

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

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

No. 33

Republicans To Rally

AT EAST JORDAN NEXT TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Arrangements Being Completed For the Sixth Annual Banquet

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

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

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

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

Officers of the Club, and the various committees appointed, are as follows:

President, A. G. Urquhart of Boyne City; Secretary, D. H. Fitch of East Jordan; Treasurer, R. L. Lewis of Charlevoix.

COMMITTEES

Speakers—J. M. Harris, R. A. Emery and M. E. Silverstein.

Arrangements—A. E. Cross, Harry Curkendall, D. S. Payton, F. P. Robbins, E. I. Adams, Chas. Coykendall.

Decorations—M. S. Berger, C. H. Pray, R. A. Brintnall, D. McKinley, John Kenny, Leon Balch, Geo. Spencer.

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

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

YOU'RE WELCOME!

THE STATE FORESTERS.

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

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

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

Under ordinary conditions a forest fire is difficult to fight, but this dry season the task has been even more trying and dangerous than usual.

"It is this condition that has given the Michigan forestry division an op-

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

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

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

MILLIONS FOR GOOD ROADS

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

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

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

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

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

CIRCUIT COURT JURORS

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

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

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

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

Aeroplane will be a Feature

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

With Abundance of Crops, Exhibits will Overflow.

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

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

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

The Association offers as free attractions, the following:

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMPELLING PERORATION TO MR. HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the Nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of Civil War. We renew our pledge to the ancient 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.

Commission Proceedings.

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

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Lancaster, the following bills were allowed:

Elec. Light Co., lighting & pumping,.....	\$ 398.95
Hersey Mfg Co., water meters and bottoms,.....	636.00
J. A. Lancaster, salary,.....	25.00
Standard Oil Co., mdse,.....	.50
Grand Rapids Supply Co., valves & springs,.....	29.03
Henry Cook, salary,.....	75.00
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing,.....	24.80
Dwight H. Fitch, salary and rental,.....	24.16
Chas. A. Hudson, mdse,.....	.85
E. J. Iron Works, labor and material,.....	16.22
Roscoe Mackey, sidewalk rebate,.....	74.24
L. C. Monroe, labor & material,.....	3.60
Reid-Graff Plumb Co., labor & material,.....	180.13
D. E. Goodman, mdse,.....	24.27
E. J. Hose Co., Cabinet Co. fire,.....	55.50
Stroebel Bros., mdse,.....	16.68
A. E. Cross, salary,.....	50.00

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

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

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

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

On motion by Lancaster, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

THE NATION IS SHOCKINGLY UNPREPARED.

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

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

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

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

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

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

Individual preventive measures may be thus summarized:

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

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

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

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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