Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

"Disappointing But Not Alarming".

Das ist kurz und treffend der Eindruck, den die Antwort Deutschlands auf die zweite Note Wilson's betreffs des Unterseebootkrieges an Washington gemacht hat.

Die deutsche Note in ihrer Präzisität und Sachlichkeit sowohl wie in der Form, ein Meisterwerk der diplomatie, mag wohl in gewissen Kreisen an Enttäuschung hervorgerufen haben. Das war aber nur dort möglich, wo man sich vollständig unberechtigten und unbegründeten, auf unerhörte Anmaßung gestützten Erwartungen hingegeben hat. Jeder, der die Sachlage vom amerikanischen neutralen Standpunkte und nicht durch die anglophile Brille betrachtet, wird keine Enttäuschung in der Note ersehen. Er wird zugestehen, daß die deutsche Regierung nach den Gesetzen des Völkerrechtes und der „Humanität im Recht ist und keine Veranlassung hatte, auf die, gelinde gesagt, etwas sauer gehende Forderung des amerikanischen Neutralen zugunsten seines schimmsten Gegners Konzessionen zu machen.

Deutschland hat in der Note sich auf die Gesetze des internationalen Rechtes gestellt und ist „bereit" seine Entschlüsse in dem gegenwärtigen Falle von den Grundsätzen der Humanität leiten zu lassen, wie es solches immer getan hat". Die deutsche Regierung ist „von Beginn des Krieges gewillt gewesen, sich und seine Seemacht den Bestimmungen der Londoner Deklaration zu unterwerfen" und den ersten Humanitätsgrundsatz zu befolgen, „daß die feindliche Zivilbevölkerung soweit wie irgend möglich von den Maßnahmen des Krieges verschont werde". Die Deutsche Regierung gibt sich der Hoffnung hin, daß nach oder auch schon vor den Frieden eine Vereinbarung getroffen werde, welche die Freiheit der Meere garantiert und sie würde es mit Dankbarkeit und Befriedigung begrüßen, wenn sie zur Erreichung dieses hohen Zieles mit der amerikanischen Regierung Hand in Hand gehen könnte".

Die englische Blokade der deutschen und neutralen Häfen, die „offene Proklamation des Krieges ohne Barmherzigkeit bis zur vollständigen Vernichtung Deutschlands, zwingen die deutsche Regierung zu einem Vertheidigungskriege für die nationale Existenz und die Errichtung eines dauernden Friedens." Deutschland wurde zu dem Unterseebootkrieg gezwungen, um die gefährlichen Anschläge seiner Feinde zu nichte zu machen". Andernfalls würde sich die deutsche Regierung „vor Gott und ihrer Geschichte der Verletzung jener Grundsätze der höchsten Humanität schuldig machen, welche die Grundsätze jener letzten nationalen Existenz bilden".

Die kaiserliche Regierung hat der amerikanischen die weitestgehenden Konzessionen gemacht, indem sie die Versicherung gibt, daß amerikanische Schiffe, soweit sie in gesetzlicher Weise dem Handel obliegen, nicht belästigt werden, ebensowenig wie das Leben amerikanischer Bürger auf neutralen Schiffen gefährdet werden soll. Ferner will Deutschland alle amerikanischen Passagierschiffe, für welche die amerikanische Regierung die Garantie übernimmt, daß sie feine Kontrebande führen, ungehindert passieren lassen. Dieselben sollen durch hervortretende Zeichen markiert sein und die Zeit ihres Eintreffens soll angegeben werden. Dieselben Bedingungen gelten für eine Anzahl neutraler Schiffe unter amerikanischer Flagge.

So ist durch das in der deutschen Note gekennzeichnete Entgegenkommen der Weg geebnet, der zu einer Verständigung und zur Vermeidung eines Krieges zwischen Deutschland und den Ver. Staaten führen kann. Und dieses ist auch der Grund, weshalb die deutsche Note zwar als enttäuschend, aber nicht als alarmierend in Washington betrachtet wird. Deutschland hat den guten Willen gezeigt, auf jeden Fall die guten Beziehungen mit den Ver. Staaten aufrecht zu erhalten.

