WEEK'S NEWS

Summarized *for* Very Busy Readers

European War News

Four more Turkish forts on the Dardanelles have been silenced, according to official statements from London and in Paris, but the Turks are making a terrific resistance and the shells from their German-made guns have found more than one mark on the besieging craft.

There is reason to believe from official dispatches received in Washington that the enforcement of the strict censorship in England was occasioned by the transportation of Kitchener's army to France. This army of about 600,000 men was sent from Southampton to Boulogne.

The continued progress of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles and the possible partition of Turkey at the end of the war is rapidly pushing Greece into the conflict on the side of the allies. The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Mail says a declaration of war against Turkey is expected at any time.

French ministry of marine announced at Paris that a German submarine probably had been destroyed in the English channel by a French cruiser. British statement says the U-8 had been sunk off Dover.

French captured a fort and trench in Alsace, captured a company of Prussian guards and 600 meters of trenches in the Perthes region and regained ground north of Arras, and the allies have repulsed 12 attacks of Germans in Belgium, according to statement issued by the war office at Paris.

According to the London Daily Express it is reported the Dutch steamer Noorderdyk, which was returning to Rotterdam with broken machinery, after having sailed for the United States, has been torpedoed in the English channel.

Four thousand Canadian troops have reached the British Isles on the steamers Megantic, Southland and Missanabie. Their safe arrival was announced at Montreal.

The steamer Pacific, carrying cotton from Galveston for Rotterdam, has been held up by a British warship and taken to Deal, according to a message received at Boston by the Emery Steamship company, owners of the vessel.

Domestic

Another fire occurred in the plant of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., at West Orange, N. J. The record plating mill, where the master plates for records are made, was partly destroyed.

Werner Horn, the German reservist who attempted to blow up an international bridge at Vanceboro, is a federal prisoner. He will be taken to Bangor, Me., for arraignment on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives from New York to Vanceboro.

The Gary (Ind.) plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company began operating at 100 per cent capacity on Monday, a situation that has not existed for nearly two years.

Sensational charges involving an alleged $700,000 "graft" in the handling of cattle afflicted with lumpy jaw diseases at the Chicago stockyards, were made in a report submitted by Governor Dunne to representatives of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the state live stock commission.

Twelve men were sworn in the United States district court at Indianapolis, Ind., to try Tom M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute, and 27 others who are charged in an indictment with conspiring to defraud the federal government through corrupting the election of November 3, 1914, in Terre Haute.

A bill prohibiting the remarriage of divorced persons within one year of their divorce was passed by the lower house of the Missouri legislature.

Princeton university will offer a voluntary course in military training after Easter.

Col. William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, is critically ill at Kansas City, Mo.

Two hundred men walked out at the plant of the Bourbon stockyards at Louisville, Ky., when their demand for a nine-hour day and a minimum daily wage of two dollars for laborers and four dollars for concrete mixers and iron workers was refused.

Gov. George W. Clarke of Iowa signed the woman suffrage and constitutional prohibition amendments recently passed by the legislature. The latter amendment must have the sanction of the next general assembly before its submission to the voters.

The death at Brunswick, Ga., of Ernest McDonald, shot when Monroe Phillips, a real estate dealer, killed five persons and wounded 32 with an automatic shotgun before he himself was killed, increased the death list to seven.

The edict of Czar Nicholas forbidding the use of vodka was made the cause of a message of thanks from the national headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance union at Evanston, Ill.

One man was killed and two fatally injured in a quarry at Rockfold, Wis. Premature explosion of dynamite in quarry of the Mace Lime company was responsible.

Carl Rupeede, a German-American, and four German reservists brought to trial in the federal court at New York on indictments charging them with conspiracy against United States by obtaining false passports, pleaded guilty. Rupeede was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Others, Sachsse, Mueller, Meyer, and Wegener, fined $200 each.

Four boys confessed themselves the "desperate auto bandits," the police say, who raided more than twenty women and threw Chicago into a frenzy of terror. The boys arrested are: James Springer, nineteen years old; Virgil Litzinger, eighteen years old; Alvin Carlson, nineteen years old; Garfield Sullivan, seventeen years old.

