

## Political Announcement

### For Congress.

We are authorized to announce John M. Lantz as a candidate for the nomination for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### For Congress.

We are authorized to announce Finly H. Gray as a candidate for the nomination for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### For Joint Representative.

We are authorized to announce Albert F. Bell, of Union county, as Democratic candidate for Joint Representative of Wayne and Union counties, subject to the decision of the primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Elmer E. Post as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of Union county, Ind., subject to the decision of Democratic voters at the primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Frank G. Craft, as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of Union County, subject to the decision of Republican voters at the Primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### For Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce Vivian Egan as a candidate for the nomination for Treasurer of Union county, Ind., subject to the decision of Democratic voters at the primary election Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

### For Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce B. O. Abernathy as a candidate for the nomination for treasurer of Union county, Indiana, subject to the decision of Republican voters at the primary election, Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

## The Liberty Express

ESTABLISHED 1903.  
Official Paper of Union County.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY IN THE  
INTEREST OF UNION COUNTY IN  
GENERAL AND THE TOWN OF  
LIBERTY IN PARTICULAR.

THE EXPRESS PRINTING CO.  
F. L. BEHRYMER H. M. HUGHES  
Office in Burt Block, Liberty, Indiana.  
Liberty Telephone No. 154.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the  
Post Office at Liberty, Indiana.

DESCRIPTION RATES  
by Mail, One Year ..... \$1.25  
By Mail, Six Months ..... 65  
By Mail, Three Months ..... 50

Advertising Rates on application.  
Reading Notices, per line 10c.  
Local, per line 10c.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS  
ways give former address as well as  
new one, when ordering paper  
signed.

Friday, March 3, 1916.

What we want from Germany is an  
assurance of both liability and reliability.

Trouble about peace in Mexico is that  
all those generals would have to go to  
work.

Necessity is also the mother of pre-  
paredness.

Woodrow Wilson's head seems to be as  
long as his chin.

Funny none of those "accidental" fires  
ever occur in a brewery.

An English jury charges the Kaiser  
and the Crown Prince with murder, but  
the police have made no arrests so far.

Speaking of the navy, the President  
evidently wants to see America first.

Senator Sherman has been indorsed by  
Illinois Republicans for the Presidential  
nomination, and his supporters insist  
that he now looks more like Lincoln than  
ever.

Possibly the Filipinos will perversely  
decline to be given their freedom.

No man can be happy unless he tries  
to make others happy.

A Newport News correspondent refers  
to "the broad mouth of the James." Why  
this eternal picking on Ollie?

Moses called Canaan the "Land of  
Promise," but he never knew anything  
about Germany.

First thing the Texas "Cyclone" Davis  
did, after donning a collar, was to get  
hot under it.

At any rate the disappearance of the  
old-fashioned, brutal comic valentine in-  
dicates that the world is growing more  
polite.

To cure a statesman of the desire for  
"pork" nothing is so efficacious as a no-  
tification from his constituents that they  
want no pork.

Consider the advantages of the ground-  
hog, that has to sustain for merely six  
weeks a reputation that brings it a pen-  
sion and the thanks of Congress for the  
remainder of the year!

In the matter of automobiles, at least,  
this country is prepared for almost any-  
thing.

British navy now appears to be busy  
locking the stable door.

What's the kick—doesn't Germany  
concede everything we didn't demand?

Now that Roumania is reported on the  
point of entering the war, it's Italy's  
turn.

The horrors of war continue to mount  
up. Edna Mayo says that London is now  
talking American slang.

And what has become of the old-time  
damsel who used to hop on a chair and  
scream when she saw a mouse?

The company which advertises its au-  
tomobile ball-bearings as "fool-proof"  
has discovered the only thing that is.

What villainous shame it was for  
that British skipper to refuse to save  
the lives of a Zeppelin crew, their hands  
freshly red with the blood of women and  
babies!

The President's Supreme Court decisions  
seem to arouse even more interest  
than the Supreme Court's.

