlett's store.

Mrs. Blaine Harrington and son will leave this Saturday for Flint, where she will remain with her husband who has employment there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pringle leave this Saturday for Flint, where they will spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. A. Stewart.

Mrs. Addie Lee and Ira Sutton, both of Jordan township, were united in marriage on Sunday last at Boyne City, by Rev. M. W. Duffey.

Mrs. Frank Brotherton and daughter, Gwendolyn, Mrs. Geo. Bell and Mrs. Harold Boyd drove to Elk Rapids and Traverse City, Thursday.

Mrs. Foster, who has been visiting her daughter, Miss Helen M. Foster, the nurse, returned to her home at Grand Rapids, Saturday last.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave a farewell surprise party at the home of Mrs. E. A. Gibson, Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. W. C. Spring.

Miss Stella Matthews of Ridgley, Maryland, visited friends here over Sunday. She left Monday for Mt. Pleasant to attend the normal.

Mrs. Bessie Greenwood returned home from Provemont, Subday. She was accompanied by her son, Bert, and wife. They returned to their home, Monday.

Jesse Gidley and daughter, Mrs. Emma Ferris, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley, returned to their home at Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska, Saturday last.

Rev. Wm. Haskins and Rev. John Clemens left Tuesday for Grand Rapids to attend the Methodist Conference. Mrs. Haskins accompanied them and will go to Kalamazoo to visit relatives.

Milo Fay is on the sick list this week. Mrs. Pearl McHale was a Bellaire visitor, Thursday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lee a daughter, Sept. 8th.

For Rent—Furnished sleeping rooms.—Mrs. E. A. Gibson.

For VIOLIN LESSONS, call M. S. Berger, Phone No. 7.

E. N. Clink left Tuesday on a business trip to Saginaw.

Albert and Clarence Lalonde are home from Camp Ferris, this week.

J. Leahy the Optometrist will soon be here again. See date next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jepson left Wednesday on the Steamer Neff for Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. John Whiteford leaves this Friday for a two weeks visit with relatives at Traverse City.

Mrs. Ralph Bartholomew and son of Lansing are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Grant and other relatives.

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. James Gidley, Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. Wm. Moore's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bush drove up from Charlevoix, Tuesday and left that morning on the D. & C. for New York, to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Grant and children returned home from Muskegon, Tuesday. They were accompanied by the latter's mother, Mrs. Geo. Miller.

On Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. C. H. Whittington the Study Club gave a shower for Miss Nellie Hill, a number of useful articles were presented and a short program rendered suitable for the occasion.

Wm. Duba of Charlevoix was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Cook last week, charged with selling huckleberries that were unfit for food to a number of East Jordan people. He was found guilty in Justice Blounts court, Thursday, and was fined \$15 or 15 days in the county jail. He took the jail sentence.

Mrs. Etta Sandler Shaw, National W. C. T. U. evangelist will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian church next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The event is under auspices of the local W. C. T. U. and all are invited to attend. Mrs. Shaw is an authority on the white slave traffic and a forceful and convincing speaker on the liquor problem.

St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Oct. 1.
10:30 a. m. High Mass.
7:00 p. m. Devotions, Benediction
Friday, Oct. 6, Friday.
5 and 6 a. m. Holy Communion.
8:00 a. m. Mass.
7:30 p. m. Sacred Heart Devotions.
8:00 p. m. Meeting of Holy Name Society.

Presbyterian Church Notes
Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, October 1, 1916.
10:30 a. m.—Communion Service.
11:45 a. m.—Sabbath School.
6:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
7:00 p. m.—The Relation of Denominations.
Thursday 7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.
Sunday night the time of the evening meetings are one-half hour earlier. This change is until April 1, 1917.
Last Sunday our Sabbath School Rally Day was a great success. Attendance was nearly at our previous high-water mark.

Latter Day Saints Church
Elder Manley D. Winters, Pastor.

Sunday, Oct. 1.
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11:00 a. m.—Prayer meeting.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching.
Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting.
Friday, 7:30 p. m.—Religio.

TO THE MAN WHO WANTS A HOME

Why buy a Lot for a home when you can buy an acre or two for less money just as conveniently located and grow your potatoes, vegetables, corn and have room for the chickens, thereby helping home to many comforts.
On easy terms. Apply to
W. F. EMPEY.

The optimist cheers, but the pessimist saves his breath for the purpose of letting out a calamity howl later.