William Rockefeller, who is said to be ill at Jekyl Island, Ga., entered through counsel a tentative plea of not guilty at New York to the superseding indictment charging him, as a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, with violating the Sherman antitrust law.

The North Dakota legislature passed the measure abolishing capital punishment and sent the measure to the governor, who is expected to sign it at once. The legislature adjourned.

An indorsement of President Wilson's European war policy was tabled in the senate of the Iowa legislature by a vote of 29 to 9.

Mexican Revolt

The Carranza authorities at Campeche seized British steamer Wyvisbrook and made the master a prisoner. Carranza assessed a heavy fine against Captain Muir on a charge of violating the Mexican navigation laws.

General Carranza has been informed in a note from the United States government that unless there is an improvement in conditions with respect to foreigners and their interests in Mexican territory under his control, such steps as may be necessary will be taken by the American government to obtain the desired protection. Five warships will be sent to Vera Cruz.

Foreign

An Amsterdam dispatch says that Baron von Muller, the German minister to The Hague, has been recalled to Berlin.

Fire on board the liner La Touraine is out and she is now proceeding to Havre under her own steam.

Explosion in the copper mines of Cabeza del Buey, Spain, entombed 1,600 miners. Shock killed three persons, injured many on the surface. Feared hundreds will be found dead in the workings.

Washington

The supreme court at Washington laid down the principle that it is beyond the power of the state to require a railroad to carry one commodity or class of traffic at a loss or only nominal profit.

President Wilson gave George Rublee of New Hampshire a recess appointment at Washington to the federal trade commission, thereby completing the membership of that body. Mr. Rublee failed of confirmation by the senate. The commission will meet in Washington for organization March 15.

Secretary Bryan dispatched from Washington an urgent message to Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, telling him to make strongest possible representations to Carranza urging him to take some action which might relieve the dangers threatening in Mexico City.

Congress adjourned at Washington sine die. The total appropriations were approximately $1,120,484,324, several millions below the record of previous congresses. Two appropriation bills failed. Current appropriations for the postal service and the Indian office were extended for another year.

Raymond W. Pullman, a newspaper correspondent of Detroit, Mich., was selected by Commissioner Brownlow to be superintendent of police of the District of Columbia to succeed Maj. Richard Sylvester, who retired.

To guard still further the safety of the Panama canal and as a step toward building up the force that is permanently to protect the zone, President Wilson at Washington ordered the Twenty-ninth regiment of U. S. infantry to duty in the strip through which the interoceanic canal passes.

Personal

William H. Seaman, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals and former mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., died at Coronado Beach, Cal. Judge Seaman was born seventy-two years ago in New Berlin, Wis.

Thomas R. Bard, seventy-four years of age, United States senator from California from 1900 to 1905, died of heart failure at his residence, Berlywood, near Hudnutt, Cal. A widow and seven children survive him.

Pierre Fortune Jausse, the famous detective, died in Paris. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Chicago friends of Marshall Field III and his bride received word from Palm Beach, Fla., that Mr. Field was seriously ill of typhoid fever on board the houseboat Riverdales.

George Evans, the minstrel known all over the country as "Honey Boy," died in the Union Protestant hospital in Baltimore of cancer. He was born in Wales in 1870.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