Those recent photographs of Rheims  
are better preparedness arguments than  
a ton of speeches.

You might refer to Philadelphia's  
"table bustin'" negro evangelist as a sort  
of chocolate Sunday.

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

In a letter to Representative Pou,  
acting chairman of the house rules com-  
mittee, President Wilson asks for an  
"early vote upon the resolutions with  
regard to travel on armed merchantmen

\* \* \* in order that there may be  
afforded an immediate opportunity for  
full public discussion and action upon  
them, and that all doubts and conjectures  
may be swept away and our foreign  
relations once more cleared of dam-  
aging misunderstandings."

We think that Mr. Wilson is right in  
holding that the issue now before the  
country is one that can not be dodged.  
Germany is entitled to know the truth  
as to the political situation here, for it  
is certain that her course will be—as in  
truth it has been—influenced to a con-  
siderable extent by what she believes to  
be the attitude of Congress. It is un-  
doubtedly true as the President says,  
that "the report that there are divided  
counsels in Congress in regard to the for-  
eign policy of the government is being  
made industrious use of in foreign cap-  
itals." And the result has been greatly  
to embarrass the administration in its  
negotiations.

The President, therefore, asks that  
there be an affirmation of the unity of  
purpose which he believes to exist. But  
if it does not exist, that fact, too, should  
be made known. The highest interests  
of the country demand that there be a  
vote. Congress is as much a part of  
the government as the President is, and  
as a part of the government it should  
express its opinion on this very important  
issue. If the question were one of  
domestic policy there would be no such  
necessity. But here the standing of the  
nation before the world is involved. We  
have been, and still are, engaged in very  
important negotiations concerning the  
application of a principle of interna-  
tional law.

For months the President has been  
standing for that principle. Then all of  
a sudden certain resolutions are intro-  
duced in Congress challenging the position  
that this government has assumed  
and maintained, and we were told that  
they would pass the House by a vote of  
two or three to one. What could the  
Berlin government think except that the  
American government was not sustained  
by the American people in its demands?

Believing that, it could see no reason for  
meeting those demands. There was the  
same difficulty when Bryan resigned as  
Secretary of State. German statesmen  
very naturally felt that there was seri-  
ous division in this country, for they un-  
doubtedly looked on the American Secre-  
tary of State as a sort of Premier—the  
head of the government, as it were. This  
feeling that we were not at one was  
strengthened by the revolt in Congress  
last week.

For these reasons, and others that  
might be given, the resolutions can not  
be allowed simply to die. Congress must  
act on record. The purpose of the Presi-  
dent is not to embarrass certain mem-  
bers, or to put them individually on record,  
but to put the country before the  
world in the true light in order that for-  
eign governments may know that they  
are dealing with a united country. If  
this shall prove not to be the case, that  
also should be known. By all means, let  
us have a vote.—Indianapolis News.

There is complaint this winter from  
many railroad lines about congested  
freight traffic. Many roads, particularly  
those centering in New York, are suffer-  
ing from blockades due to insufficient  
terminals or trackage, heavy shipments  
of war supplies, grain, etc. This must  
be a handicap to the commercial efficiency  
and general prosperity of the whole  
country.

A freight train is regarded by the general  
public as a go-as-you-please affair  
that can await everyone's convenience  
and loaf along until other traffic is  
cleared up. To the traveller the freighter  
is a nuisance that should stand on the  
sidings where it belongs and not obstruct  
passenger business.

But for all the delayed travellers,  
there are as many people somewhere im-  
patiently waiting for freight. Trade de-  
pends on regular merchandise ship-  
ments. Delays mean loss of customers, and  
irritating personal and business incon-  
veniences.

Exasperating delays occur in factory  
operation from delayed freight deliveries.  
While some little shipment of incidental  
material stands off on some remote sid-  
ings, impossible to locate, workmen must  
lie off and manufacturers fail to keep  
promises.

It is an intricate problem to operate  
passenger traffic safely through the  
tangle of freight business.