Enttäuscht und alarmiert können nur jene sein, die sich auf den anglophilen Standpunkt stellen, daß die amerikanische Regierung unter allen Umständen verpflichtet ist, den Engländern aus der Patsche zu helfen, in welche sie sich durch ihre eigene Niederträchtigkeit hineingebracht haben. Für solche ist selbstverständlich auch nur das Londoner Urteil über die deutsche Note maßgebend, das nämlich „die Ver. Staaten die deutsche Antwort als vollständig unzufriedenstellend finden werden".

Dieses Kampfgeschrei von London hat selbstverständlich in der hiesigen Jingopresse, welche von Bryan so trefflich blohgestellt worden ist, einen klingenden Widerhall gefunden. Doch das soll uns nicht abhalten, vertrauensvoll in die Zukunft zu blicken.

Verantwortliche Männer sollen zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden.

London. Sir Henri Dalziel, liberales Parlamentsmitglied und Zeitungsbesitzer, dessen gegen das Departement für Geschützwesen im Unterhaus gerichtete Anklagen, die britische Nation in Aufregung versetzten, kündigte an, daß er entschlossen sei, den Feldzug fortzusetzen, bis, wie er sich ausdrückte, „die für die Sünden des letzten Jahres verantwortlichen Männer mit allem Drum und Dran herausgeworfen sind".

Sir Dalziel hat den Premier Asquith ersucht, dem Unterhaus eine eingehende Diskussion über „den Mangel an Geschützen und Munition" zu ermöglichen.

„Ich bin entschlossen", erklärt er, „daß die himmelschreienden Tatsachen ans Tageslicht gezogen werden müssen. Zwei besondere Dinge haben den Skandal herausbeschworen, das Zensurwesen und die öffentliche Gleichgültigkeit; die Tatsache, daß der wahre Stand der Angelegenheit nicht fundgegeben wird, hat viel damit zu tun. Die Tragödie ist von ihrem Schluß viel weiter entfernt, als das allgemeine Publikum sich bisher vorstellte."

Wie Sir Dalziel behauptet, ist zwischen dem Departement für Geschützwesen und dem Munitionsministerium bereits ein Autoritätskonflikt entstanden und er erklärt, die einzige Lösung sei die, David Lloyd George in Sachen der Munitionsbeschaffung ausschlaggebende Gewalt zu verleihen.

Ein weises Mahnwort Bryan's.

Hermosa Beach, Cal. William J. Bryan, der frühere Staatssekretär, der hier mit seinem Sohne einen kurzen Aufenthalt genommen hatte, veröffentlichte eine Erklärung über seine in Washington mit seinem Kommentar über die letzte deutsche Note Allengelassene Bemerkung bezüglich der „unnötigen Gefahr". Herr Bryan sagte:

„Jeder Reisende nimmt eine unnötige Gefahr auf sich, wenn er auf einem Kriegführenden Schiff sich in die Kriegszone begibt, obwohl er weiß, daß dieses einem Angriff durch Unterseeboote ausgesetzt ist. Ein Reisender begibt sich auch in unnötige Gefahren, wenn er auf einem neutralen Schiff fährt, das Munition trägt. Ich glaube, daß unsere Regierung berechtigt wäre, Passagiere von Munition zu trennen; aber bis dies geschehen ist, würden amerikanische Reisende gerechtfertigt sein, sich zu weigern, auf kriegführenden Schiffen oder auf neutralen Schiffen, die Munition tragen, zu fahren.

„Wenn Patriotismus einen Mann verpflichtet, sein Leben für sein Land in Gefahr zu bringen, wenn dieses Land in einem Krieg verwickelt ist, so wäre es auch für einen Bürger patriotisch, Gefahren zu vermeiden, die sein Land in einen Krieg verwickeln könnten."

Die heuchlerischen Italiener.

