

BACK TO OLD DAYS

Incidents of Bygone Days Show Many Changes Made in Life of One Generation.

Do You Want Your Dry County Kept Dry? If So, Kill the Liquor Force Home Rule Act

The liquor forces of Michigan are on the defensive.

TEN YEARS OF ACTIVE CAMPAIGNING IN THIS STATE HAVE GIVEN THE DRY FORCES THE FIRST AND SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES IN THE SALOONS' LINE OF DEFENSE.

The fight of the liquor forces to hold their third and last remaining line of trenches is desperate in the extreme.

Furious fighting is now going on in every section of this commonwealth.

The liquor forces within 40 days have lost the following strongholds:

- Alcona, Allegan, Antrim, Baraga, Barry, Benzie, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hilldale, Ingham, Ionia, Iron, Isabella, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Leapee, Lena, Leelanau, Livingston, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Missaukee, Montcalm, Newago, Oakland, Oceana, Oshtemo, Oscoda, Roscommon, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Wexford.

Gradually the power of liquor has crumbled in Michigan until the saloon forces see a dry State unless some move can be made to divert the issue and place the dry forces on the defensive.

The fear of the saloon forces in this Michigan will go dry at the November election. They have seen Washington made a saloonless State. They have watched with anxious eyes the weakening of their position in the nation. Oregon, followed by Washington, and then coming Idaho, Arizona, North Carolina, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia.

The saloon forces see the doom of their business in Michigan unless desperate and well-vised means can save the day.

They propose to save their Michigan by demanding Home Rule. This new device, if put into effect, will overcome much of the work already accomplished by the friends of the dry movement in this State.

Home Rule in this instance means that each township within each county in the State can say whether or not it wishes to license saloons within its borders.

Home Rule means substituting township control for county control. It means, if carried, that the county will no longer be the unit, but instead the township.

Under such a system counties would be divided against themselves. They would be half dry and half wet.

If you wish to defeat this movement, which will be placed before your consideration at the polls in November, commence today, NOW, to rally your friends against this new device to render your county wet in part.

If you would give your support to the dry movement—if you would concentrate all of your effort to hold the ground already won, prepare NOW to deal the Home Rule device of the liquor forces a deadly blow.

Forty-five counties in Michigan are already without saloons. Not a licensed drinking place is to be found in any one of these counties. Not a township within the borders of any one of these 45 counties has the right to issue a saloon license.

But the liquor forces propose to undo this work. They propose, if possible, to substitute township option for county option by giving each township, instead of each county, the right to say whether or not saloons shall be licensed.

At the election in November you will be called on to vote for State-wide prohibition.

This is the one great issue in this cause of driving the saloon from Michigan.

But the liquor forces have placed another issue before the people for consideration at the November election. This issue is their so-called Home Rule issue. Home Rule sounds well. It is a device, which is ordinary times is best calculated to catch the approval of citizenship.

In this case, however, Home Rule is a device which will place in the hands of the liquor forces power to shoot the new 16-inch gun with which full of holes.

Already the saloon forces are spending large sums of money to place their pet Home Rule Act before the people.

Friends of a dry Michigan must not be deceived by this device of the enemy.

All supporters of county option and a dry Michigan must see that the full meaning of Home Rule, as applied to liquor in this State, is explained. Here is the way this Home Rule feature will be placed before you on election day.

Commence today, NOW, to see that no one is deceived by the fine phrase, Home Rule, which means, if carried, a county divided against itself—a county half wet and half dry.

If you wish to hold the ground already gained, vote against the Home Rule feature. It was inaugurated by the saloon forces in this State and is designed solely to undo the work already accomplished by dry removing the saloon as an economic and social issue in this State. Michigan is going dry in November if every voter does his full duty.

Study these two ballots and vote on both, November 7, if you wish to place this commonwealth in the column of other saloonless States.

To amend Article 16 of the Constitution for the Prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage after April 30, 1918, known as Section 11.

YES [] VOTE YES

NO [] VOTE NO

To amend Article 8 of the Constitution making Townships, Villages and Cities the Unit, and Repealing County Local Option, known as Section 30.

YES [] VOTE YES

NO [] VOTE NO

Defeat "Wet Home Rule," and Wipe Out the Saloon.
Oakland County Dry Campaign Committee

(The following article appeared in the old Pontiac Gazette many years ago, and was handed in by Mr. William Bristol, of Southfield, who was formerly the dry at the instigation referred to. The present generation can gather some idea from the experiences of the old days, just what conditions existed at that time.—Ed.)

The former communications published in the Gazette seem to please many of its readers, and I find we begin to feel the all powerful indications of time, reminding us that ere long we must reap the way of all flesh, we turn back to events of our early life with a pleasant sadness, pleased to remember the times when we were possessed of brawn and full of vigor in our early manhood and the pleasing events which brought joy to our lives, and sad to think such joys are all over for us, and as we look at the young as they are just emerging into the activities of life, we feel envious (for the want of a better word) to think that we more can participate with them. So one little circumstance may carry us back into the past, and refresh our memories regarding events of our early life.