Of course prompt passenger service is  
very essential. Many roads have a  
chronic and slovenly habit of delay in  
passenger operation. But regular freight  
service is just as important. The busi-  
ness fabric will not run smoothly unless  
its material is promptly and regularly  
supplied.

The country has grown fast, and the  
freight blockades of this winter have  
shown that railroad equipment has not  
kept pace.

### UNPAID BILLS.

Not every one who lets his bills go  
unpaid is indifferent about it. Many  
people would gladly pay all they owe,  
could they collect the debts due them.  
But with many other persons, the more  
easily they could pay, the less ready  
they are to do it. It would make them  
very tired to sit down monthly and write  
off a dozen checks. By letting the bills  
run, they can do it all in one job. This  
saves them much hard work. Yet they  
may have idle money in banks.

Some business men allow bills to run  
to save a trifle of interest, losing which  
would offend their thrifty souls. Of  
course the creditor is meanwhile losing  
interest. But creditors are considered  
grasping creatures who have all the  
money they need.

A large percentage of the business  
millions are of people who would be  
perfectly solvent if they could collect  
their bills.

It is surprising how quickly a polar  
will run around a town. When you pay  
that long standing bill due the deer,  
it is immediately able to satisfy the  
teamster. The latter can settle with the  
butcher, who can now pay that bill  
butcher's. So it goes.

The net result is a new feeling of con-  
fidence and good will. If a general debt  
paying custom could be started during  
Pay-up Week, a great many people  
would feel a new courage about their  
business future. They would buy more  
freely. A wave of new business would  
spread over the country. Let everyone  
do what he can toward it.

### OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN.

Henry Clews says that in spite of ex-  
ceedingly stimulating home conditions  
the stock market exhibited a depression  
undertone which at times developed into  
general weakness. The chief reason for  
renewed selling was the unsatisfactory  
drift of our relations with Germany; the  
fear of a split between Congress and  
President Wilson, and the steady pres-  
sure of foreign liquidation of American  
securities in this market.

In home trade there is slight abat-  
ment of the remarkable activity which  
has been going on for several months.  
Western business continues active, and  
railroad earnings, although somewhat  
affected by the congestion of traffic, are  
making exceedingly satisfactory reports.  
Bank clearings also reflect general activi-  
ty, the total for the third week in Feb-  
ruary showing an increase of over 50%  
compared with a year ago and the gain  
being well distributed over all sections  
of the country. Our steel industry is  
phenomenally active. Prices continue to  
soar and manufacturers and buyers alike  
appear perplexed over an extraordinary  
situation. Many plants are sold ahead  
to the end of the year at highly profit-  
able prices, and indications point to a  
continued pressure of orders. Railroads  
are in a position to buy more freely, and  
are placing liberal orders for equipment  
of all kinds. In some cases the delay in  
traffic has been owing to inadequate rolling  
stock, and this deficiency will soon  
be rectified. It is quite within the range  
of probability also that the railroads  
will put into effect long contemplated  
improvements. What with improved  
earnings, and a more reasonable attitude  
of the public towards our great trans-  
portation companies, the chief restraint  
upon railroad development has been  
somewhat dissipated, and the outlook is  
really better than it has been for several  
years. The chief cloud now over-  
hanging railroad managers is the labor  
problem. The demands of the employees  
are now being more or less discussed in  
the open, and there is a fair chance of a  
satisfactory solution being reached with-  
out any such serious conflict as at one time  
feared. The labor situation in the coal  
regions also appears less threaten-

ing, the impression being that by means  
of arbitration any disastrous breach will  
be averted.