„Viel Geschrei und wenig Wolle", so muß man sagen, wenn einem heute die ellenlangen Londoner Berichte über die angebliche Zerstörung der Dardanellen-Forts durch die englisch-französische Flotte zu Gesichte kommen. 32 Kriegsschiffe haben die Forts am Eingange der Dardanellen Straße über zwei Monate lang mit den schwersten Geschützen bombardiert. Daß, nach einem solch ungeheuren Aufwand von Energie nebst dem dazugehörigen Pulver und Blei nun endlich die Meldung von einem Erfolge, von der Zerstörung einiger dieser Forts kommt, ist leicht erklärlich; denn nicht nur die englische und französische Bevölkerung hat zu dieser Zeit, da es auf die alliierten Streikräfte zu Wasser und zu Land recht jubilbare deutsche Hiebe regnete, eine Siegesnachricht zur Beruhigung nötig, sondern auch dem russischen Verbündeten, der sich unter Hindenburg's Schlägen in den letzten Zuckungen windet, muß man wenigstens den guten Willen zeigen. Und bei diesem guten Willen bleibt es, nämlich der Erfolg über die Dardanellen-Forts seitens der alliierten Flotte ist nichts als einer jener papiernen Siege, wie sie die alliierten Preßfoksen in Zeiten der Not mit der geduldigen Schreibmaschine erringen. Und darum weil der Sieg nur in der Phantasie besteht, wird den gelieb ten Russen von den englisch-französischen Brüdern auch der Erfolg desselben als Beute in Aussicht gestellt. Konstantinopel soll das Pfläster sein, das man dem russischen Bären auf die Wunden kleben will, die ihm deutsche und österreichisch-ungarische Waffen geschlagen haben. Allerdings nur in der Hoffnung und im Geiste. Denn wenn wirklich nur die geringste Aussicht vorhanden wäre, Konstantinopel zu nehmen oder überhaupt die Dardanellen durchzudringen, so würde der russische Zolist Bull sich diese Beute schon selbst zu Gemüte führen. Eine nette Bezahlung für den englischen Secturamm zu Gibraltar, dem Suezkanal, der Insel Malta etc., Doch da die Sache absolut aussichtslos ist, selbst wenn, wie London berichtet, drei türkische Forts gefallen sein sollen, so verschenkt man in der bekannten britischen Hochherzigkeit die Dardanellen, samt Konstantinopel und den Bosporus an Rußland. Rußland, welches von Deutschen, Oesterreich - Ungarn und Türken zusammengebauen am Boden liegt und sich wohl kaum vor einer inneren Revolution bewahren kann, ist kriegsmüde. Um nun seinen gekünkenen Mut etwas aufzurichten und die sinkende Hoffnung auf die gewaltige russische Dampfwalze etwas zu heben, werden die Dardanellen und Konstantinopel als Lockspeise dem schwerfälligen russischen Bären vorgehalten.

Eine kurze Beschreibung der jetzt so viel besprochenen Dardanellenstraße dürfte unsere Leser interessieren. Die Dardanellen, im Altertum Hellespont, sind eine Seestraße, welche das Marmarameer mit dem Aegaischen Meere verbinden. Von dem Marmarameere führt dann eine andere Seestraße, der Bosporus, mit Konstantinopel und Skutari als stark befestigten Eingangspunkten, nach dem Schwarzen Meere. Diese Durchfahrt vom Schwarzen Meere durch den Bosporus, das Marmara Meer und die Dardanellenstraße hat schon immer das Ziel aller russischen Wünsche gebildet, ging auf diese Weise einen eisfreien Ausgang zu Wasser zu gewinnen. Und dies Verlangen ist ohne Zweifel auch die Hauptursache der Teilnahme Rußlands am Kriege und andererseits des Eintretens der Türkei für Deutschland und Oesterreich gewesen. — Die Dardanellenstraße ist 65 Km. (etwa 44 bis 45 Meilen) lang, im Durchschnitt 5 bis 6 Km. (3½ bis 4 Meilen), an der schmalsten Stelle nur halb so breit, wie Berlin. Wie im Bosporus, so zieht auch durch die Dardanellen eine doppelte Wasserströmung, eine obere vom Marmara Meer und eine untere vom Aegaischen Meer her.

Die Dardanellen haben als westliches Eingangstor nach Konstantinopel eine hohe kommerzielle wie auch militärische Bedeutung; die erstere konzentriert sich in Gallipoli am östlichen Eingange, die, letztere in den festen und zahlreichen Sperrforts, der von gewaltigen Geschützen beherrschten Wasserstraße. Drei dieser Forts, ein nördliches und zwei südliche, wollen die alliierte Schlachtflotte nach zweitägiger Beschießung zum Schweigen gebracht haben. Was nie wir bereits ausführten, zweifelten eine neue Lüge oder wenigstens Uebertreibung darstellt oder wenn wirklich wahr, noch lange nicht den Gewinn der Dardanellenstraße bedeutet, welche durch ein dichtes Minennetz, sowie durch fortlaufende Forts zu beiden Seiten einfach uneinnehmbar gemacht ist.

