EUROPE'S FIVE GREAT POWERS ARE NOW ENGAGED IN "WAR OF WARS"

England Decides to Enter Fight and Declares War on Germany

ORDERS FLEET TO CAPTURE OR DESTROY THE ENEMY

Germany Declares War Tuesday On France and Belgium—Total Strength of All Armies Now in Fight Is More Than Eighteen Million Men.

London—England has declared war on Germany.

The declaration was made at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, although the announcement was not made until 11 o'clock.

With England and Germany open at war, Europe's five greatest powers and one of the smaller states are in the conflict, the greatest in the world's history.

As these powers are now alligned the war is between England, Russia, France and Servia, the Triple Entente, on the one side, and Germany and Austria, on the other.

That Italy will be drawn into the war is a foregone conclusion. She has declared her neutrality, but as a member of the Triple Alliance she must either join forces with Germany and Austria or break with them and fight with the Triple Entente.

Broad as was the scope of the war before Britain's declaration, it has now assumed proportions that are almost beyond the grasp of imagination. The total war strength of the countries involved is 18,000,000 men.

With England and Germany in the lists the two greatest navies of the world are pitted against each other. Already orders to destroy the enemy have gone forth from London and Berlin, and fleets that make the Armada seem insignificant are moving for battle.

The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgium neutrality should be respected. Germany declared war on both France and Belgium Tuesday.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

The British foreign office issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by his Britannic majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4th."

"Destroy Enemy," England Orders.

Immediately after war declaration this message was sent by the British admiralty to the great British fleet in the North sea:

"Great Britain declares war on Germany. Capture or destroy the enemy."

King George had proclaimed the mobilization of the British army earlier in the day and parliament had voted $525,000,000 for emergency purposes.

Practically all Europe is now in arms.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized. The German demand that the Belgian government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparation to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

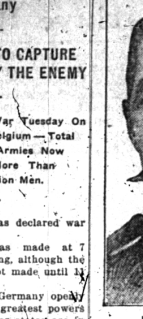
Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality.

Japan Making Ready.

Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain in case of certain eventualities.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Servia, for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Servia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

TO COMMAND BRITISH ARMY



LORD KITCHENER.

France Ready for War.

Paris—News that Germany had actually declared war on France was made public Tuesday. It was responsible for one of the greatest patriotic demonstrations in the history of the capital.

Thousands of frantic men and women paraded the streets in military formation, waving the national colors and singing patriotic songs. A number of Germans and Austrians were attacked, but the police acted promptly and no one was seriously hurt.

Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador, left before midnight. He was escorted to his special train by a column of cavalry and Paris police.

In order to have more time for his duties as premier, Rene Viviani Tuesday announced his withdrawal as foreign minister. Former Premier Doumergue was tendered and accepted the post of minister of foreign affairs.

Ministers Gauthier Firry and Jacquier resigned Tuesday. Thetwo last named joined the colors without waiting for acceptance of their resignations. Gauthier's resignation was accepted and former Deputy Augagneur named in his stead. Albert Sarraut was named for the vacant post of minister of instruction.

The cabinet changes cement the Radicals in power. Viviani's cabinet was formed originally of a coalition of Radical and Socialist members. It was a makeshift following the failure of the ministry formed by Ribot to sustain a vote of confidence in the chamber. Viviani himself had also failed, just before Ribot's action.

Politics, however, seems forgotten in the war crisis now over France.

All horses in the republic have been requisitioned by the government for war purposes, with the exception of the brood mares of the big racing studs. Even these will probably be taken over should the conflict be prolonged.

Among those already taken over are some of the best race horses in France, which will be used by high officers of the army at the front.

The French mobilization, is complete. The chief army, it is stated, is ready. The reserve bodies are at the concentration camps.

Sea Prize Returns to U. S.

Bar Harbor, Me.—The North German Lloyd steamer, Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, carrying more than $10,000,000 in gold and whose whereabouts have been a mystery since she sailed from New York, Tuesday of last week, arrived in the harbor here Tuesday.

The Cecilie dropped anchor here at 6 a. m. after a forced run of four days, her officers fearing capture.