Die Italiener kennen sich in ihrem Ebelmut selbst fast nicht wieder. Je weiter sie in ihrem Verrat versinken, desto mehr suchen sie die Blöße ihrer treulosen Gesinnung durch allerhand schöne Mäntelchen zu verdecken, sodaß sie jetzt gar für die Befreiung Belgiens zu kämpfen vorgeben. Ihr „Messaggero" befaßt sich der Abgeordnete Colajanni mit der Frage der italienischen Kriegsziele und polemisiert gegen den Abgeordneten de Felice, der diese Ziele auf die Befreiung der „unerlösten" Gebiete beschränkt sehen möchte. Colajanni ist der Ansicht, daß diese Ziele weiter gefaßt werden müßten in dem Sinne, daß Italien zur Befreiung Belgiens und Wiederherstellung der internationalen Gerechtigkeit beitragen müsse. Deutschland müsse geschmächt, Oesterreich bis zur Ohnmacht geschlagen werden. Es liege eine Gefahr für Italien darin, wenn es ihm gelänge, den Trentino und Triest zu erobern, aber Oesterreich gleichzeitig auf den anderen Kriegsschauplätzen siegreich bliebe. Wenn sich die beiden Zentralmächte von Rußland befreit hätten, würden sie sich zweifellos auf Italien stürzen.

Lage der Not in der Stadt Mexiko.

Washington. Der amerikanische Konsul Silliman in Vera Cruz telegraphierte dem Staatsdepartment, daß die erste Kabeldepesche nach der Stadt Mexiko ging und da der erste Zug aus Vera Cruz in der Stadt Mexiko eintreffen dürfte.

An den Telegraphenlinien wird eifrig gearbeitet und die Verbindung mit der mexikanischen Hauptstadt dürfte rasch hergestellt sein. Tausende von Depeschen für die Stadt Mexiko sollen sich in Vera Cruz angehäuft haben.

Galveston, Tex. Verteilung von Nahrungsmitteln hat in der Stadt Mexiko unter Leitung des Generals Pablo Gonzales begonnen und weitere Lebensmittelsendungen gehen von Vera Cruz nach der Hauptstadt ab. Diese Mitteilungen gingen dem hiesigen Carranza-Konsulat zu. Es heißt, daß in der Stadt Mexiko die Ordnung rapid hergestellt wird.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

FIGHTING FOR EMPLOYER IS CONSTRUCTED TO COME UNDER COMPENSATION ACT.

DEATH RATE FOR LAST MONTH

It Is Considered Likely That a Special Grand Jury Will Investigate Baraga County Liquor Cases.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—Fighting as an occupation where an employers' property is in danger, entitles an employe to compensation under the workmen's compensation law, according to a decision rendered by the industrial accident board in which the findings of the board of arbitration are concurred in.

As a result of the decision of the accident board Willis M. Clark of Detroit will receive compensation at the rate of $10 per week for 100 weeks as a result of the loss of an eye while protecting the property of his employer, David Clark, a brother.

The case is an unique one in many ways, and the decision is liable to be taken to the supreme court for a decision.

Willis Clark was employed by his brother, David Clark as superintendent of the construction of a house. Two lots in Detroit were owned by David the employer. On one a house was in the course of erection. One day some men appeared with wagons of dirt which they proceeded to dump on the vacant lot. Willis Clark acting for what he thought was the best interests of his employer ordered the men to desist with the result a row was raised and one of the men got a black eye from Willis. Next day the man who had obtained the discolored vision appeared on the scene again with the information he was looking for a ticket which was lost in the previous day's fracas. However, several other burly individuals accompanied him.

The man of the previous day's injury started calling Willis Clark names with the result both Clark brothers came from their work on the house and a fight was the result. Willis Clark came out second best in this affray sustaining an injury which resulted in the loss of an eye. Compensation was claimed and the insurance company carrying David Clark's risk under the law, denied liability. The case was submitted to an arbitration board who decided the insurance company was liable and the industrial accident board sitting as a full board Friday concurred in the decision on the grounds that David Clark had told his brother to keep trespassers off the property and protect it at any risk.