Die Meerenge hat eine große Rolle in der Geschichte gespielt. Hier, mitten auf der Schmalstelle von Nagara, schlug Xerxes seine Brücken und hier setzte Alexander nach Asien über. 1356 überschritten die Türken die Straße. Den ersten Versuch, die Straße einzudringen, machte der als Admiral in russischen Diensten stehende Engländer Elphinstone 26. Juli 1770 mit drei Linienschiffen und vier Fregatten, bei Verfolgung zweier türkischer Linienschiffe Indes scheint er, Krim - Kale und Seddil el Bahr passierend, nur bis Kepes - Burun gelangt zu sein. Der englische Admiral Duckworth gelangte, von den türkischen Batterien bei seiner Durchfahrt 19. Februar 1807 unbelästigt, am 20. Februar bis nahe vor Konstantinopel, mußte aber unverrichteter Dinge die Rückfahrt antreten. Der Dardanellenvertrag (13. Juli 1841), welchen die fünf Großmächte mit der Pforte abschlossen, und der durch den Pariser Frieden 1856 im wesentlichen bestätigt wurde, setzt fest, daß kein nichttürkisches Kriegsschiff ohne Bewilligung der osmanischen Regierung in die Meerenge einlaufen und sie passieren darf. Auch Handelsfahrzeugen fremder Nationen ist die Passage, der Schmalstelle von Tschanak - Kalessi (40 Nacht unterlagt, und sie sind zur Vorzeigung der Pässe und zur Zahlung einer Leuchtturmsgebühr verpflichtet. Der Londoner Vertrag (13 März 1871) sowie der Berliner Friede (13. Juli 1873) bestätigten das Prinzip der Schließung der Dardanellen nach Maßgabe des Pariser Friedens. Doch inzwischen Februar 1878 englische Kriegsschiffe durch die Dardanellen, mit Konstantinopel vor den Russen zu schützen. 1891 wurde die Dardanellenfrage von neuem aktuell, als zu verschiedenen Malen russische Schiffe mit Soldaten an Bord von den Türken ab der Durchfahrt verhindert wurden.

Die Erwerbung der Dardanellen, d. h. die Anerkennung derselben, nebst Konstantinopel, um jeden Preis, war schon seit Jahren das Schlachtziel Englands. Deshalb finden es in jener heuchlerischen infamen Manipulation, dem plumpen russischen Bären zuvorzukommen, indem die in türkischen Diensten stehenden englischen Marine-Offiziere den gemeinen Verrat begingen und die zur Verteidigung der Meerenge bestimmten Minen so tief legten, daß sie der anrückenden alliierten Flotte unschädlich gewesen wären. Deutsche und türkische Wachsamkeit machte diesen Verrat zunichte und deutsche und türkische Wachsamkeit werden dafür sorgen, daß weder Rußland noch England die Dardanellen oder Konstantinopel erhalten. Und eben darum verscheut England Konstantinopel an den kriegführenden russischen Bundesgenossen.

Allmählich wird es ihnen klar.

Aus den nun eintreffenden europäischen Zeitungen ersennt man, wie lebhaft englische Blätter sich mit der Monopolisierung des Brod- und Mehlverkaufs durch die deutsche Regierung und der Einschränkung des Brodkonsums für den einzelnen beschäftigen. Im allgemeinen wird offen zugegeben, daß durch diese Maßnahmen des deutschen Staates die Gefahr einer Hungersnot für die unteren Schichten der Bevölkerung als vermieden angesehen werden muß. So schreibt die „Times":

„Diese durchgreifende Maßregel des Bundesrats wird zwar von den einzelnen als sehr drückend (?) empfunden werden, wird aber nach allem, was wir bisher von den Deutschen gehört haben, die Gesamtsummierung nicht in einer Weise beeinflussen, daß irgendeine fühlbare Aenderung in der Ernährung eintreten wird."

