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Friday Morning, Sept. 29, 1916



Not a Mexican.

Captain J. T. Slawitsky of I troop, Illinois guard, was dazing in front of his tent one forenoon when somebody tapped him on the shoulder.

He Wouldn't Quit.

Private Thomas Connors' father has had his trouble for his pains. Private Thomas Connors is of Battery C, Illinois national guard, his family wealthy and influential.

Pershing Starts Baseball.

Baseball is being taken up by the punitive expedition as a diversion to work off surplus energy. Funds from the boxing carnival will be used to purchase baseball bats at headquarters.

Tobacco For Men.

Pittsburgh suffragists lead the nation's women in taking the first step to provide tobacco for the men who have laid aside workaday tasks at the call to arms.

Moving Day.

All of the troops took advantage of one fine day at Nogales, Ariz.—that is, all did but the Connecticut outfit. They were too busy moving to a new camp site.

Subscribe for the home paper to-day.

REPUBLICANS STOPPED WASTE

Democrats Promised Retrenchment, Practiced Extravagance.

RECORDS ARE COMPARED.

Dix, Sulzer and Glynn Amplified Departments—Whitman Consolidated Them—Republicans Kept Promises.

To get a fair idea of the relative value of Republican promises and Democratic promises to the taxpayers of the state it is only necessary to glance at the records of the three Democratic administrations, which began in 1911 and ended December 31, 1914, and the present Republican administration.

Governor Dix in his first annual message said: "Every unnecessary special body should be abolished and the work done by the constitutional officers of the state."

NO DEPARTMENT WAS ABOLISHED. Twelve new boards, bureaus, commissions and investigating bodies were created and THE FIRST DIRECT STATE TAX SINCE 1906 WAS LEVIED IN 1911, THE FIRST YEAR OF THE DIX ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Sulzer in his first and only annual message recommended: "The desirability of abolishing useless offices, consolidating wherever possible bureaus and commissions with the sole object of more rigid economy and a greater degree of efficiency."

NO DEPARTMENT WAS ABOLISHED. THIRTY-TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, BUREAUS, COMMISSIONS AND INVESTIGATING BODIES WERE CREATED DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR SULZER.

Governor Glynn in his annual message said: "Needless employees must be dropped from the service, unnecessary offices must be abolished and, wherever possible, the consolidation of bureaus must be accomplished."

NO DEPARTMENT WAS ABOLISHED but the number of new administrative and investigating bodies created was comparatively small because there was a Republican majority in the Assembly that put its foot down firmly on the further inflation of the state government.

Governor Whitman in his first annual message, on January 8, 1915, said: "The present condition of the state's finances demands an immediate and drastic revision of the state's payroll and requires that unnecessary offices, departments and commissions shall be abolished."

THE DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY and economy and the fire marshal's office were ABOLISHED IMMEDIATELY WITH A SAVING OF \$350,000 A YEAR, AND HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WAS SAVED BY THE ABOLITION OF A WHOLE SYSTEM OF DUPLICATE OFFICES in connection with the large canal work.

THE UNNECESSARY AMPLIFICATION of state departments which reached amazing proportions under Democratic executives has been stopped.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES HAVE BEEN KEPT.

LEGISLATURES, GOOD AND BAD. In 1913, a Democratic Legislature sat throughout the year, impeached the Governor and, in the last month of the year, had to pass a supplementary appropriation bill of over \$1,500,000 to pay deficiencies that had been incurred through the gross waste of the public funds.

In 1914, a Democratic Senate deadlocked the Legislature on the appropriation bills, because a Republican Assembly would not vote appropriations to two useless departments, and the Legislature had to be called back in extra session to provide necessary funds to run the government.

In 1915, a Republican Legislature concluded its session in less than four months after making due provision for all legitimate expenses of the government, including obligations left by the preceding administration.

In 1916, a Republican Legislature adjourned at the close of the third week in April with a splendid record of constructive work and without having to levy a direct state tax.

