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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Der Lusitania-Fall noch einmal.

Die ungeheuerliche Tatsache, daß die Cunard-Linie die Passagiere der Lusitania unter Verordnungen der britischen Admiralität mit vollem Bewußtsein in's Verderben gehen ließ, und die Schlußfolgerung, daß England eine Katastrophe wie die der Lusitania gewünscht habe, um die Vereinigten Staaten in den Krieg gegen Deutschland hineinzuziehen, behauptet der Kongreßabgeordnete Richmond P. Hobson in einer Erklärung, die er veröffentlichte. Er stellt fest, daß ein Beamter im New Yorker Bureau der Cunard-Linie eine Dame, die auf der Lusitania Passage nehmen wollte, heimlich gewarnt habe, das Schiff zu benutzen, während andere Passagiere in Sicherheit gewiegt wurden.

Die Erklärung Hobson's lautet wörtlich:

„Eine verwittwete Kusine von mir wollte im New Yorker Bureau der Cunard-Linie auf der Lusitania Passage belegen. Da nahm sie der betreffende Agent, ein alter Freund, beiseite und sagte ihr, das Schiff stehe unter dem Befehl der britischen Admiralität und sie dürfe unter keinen Umständen darauf Passage nehmen. Er nahm ihr das Versprechen ab, dies nie nach der Fahrt geheim zu halten. Diese Tatsache regt zu verschiedenen einschlägigen Fragen an: Warum ließ die Cunard-Linie nicht an alle Passagiere, die mit dem Schiffe fahren wollten, dieselbe menschenfreundliche Warnung ergehen, die dieser Agent um alter Freundschaft willen meiner Kusine gab, statt das Schiff mit einer vollen Passagierladung zu befrachten, darunter diese hervorragende Amerikaner, deren Verlust die Stimmung der Amerikaner notwendigerweise tief beeinflussen mußte?

„Warum ließ die britische Admiralität, die wußte, daß an der Südküste Irlands deutsche Unterseeboote operierten, die Lusitania nicht den ungefährdeten Kurs um Nord-Irland herum nehmen? Warum erhielt das Schiff, das mit 25½ Knoten der Admiralität Ordre, in der Gefahrzone nur mit 17 Knoten zu fahren? Wie konnte ein Torpedo ein solches Schiff in zwanzig Minuten versenken? Die elementarische Kenntnis der Schiffsarchitektur müßte jedermann überzeugen, daß so etwas unmöglich ist, wenn nicht eine weitere Ursache dafür im Innern des Schiffes vorhanden war. Ungeschlossene Schlotten oder eine innere Explosion zum Beispiel.

„Warum war kein Begleitschiff zum Schutz in der Gefahrzone? Warum war kein Begleitschiff zur Stelle, um Rettungsarbeiten zu leisten? Warum waren an der Küste keine Vorbereitungen getroffen? Warum dauerte es so lange, ehe die Rettungsarbeiten an Ort und Stelle aufgenommen werden konnten? Wie war es möglich, daß bei ruhiger See Angesichts des Landes, mitten am Tage so viele Menschenleben verloren gehen konnten?

„Warum wurde die Zensur allen erschütternden Einzelheiten während des unerklärlich langsamen Bergungswerkes gegenüber aufgehoben, während die Befehle der Admiralität, unter denen das Schiff seinem Verhängnis entgegenging, geheimgehalten werden mußten?

„Deutschland konnte unmöglich Gründe haben, die Vernichtung des Lebens von Amerikanern zu wünschen. Im Gegenteil, Deutschland suchte in dem Wunsche, das Leben von Amerikanern nicht zu zerstören, den Verlust von Amerikanern durch eine ausdrückliche Warnung zu verhindern. Der deutsche Kapitän jedenfalls bedierte das Schiff so nahe wie möglich dem Lande, wo man annehmen konnte, daß für die Rettung der Menschen reichlich Zeit sein würde.