WANTED—Ambitious men desiring to earn \$200.00 or more per month. Every salesman given special training. Unlimited opportunities. Write immediately. Power Lubricating Co., Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL OPTION WORKERS TO ORGANIZE NEXT TUESDAY

A meeting of those interested in the work of local option will be held at the Armory next Tuesday evening, Oct. 3rd, to organize for work in this part of the county. Everyone interested in the fight against liquor is urged to attend this meeting and lend their assistance. Meeting called at 7:30.

CHARLOTTE WALKER in "OUT OF DARKNESS"

Paramount Feature at Temple Theatre Next Tuesday, Oct. 3rd.

SYNOPSIS.
Following her universal success in the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company's production, "Kindling," of which she was the star, Miss Charlotte Walker one of America's most beautiful and accomplished actresses will appear in her second photodrama role, the Lasky production, "Out of Darkness," an original piece by Hector Turnbull. The heroine of this photo-melodrama (because its thrilling narrative and stirring scenes place it in the class with the most famous of melodramas) is a young woman of society who owns the great Scott canneries. Wrecked one night in a small boat off the Florida coast she is picked up injured. Recovering consciousness, she loses her memory. Kind but poor friends' care for her and she obtains a position in the Scott canneries, where she works under impossible conditions—conditions in her former life she refused to remedy. Eventually she recovers her memory and sets about to correct these evils.

Appearing with Miss Walker are Thomas Meighan, Hal Clements, Tom Forman, Miss Marjorie Daw, Mrs. Layola O'Connor and others of the Lasky company.

WHAT HUGHES WOULD HAVE LEFT UNDONE

That is Campaign's True Angle and Not the Trite Question with Which Hecklers Are Nagging the Republican Standard Bearer.

ACHIEVEMENTS ASSURANCE BLUNDERING IS NO HABIT

Winning Democrats Trying to Run Away From the Record of the Administration and to Inveigle the Voters Down Rhetorical By-Paths, All in the Thinly-Disguised Effort to Change the Subject.

When Mr. Hughes criticises the record of the Administration the spokesmen of Mr. Wilson cry: "What would you have done?" They forget that it is Mr. Wilson and not Mr. Hughes who is on trial. They forget that four years ago Mr. Wilson criticised Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt throughout the campaign and that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt defended their respective records, instead of crying "What would you have done?" They forget these things or they refuse to confess them. They are trying to run away from the record of the Administration and induce the people to follow them down some by-path of rhetorical hypothesis, all in the effort to change the subject.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." When Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York he did not pay political debts by filling the public offices with unfit men. He did not champion certain principles during his campaign and repudiate them after he entered office. As Governor, he did not resort to brave and beautiful words as a substitute for firm and consistent deeds. He was careful in his use of words but he backed his words with deeds. He did not promise what he could not perform. He did not plaster the people with compliments they did not deserve. He was not a rhetorician, he was not a flatterer, he was not "too proud to fight" for labor or for capital, for the strong or the weak, when the right was on their side.

Mr. Wilson's spokesmen seek to divert attention from the attacks Mr. Hughes is making upon the record of the Administration by asking him: "What would you do?" they are unconsciously helping Mr. Hughes. They are recalling to the memory of the people the record he made throughout his two terms as Governor of New York. It was then that he first said "public office shall not be a private snap under my administration," and made performance square with promise. There is this about Mr. Hughes that makes him so different from Mr. Wilson: "Hughes means what he says." So it is that the campaign is really a contest of character between two men, with sincerity as the differentiating and deciding factor.



HELEN HOLMES IN

"THE GIRL AND THE GAME"

SEE THE MOTION PICTURES STARTING AT TEMPLE THEATRE NEXT WEDNESDAY EV'NG, OCT. 4TH, AND READ THE STORY IN THE HERALD COMMENCING NEXT FRIDAY, Oct. 6.

"The Girl and The Game" was discontinued last July after only a few episodes were run. This was caused by a change in routing the films which threw the Temple Theatre off the circuit. Re-arrangements have now been made and both the films and the story will start with the initial number.

This is one of the strongest railroad stories ever published or put on the screen, and those who saw the first numbers of the films and read the first installments in The Herald will follow it with interest. It was thought best to start again with the opening number.

Hints and Tints of Fall Fashions



AUTUMN THE GOLDEN has emptied her Horn of Plenty into this store. Styles and super-styles, choicest fascinations of Fashion's fancies abound here. That agreeable task of choosing your Fall Suit and Coat will be never so delightful, never so fraught with endless opportunities of selection.

In no past season have the designers produced for us such an abundance of apparel gems. No feminine taste, even the most discriminating, will fail to find at this store that correct combination of style, fit and material to gratify lady's style cravings, and satisfy her sense of values.