Democratic performances in the Legislatures of 1913 and 1914 were largely responsible for the overwhelming defeat of the entire Democratic ticket at the 1914 election.

The work of the Republican Legislatures of 1915 and 1916 furnishes the voters of the state the best possible reasons for keeping the Democratic party out of control.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Maine's motto is "Dirigo"—"I direct"—and her selection of a solid Republican delegation to Congress, two United States senators and four representatives shows that she is headed in the right direction.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

- Here are a few of the things the present Republican state administration has done in marked contrast to the three Democratic administrations which preceded it. It substituted method for muddle. It pruned payrolls that its predecessors had padded. It paid state debts instead of pushing them along.

REPUBLICANS DID THE WORK.

When the Democratic party was last in control of the government of the state it appropriated \$25,000 in addition to the money appropriated for the state board of tax commissioners, for a special commission to codify the tax laws. The commission spent the money, but it didn't codify the laws. No report was ever made, and there is nothing on file to show that anything was done.

When the present Republican state administration came into power it reorganized the tax department, straightened out the tangle in which its affairs were involved and without the expense of any special commission proceeded as far as possible within department lines to do the work that the Democratic administration had paid extra to have done, but which never was done.

VOTERS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN.

In 1913, after three years of Democratic control, orderly government in this state had completely broken down and a reign of riot culminated in the impeachment of the Governor.

In 1916, after less than two years of Republican control, orderly government has been fully restored, the mass of accumulated bills left when the Democratic administration went out of office has been paid and all subsequent bills have been met as they became due.

THE INDICTMENT STANDS.

Nothing that the Wilson administration has done, or seems able to do, in any way weakens United States Senator Lodge's indictment of it: "With the exception of the administration of Buchanan, there has been no administration in power which has been so injurious to the United States, both at home and abroad, as that now in control at Washington."

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The confidence of the managers of the Hughes and Fairbanks campaign in the result of the coming election is well founded. There is no reasonable doubt that a large majority of the voters of the country regard the election of a Republican president and a Republican majority in congress as a patriotic duty.

MAINE SAW IT FIRST.

Maine's September election simply gave the voters of that state the opportunity to show what the voters of the rest of the country are going to do in November—vote a deserved rest to the Democratic party.

THE FIRST STEP.

One Republican United States senator gained in Maine is the first step toward changing the Democratic majority in the upper house of Congress into a Republican majority.

The fact that the Democratic national convention did not see fit to live up to the 1912 platform pledge making the president ineligible for re-election will not stop the voters of the country from making that pledge good.

UNDER HUGHES' LEADERSHIP.

"I want to see America go forward calm, steadfast, irresistible in its progress, because it is always inspired by the genius of liberty and illumined by the light of reason," said Charles E. Hughes at the State fair, and as he talked the silent fall of the ballots of American voters five hundred miles away was registering the will of the electors that during the next four years Hughes shall go forward under his leadership.

THE BLIGHT OF FREE TRADE

Congressman Krieger of Pennsylvania Recalls the Effects of the Underwood Tariff.

BEFORE WAR INTERVENED.

Extra Taxes Levied Upon the People to Avoid a Deficit in the Treasury. Mortgage Foreclosures and the Bread Line.

"There is no law that has ever been placed upon the statute books that has a more direct effect upon the industrial activities of the Nation than the tariff law," said Congressman A. S. Krieger of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives. "A protective tariff has never failed to stimulate industrial development and provide ample opportunities for the wage earner, whereas a war free trade or 'tariff for revenue only' has always had the directly opposite effect: the Underwood bill being no exception to that rule. The evidence is positive and recent."

"You can not have forgotten THE TERRIBLE BLIGHTING EFFECT OF THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF LAW during the 10 months in which it was in operation under normal conditions upon the industry of the country and upon the wage earners in particular. You remember how the steel mills drew their fires; how the woolen mills prospered; how many cotton mills were forced out of business; factories that remained open reduced their output; stocks depreciated, it is estimated, over \$1,000,000 per day."