Willis took the risk by fighting the alleged trespassers, lost an eye and will be paid compensation for the loss of one eye.

Two hundred and sixty-three persons died from tuberculosis in Michigan during June, according to the monthly mortality report issued by Secretary of State Vaughn Saturday. This is by far the greatest number of deaths caused from any one disease. Cancer ranked second with 188 and pneumonia third with 142. Two hundred persons lost their lives through violence during the month, this including accidents, etc. Typhoid fever claimed 21, diphtheria 23, scarlet fever 5, measles 13, whooping cough 19, and there were three deaths from tetanus and two from mumps.

The births were more than twice as many births as deaths, there being 6,217 births and 2,977 deaths.

Traverse City hospital, 14; Kalamazoo hospital, 20; Soldiers' home, 10; Lapeer Epileptic home, 3; Newberry hospital, 3; Pontiac hospital, 18; Ann Arbor, 17, and Wayne County house, 36.

Tuberculosis is a dangerous communicable disease, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Fellows. The same opinion holds that indigent persons suffering from the disease have to be cared for at county expense.

The case arose in Ionia county where two such persons were sent to the Howell Sanitarium for treatment. The state institution returned both patients to the county a few days ago on account of the fact they were undesirables at the institution. The question arose as to those who paid the attorney general was asked for an opinion. It is now up to the board of supervisors of Ionia county to give them the same care and protection of persons suffering from any other dangerous communicable disease, however, this does not mean a quarantine.

The attorney general has held that drain bonds issued by foreign states are not exempt from taxation under the new law passed by the last legislature which exempts foreign municipal bonds. Several of the southwestern states have such bond issues, many of which are sold in the state and the question arose whether or not they came within the meaning of the law designated for municipal bonds.

A monster petition containing the names of more than 15,000 citizens of the copper country was received by Governor Ferris. The petition calls upon the governor to use his best efforts in securing the release of the four deputy sheriffs who were arrested and convicted during the shooting at Beaverville, during the copper strike. The chief executive has the matter under advisement.

The Lansing Fuel and Gas company has made an application to the state railroad commission for a $58,000 bond issue to be used for betterments and improvements.

The state board of agriculture has the right to spend college funds for the purpose of draining an 80 acre tract of land owned by the college in Ingham county. The cost is estimated at about $600 and the attorney general says the college board can spend state funds for the work.

If the suggestions of Governor Ferris and Attorney General Fellows are carried out, a grand jury will be called in Baraga county to clearify the atmosphere relative to alleged violations of the liquor laws by certain prominent politicians of that county.

Some time ago a representative of the United States Indian service filed with the governor a number of affidavits requesting the governor to investigate conditions at L'Anse, Baraga county, where the United States representative alleged certain politicians were guilty of violating the state law by furnishing liquor to Indians in order to secure their votes. The governor referred the matter to the attorney general and Assistant Attorney General James A. Green was sent to make an investigation. According to reports from the executive office, Green found that the alleged violations had never been placed before the county prosecutor, who bore an excellent reputation and that a special prosecutor was unnecessary until matters had been more fully investigated.

However, in his report Assistant Green says that the calling together of a grand jury would help undoubtedly to clear up matters to the satisfaction of all and this action may be taken. The governor concurs in the report as made to him by the attorney general and will so advise the prosecuting attorney and other officials of Baraga county.

While the state railroad commission has issued no order as yet, a decision has, however, been reached by which the Pere Marquette railroad will be given the authority asked to tear up the tracks on 14 miles of the Kalkaska branch of the road operating from Stratford to Spencer. This decision has been reached following a hearing held Wednesday before the commission in which the Pere Marquette showed conclusively that the 14 miles of road was not a paying proposition and ought to be.

