

## 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.

### 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 7th, 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.

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Change of Address  
ways give former address as well as new one, when ordering paper changed.

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 preparedness.

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 endorsed 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 indicates that the world is growing more polite.

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

Consider the advantages of the groundhog, that has to sustain for merely six weeks a reputation that brings it a pension and the thanks of Congress for the remainder of the year!

In the matter of automobiles, at least, this country is prepared for almost anything.

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 automobile ball-bearings as "fool-proof" has discovered the only thing that is.

What a 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 Pott, acting chairman of the house rules committee, President Wilson asks for an "early vote upon the resolutions with regard to travel on armed merchantment."

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 damaging 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 considerable extent by what she believes to be the attitude of Congress. It is undoubtedly true as the President says, that "the report that there are divided counsels in Congress in regard to the foreign policy of the government is being made industrious use of in foreign capitals." 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 international law.

For months the President has been standing for that principle. Then all of a sudden certain resolutions are introduced 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 serious division in this country, for they undoubtedly looked on the American Secretary 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 go on record. The purpose of the President is not to embarrass certain members, or to put them individually on record, but to put the country before the world in the true light in order that foreign 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.

### FREIGHT SERVICE.

There is complaint this winter from many railroad lines about congested freight traffic. Many roads, particularly those centering in New York, are suffering

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 traveler the freighter is a nuisance that should stand on the siding where it belongs and not obstruct passenger business.

But for all the delayed travelers, there are as many people somewhere impatiently waiting for freight. Trade depends on regular merchandise shipments. Delays mean loss of customers, and irritating personal and business inconvenience.

Exasperating delays occur in factory operation from delayed freight deliveries. While some little shipment of incidental material stands off on some remote siding, 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 business 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 failures are of people who would be perfectly solvent if they could collect their bills.

It is surprising how quickly a pillar will run around a town. When you pay that long standing bill due the dealer, he is immediately able to satisfy the butcher, who can now pay that bill at the printer's. So it goes.

The net result is a new feeling of confidence and good will. If a general debt paying custom could be started, starting 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 exceedingly stimulating home condition the stock market exhibited a depressive 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 pressure of foreign liquidation of American securities in this market.

In home trade there is slight abatement 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 activity, the total for the third week in February 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 profitable 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 transportation 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 overshadowing 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 without any such serious conflict as at one time feared. The labor situation in the coal regions also appears less threatening

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 shipbuilders and from our forthcoming preparedness movement, which it is probable will require liberal expenditures. The home building trade has also revived 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. Broadstuffs exports showed a decline of \$15,000,000 in January and cotton a decrease of \$25,000,000. We have now reached the season when exports usually decline, and in view of the smaller ship-

### 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, between 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. KEENE, Indianapolis, Ind.  
For Governor  
JOHN A. M. ADAIR, Portland, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
PINLEY H. GRAY, Connersville, Ind.  
For Representative in Congress, Thirty-seventh Judicial District  
JAMES A. CLIFTON, Connersville, Ind.  
For Joint Representative Wayne and Union Counties  
ALBERT F. BELL, Union Twp., Union Co., Indiana.  
For Treasurer Union County  
VIVIAN EGAN, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Sheriff Union County  
ELMER E. POST, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Coroner Union County  
GARRETT PIGMAN, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Surveyor Union County  
THOMAS DOUGLASS, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Commissioner Second District, Union County  
GLENN B. HEARD, Cottage Grove, Indiana.  
For Commissioner Third District, Union County  
FRANK THURSTON, College Corner, O.  
Republican Ticket.

For President  
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Indianapolis, Ind.  
For United States Senator  
ARTHUR R. ROBINSON, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
For Governor  
HARRY S. NEW, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
JAMES E. WATSON, Rushville, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
JAMES P. GOODRICH, Winchester, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
QUINCY A. MYERS, Logansport, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
WARREN T. MCCRAY, Kentland, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
DANIEL W. COMSTOCK, Richmond, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
PATRICK J. LYNCH, New Castle, Indiana.  
For Prosecuting Attorney Thirty-seventh Judicial District  
R. RALPH HIMELICK, Connersville, Indiana.  
For Joint Representative Wayne and Union Counties  
JOHN W. JUDKINS, Cambridge City, Indiana.  
For Treasurer Union County  
OLIVER P. LAFUZE, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Sheriff Union County  
BEN O. ABERNATHY, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Coroner Union County  
FRANK G. CRAFT, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Commissioner Third District, Union County  
WARD B. LONG, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Commissioner Second District, Union County  
SAMUEL A. EWING, College Corner, Ohio.  
For Commissioner Third District, Union County  
WILLIAM F. GRIMME, Liberty, Indiana.  
For Commissioner Third District, Union County  
CHARLES W. DOUGLASS, College Corner, Ohio.

#### Progressive Ticket.

For United States Senator  
JAMES B. WILSON, Bloomington, Indiana.  
For Governor  
FRANK HANLY, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
For Representative in Congress, Sixth Congressional District  
BOBBIE R. CARTER, Connersville, Indiana.  
For Joint Representative, Wayne and Union Counties  
JAMAM DUDLEY FOULKE, Richmond, Indiana.  
For Sheriff, I have hereunto hand and put the seal of the Circuit Court, at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, this sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1916.  
THOMAS J. TEMPLETON,  
Clerk Union Circuit Court.

#### PRIMARY ELECTION 1916.

It is hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at the various voting places in Union County, Indiana, as designated below, on Tuesday, March seventh 1916, between the hours of six A. M. and six P. M., for the purpose of expressing preference of candidates on the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Party tickets for the offices above named.