„Andererseits hat England allen Grund eine solche Tragödie zu wünschen — den Wunsch, Amerika in Krieg mit Deutschland zu stürzen. Unsere eigene Selbstachtung und unsere Stellung in der Geschichte verlangen zum mindesten, daß wir die Tatsachen durch ordnungsmäßige, unparteiische Untersuchung durch ein See-Gericht feststellen. Wir würden den niedrigsten Verbrecher nicht ohne einen gerechten Prozeß verurteilen. Wir können über ein christliches Brudervolk nicht den Stab auf Grund von Anklagen fassen, Feinde brechen, die in dem glühenden Verlangen, uns in den Krieg zu verwickeln, erhoben werden.

„Amerika hat sich noch nie aus Rachegelüste in einen Krieg gestürzt. „Die Rache ist mein, ich will vergelten," spricht der Herr."

Das Kitchener-Heer ist noch immer der „unbekannte Faktor" — mit dem sich die Alliierten verrechnet haben.

Als Petrograd von dem „Wendepunkt des Krieges" sprach, haben die Russen schleunigst kehrt gemacht.

Flottenschau in New York.

Eine mächtige Armada, die sich aus Dreadnaughts, Panzerkreuzern, Torpedobooten, Torpedobootzerstörern und Hilfskreuzern zusammensetzt, der Schutz der Nation vor feindlichen Angriffer, dampfte neulich majestätisch, im herrlichsten Flaggenschmuck, in den Hudson River ein, woselbst der Präsident Wilson bereit war, eine Flottenbesichtigung vorzunehmen.

Nie zuvor wurde hier eine solche Augenweide geboten; nie zuvor war hier eine so große, mächtige Flotte versammelt: Sechzig Schiffe, groß und klein, ließen ihre Dampfpfeifen ertönen; in doppelter Reihe, 4 Meilen lang, kamen sie dahergezogen.

Die große Flotte von Kriegsschiffen dampfte in die See hinaus, wobei Präsident Wilson von der Brücke der Yacht Mayflower aus, die in der Höhe der Freiheits-Statue vor Anker gegangen war, die Revue über die Flotte abnahm.

Mit der Ueberdreadnought Wyoming, dem Flaggenschiff des Admirals Fletcher, an der Spitze fuhren die 16 großen Schlachtschiffe und ihr langer Nachzug von kleineren Kriegsschiffen an der Mayflower mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 14 Knoten pro Stunde vorbei, wobei jedes Schiff den Präsidentensalut von 21 Schüssen abfeuerte.

Zehntausende von Menschen schauten sich von allen möglichen Aussichtspunkten dieses Schauspiel an. Der Schiffsverkehr auf dem Hudson war schon eine halbe Stunde vor Abfahrt der Flotte eingestellt worden. Die Fähr- und andere Boote lagen an ihrem Dock mit vielen tausenden von Personen an Bord, die herbeigeeilt waren, um die Abfahrt der Flotte zu beobachten.

Nahe der Mayflower hatten die Dolphin, Iris und Yankton, an deren Bord sich Regierungsbeamte, Mitglieder von Bürgerkomitees, Zeitungsleute und eingeladene Gäste befanden, Aufstellung genommen.

Die Flotte fuhr nach Newport, worauf die Manöver längs der atlantischen Küste begonnen wurden.

Britisches Schlachtschiff in den Grund gebohrt.

London. Das britische Schlachtschiff Goliath wurde von türkischen Zerstörern in den Dardanellen torpediert und sank mit mehr als 500 Mann seiner Besatzung. Die Ankündigung dahon machte der erste Lord der Admiralität Winston Churchill heute im Unterhause.

Die Goliath wurde, während sie die Flanke von französischen Truppen bei Landungs-Operationen deckte, attakiert und in den Grund gebohrt.

Depeschen von Vize-Admiral De Robeck, dem Kommandanten der britischen Flotte bei den Dardanellen melden, daß 20 Offiziere und 160 Mann gerettet wurden. Die Goliath hatte normal eine Besatzung von 750 Mann.

Bei denselben Operationen, bei welchen die Goliath verloren ging, versenkte das britische Tauchboot E-14 zwei türkische Kanonenboote und ein Transportschiff.