This will leave a large section without railroad facilities, but the commission do not believe that a railroad company should be compelled to maintain a line through a territory which does not even produce enough freight shipments to warrant finances apple to care even for track repairs.

State Fire Marshal Winship is much pleased by an opinion from Attorney-General Fellows on one phase of the laws concerning fires in this state.

The opinion is to the effect that if fire whether deliberately started or by accident or unavoidable circumstances and spreads to the property of another the owner of the latter property may sue for damages unless every possible effort is made to prevent the spread of the flames.

Mr. Winship declared that he expected that the opinion would prove very useful in enforcing the state fire marshal law and local ordinances tending toward fire prevention.

Among the bills passed by the recent legislature, which will become a law August 24th, is one which requires all insurance agents to make application for license to do business, to pass a rigid test, the examiner being the commissioner of insurance. This law gives the state an opportunity to prevent any agent the commissioner deems unfit, from doing business.

The agent, according to the application blanks sent out by Commissioner John T. Winship, is required to make a full report of his activities in insurance and other lines of work. He is asked whether he expects to engage in the insurance business exclusively, and what else he intends to do, if anything. He is also asked what insurance companies he has represented in the past, and if any of them have claims against him.

In addition, the license-seeker must be vouched for by the insurance company that is to employ him. It is the package of the bill—the Insurance Commissioners' Convention—that this new law will not only weed out incompetent agents but will also prevent the operation of dishonest ones. A similar law has been enacted in a number of other states and its rigid enforcement, it is declared, will do a great deal toward insurance in general.

In all, eighteen new laws were enacted at the last session of the legislature and will become operative. August 24th, each touching upon some phase of the insurance business.

According to figures compiled by Auditor General Fuller, $296,633.73 specific taxes remain unpaid for the present year, or six per cent of the total amount assessed. Of this amount $278,502.86 remains unpaid by seven railroads of which the Ann Arbor owes $135,966.99 and the G. G. H. & M. $132,292.21.

Nineteen car loaning companies still owe $1,376.18 and 34 telephone companies are delinquent in payment of their taxes in the sum of $14,754.65.

Based on a percentage basis the railroads paying taxes under the specific tax law are delinquent seven per cent and telephone companies 3 per cent.

A removal from a district of a school officer constitutes a vacancy and a return to the district does not constitute a reinstatement in office, says the attorney general.

TERMS OF GERMAN NOTE DECIDED ON

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CABINET MET TUESDAY AND AGREE ON COURSE.

WILL BE BRIEF AND FINAL

Conduct of Submarines in the Future Will Determine the Relations Between the Two Countries.

Washington—President Wilson and his cabinet Tuesday agreed upon the terms of what may prove to be the last note to be sent to Germany in defense of the right of Americans to voyage on the high seas free from the menace of attack by German submarines.

The note reasserts the principles on which the United States intends to stand and makes Germany's conduct of her submarine operations in the future the test of relations that are to exist between the two governments.

The note will be marked by its brevity and will carry a tone of finality which will demonstrate the conviction on the part of this government that further discussion of the submarine issues along the lines of the last two months seems futile.

The note will make it clear to Germany that the future relations between the two governments will depend upon her observance of the principles of international law upon which this government has stood from the first.

There is no hint as to what course the United States may see fit to adopt in support of this note. In fact, the president and his advisers have been content to draft the note, leaving to future developments a decision as to the step that shall follow if Germany persists in her attacks upon American lives.

PEACE CONVENTION CALLED

Bryan Invited to Speak at Meeting to Be Held in Chicago.

New York—The call for a national peace convention to be held in Chicago, September 5 and 6 has been sent out by the organization which styles itself "the friends of peace" under whose auspices the peace meeting in Madison Square Garden June 24 was held.

The object of the convention, the call states, will be to protest against America's entry into the war, to appoint committees to visit the belligerent nations in the hope of bringing the war to an early close, and to urge a special session of congress to consider an embargo on the exportation of war supplies. The call states that the principal sessions of the convention will be held in the Coliseum and that overflow meetings will be provided for. Among those who have been asked to speak are William J. Bryan, Jane Addams and numerous senators and representatives. There will be a peace demonstration on Labor day.

