

THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1916

LOCAL BRIEFS

Is your subscription paid?

Mrs. Amanda Weist of Knights-town, Ind., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Otwell, from Friday till Monday last.

The biggest value we have ever offered our subscribers is the Journal and four standard magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

The first frost of the fall season did a great deal of damage here Friday night, much tobacco and garden truck being caught and destroyed in the freeze.

Alice, eight-months-old daughter of Herman Brown and wife, died Wednesday evening of last week in the home of its grandparents, Walter Meeker and wife, South Broadway. Funeral services were held at the Meeker home Friday afternoon.

Father Gnau of the St. Mary's Catholic church announced banns for the first time Sunday morning for the marriage of Leo Pequinot and Irene Hunt, and for Alonzo Harless and Genevieve Amann. Both weddings will occur during the first week in October.

Wesley Slonaker, a carpenter in the employ of Charles Fry, fell from a scaffold on the Harry Davis dwelling Saturday afternoon and was badly injured. A large gash was cut in his face by striking a joist in his fall, knocking out a couple of teeth and he was otherwise bruised about the head and body.

Henry Fisher, a farmer residing south of Palestine, dropped dead while pitching clover in a field on the Groendyke farm Wednesday afternoon of last week. He was stricken with apoplexy. His wife and son, Wm. D. Fisher, survive him. At the time of his death he was 66 years old. Funeral services were held at Palestine Sunday, with burial in the Greenville cemetery.

Thirtythree persons have filed application for saloon licenses in Darke county for the next year, all the present dealers in the city, thirteen in number, being among those filing applications. Only twentythree licenses can be granted in the county, hence ten of them will have to be passed up by the liquor license board.

Abijah Brown, a veteran of the Civil war and a well known resident of this city, died Wednesday afternoon of last week in the home of his son, Sanford Brown, near Painter Creek, where he had been taken about a week prior to his death, which was due to kidney trouble. He was 78 years old and leaves four children—John Brown, residing west of Arcanum; Daniel Brown and Mrs. Minnie Lowry, both residing near Covington; and Sanford Brown. His wife preceded him in death about five years. He was a member of the 110th O. V. I. and served throughout the war. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at West Grove

church, with burial in the Mote cemetery.

You can get four standard magazines one year for 25c extra by renewing your subscription to the Journal.

The fire department was called out about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon to fight a fire that was consuming the barns on the Wilbur Searle lot on East Water street and those on the premises of Mrs. Mary Schermund and the late Rev. Jones, the latter now owned by Mr. Jefferis, on East Main street. The Searle stable was practically consumed, while the others were partially burned before the blaze could be extinguished. How the fire started is not known.

Fire, started by sparks from a chimney, broke out in the roof of Dr. A. W. Rush's residence on West Third street and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered about 10 o'clock Monday forenoon. Before it was placed under control by the fire department the entire roof was practically burned off, also portions of the second story. Three streams of water were thrown, which did as much damage as the blaze, especially to the plastering, paper and furniture, as well as soaking the Doctor's library. In all probability, the entire second story will have to be rebuilt and the whole interior repaired. During the fire the Harper residence on the east and the Reformed church on the west caught fire but were soon extinguished. Doctor Rush had ample insurance to cover his fire loss.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"AMERICA FIRST AND AMERICA EFFICIENT"

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

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GUARDSMEN PAY THE PRICE OF WILSON'S ABASEMENT.

Having condoned the repeated murders of Americans by the Garanzists and having abased himself before Carranza and having aided in placing Carranza in power, what is Mr. Wilson's reward, and who pays it? The reward is that Mr. Wilson has to place 150,000 troops on the border to partially prevent the raids and murders that his friend, Mr. Carranza, will not or cannot prevent, and the payment is made by the families of the guardsmen who go in want because their husbands and fathers have been called to the border to make good Mr. Wilson's refusal to let the regular army administer such punishment to the bandits as to inspire in them a healthy fear.—From the speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

The President himself has tried to appropriate for his own advantage the sentiment of "America first." The Democrats have tried to make his support an act of pety by adopting "Thank God for Wilson" as a slogan. Mr. Hughes, with rare courage, frankness and penetration, is exposing the flimsy foundation for the claims of Wilsonian infallibility. He is laying bare a record of extravagance, partisanship, sectionalism, incompetence, wrongheadedness, vacillation and insincerity which destroys the attempt to make a job out of the President. The Democrats must come out of their ecstatic trance and defend their stewardship. The President is to be put on the stump. We are to hear something beside Delphic prose poems.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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WANTS AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF RURAL CREDITS.