Die Goliath war ein Schwesterschiff der Canopus, Ocean, Glory, Albion und Vengeance und hatte 12,950 Tonnen Gehalt. Die Bewaffnung bestand aus vier 12-zölligen und zwölf 6zölligen Geschützen, 10 12-Pfündern und kleineren Geschützen, ferner aus vier Torpedo-Lancierrohren. Das Schiff entwickelte eine Schnelligkeit von 18 Knoten und wurde im Jahre 1909 in Dienst gestellt.

Russen zurückgetrieben.

Wien, über Amsterdam. Eine hier ausgegebene offizielle Bekanntmachung erinnert zuerst daran, daß die Oesterreicher und Deutschen im November und Dezember bei Lodz und Limanowa die Russen zwangen auf einer 400-Kilometer langen Front (ca. 249 Meilen) zurückzugehen und dadurch einen russischen Einbruch in Deutschland verhinderten. Weiter sagt der Bericht:

Vom Januar bis Mitte April strengten sich die Russen vergeblich an, nach Ungarn durchzubrechen; dies schlug aber mit schweren Verlusten vollkommen fehl. Die Zeit ist gekommen, den Feind durch einen gemeinsamen Angriff mit voller Stärke der vereinigten Truppen beider Kaiserreiche zu zerschmettern.

In einer gewaltigen Schlacht schlugen die siegreichen Truppen die dritte und achte russische Armee bis zur Vernichtung und eroberten schnell das Territorium von den Dunajecer Bergkämen bis zum Flusse San—130 Kilometer, nahezu 81 Meilen — zurück.

Die Zahl der Gefangenen beträgt 143,000 Mann, während 100 Geschütze und 350 Maschinengewehre erbeutet wurden.

Wieder ein Beispiel deutscher Grausamkeit: Die gefangenen Russen müssen jede Woche dreimal baden und Lesen und Schreiben lernen.

ITALIAN FORCES ALREADY LARGE

Nearly Million First Line Troops in Position to Take the Field.

ENORMOUS ARMY TO FOLLOW

General Zupelli, Minister of War, Has Been Making Preparations for Some Time—Capitulation of the Strength of King Victor Emmanuel's Forces.

Rome.—While the general mobilization order will bring about 3,000,000 men to the colors within a month, it is known that Italy will start the war with about 760,000 first line troops. At the outbreak of the European war the Italian army consisted of 300,000 men, the classes with the colors being those of 1891, 1892 and 1893. After the war started two more classes, including about 220,000 men, joined the colors. Various other changes recently made under orders from General Zupelli, the minister of war, brought the strength up to 760,000 at present.

It is likely that the army will be under the direct command of General Cadorna, who led the Italian forces in the conquest of Tripoli, of Gen. Count Cadorna, the chief of the general staff.

Italy's first move on land is likely to be against the Austrian frontier. Large numbers of her troops are mobilized in this territory, and the forces of Austria-Hungary are lined up on the other side of the boundary. The very mountainous character of the southern part of the Austrian Alps promises fighting of the most difficult nature. For several weeks past both armies have been engaged in fortifying each side of the dividing line.

Will Prolong the War.

Washington.—So far there are no signs that the entrance of Italy into the war has produced the ardently hoped for psychological moment for bringing the war to an end.

The peace advocates expected that if Italy decided to remain neutral the allies would regard the prolongation of the contest futile; that if Italy joined the allies Germany would throw up the sponge. Now that Italy has cast its lot with the allies, Germany seems as far as ever from conceding eventual defeat.

The action of Italy will only prolong the war and postpone German victory," said one of the most prominent officials of the German embassy at Washington. "Germany is fighting a war of defense, and will be successful in keeping her territory free of invaders, no matter how many enemies combine against it.

"The question of peace is only the question of Germany's enemies perceiving and realizing the futility of further wasting of men and money to attain their ends."

The Germans and Austrians are confident that Italy will cause them little trouble. They say that the Austrian fortifications and 300,000 men will be sufficient to check the Italian attempt to invade Austria. Austrian and German officials pronounce the fortifications on the Italian frontier impregnable.

American military experts are speculating upon the possibility that Germany will invade Switzerland in order to combat Italy more effectively. Switzerland unquestionably would consider such invasion a violation of neutrality analogous to the German invasion of Belgium in the effort to outflank the French.