With a cargo of ten millions in gold and a million in silver, consigned to French and English bankers, with an estimated value of over five millions in herself, the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie has constituted probably the finest sea prize ever open to capture.

As she crept along the Maine coast and into the harbor under the cover of night, each deck, at every port hole, was blanketed with canvas, so that not a gleam of light betrayed her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks had been tipped with black paint so that she resembled an English steamship.

BRIEF NOTES OF WAR

M. Sverbiev, Russian ambassador, at Berlin, was handed his passports Monday morning.

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow lay in the royal roads, Victoria, Monday, with her decks cleared for action awaiting for advices concerning the German cruiser Leipzig, reported somewhere off Cape Flattery.

Five hundred French reservists will leave Mexico City at the earliest possible moment to join their regiments. The French legation is now endeavoring to make arrangements for a steamer, but if this effort proves unavailing the reservists will leave Vera Cruz on a Special liner sailing August 16.

Australia will furnish the mother country with an expeditionary force of 20,000 men and a fleet of auxiliaries if war comes. Formal tender of this offer was made in a dispatch from the Melbourne government received by the colonial office Monday night.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinzessin Cecilie carrying $13,000,000 in gold, consigned to London and French banks has made her German port. Official telegrams carrying this information reached the state department Monday afternoon.

MICHIGAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Vern Maynard, 12 years old, of Battle Creek, jerked the reins so vigorously while driving a mule that an artery in his arm burst and he died from internal hemorrhages.

Dr. Herman Ostrander, president of the Michigan Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has fixed October 20 for holding the next state convention of the society and named Muskegon as the place.

Bentley M. Fisher, one of Grand Rapids' most popular young men, died late Saturday afternoon as the result of injuries suffered in a recent auto smashup at Mill Creek, in which Fisher and New Carpenter were the victims.

During July 992 accidents of temporary disability were reported to the industrial accident board. In addition 33 men sustained permanent injuries. There were 36 fatal accidents reported during the month. Of these 13 were in the iron mining region, and four in the copper mines.

MONARCHS OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Left, emperor of Austria. Top, center, czar of Russia. Bottom, center, emperor of Germany. Right, king of Servia.

MEN AND ISSUES THAT FIGURE IN WAR SITUATION

To Count Leopold Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, Must Be Given First Place

BROUGHT ABOUT CONTEST

It Is Understood He Believed the Time Ripe for Favorable Action—Career of Nikola Pashitch, Servian Premier—Russia's Part in Embroglio.

Count Leopold Berchtold, a quiet man, with English manners, sitting at a desk in the foreign office in Vienna—such is the unimposing presence of the Austro-Hungarian statesman who precipitated a situation more serious to Europe than any that has arisen since the events that immediately preceded the Franco-Prussian war. And the most extraordinary feature of the crisis is that it should have arisen directly out of the assassination, by a Servian, of Francis Ferdinand, the archduke who in his life time was regarded as the firebrand of Europe. Thus the archduke, after death, as he was in life, remains the great menacing factor in the affairs of European Christendom.

Count Berchtold assumed the portfolio of foreign affairs at Vienna upon the retirement of Count von Aehrenthal, who put through the act of annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which set in motion the wild passions that culminated in the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne.

Russia Back of Servia.

When he took office as the director of the foreign office, Berchtold found a situation full of portent. Servia, incensed by Austria's absorption of territories which formerly had belonged to Turkey and to which Servia considered itself the heir, because they are populated largely by a people of Serb race, was clamoring for the undoing of that which had been accomplished by the decree of annexation. Behind the clamor at Belgrade could be heard the sinister undertone of the growl of the Russian bear.

Berchtold set himself to work to reduce relations to a normal basis. Behind him were the two other members of the triple alliance—Germany and Italy—and opposing him were Russia, the self-imposed protector of all the Slavic nations, including Servia, and the two other members of the triple entente, Great Britain and France.

Broke Up Balkan League.

Then came the Balkan war in 1912, in which the Bulgarian and Servian Slavs crushed the power of Turkey in Europe. The formation of the Balkan alliance and the utter defeat of Turkey were startling events which caught Berchtold napping. His next move was to break up the Balkan league by stimulating the land hunger of Servia and Greece, with their ally, Montenegro, and turning them against Bulgaria, which was the predominant military factor in the war of 1912.