We were more than pleased when we heard that the Gazette had reached one of our early friends of almost a half century ago and had stirred up within his great and good heart some of his early associations which go to show that our present thoughts run somewhat in the same channel. We have referred to the Hon. Henry S. Comstock, and, as it is rather likely he will see this communication, I will cite a circumstance of our early life. I wonder if he remembers anything of the writer and himself taking a job of cutting eleven acres of wheat for ten dollars, for T. A. Blydenlow, on the Southfield part of the Bronson place.

We cut, bound, and set it up in three days (and a trifle less). Does he remember our lunches that Mrs. B. sent into the field in the morning about half past nine o'clock with a bunch of young green onions to eat with our other food? How we ate down by the spring to eat it; how we stripped off the outside leaves of the onions and threw them down in the mud by the spring, and in the afternoon, for some reason, Mrs. Bigelow failed to bring the bunch of onions with the lunch, and it seemed as if we could not eat it without them. So we repaired to the spring one more, and after having taken a good draught of the pure sparkling water, we felt tired like you, and we had to go to the leaves of the onions we had thrown away in the morning, washed them off, and ate our lunch with as good a relish as we could in the morning.

This was a simple lesson, to keep in mind the old adage, "Waste not, want not."

Verily, those were happy days. Perhaps our dear, old friend will get on to the tracks of the writer after reading these columns of the Gazette; also he may be able to tell us some of the names of the old men, who lived half a mile north of James Stoughton's, now Irish, and German's owners. About one hundred rods west of the bridge at Franklin, old Noah cut a log tree on the farm, which he cut from which he took nearly two weeks of old time to lay near where he cut it as late as the year 1894 and was seen by the writer.

Full circumstances brings to mind another of the early pioneers of Franklin and suburbs—Old Uncle John Crawford, father of the late George Crawford. He was a North of Ireland man and used to tell stories that would almost make your head swim. I'll once cut a tree on the next day to Daniel Broughton's land. I will give the story of it in his own words.

"After me cut the tree and got the logs piled down, we took from that tree three wash tubs and two galvanized pans of honey and had a pint of hot treen fat lard and shot thick (measuring it off on his arm from the tip to the elbow) and we were shoe up in honey and fat was." Many other stories of a similar nature, which will suffice to bring back to the minds of those living who knew Uncle John Crawford in those days.

Very little of the land was cleared off, but a change during the life of one generation in the way of life.

Many people now living must remember Billy Evans, who owned four acres of land on what was then called "The Rectification," a corruption of the word "rectification," which lands were set off for the episcopal clergy at the time of Ann Arbor. Uncle Billy Evans lived there many years and always kept his interest money paid to the state and eventually the rise of land with proper care would have made him comparatively wealthy, but in the year 1861, he had a nose-keeper to cook and do the housework and her husband worked on the farm for Uncle Billy. After they had been living there some months things did not go so pleasantly. The man, who was an Irishman, got jealous of Uncle Billy or his wife, and things went from bad to worse, and one Sunday morning, the Irishman ground up a knife and crept up behind Uncle Billy and drove it into his back. The knife penetrated the lungs, and he was dead before he was taken to the hospital. The wife, when she saw the blood on the floor, she brought a verdict of justifiable homicide. Uncle Billy never

proposed after that affair and died in two or three years.—Pontiac Gazette.

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Garrick Theatre.

"A Pair of Silk Stockings."

The brilliant comedy of manners, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt, will be offered at the Garrick Theatre, Detroit, next week where it will enjoy a return engagement, having enjoyed a success there last season. Mr. Harcourt has made his comedy a succession of corroborating flashes of wit, struck by a keen and incisive intellect from society's foibles and coarseness, as the steel strikes sparks from the flint. His characters are genuinely human possessors of the usual assortment of faults and virtues that are lovable in spite of both.

The main theme concerns a young couple, recently divorced, and both fretting the fact. A reconciliation seems impossible, however, because the ex-wife has refused her former spouse any opportunity of explaining away the cause of all the trouble. A motor man brings her to the country house at which the layover husband is a guest, and he secretes himself in the room, with the purpose of making his listen to his side of the story. He is mistaken for a burglar, and is roped and tied by a former admirer rival now betrothed to the heroine of the play, but his escape provokes further complications which are solved only when his true identity is known.

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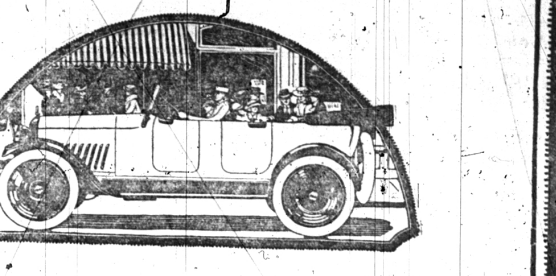
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