Auch andere Blätter geben zu, daß der Plan, Deutschland auszuhungern keinerlei Aussicht auf Erfolg hat und schlagen andere Mittel zur Erreichung dieses Zweckes vor. Sie fordern die englische Regierung auf, auch ihrerseits ihre Taktik zu ändern und angesichts der Verstaatlichung der Kornvorräte Deutschlands von nun ab alle Getreidesendungen in jedem Falle als Kriegskontrebande anzusehen, auch wenn sie nach neutralen Häfen bestimmt sind. Der „Globe" schreibt:

„Der Beschluß des Bundesrats, die Verteilung von Brod von Staats wegen vorzunehmen und den einzelnen Bürger einen Nachkriegsum verschreiben, bemeist in unsern Augen das Brod zu einer Waffe. (!) Die Einführung von Waffen an unsere Feinde müssen wir aber unter allen Umständen verhindern. Wir können nur wiederholt darauf hinweisen, daß von nun ab alle Schiffe, die Getreide nach neutralen Häfen bringen, dies auf ihre eigene Gefahr tun."

Belgische Bergwerke wieder in vollem Betrieb.

Berlin. Ewigis Prozent aller belgischen Bergleute sind nunmehr wieder unter deutscher Zivilverwaltung in den belgischen Minen tätig. Die jetzt in London herausgegebene Zeitung „Independence Belge" giebt zu, daß die Lage in Antwerpen sich wesentlich gebessert hat und die Schulen wieder eröffnet sind.

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

GERMAN SUBMARINES SCORE THRICE IN ONE DAY ALONG COAST.

ONLY ONE CREW LOSE LIVES

News of Disaster Comes to London Just As the Zone Blockade Was Beginning to Be Regarded As Failure.

London — Germany's submarines scored a victory Tuesday by torpedoing and sinking three British merchant steamers at three widely separated points on the English coast.

The crews of two of the vessels were saved but of the 38 men on the other steamer only one was rescued.

This news was announced officially by the admiralty late Tuesday night in a statement that indicated either a peculiar coincidence or concerted action on the part of three German submarines, and also that the Germans gave no warning before firing at the British ships.

The first steamer to be sunk, the Tangistan, which was attacked off Scarborough in the North sea, was sent to the bottom several hours before daylight when most of the men aboard were asleep. Only one of the 38 escaped by being picked up by a passing ship.

The news of the latest exploits of the German submarines came just as the British public was congratulating themselves that the threatened German sea blockade had been a failure.

The admiralty report follows:

The Tangistan and Blackwood were cargo boats and the Princess Victoria was a coasting passenger ship. As the vessels were torpedoed in a period of less than 9 hours it would seem that all three were sunk by different under-water boats.

Scarborough, off which port the Tangistan was sunk, is on the North sea, in Yorkshire. Hastings is on the English channel in Sussex, and Liverpool is virtually on the Irish sea.

The Tangistan, the largest of the vessels, was of 2,393 tons displacement. The Blackwood was built in 1907 and belonged to the Tyne-side line of North Shields. She was a 741-ton vessel. The Princess Victoria was a steamer of 616 tons.

A fourth British steamer, the Clan Macrae, was chased by a German submarine boat off the Mersey bar in the Irish sea Tuesday morning for 25 minutes. The steamer escaped by zigzagging at full speed. The Clan Macrae left Port Natal January 21 for Liverpool.

MORE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL

Democrats Proclaim General Barreto As President of Republic.

London—General Antonio Zavier Correia Barreto has been proclaimed "president of the Republic of Northern Portugal" by a congress of democrats, who have been in session at Lamego, according to a dispatch received here Saturday by the Fabra News agency from Madrid. This news reached Madrid by way of Badajoa.

The course of the republic of Portugal, since its establishment, five years ago, following the assassination of King Carlos, has been marked by political dissension and strife. Reports of royalist agitation from Lisbon have been more or less frequent, and these latterly have been superseded by indications of another movement, the democratic or radical, which in the last few months has showed itself strongly opposed to the existing republican government.