The Graeco-Servian success, though were another development for which Berchtold was unprepared. After Bulgaria had been defeated by the combination of five nations, including Turkey, the clamor at Belgrade against the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria was resumed with redoubled vituperativeness and noisy rancor.

This agitation, it has been pointed out by Berchtold, was the direct cause of the tragedy at Sarajevo, when the archduke and his morganatic wife fell by bullets fired by a Servian. The Austrian minister of foreign affairs demonstrated in the judicial inquiry that followed the crime, that Servian officials, civil and military, had been involved in the events that led to the assassination.

Deemed Time for Action.

The moment for action had come Berchtold surveyed the international horizon.

He observed that Russia was involved in a big strike which had a revolutionary tinge.

That France was in a turmoil of political uncertainty.

That Great Britain was facing an internal convulsion as a result of the Ulster situation.

The Austrian ultimatum to Servia, demanding an apology for Servia's part in the tragedy of Sarajevo and a suppression of the anti-Austrian agitation in Belgrade, followed promptly in the midst of the preoccupation of the triple entente.

Berchtold realizes more clearly than anybody else that he has challenged the entire Slav world, with the exception of Bulgaria; that his quarrel is not with Servia, but with Russia, which has stood back of Servia in her attacks upon Austria.

Nikola Pashitch, Servian Premier.

Nikola Pashitch, premier and minister of foreign affairs of Servia, has twice before been the dominant figure in Servian politics in the course of his 40 years in the public affairs of his country. His policy always has been bitterly hostile to Austria-Hungary, and the present crisis in the relations of the two countries is largely the outcome of his provocative attitude.

Pashitch throughout his career has conducted a vigorous fight for the economic freedom of Servia from Austria. By means of railway tariffs and inspection regulations on the frontier of Austria, Servia's natural road to the markets of western Europe, the Austrian government has been able to control Servian trade in pigs and poultry, the staple products of Servia.

Clamor Against Austria.

But the chief grievance of the Servians has been the continued domination of Austria-Hungary over a large population across the frontier which the Servians maintain is of Serb blood. Although a considerable part of this population has contested the claims of the Servian jingoes and has repeatedly demonstrated its preference for Austrain rule, the campaign for liberating the Servian brothers from the Austrian yoke has been kept up with frequent outbursts of anti-Austrian clamor in Belgrade. To this clamor Russia, always jealous of Austria, has lent her secret and sometimes her open support.

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria in 1909 produced a wild demand in Servia for immediate war to liberate the Bosnian brothers from Austrian rule. At that time, however, Russia was not ready for action against Austria, so the clamor spent itself in torrid speeches and fervid press declarations.

Occupied Adriatic Ports.

Pashitch was premier of Servia in 1912, at the outbreak of the Balkan war. He saw an opportunity to block Austria's long-sought road to the Aegean sea. The first objective points of the Servian armies in the first war were the ports of the Adriatic, in what is now Albania. These, with the help of Montenegro, Servia occupied in the first stages of the struggle.

At this stage, however, Pashitch's calculations were upset by Austria. Acting in conjunction with Italy, which also had pretensions to the country inhabited by the aboriginal stock of the Balkan peninsula, the Austria government succeeded in inducing Europe to order Servia, Greece and Montenegro out of the Adriatic territory occupied by them, and set aside this region as an independent state, to be called Albania.

Servians Nursed Their Wrath.

The negotiations which Pashitch conducted in this phase of the Balkan struggle were protracted and delicate, but eventually the Austro-Italian demand was carried out, and the Servians nursed their wrath.

For the success of his defiant attitude toward Austria, Pashitch depended almost entirely upon Russia. It was realized clearly by General Putnik, the Servian chief of staff, that resistance to Austria upon the field of battle would be unthinkable, so far as an ultimate triumph for Servian arms is concerned.

In the course of the past score of years Servia has been conducting an active agitation among the Slavic population of southern Austria, and Pashitch undoubtedly counts upon internal disorders in the rear of an advancing Austrian army to embarrass the enemy in a campaign into Servia.

Of the success of this plan there is grave doubt, however, as the Catholic and Moslem Serbs of Austria have no hankering for Servian rule.