We invite your inspection of these beautiful FALL SUITS AND COATS.

WEISMAN'S

QUALITY SERVICE

This store will be closed from Wednesday night 6 p. m. until Friday, 6 p. m.

White service 'tis plain
Is assured by the name.

Sold by the
EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY

This is the
Stove Polish
YOU
Should Use

It's different from
others because more care
is taken in the making
and the materials used are of
higher grade.

**Black Silk
Stove Polish**

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does
not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts
four times as long as ordinary stove
polish. Used on sample stoves and sold
by hardware and grocery dealers.
All you do is rub it on your cook stove,
your parlor stove or your gas range. If you
don't find it the best stove polish you ever
used, your dealer is authorized to return your
money. Buy on Black Silk Stove Polish.
Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois

The Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on
grates, registers, stove-top—Prevents rusting,
the Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, brass
or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

"A Shine in Every Drop"

A poor man without principal is usually devoid of interest.

A BAD SUMMER FOR CHILDREN.
There has been an unusual amount of sickness among children everywhere this summer. Extra precautions should be taken to keep the bowels open and liver active. Foley Cathartic Tablets are a fine and wholesome physic; cause no pain, nausea or griping. Relieve indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach and bad breath.—Hite's Drug Store.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey
Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

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East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

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7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

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Dr. G. W. Bechtold
DENTIST

Office Hours: 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Evenings by Appointment.

Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

Dr. C. H. Pray
Dentist

Office Hours:
8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.,
And Evenings.

Phone No. 223.

Frank Phillips
Tomborial Artist.

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

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

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

FAMILY STORY PAPER
24-26 Vandewater Street
New York

SCHOOL NOTES.

The local schools were a very close second for the highest honors at the school exhibit at the county fair. The work shown came from every department of the schools and the judges deliberated for some time before giving Boyne first place. The Boyne City work was from the drawing, sewing and manual training departments and was all of a high order. This is the first time that the local schools have been so near to winning first place and plans are now being made for a much larger and better exhibit for next year.

The fifth and sixth grades of the Central school are being operated on the departmental plan this year as an experiment. Part of the teaching in each grade is done by both the fifth and sixth grade teachers, one having English and Arithmetic and the other History, Geography and Physiology.

All of the elementary grades are doing fine work in penmanship under the supervision of Miss Grace White. All pupils will be judged in penmanship by the Thorndike Scale for the Measurement of Handwriting, this scale running from examples entirely illegible to those perfect in form.

The West Side Kindergarten has an enrollment of 23.

The fifth and sixth grades are now enjoying their new readers, the Elson Grammar School Readers I and II. All of the grades now use the Everyday Arithmetic books which were started in the third, fifth and seventh grades last year.

The high school foot ball team played its first game of the season at Boyne City, Wednesday. The team is made up of the following players: Giffin and LaLonde, ends; Safford and Nachazel, tackles; Snyder and Jones, guards; Fowler, center; Dicken, quarter-back; Jepson, left half; Milford, right half and captain; Porter, full back; Danto, Woods, Tusch and Cummins, substitutes. The team meets Charlevoix there next Friday, Oct. 7.

The dressing room for boys in the high school building has been enlarged and new steel lockers have been ordered for the same.

The high school athletic association has purchased entire new foot ball suits for the team.

The work in manual training has been extended to include the boys of the fifth grades. The fifth grade girls are all taking sewing this year.

B. J. Holcomb of the agriculture department of the high school had a very interesting booth in Floral Hall at the fair. Most of the charts and material used were loaned by the M. A. C.

The freshman class of the high school numbers forty with several from the rural districts. This class now occupies Room 5 as its own session room, in charge of Miss Sprague.

Thirty-two high school students are taking chemistry. Chemistry and Physics are now alternated and Physics will be taught next year instead of Chemistry. This is done to save the expense of buying supplies for both subjects in the same year.

The largest seventh grade in several years entered the high school this fall. There are 53 in the class and they have Room 10 as their session room.

The commercial department of the high school is overcrowded in the short hand and typewriting classes, there being 26 students taking first and second year shorthand. Merle Dean has been awarded an Underwood certificate for obtaining a speed of forty words per minute, an average for ten minutes writing. Several other students are working for these certificates.

The new Cleary system of book-keeping in the high school is proving very efficient and interesting.

The eleventh grade agriculture class is studying soils this semester and will take up farm management next semester. There are ten boys in this class, all of them interested in farm life.

Miss Olivet Bartlett is the new clerk and librarian in the superintendent's office.