ZAPATA TAKES MEXICO CITY

Capital Again Falls Into Hands Of General Who Lost It Ten Days Ago.

Washington—Dispatches to the state department from Mexico City late Tuesday announced that Zapata forces reoccupied the capital Sunday following the evacuation by the Carranza army under General Gonzales.

Zapata officials were said to have resumed full control of the city, from which they were driven 10 days ago by Gonzales, who now has gone northward with his troops to meet an advancing Villa force.

This unexpected development came as a surprise not only to officials of the Washington government, but to both the Mexican agencies. It had been supposed that the Zapata army, defeated and harassed on retreat, was operating along the railroad to Vera Cruz, waiting an opportunity to form a junction with the Villa column approaching from the north.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

London—"Eighty thousand Germans and numerous guns left Aix-la-Chapelle Wednesday night and Thursday morning, bound for the West, apparently for a new drive on Calais," said a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail Friday.

London—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black sea by Russian warships, according to information received from Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black sea, by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

Denver, Col.—Tse Ne Gat, Piute Indian, was found not guilty of murder by a jury in the United States district court late Thursday. He had been tried on a charge of killing Juan Chacon, a Mexican sheep herder, in Southwestern Colorado.

Paris—General Gallieni military governor of Paris, Friday issued an order forbidding the purchase by or sale to soldiers or officers of any alcoholic liquors whatsoever.

Zurich, Switzerland—The Austrian ministry of the interior announced Friday that there were 809 cases of Asiatic cholera in the empire on July 12, as compared with 77 cases on July 5. The alarming spread of the disease occurred chiefly in Galicia, where many prisoners of war are effected.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT.—Cattle: Receipts 1,601; market for extra dry-fed steers, canners and bulls steady; all others 25@35c lower; best dry-fed $8.50@9; best handy weight butchers steers (grass), $7.50@8; mixed steers and heifers, $6.50@7.50; handy light butchers, $6.25@7; light butchers, $5.75@6.75; best cows, $5.50@6; butcher cows, $5@5.50; common cows, $4@5; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $5.50@6; bologna bulls, $5@5.50. Veal calves: Receipts, 467; market steady; best, $11@11.25; others, $7@10.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 1,347; few early sales steady; general market 50@75c lower; best lambs, $9@9.25; fair lambs, $7.50@8; light to common lambs, $6@7; yearlings, $7.50@8; fair to good sheep, $4.75@5; culls and common, $3@4. Hogs: Receipts, 3,093; all grades, $7.70.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 3,750; prime grades steady; common and grassers slow; choice to prime steers, $9.50@10; fair to good, $8.50@9; plain and coarse, $8@8.25; handy steers, $8.25@8.50; fair to good grassers, $7.25@7.50; light common grassers, $6@6.50; yearlings, dry-fed, $9.25@9.75; prime fat heifers, $7.75@8.25; good butcher heifers, $7.50@8; light, dry-fed, $8.50@8.75; light grassers, $5@5.50; best fat cows, $6.75@7; good butcher cows, $5.50@6; canners, $4.25@4.75; canners, $3@4; fancy bulls, $7@7.25; best butcher bulls, $6.25@6.50; light bulls, $5@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $7.65@8; mediums, $8.15@8.25; mixed, $8@8.20; yorkers, $8.30@8.40; pigs, $8.40@8.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; slow; top lambs, $8.25@8.50; yearlings, $6.50@7.25; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $4.50@6.

Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; tops, $10@10.25; fair to good, $9@9.50; grassers, $4@6.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT.—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red $1.23; July opened with an advance of 1-2c at $1.11 1-4, declined to $1.10 3-4 and advanced to $1.13; September opened at $1.07 1-2, declined 1-2c and advanced to $1.09 1-2; December opened at $1.10 1-2, declined to $1.10 and advanced to $1.13; No. 1 white, $1.23.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 81c; No. 4 yellow, 79 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 56@56 1-2c; No. 3 white, 55 1-2@56c; No. 4 white, 54 1-2@55c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1; August, 94c.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $2.80; August, $2.90.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $8.10; October, $8.50; prime alsike, $8.65.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.10.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20@22; standard timothy, $20@20.50; No. 2 timothy, $18.50@19; light mixed, $20@20.50; No. 1 mixed, $18@18.50; No. 1 clover, $14@15; No. 2 clover, $12.50@13.50; rye straw, $9@9.50; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, $6.50; second patent, $6.20; straight, 86; spring patent, $7.10; rye flour, $6.50 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $25; standard middlings, $29; fine middlings, $32; coarse cornmeal, $33; cracked corn, $28; corn and oat chop, $30 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—New, $1@1.15 per box.

Gooseberries—$2@2.25 per bu.

Red Currants—$2@2.25 per bu.

Cherries—Sour, $2.25@2.50 per bu.

Huckleberries—$4.25@4.50 per bu.

Blackberries—$8 per 24-quart case.

Peaches—Georgia Early Bell, $1.50 @1.60 per 6-basket crate.

Raspberries—Red, $5@5.25; black, $3.25@3.40 per 24-quart case.

Green Corn—55@60c per doz.

New Cabbage—$1@1.25 per bbl.

Lettuce—Head, 1@1.25 per 5-pound; leaf, 25@30c per bu.

New Potatoes—Virginia Cobblers, $1.65@1.75 per bbl.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 13@13 1-2c per lb; common, 10@11c.

Maple Sugar—New, 14@15c per lb; syrup, $1@1.10 per gal.

Celery—Florida, $2.75@3 per crate; Michigan, 15@20c per doz.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 14@15c; amber, 8@9c; extracted, 5@6c per lb.

Onions—Southern, $1 per sack; Texas Bermudas, 95c@$1 for yellow and 95c@$1 for white, per crate.

Live Poultry—No. 1 broilers, 23@24c; No. 2 broilers, 21@23c; hens, 14 1-2@15c; No. 2 hens, 12c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10@11c; turkeys, 16@17c per lb.

Tomtoes—Texas, 90c@$1 per 4-basket crate; hothouse, 10@12 1-2c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 19c; No. 1 green, 17c; No. 1 cured bulls, 14c; No. 1 green bulls, 12c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 18c; No. 1 green veal kip, 16c; No. 1 cured murrain, 16c; No. 1 green murrain, 12c; No. 1 cured calf, 19c; No. 1 green calf, 17c; No. 1 horsehides, $3.50; No. 2 horsehides, $2.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 25c @$1.50.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, 16@16 1-2c; brick, 14@14 1-2c; limburger, 24b pkgs, 13 1-2c, 1-lb pkgs, 14 1-2@15c; imported Swiss, 21c; domestic Swiss, 19@21c; long horns, 14 1-2@16c; daisies, 14 1-2c per lb.

Sheriff Clute and several deputies Friday restored quiet at the Afton stone quarries, near Cheboygan when striking employes threatened and stoned those who refused to walk out in an effort to obtain higher wages. No one was injured.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Sturgis.—Ora Atwater of this city was arrested in LaGrange, Ind., on the charge of violating the Indiana state fish laws and was fined $13.50 for being a non-resident.

Hastings.—The Michigan conference of the United Brethren in Christ will hold their yearly camp meeting in Schawa July 30 to August 10.

Holland.—Mrs. Anna Bosz, aged ninety years, died of heart disease. She was born in the Netherlands and had lived in this vicinity for nearly sixty years.

Metamora.—At the school meeting Mrs. Mont Wickham was elected trustee, the first woman ever elected on the board in this township, and the second in the county.

Lansing.—Willard M. Cornelius of Morenci was appointed secretary of the Michigan securities commission at a salary of $2,500.