MEN WHO SHIELD THE CZAR

Palace Grenadiers, 250 Strong, Selected for Honorable Task for Their Bravery.

Everybody knows that Russia is honeycombed with anarchists and no ruler is in more danger of assassination than the czar.

For this reason he is guarded day and night by intrepid soldiers and a large corps of detectives in civil dress, says an exchange. From a standing army of more than 1,600,000 men the best are chosen as a personal guard for the emperor, and still it is feared that some day the news that Nicholas has met his father's fate will be flashed to the end of the earth.

The police grenadiers consist of one company (that is to say, 250 on a war footing); belong to the reserve; and form part of the "garrison infantry." It is their special duty to furnish guards in the imperial palace and imperial museum. They are a corps d'elite, all the men being veterans and selected in recognition of their bravery in the field and their long service.

Without exception they are decorated, and among the decorations they can boast the St. George's cross for noncommissioned officers and men is the most important mark of distinction. This was created by the Emperor Alexander I in 1807 as a fifth class of the Order of St. George. It was designed for those not eligible for the order proper—that is, for noncommissioned officers and men distinguished by singular acts of bravery.

Austrian War Record—300 Years

1618 to 1648—Thirty years' war. Defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipsic, 1631; at Lutzen, 1632. Province of Pomerania seized. Beaten by French and compelled to make peace.

1683—Defeated by the Turks. Emperor Leopold flees Vienna. Appeals to King John Sobieski of Poland. Sobieski defeats Turks under walls of Vienna and drives them back.

1697—Austrian Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Zenta.

1701-10—War of Spanish succession. Prince Eugene defeated French in Italy. Joined Marlborough and defeated French at Oudenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.

1717—Prince Eugene defeated Turks at Belgrade.

1741—Frederick the Great takes province of Silesia from Austria. Defeated Austrians at Mollwitz.

1755—Seven years' war. Frederick defeated Austrians at Prague.

1757—Austrians defeated at Leuthes.

1760—Austrians defeated at Torgu and Liegnitz.

1762—Austrians defeated at Freiburg.

1796—Austrians defeated by Napoleon at Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli. Driven out of Italy.

1799—Austrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden. By Massena at Zurich.

1800—Defeated by Napoleon at Marengo.

1800—Defeated by Lannes at Montebello.

1805—Defeated at Austerlitz. Vienna taken by Napoleon.

1809—Defeated at Eckmuhl. Defeated at Asperin and Essling. Defeated at Wagram. Vienna taken.

1859—Defeated by Napoleon III at Magenta and Solferino.

1866—Seven weeks' war. Defeated by Prince Frederick and Von Moltke at Sadowa.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 813; market steady: best dry-fed steers, $8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $7.25@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, $7@7.25; handy light butchers $6.75@7; light butchers, $6.50@6.75; best cows, $6@6.50; butcher cows, $5.50@6; common cows, $4.50@5; canners, $3@4.25; best heavy bulls, $6.50@6.75; bologna bulls, $6@6.25; stock bulls, $5.25@5.75; feeders, $6.75@7.25; stockers, $6.25@7; milkers and springers, $40@80.

Veal calves—Receipts, 428; market strong; best, $11@11.75; others, $5@10.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,171; market steady; best lambs, $8; fair lambs, $7@7.75; light to common lambs, $6@6.50; fair to good sheep, $4.50@5; culls and common, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,161; pigs and lights, $9.25; mixed, $9.15@9.25.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts of cattle, 4,000; best heavy grades 15@20c higher, other grades steady; choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. $8.50@9.75; fair to good shipping steers, $8.60@8.90; plain and coarse, $8.25@8.40; choice to prime handy steers, $8.25@8.75; fair to good, $8.25@8.35; light common, $7.50@7.85; yearlings, $8.25@9; prime fat heifers, $8.25@8.50; good butchering heifers, $7.75@8; light butchering heifers, $7@7.50; best heavy fat cows, $7@7.25; good butchering cows, $6@6.75; canners and cutters, $3.40@5; best stockers, $6.25@6.75; common to good, $5.50@6; best bulls, $6.75@7.50; good killing bulls, $6.25@6.75; stock and medium bulls, $5@6; best milchers and springers, $75@90; good milchers and springers, $55@65; common milchers and springers, $35@50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market 10c lower; heavy, $9.15@9.25; mixed, $9.30; yorkers and pigs, $9.35@9.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market strong; tops, $8.75@9; yearlings, $6@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $4.25@5.75.