Charles Newkirk, Melvin Roy and Xelle Miles, now members of Company I of the National Guard, visited the high school last week. Miles is making good as a half back on the regimental foot ball team.

Victor Cross, Helen Hilliard and Grace Malpass of the Class of 1916, entered the M. A. C. this week, and George Vance of last year's class is also attending there.

Alfred Bergman of the class of 1911 has an excellent position in an architect's office in Detroit.

The high school band has resumed its regular Monday night practice after a two months' vacation. There are fifteen members of the old band in school and several new ones are planning to join.

The appearance of the West Side school has been much improved recently by the application of a coat of white paint.

The first report cards of the year will be sent out on all grades except the

Kindergartens next Wednesday. Parents are requested to examine these reports carefully and keep in touch with the teachers whether the pupils' work is excellent or poor. The school can do their best work only when they have the cooperation of those in the home.

Plans are being made to provide some playground equipment for the schools, such as swings, horizontal bars and see-saws. Most of this equipment will be built by the manual training department.

The boys of the manual training department are designing a shelter and stand for bicycles to be used at the Central school.

THE "OPTION" SUBTERFUGE

The Fight Must Be To A Finish In The Good State of Michigan.

The wet and dry petitions are on file at Lansing, now, which means that the biggest liquor fight in the state's history is on. It will be a fight to the finish, for the issue is no longer a question of whether the state shall be all dry or partly dry, but of whether it shall be all dry or virtually all wet, says an editorial in the Adrian Daily Telegram.

The wet plan masquerades under the name of "option" plan, but it would reduce the option unit from the county to the township, village or city. By this means its sponsor hopes to pull the wool over the eyes of at least some voters by invoking the imaginary blessings of "home rule."

The intent, however, is as plain as the face of the town clock. It is to put a saloon within reach of every thirty individual in Michigan. If that were not the plan, the liquor interests would not be fighting for it. It makes little difference how many dry townships there may be, if there are wet villages and wet cities within easy distance.

The dry forces can afford to lose on the issue of statewide prohibition. The defeat of that amendment by itself would leave matters as they are now. But they cannot afford to lose the fight on the township and village option scheme. If the wets can put that across, then everything accomplished for temperance in a lifetime will be undone. It is a clever game the wets are playing. It may be a hard game to beat, but if it is not beaten, then local option prohibition becomes a farce and the liquor interests will be more firmly in the saddle than they have been for twenty years.

Good citizenship, clean politics and the general welfare of Michigan demand that organized liquor be defeated in this last desperate fight, and its defeat be made a Waterloo.

The Webb-Kenyon Bill puts intoxicating liquor in the same class as diseased cattle, lottery tickets, obscene literature, immoral women, and adulterated food.

THE COMPELLING PERORATION TO MR. HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

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

The only way to induce the average man to take advice is to slip up on his blind side and drop it into his ear.

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.

LATH BOLTS Wanted At Once!

Must be not less than 5 in. diameter and 49 in. length.

HEMLOCK, Spruce, Balsam and Cedar. Hemlock Bolts must be separate.

Will pay \$4.00 delivered at Mill B.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

LAUDS BEAVER ISLANDS

Noted New York Suffragist and Educator Says They Are 'The Naples of America.'

New York, Sept. 21.—Margaret D. Gillette, of the Bernard school, an ardent suffragette, has returned from a trip to Michigan to sing a song of glory to Beaver Islands. Forgetting politics, she scores the people of the eastern part of the United States for their ignorance of a spot declared by her to about equal anything to be found anywhere else in the world.

"In the northern part of Lake Michigan there is a group of islands known as Beaver Islands that are positively wonderful," says Mrs. Gillette.

"The sunsets there are the most beautiful it has ever been my privilege to gaze upon. The descending sun in Italy, particularly at Naples, has been written of in song and story, but after seeing the sunsets of the Beaver Islands I must say that nothing I saw in Naples could surpass those."

DEWARD

Kenneth Ward of East Jordan came last Saturday to take charge of the depot during the absence of Mr. Smith. He was accompanied by his wife over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith left Saturday for a week's visit with friends and relatives at Pontiac, Muskegon and Detroit.

J. Lee Morford of Gaylord was in town on business, Friday.

Wesley Woods, Muriel Ritter and Emily Olson spent a few hours with their parents, Saturday.

Mr. Woods was confined to his home by illness a couple of days last week.

Mary McGillis of Roscommon spent Monday and Tuesday with her sister.

Carl Whiteford returned from Bay City, Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Ward of East Jordan was a Deward caller last Wednesday.