PLEAS OF GUILTY OFFERED

Five German Reservists Admit Part in Passport Conspiracy.

New York—Carl Ruroede, a German American, and four German reservists, brought to trial in the federal court here Monday on indictments charging them with conspiring against the United States by obtaining false American passports, unexpectedly withdrew the previous pleas of not guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. All five pleaded guilty.

Ruroede, who was accused of operating a bureau for the issuance of false passports, was sentenced to serve three years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. The others, Arthur Wilhelm Heinrich Sachsse, a reserve lieutenant in the German army, Walter Mueller, August Meyer and Herman Wegener, were let off with fines of $200 each.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Berne, Switzerland, via Paris.—It is stated here that France and Germany hereafter will exchange captured army officers who have been incapacitated. Heretofore only privates have been exchanged.

Brownsville, Tex.—Jose Vancolcelas, minister of education under Eulalio Gutierrez's brief regime in Mexico City, and a party of other Mexicans Saturday crossed into Texas at Grulla under fire of Carranza soldiers.

Montreal—Among a batch of French reservists leaving here is Emile Murat, great-grandson of Joachim Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon Bonaparte and king of Naples. Mr. Murat will be a private.

Athens—The Greek cabinet resigned in a body Saturday night, following a conference regarding the possible entrance of Greece into the European war. It was announced that this action was taken because King Constantine flatly refused to approve the program advocated by Premier Venizelos.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit Stockyards Quarrantined. Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle at packing plants weighed off cars. Market dull as follows: Best heavy steers, $7@7.50; best handy weight steers, $6@6.50; mixed steers and heifers, $5.50@6.25; handy light butchers, $5.50@6; light butchers, $5@5.50; best cows, $5@5.75; butcher cows, $4.50@4.75; common cows, $4@4.50; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $5@5.75; bologna bulls, $4.50@5.25.

Veal calves—Market steady: Best, $10@10.50; others, $7@9.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Market 25c higher. Best lambs, $9.25; fair lambs, $8.50@8.75; light to common lambs, $7@8; fair to good sheep, $5.50@6.50; culls and common, $3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Price $6.85 at packing plant.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts, 100 cars; market 15@25c higher; choice to prime steers, $8.60@9; fair to good, $7.75@8.25; fair to good, $7.75@8.25; plain and coarse, $7.50@7.75; prime handy steers, $7.75@8.25; fair to good $7.25@7.75; light common, $6.75@7; yearlings, $8.25@8.75; prime heavy heifers, $7.50@7.75; good butcher heifer, $7@7.50; light do, $6.25@6.75; best fat cows, $6.50@7; good butcher cows, $6@6.25; cutters, $4.50@5; canners, $3.75@4.25; best bulls, $6.75@7.25; good killing bulls, $6.25@6.75; light bulls, $5@6.

Hogs—Receipts, 60 cars; market active and higher; heavy, $7.15@7.25; mixed and yorkers, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $7.40@7.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 50 cars; steady; top lambs, $9.70@9.90; yearlings, $8@9; wethers, $7.75@8; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; grassers, $4@6.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, $1.44; May opened with an advance of 1 1-2c at $1.46 1-2, declined to $1.45 and advanced to $1.46 1-2; July opened at $1.21, declined to $1.19 1-2, advanced to $1.20 1-2 and closed at $1.20; No 1 white, $1.50.

Corn—Cash No 3, 72c; No 3 yellow, 1 car at 72 1-2c, closing at 73c; No 4 yellow, 71 1-2c.

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

Rye—Cash No 2, $1.17.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and March shipment, $3.20; May, $3.20.