Calves steady; tops, $11.75; fair to good, $8.50@9.50; grassers, $5@7.

Grains Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 92c; September opened with a drop of 2c at 92 1-2c, declined to 92c and closed at 92 1-2c; December opened at 94 1-4c, declined to 94 1-2c and closed at 96c. No. 1 white, 92c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 76 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 78 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 76 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 40c; new standard, 37c asked; No. 3 white, 39c; new No. 3 white, 1 car at 36 1-4c; No. 4 white, 37 1-2@38c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 65c.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $1.95; August, $1.97; October, $2.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $9.10; October and December, $9.40; prime alsike $9.20; sample alsike, 15 bags at $8.75, 25 at $8.25.

Timothy—Prime spot, $2.90.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, $8.35.

Hay—Carlots, track Detroit; No. 1 timothy, $16@17; standard, $15.50@16; No. 2 timothy, $13@14; light mixed, $15.50@16; No. 1 mixed, $13@13.50; No. 1 clover, $12.50@13; heavy clover mixed, $12.50@13; rye straw, $8@8.50; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: Best patent, $5; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4; spring patent, $5; rye flour, $4 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots; Bran, $23; standard middlings, $24; fine middlings, $30; coarse cornmeal, $31; cracked corn, $32; corn and oat chop, $28.50 per ton.

General Markets.

Huckleberries—$3@3.50 per bu.

Blackberries—$1.50@1.75 per 16-quart case.

Currants—Small, $2; cherry, $2.50 per bu case.

Peaches—Georgia, $1.75@2 per 6-basket crate; Elberta, $2.25@2.50.

Raspberries—Black, $1.75 per 16-qt case; red, $4@4.50 per bu.

New Apples—Transparent, $1@1.25 Duchess, $1.25 per crate and $3@4 per bbl.

Cherries—Sour, $1.25@1.50; sweet, $1.50 per 16-quart case; black Tartarian, $1.50 per 16-quart case.

Potatoes—Virginia Red Star, $2 per bbl.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $1.25@1.50 per bbl.

Green Corn—Home-grown, $1.35 per sack.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 12@13c; common, 10@11c per lb.

Onions—Per 100-lb sack, $4.25@4.50 Spanish, $2.40@2.50 per crate.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 8@10c per lb; Canadian, 50@60c per basket.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 6@7c per lb.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 19@20c per lb; heavy hens, 14@15c; medium hens, 14c; No. 2 hens, 10@12c; old roosters, 11c; ducks, 14@15c; young ducks, 15@16c; geese, 11@12c; turkeys, 19@20c per lb.

Cheese—Wholesale lots; Michigan flats, 14 1-4@14 1-2c; New York flats, 14 3-4@15c; brick, 13c; limburger, 11 1-2@13c; imported Swiss, 23@23 1-2c; domestic Swiss, 18@19c; long horns, 16 1-2c; daisies, 15c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 14 1-2c; No. 1 green, 12 1-2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 16c; No. 1 green veal kip, 15c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 18c; No. 1 green calf, 18c; No. 1 horsehides, $4.50; No. 2 horsehides, $3.50; No. 1 sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 35c@$1.50.

The Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., of Tokyo, Japan, has been authorized by the state insurance department to transact business in Michigan.

Seen and Heard in Michigan

Monroe.—Harry Atwood came to Monroe Piers in his aeroplane from Pointe Place, near Toledo. He was accompanied by two ladies.

Mt. Clemens.—Burglars entered the dry goods store of F. W. Krausneck and escaped with silk and dress goods valued at $1,500.

Kalamazoo.—Hog cholera has made its appearance in Kalamazoo county and farmers it was learned intend to put up a fight to prevent the destruction of their herds. Last year the disease cost the farmers thousands of dollars. They hope this year to check the epidemic in its early stages.