Benton Harbor.—The midsummer meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural society will be held Thursday, August 12, at the farm of Amos Tucker, near Benton Harbor in conjunction with be the meeting of the South Haven and Casco Pomological society.

Grand Rapids.—Two persons were seriously injured in automobile accidents here. Mrs. M. Houseman was struck by a machine driven by Charles Marrison and probably fatally injured. Dodging one auto, Henry Stutt, aged ten, was run down by a motor car driven by Clancy O'Brien and seriously hurt.

Grand Rapids.—John Powell, secretary to Mayor Ellis was the victim of a hold stranger who made himself "comfy" in the Powell home. The stranger left his tattered and worn garments in the library, shaved and bathed and then refitted himself with Secretary Powell's best clothes. He has not been found.

Battle Creek.—High tribute to Deputy Sheriff Eddy as a man and friend was paid in a death-note found in the pocket of William Avery, a suicide. Eddy had been an officer in his service as parole officer since Avery's release from Ionia prison that the man felt he would do him wrong if he resumed drinking. A wife and two children survive.

Battle Creek.—Forest Fairchilds, seventeen years old, of Charlotte, confessed to two out of seven burglaries charged against him, according to Chief of Police Farrington. Fairchilds admitted that he robbed the Sleckner flour store and the Arbor tea shop, but he denied five other similar crimes. Fairchilds, with a male companion and two girls, was riding in an auto when arrested.

Kalamazoo.—Thirteen runaway Chicago boys were landed in jail here. The crowd was led by John Murphy, thirteen, who made his escape from the city jail a week ago. He told officers his friends what an easy place Kalamazoo was to work, and urged them to come here. Alighting from a freight train, the youngsters halted into a restaurant and ordered meals for which they refused to pay.

Ludington.—The Custer Fruit Growers' association is perfecting plans for co-operation in marketing their farm and orchard products. The officers are: President, E. P. Reed; vice-president, A. Harter; secretary and treasurer, H. Boyer. The association has a prospective selling plan which will be operative in time to take care of the peach, pear, plum and apple crops.

Grand Rapids.—George Riddell, mayor of Grand Rapids, committed suicide at his home, according to a coroner's verdict. Mrs. Riddell is the first arisen first and was in another part of the house, heard two shots in the bedroom. She ran back and found her husband on the bed with a large wound in his throat. Death resulted in a few minutes. Mayor Riddell was about forty-five years old, and had lived here 25 years.

Battle Creek.—Believing that it would again be set on fire and that other property might be endangered, the sanitarium officials started the demolition of the famous "Red Onion" on Washington avenue, situated directly opposite the strictly vegetarian sanitarium, the "Red Onion" served meat meals so near that the dieting patients could smell the odors. Finally the sanitarium bought the property. Recently the deserted cafe has been set on fire.

Lansing.—The board of state auditors by the passage of a resolution authorized the erection of a monument to the regiment of Michigan sharpshooters in the Civil war at the southeast corner of the capitol grounds. The board was really compelled to pass upon a resolution by an act of the last legislature. The board also approved the state's postage bill for the last quarter. It amounted to a little more than $10,000.

Owosso.—Charles Vorce, twenty-five, was drowned in the Shiawassee river here and George Schneider nearly lost his life in a heroic attempt to save him. Vorce was seized with cramps. When Schneider went after him the drowning man twice pulled him under. The body was recovered an hour later. Vorce was the third man to be drowned at this particular point in a few years.

Owosso.—Reports received from Washington are that the protests of the rural mail patrons in the state over the change of "rural routes will be given "careful consideration."

Sturgis.—Bursars entered the office of the Calvin Lumber company, Webb Lumber company and the Hibbard feed mills Thursday evening. In the Calvin Lumber office they went through the cash register but failed to get anything. At the Hibbard office they secured some rare old coins. Jonesville.—C. M. Clark, fifty years old, Jonesville dry goods merchant, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage. He leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. Clayton B. Poor of Hot Springs, Ark., and John G. Clark of Jonesville, and one sister, Mrs. Ward of Petoskey.