Word was received last week from Mr. Heron from Waterville, Maine, stating that he was having a very enjoyable trip and expects to return to Deward soon.

Mrs. Vallance is attending the fair at Gaylord this week.

Mrs. Pyzher is on the sick list this week.

Russell Goodenough is slowing improving from an attack of typhoid fever.

Messrs. Sedgeman, Vallance, Ritter and Biglow attended the base-ball game between Washington and Detroit, Sunday.

A crew of about thirty-five men have been busy the past two weeks tearing down the mill and preparing to ship it to Sheldrake, Mich.

The man in the moon is the only chap who seems to thrive on a highball.

CURED HER TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cofftown, Tenn., writes: "We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure my two little girls when they have colds." Relieves hoarseness, tickling throat, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, croup.—Hite's Drug Store.

PROBATE ORDER

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

A session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the city of Charlevoix in said County, on the 22nd day of September A. D. 1916.

Present: Hon. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Jennie Watson, deceased.

Ruth Cooper Streator having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Dwight H. Fitch or to some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the 24th day of October 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.

PROBATE NOTICE

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

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

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 2nd day of September A. D. 1916, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the City of Charlevoix in said county, on or before the 2nd day of January A. D. 1917, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday the 2nd day of January A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated September 2nd, A. D. 1916
SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate.

Commission Proceedings.

Special meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms, Monday evening, Sept. 25, 1916. Meeting was called to order by Mayor pro tem, Gidley. Present—Gidley and Lancaster. Absent—Cross.

Minutes of last meeting were not read.

On motion by Gidley, the following bills were allowed:

City Treas., payment of brick and labor, \$300.00

Ag't American Surety Co., surety bond, 5.00

Andrew Berg, building crosswalk, 37.44

On motion by Lancaster, permission was granted to T. J. Wood to repair the building occupied by himself as a second hand store.

On motion by Lancaster, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

Popular watering place—the ice cooler.

Life's most desirable pleasures cost the least.

There's a lot of head work done in a pin factory.

A check of brass may enable a man to acquire gold.

Don't expect a soft answer when you call men hard names.

Love brings flattery to a man's tongue and fluttering to a woman's heart.

FOR HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

Every sufferer should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hay fever and asthma. It stops racking coughs; heals raw, inflamed membranes; loosens the phlegm and eases wheezy, difficult breathing.—Hite's Drug Store.

Financial Statement of Co. "I."

Financial Statement of money contributed to Co. I, 33rd Inf. by the people of East Jordan and surrounding cities.

June 23, 1916 Received	\$300.50
July 5 Salling and Hanson, groceries	18.39
July 10 Eugene Adams, rent of theatre	44.25
July 10 Chas. H. McAnnon, recruiting service	1.20
July 11 A. Kraus Estate, hdw. for tables	2.50
July 11 Sgt. Dicken, Q. M. supplies	1.25
July 18 Salling and Hanson, lumber for tables	5.04
July 19 Sgt. Holliday, Q. M. supplies	5.00
July 19 Hite Drug Co., Gun cleaning supplies	1.90
July 19 A. Danto, cotton for gun cleaning	1.05
July 19 E. Jordan Lbr. Co. groceries and underwear for men	81.51
July 19 Sgt. Smith, clerk supplies	1.75
July 20 Co. expense of Rifenberg and freight on goods from Armory	6.57
July 24 H. Petterson, groceries	40.00
July 30 A. Krause Estate, hdw. supplied	16.19
Aug. 1 Roscoe Mackey Livery, mobilizing men on June 19, '16	5.00
Aug. 9 Simpson Estate, groceries	57.14
Aug. 9 National Grocery Co., groceries	11.76
Total	\$300.50 \$300.50

The council of the administration met on Sep. 20, 1916, and audited the forgoing account. The council finds the account correct and approves the expenditures made.

JOSEPH F. CUMMINS
Second Lieutenant Co. I 33d. Inf.
Recorder.

WILLIAM C. SPRING
First Lieutenant Co. I 33d. Inf.
President.

HENRY L. WINTERS
Captain Co. I 33d. Inf.

The above statement does not signify that Co. I 33rd. Inf. is entirely out of funds as quite a sum of money is being added to the mess fund each month in the following manner:

- The Board of Commissioned Officers and others messing with organization.
- Dividends from the Post Exchange.
- Ration Savings.

In behalf of our organization we wish to again thank the good people of East Jordan and other cities for their kindness in raising the above fund as it was the means of putting us in good financial condition at a time when we most needed your assistance.

HENRY L. WINTERS
WILLIAM C. SPRING
JOSEPH F. CUMMINS

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