Port Huron.—Plans are under way for a number of the Canadian cities to arrange peace celebrations and a representative of the Canadian Peace Centenary has requested the city officials of Sarnia to join in the movement. So far 70 cities and villages in Canada have agreed to join in the celebration.

Jackson.—The safe in the office of the city hospital was robbed of about three hundred dollars. How it occurred the hospital authorities are at a loss to know. The bookkeeper states she locked the safe. It was found unlocked and the money gone. Whether some one picked the combination or the bookkeeper failed to lock it is not known.

Fenton.—Glenn Warren, nineteen years old, of Wakefield, was drowned, and his companion, Burrell Smith, the same age, was rescued in Long lake when a canoe in which they were paddling capsized. Many people on the shore witnessed the accident and sped to the scene, but 40 feet distant, in boats. Smith was hauled into a launch and the body of Warren recovered in a few minutes, but he was dead. Doctors say a weak heart was indirectly responsible for death.

Saginaw.—At the business meeting, which finished the work of the eighteenth annual convention of the Deuscher Landwehr Unterstützungs' Verein, Detroit was chosen for the convention for 1915, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Adolph Spletstoser; vice-president, Alois Rund; secretary, Charles Koos; treasurer, John Wolff; trustees, Ernest Kowalk, Ferdinand Bergmann and Fred Gutekunst.

Lansing.—The army worm, which for two weeks has been raising Michigan crops, has been routed, according to Dr. G. H. Shafer and G. C. Woodin, Michigan Agricultural college experts, who have just returned here after helping farmers wage war on the pest. They reported the total loss in the affected districts will amount to $2,000,000. Most of the loss sustained in Michigan was in oats, which, until the worm appeared, promised an unusually heavy crop.

Lansing.—Members of the Michigan railroad commission are quietly taking a peep at headlights on their rounds of the state at present. The answer is that at one of the last legislature which stipulated just what sort of headlight all steam roads must be equipped with. After the first of July last, all engines, with the exception of those used exclusively in yard work had to be equipped with a headlight of sufficient candle power to render plainly visible, at a distance of not less than 350 feet, whistling posts, land marks and other warning signs.

Bay City.—Fanned by a high wind, fire destroyed three houses, a dairy house and barn and badly damaged several others. Firemen worked heroically and got the blaze under control. The loss will be $15,000. The residence of Samuel Degrace Daniel McKendry and Mrs. Watts Jarvis are completely destroyed. A new barn and dairy house just completed by Mr. McKendry, who is a milk dealer, were also destroyed. The city is thickly populated on the West side, where the fire threatened the destruction of the entire district. It is believed the blaze was started by children playing with matches.

Niles.—Ralph Kidder of Eaton Rapids arrived in Niles with his fifteen-year-old daughter, Hazel, which solves another mystery case. Kidder bought a ticket for his daughter at Kalamazoo three weeks ago to go to her mother's, who lives near Jonah, Cass county, the parents being separated. The girl was placed on the train, and that was the last seen or heard of her, except for a note received by Kidder, which the girl admits she wrote herself, saying that it would be useless for him to hunt for her, as he would never find her. Kidder heard she had gone to Racine, and without any definite clue he asked the first boy he met on the street if he knew of any such girl, and by a lucky chance, the boy gave him proper directions. The girl was working as a domestic.

Grand Rapids.—Fifteen years in Marquette prison was the sentence given Vopper Lawrence in superior court and accompanied by Sheriff O'Donnell, the confessed accomplice in the Thompson jewelry store holdup and triple murder started for prison to expiate his crimes. In pronouncing sentence on the confessed of the two gunmen responsible for the ruthless killing in the little Monroe avenue jewelry store last September, Judge Stuart has rung down the curtain in the last set of the worst tragedy in the annals of crime in Grand Rapids.

Howell.—Joseph Kirtland, twenty-two years old, of Somerville, was drowned in Long lake in 90 feet of water when he dove from a boat in the center of the lake, and, after coming up once, sank. He was alone and a good swimmer, and how he lost control of himself in the water is a mystery. Many people on the shore heard his cry for help as he came up the first time, and saw him sink, but he was so far out that when aid reached the empty boat he could not be found. Kirtland came to Long lake with a party of Sunday school picnickers.