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

THE NATION IS SHOCKINGLY UNPREPARED.

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

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The National Fire Protection association asserts that "a fire occurs every day in some school" in the United States. Another authority says that seventy fires occurred in the first sixty-eight days of the present year. Children are not voluntary inmates of schoolhouses. Their proper guardians have no discretion under the law, for the children of school age must go where the authorities direct. Soon after a memorable school fire disaster had destroyed 173 innocents application was made for a building permit almost to duplicate the structure which caused such frightfulness. Recently three fire horrors took place within ten days. Two were in factories and one in a school. The factory owners were promptly brought to task, as they should be. But operatives walk willfully into factory firetraps in search of wages, while, as has been said, school children have no choice. Horrors deliberately caused merit and often receive the direst punishment. Those due to carelessness, thoughtlessness or indifference are none the less cruel, yet those who are responsible are frequently allowed to make a scapegoat of "accident."

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE OF CHARLES E. HUGHES.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the civil war. The administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the nonperformance of this duty. It is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. We demand a simple, business-like budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the executive, that we shall avoid financial waste. We have had brave words in a series of notes, but, despite our protests, the lives of Americans have been destroyed.

DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO STOP PLOTS AND CONSPIRACIES.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort for their suppression. But here also prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thoroughgoing action. As soon as the administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

PROMISE TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING NOT KEPT.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do. But they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken. Instead of expansion there was curtailment and our streets were filled with the unemployed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and workmen are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe? It is plain that we must have protective and guiding policies.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

FLASHES FROM HUGHES' DETROIT TALKS.

AMERICAN RIGHTS. "No one could successfully present to an American audience that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line. There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is Americanism in its place, and if elected I am going to see that American rights are protected."

LABOR. "The workman is not asking anything he should not have. All he wants is a square deal. No such thing as prosperity exists for just one class in America, unless it exists for all."

"The Republican party does not stand for the prosperity produced by the war, but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies, and these are what we propose to have."

PREPAREDNESS. "Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane so that we are content with disesteem, with the scoff of the world. 'I am an American citizen,' ought to be the proudest title in the world." CIVIL SERVICE. "We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder." "It is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it."

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE VERA CRUZ INCIDENT.

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

WHAT ONE BIG MAN THINKS OF ANOTHER.

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown university is a pretty live wire who keeps abreast of the times, has keen powers of observation and knows a good man when he sees him. Here is what he has to say about the Republican candidate for the presidency:

"I have known Justice Hughes intimately since we were students together at Brown and have seen him a thousand times at work and at play. No man of our generation has a finer combination of character and intellect. Absolutely fearless, unselfish, loyal to American ideals, he is worthy of a nation's trust."

"All his friends know that behind the dignity of bearing is a rich fund of humor and good fellowship. Whether he is climbing a mountain, reading novels, playing with his children, resisting a political lobby or delivering the opinion of the supreme court, he is ever the same rugged, democratic, fair minded American. His varied experience has given him wide horizon and sympathy with every aspect of American life."

"He possesses two qualities rarely found together—the judicial temper and the capacity for swift and resolute action. Under his administration the fog which now besets many public questions would be cleared away."

"His penetrating mind goes to the heart of any subject he selects and strips off the irrelevant at once. Such a mind is peculiarly needed amid the intricate problems that now confront America."

"We need more than good intentions. We need clear vision, sound judgment, strong will, unhesitating decision. In short, we need Charles E. Hughes."

FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

ADEQUATE FEDERAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

I stand for adequate federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employees of government, but with those employees who are engaged in interstate commerce, and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

IN PREPAREDNESS THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FOLLOWED, NOT LED.

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

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

Cruelly Deceived.



Wary Peter—Say, den city crooks ought ter be arrested. I seen an ad. in de paper last week that sold for a dollar they'd teach you how to make butter out of grass. I sent in de dollar—me last—'n' they wrote back an' said, "When you get de grass ready feed it to a cow an' then churn de milk!"—Pittsburgh Press.

Of course President Wilson has a perfect right to change his mind as often as he pleases, but that is quite different from repudiating distinct promises made to get votes. If the pledges on which he rode into the White House have proved worthless because he changed his mind, what faith is to be put in the pledges he is now making in his appeal for re-election?

LEGAL NOTICE.

The unknown heirs of James Mills, deceased; the unknown heirs of Stephen Perrine, deceased; the unknown heirs of George Smock, deceased; Henry Blocher, son of Blocher, David Blocher, Barbara Jones, Elizabeth Blocher, Sarah Parrett, Elizabeth Bond, and Daniel Blocher, heirs at law and distributees of Joseph Blocher, deceased, and the unknown heirs at law of each of said Mills, Perrine, Smock, Blocher, Bond, and Parrett, do hereby give notice that on the 9th day of September, 1916, the plaintiff, Ira Warwick, filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Darke County, Ohio, in case No. 2008, against them and each of them, setting forth that he is the owner in fee simple and in actual possession of the following lands, situate in the Township of Butler, County of Darke, and State of Ohio, to wit: A tract of 30 acres in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 13, range 2, east, and being west of the state line;

Also a tract of 54 acres off of the north side of the southwest quarter of said section 5, township 13, range 2, east, and being east of the state line;

Also a tract of 12 acres in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section 5, township 13, range 2, east, and being all of the lands lying east of the E. 1/2, S. 2, E. 2, R. 2, and the same is now being platted and constructed through the said quarter;

And containing in all 112 acres of land more or less.

That James Mills in 1828 sold a portion of said lands to Mark T. Mills, and that the same have his deed placed on record, and title remains in said James Mills or his unknown heirs.

That said Mark T. Mills executed and delivered his will, and that certain mortgages were cancelled, and on December 18, 1888, executed and delivered certain mortgages to George Smock on same lands, and that said mortgage remains uncanceled;

That Henry Blocher, executor of Joseph Blocher, deceased, executed his deed to Jacob Mills et al., and they failed to have the deed placed on record, and title remains in said Joseph Blocher, and his unknown heirs.

That plaintiff is entitled to have the said mortgages cancelled on record, and the title and possession quieted as against the said defendants and their unknown heirs, if any there be.

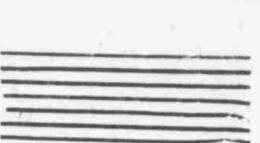
The said defendants and each and all of them are hereby required to answer the said petition on or before the 4th day of November, A. D. 1916, or judgment will be taken against them and each of them accordingly.

IRA WARWICK, Plaintiff. Attest: Ed Shafter, Clerk of the Court. Kirk Hoffman, Attorney. Sept. 14, 1916-9w.

Notice for Parole

Notice is hereby given that Chester Schultz, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, is entitled, under the law and rules governing paroles from said institution, to recommend to the Board of Administration, by the Superintendent and Chaplain as worthy of consideration for parole. Said application will be heard on and after October 10, 1916. J. E. CLARK, Chief Clerk. Sept. 14, 1916-6w.

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Just what you want is the Greenville Journal, which will be sent to any address in the county for \$1.00 per year; six months for 50 cents; out of the county for \$1.15. Did you ever stop to think that in one year the Journal furnishes two thousand, nine hundred and twelve columns of matter? And all for only \$1.00—less than two cents per week! Come in and give us your subscription, and if you have a friend living at a distance who would appreciate the news from old Darke, you couldn't do a better act than to make him a present of the Journal for one year. Friends, give this matter a careful thought.

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