"THE BREAD LINE FORMED in all the principal cities of the country. In New York alone 500,000 being in line and in Chicago over 200,000. Suffering was terrible, and charitable associations were taxed to their utmost."

"It was estimated that 3,000,000 wage earners were idle, and the loss in wages approximated close to \$10,000,000 per day. Three hundred and fifty thousand freight cars were idle, with a like proportion of locomotives."

"In Harrisburg, in my district, not less than 144 trains were taken off by the Pennsylvania Co. alone. Forty per cent of the railroad mileage was in the hands of receivers. Dividends were passed."

"You certainly cannot have forgotten how FINANCIAL FAILURES MULTIPLIED, the closing of the stock exchange, the export of our gold, and do you remember how your 'great (?) President' became alarmed, and his son-in-law, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, asked England to send representatives, with the hope that some kind of an arrangement or agreement might be entered into to pay the \$400,000,000 we owed and had no way of paying, except by the exportation of gold, which would have required fully one-half of the entire visible supply in America? You know how glad you were when England finally sent her commissioners, among whom was Sir George Paish, and you finally succeeded in making some sort of a MAKESHIFT, TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT, which fortunately lasted until the war broke out and relieved the conditions."

"Have you forgotten that in those days—yes, less than two short years ago—American dollars, due entirely to your legislation, were at a heavy discount, \$7 at one time being required to offset an English pound worth \$4.96? Do you recall how MORTGAGES WERE FORECLOSED on a scale almost unknown before? Have you forgotten how the bank balances melted away? Can you remember how your 'great President' called both Houses of Congress in joint session on September 4, 1914, and TOLD US TO LEVY EXTRA TAXES ON THE PEOPLE, so as to avoid a deficit in the Treasury, which we were rapidly approaching? And do you recall that on that very day there was on deposit \$75,000,000 in various banking institutions throughout the country which you were afraid to withdraw on account of the critical financial situation then prevailing in the United States? We told you these things would happen if the Underwood bill became a law. We were then called 'celebrity howlers.' NOW, I AM RECITING HISTORY, AND NO ONE KNOWS IT BETTER THAN YOU DO."

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MUSICAL DIRECTOR
KURTZ

SUBJECTS

- 7:45 p. m. Monday—"Covenants." A lecture on the Chart.
" Tuesday—"Excuses."
" Thursday—"A Jailor Caught."
" Friday—"Lodge Night."
11 a. m. Sunday—"Second Coming of Christ."
7:30 p. m. " —"A Beggar at a Banquet."

STORE NEWS

STORE NEWS



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SMITH'S STORE

Scientific Proof of Maxwell Fuel Economy

In a test made by David L. Gallup, M. E., Professor of Gas Engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a stock Maxwell Touring Car made from 23 to 33.7 miles per gallon of gasoline at speeds ranging from 10 to 35 miles per hour. We reproduce a letter from Professor Gallup concerning this test.



Deferred Payments
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DAVID L. GALLUP, M. E.
Consulting Engineer

Sept. 1st, 1916.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

I beg to leave to submit the enclosed blue print giving the results of an economy test made on a 1917 Stock Maxwell Touring Car, furnished by your Boston representatives.

The curve is self-explanatory and needs no discussion other than the statement that the carburetor, which was stock, was adjusted to give the best combination of power, flexibility, speed, and economy, for such conditions of touring as would ordinarily be encountered.

In tabular form the results taken from the curve sheet are as follows:

SPEED (Miles per hour)	ECONOMY (Miles per gallon)
10	35.7
15	32.7
20	31.2
25	28.8
30	26.1
35	23.0

Respectfully submitted,
D. L. Gallup

NOTE that no unusual means were employed to get these results. The car used was taken from stock; the test was made with a full load and with top and windshield up; the regular Maxwell carburetor was used.

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