There has been a falling off in new  
foreign orders for war munitions and  
comparatively few repeat orders are being  
received. This was not unexpected  
for the reason that the Allies have already  
provided themselves with facilities for  
producing munitions upon an enormous  
scale at a much lower cost than in the  
United States. Henceforth our  
manufacturers must expect fewer foreign  
orders, though it is not likely that they  
will altogether cease. Steel manufacturers  
anticipate a continued supply of orders from  
the railroads, from ship builders and from our  
forthcoming preparedness movement, which it is  
probable will require liberal expenditures.  
The home building trade has also re-  
vived in a remarkable degree and this  
means a large consumption of iron and  
steel in construction work. In many of  
the subsidiary steel industries there is  
also a sharp trade revival. Other branches  
of the metal trade are having a generous  
share in the boom, notably copper,  
the demand for which continues upon an  
unexampled scale in spite of the fact  
that prices are the highest on record in  
modern times. As a result, the securities  
of the steel, copper, other metallic and  
the chemical industries have shown  
more strength than other sections of the  
security markets.

Our foreign trade reflects changing  
conditions. The fact that the munitions  
movement has already reached its zenith  
is plainly evident, many items under this  
head now showing important declines.  
Breadstuffs exports showed a decline of  
\$15,000,000 in January and cotton a de-  
crease of \$25,000,000. We have now  
reached the season when exports usually  
decline, and in view of the smaller ship-  
ments of war materials we may look forward  
to more normal conditions in peace recently started by the New York  
foreign trade. This will make the Association For Improving the Con-  
dition of our foreign trade a lion of the Poor. New York was the  
first to start this campaign, and the other cities are: Baltimore, San Francisco, Colorado  
Springs, Amsterdam, Bridgeport, Plain-  
field, Lynchburg, Schenectady, Paterson,  
Poughkeepsie, Pueblo, New Britain,  
Pasadena, South Orange, Jersey City and  
Sacramento.

### THE MONEY SITUATION.

The money situation continues satis-  
factory, loanable funds being abundant  
at comparatively easy rates, and this in  
spite of the enormous expansion of loans.  
The latest report of the country's national  
banks shows an expansion of \$1,  
010,000,000 in loans compared with a  
year ago. This is the largest expansion  
since 1911, when the increase was nearly  
\$400,000,000. How much of the increase  
has been due to loans on returned Ameri-  
can securities it is impossible to determine,  
though in this connection it may be  
mentioned that the loans of the New  
York associated banks have increased  
\$1,066,000,000 during the year, and that  
of this amount over \$70,000,000 represented  
loans on investment securities. This  
phenomenal expansion of loans proves  
that inflationary influences are  
operating in an irresistible manner.  
These must be attributed to operation  
of the federal reserve act, to the remarkable  
importation of gold and to the general  
inflationary results of the war. Fortunately  
the cash reserves of the country's national  
banks show an increase for the year of  
\$165,000,000.

### NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

The following is a list of the candidates  
to be voted for at the Primary Election to  
be held on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, be-  
tween the hours of 6:00 A. M. and 6 P. M.,  
to-wit:

#### Democratic Ticket.

For President  
WOODROW WILSON, Trenton, New  
Jersey.

For Vice President  
THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Indianapolis,  
Ind.

For United States Senator  
JOHN W. KERN, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Governor  
JOHN A. M. ADAIR, Portland, Indiana.  
LEONARD B. CLORE, White River  
Twp., Johnson Co., Indiana.

For Representative in Congress, Sixth  
District  
FINLEY E. GRAY, Connersville, Ind.  
JOHN M. LONTZ, Richmond, Ind.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Thirty-seventh  
Judicial District  
JAMES A. CLAYTON, Connersville, Ind.  
For Joint Representative Wayne and  
Union Counties  
ALBERT F. BELL, Union Twp., Union  
Co., Indiana.

For Commissioner of Coroner  
VIVIAN E. PARKER, Liberty, Indiana.

For Sheriff  
ELMER E. POST, Liberty, Indiana.

For Coroner Union County  
GARRETT PIGMAN, Liberty, Indiana.

For Commissioner of Coroner  
THOMAS O'NEAL, Liberty, Indiana.

For Sheriff Union County  
GLENN B. HEARD, Cottage Grove,  
Indiana.

For Commissioner Third District Union  
County  
FRANK THURSTON, College Corner, O.  
Republican Ticket.