#### Voting Places.

For Township, Precinct One—Court House.  
For Township, Precinct Two—Beard's Garage.  
For Township, Precinct Three—Mrs. Janasda's Residence.  
For Township, Precinct Four—Ross Jones's Residence.  
For Township, South Precinct—School House, Brownsville.  
For Township, North Precinct—Banketown Mill.  
For Township, East Precinct—Council Room, College Corner.  
For Township, West Precinct—Miller's Residence, Billingsville.  
For Township—Township House.  
For Township—June White's Residence.  
For Township—W. W. WRAY, Auditor Union County.

ments of war materials we may look forward to more normal conditions in our foreign trade. This will make the control of our foreign trade balance a much more manageable affair. Imports are tending to revive, and the continued heavy influx of American securities tends to prevent further undesirable importations of gold. Great Britain is more over discouraging imports; a factor which will tell unfavorably in the long run upon our export trade. The only offset to this is the improved status of the foreign exchange situation, which a year ago was assuming very threatening aspects. This is a complication which does not appear likely to occur again.

### THE MONEY SITUATION.

The money situation continues satisfactory, 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 American 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.

### THE CROP OUTLOOK.

There is one feature of the situation which is not all that might be desired, and that is the crop outlook. Our winter wheat acreage promises to show a small decrease owing to contraction in the South. At the same time a very considerable portion of the winter wheat crop has been winter killed. According to the present outlook there is no chance for another bumper wheat crop in 1916. It is too early, however, for crop prospects to become an important factor in the business situation.

The immediate outlook is exceedingly uncertain. If home influences rule we should have an active and advancing market, but they do not. On the contrary this market is dominated more than ever by the disastrous conflict across the sea. The pressure of foreign holdings of American securities is constant and must continue in view of enormous loans still pending.

### WATCH YOUR SNEEZE.

Seventeen cities and one state, through their health departments, are now en-

listed in the "watch your sneeze" campaign recently started by the New York Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor. New York was the first city to enlist and Florida the first to thus far the only state to mark the occasion with its official approval, though in Connecticut a state wide campaign is also under way through the activities of the Connecticut Research Association. The other cities are: Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Colorado Springs, Amsterdam, Bridgeport, Plainfield, Lynchburg, Schnechtady, Paterson, Poughkeepsie, Pueblo, New Britain, Pasadena, South Orange, Jersey City and Sacramento.

"Information is the only ammunition we need in this fight," says Philip S. Platt, who is directing the effort. "and the only information needed is the one simple fact that unsmothered sneezes spread diseases. Preparedness is easy in the anti-sneeze campaign. 'Have a hanky handy.' That is all there is to it. We do not ask people to stop sneezing, but what we do ask is that they sneeze into a handkerchief."

### ORIGIN OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Steamboat Springs, Nevada, has figured prominently in discussions of the origin of ore deposits. The waters of these springs contain the precious metals in minute quantities, and the sinter deposited by them contains several minerals that are common constituents of ores, as well as small quantities of many of the rarer metallic constituents of ore deposits, including gold and silver. Such springs, therefore, suggest that many and perhaps most ore-bearing veins have been formed by hot waters rising from great depths, which have brought their metal contents up in solution and deposited them in open spaces or fissures in the rocks through which the waters passed, the deposition of some ores being influenced by chemical reaction with the surrounding rock. Many ore deposits are undoubtedly formed in other ways, for some are unquestionably of sedimentary origin and the metal content of some others has been carried down, redeposited, and concentrated by rain water that descended into the earth's crust, but the "hydrothermal" origin—that is, their deposition from ascending hot water—of many of the more valuable ore deposits is indicated by the close relation observed at many places between mineral veins and eruptive rocks. Thermal waters are believed to be, in part at least, given off by slowly cooling and solidifying masses of igneous rock (magma) deep within the earth (U. S. Geological Survey).

### DUNLAPVILLE CHURCH.

Preaching next Sunday morning at 10:00 o'clock. Subject: "The Benevolences of the Presbyterian Church." Sunday school at 11:00 a. m. DAVID R. MOORE, Minister.

## Artistic Decorations for Modern Homes

Suppose that you had entrusted the interior decoration of your home to us this spring and that we were to use our best judgment in the selection of wall papers and draperies for same, let us suggest the following treatment as one of hundreds of combinations of which we are offering this season.

**LIVING ROOM**—The Lenox—the most beautiful leaf decoration ever made. The chestnut leaves are printed in conventional colorings, and the heavy fabric treatment is entirely new. The cretonne is printed on sponge cloth which is very pliant, and permits a velvety mellowness to the colors.

**DINING ROOM**—The Verona is a reproduction of an old Italian hand-tooled, leather inlay decoration. The remarkable air-brush effects and the beautiful vista in the center of the motif are impossible to define in writing. They must be seen.

**HALL**—The Yo San is a Chinese decoration printed upon a grass cloth. A special cretonne has been designed to match same. The Chinese lantern figures conspicuously both in cretonne and border.

**LIBRARY**—The Valencia is a reproduction of an illuminated leather decoration of Spanish origin, and all of the soft lacquered blendings of the original have been carefully followed by the air-brush treatment. The motif is a conventionalized poinsetta.

**BED ROOM**—American Wild Flowers. This decoration is a composition of our most popular wild flowers, wild roses, violets, daisies, and the emblematic golden rod. The border and cretonne are perfectly matched and the flowers are printed in their natural colors.

These suggestions will appeal more to you when seen in the actual colorings and materials which we are now displaying.

If you are interested in interior decorations we invite you to inspect our showings this season.

Ask us for a copy of "Wall Paper and Cretonne Suggestions for 1916." It's free.

**C. F. BOND** LIBERTY, INDIANA