Cloverseed—Prime spot and March, $8.90; sample red, 35 bags at $8.50, 20 at $8.25, 14 at $8; prime alsike, $8.75; sample alsike, 7 bags at $6.75.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.10.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $16@16.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $14@14.50; light mixed, $15@15.50; No 1 mixed, $14@14.50; No 1 clover, $13@13.50; No 2 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: Best patent, $7.60; second patent, $7.20; straight, $7; spring patent, $7.80; rye flour, $7.10 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $28; standard middlings, $28; fine middlings, $32; coarse cornmeal, $30; cracked corn, $31; corn and oat chop, $29 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Baldwin, $2.25@2.50; Greening, $2.75@3; Spy, $3.25@3.50; Steele Red, $3.50; Ben Davis, $1.50@3 per bbl; western apples, $1.25@1.50 per box; No. 2, 40@50c per bu.

Cabbages—$1.50 per bbl.

Rabbits—$2.25@2.50 per doz.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy, 7@7 1-2c per lb.

Tomatoes—Florida, $4.50@4.75 per crate and 90c per basket.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey kiln-dried, $1.50@1.60 per hamper.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 12 1-2@13c; common, 10@11c per lb.

Onions—95c per 100 lb in bulk and $1.10@1.25 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Potatoes—Carlots, 35@37c per bu in sacks; from store, 40@45c per bu.

Honey—Choice to fancy new, white comb, 14@15c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 8@9c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 15@15 1-2c; heavy hens, 16@17c; No. 2 hens, 8c; old roosters, 9@10c; ducks, 16@17c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 20c per lb.

Cheese—Who'esale lots: Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, old, 16 1-2@17 1-2c; brick, 15@15 1-2c; limburger, 16 1-2@17c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; domestic Swiss, 19@20c; long horns, 16@16 1-2c; daisies, 16@16 1-2c per lb.

Berne, Switzerland—A Wolff Agency dispatch from Brussels says that the German governor, General von Bissing, has authorized the sequestration of all business enterprises in Belgium owned by subjects or citizens of nations with which Germany is at war.

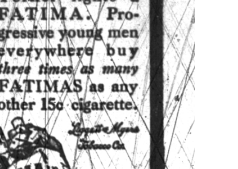
Hides—No. 1 cured, 13 1-2c; No. 1 green, 15 1-2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12 1-2c; No. 1 green bulls, 13c; No. 1 veal kip, 17c; No. 2 veal kip, 17 1-2c; No 1 cured murrain, 15c; No 1 green murrain, 13c; No 1 cured calf, 20c; No 1 green calf, 20c; No 1 horsehides, $5; No 2 horsehides, $4; No 2 hides 1c and No 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$1.25.

The appointment of Willard H. Noyes to be postmaster at Albion has been confirmed by the senate.

Frank Carter has been sentenced at Flint to serve 5 to 15 years at Marquette prison for manslaughter in connection with the death of Ralph Sova, two years ago. Herbert Pontford is serving time at Jackson for the same crime.

George Bates, born 50 years ago in what was then the unbroken wilds of an unnamed portion of Mason county, now Riverton township, son of William Bates, one of the most prominent of the early settlers, died at his home after a brief illness.

Strolling down Fifth Avenue, the New Yorker lights a FATIMA. Progressive young men everywhere buy *three times as many* FATIMAS as any other 15c cigarette.



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FOR 1915 CROPS

Don't wait for warm weather. Get the stumps out in March and April by using

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They are LOW FREEZING, hence work well in cold weather without thawing. Follow President Wilson's advice, increase acreage and get the big profits from food crops in 1915 and 1916. Order Red Cross now. For nearest dealer's name and Farmer's Handbook of full instructions, write

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY
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Sudan and Billion $ Grass

Cream in 30 days from seeding. Prodigious enormously. Plant now for big harvest. Big Catalog free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 702, La Crosse, Wis.

After the War.

"When I was at the front in Belgium, I took part in many running fights."

"And I'll bet they were the only kind you were in."

DRINK LOTS OF WATER TO FLUSH THE KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat and Take Salts for Backache or Bladder Trouble—Neutralize Acids.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

The Instance.

"Did you take particular cognizance in that saloon?"

"No, sir; I took a drink."

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Soul Mates.

Knicker—What are soul mates?

Bocker—Generally two wives.—New York Sun.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are pleasant to take—children like them. Used by mothers for 25 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample Mailed Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Why cannot the groom, sometimes be the best man at his own wedding?

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