The charge has been made that Austrian and German plans for the invasion of Switzerland were drawn up more than a year ago.

Inasmuch, however, as Switzerland has an army of 500,000 and a strategic position on the German frontier, it is regarded as unlikely that the kaiser will permit any disregard of Swiss neutrality.

EIFFEL TOWER IS TARGET

Bomb Intended for Paris Landmark Falls in Seine—French Repel German Aeroplane.

Paris, May 24.—German aviators flew over Paris at dark in an aeroplane disguised as a French machine. Because of the disguise the French air scouts allowed it to pass the frontier, believing that it was one of their own aeroplanes. Flying high over the city, the German aviators dropped three bombs. One of the bombs fell in the Seine close to the Eiffel tower, another on outbuildings of the Bon Marche store and the third in Rue St. Charles. All three bombs were ineffective and virtually no damage was done. The German aeroplane was driven off.

LAND AND NAVAL FORCES THAT ITALY INSTANTLY CAN PUT IN ACTION

ARMY.

	Present Minimum.	Maximum.
Permanent army	515,000	734,401
Mobile militia	245,000	320,170
Territorial militia	340,000	2,275,631
Total	1,100,000	3,330,202

Four armies have been organized, each of two to four army corps and one cavalry division. An army corps contains two regular divisions, or two and an extra mobile militia division; In the first case its strength is 25,000 men, with 104 guns and 18 machine guns; in the second case, 37,000 men, with 134 guns and 26 machine guns.

Strength of first line, 700,000.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 mm. magazine rifle, pattern '91.

The cavalry is armed with carbine of same caliber and pattern.

One hundred field batteries had the 75 mm. rapid-fire Krupp, but most of them have been replaced by the Deport gun of same caliber, pattern 1911. Siege guns include 9, 12 15 cm. guns and 15 and 21 cm, howitzers and the new 30 cm. howitzer recently successfully experimented with at Genoa. There is also a machine gun of a new pattern capable of discharging 1,400 shot a minute.

Analysis of the three lines:

Battalions of infantry	824
Squadrons of cavalry	180
Batteries of field guns	365
Batteries of fortress artillery	475

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NAVY.

Dreadnaughts—	
Giuseppe Mazzini	Each of these four ships is 656.1 feet long, has 28,000 tons displacement and carries eight 15-inch guns.
Goffredo Mameli	
Marconi	
Dandolo	
Andrea Doria	Each of these five ship is 554.5 feet long, has 22,340 tons displacement and carries thirteen 12-inch guns.
Caio Duilio	
Conte di Cavour	
Leonardo da Vinci	
Giulio Casare	
Dante Alighieri	510 ft. long, twelve 12-inch guns.
Battleships—	
Roma	Each of these four ships is 435 feet long, has 12,425 tons displacement and carries two 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns.
Napoli	
Vittoria Emanuele III	
Regina Elena	
Regina Margherita	These two are 425.5 feet long and have four 12-inch guns.
Benedetto Brin	
Ammiraglio di Saint Bon	These two are 344.5 feet long and have four 10-inch guns.
Emanuele Filiberto	
Sardegna	These three are 400.3 to 410.9 feet long and have four 13.5-inch guns.
Sicilia	
Re Umberto	

Armored Cruisers	Length—feet.	Guns.
San Marco	429.8	Four 10-inch
San Giorgia	429.8	Four 10-inch
Amalfi	426.5	Four 10-inch
Pisa	426.5	Four 10-inch
Francesca Ferrucio	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Versee	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Giuseppe Garibaldi	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch
Carlo Alberto	324.7	Twelve 6-inch
Vettor Pisani	324.7	Twelve 6-inch
Marco Polo	327	Six 6-inch

In addition, there are 12 cruisers carrying 4-inch to 6-inch guns, three scout cruisers, six torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 50 merchant cruisers and two very old battleships.

The officers and men of the Italian fleet total about 35,000 men.

Italy's war expenditure last year, for maintenance and construction, was $57,000,000.

BIRDS TO ATTACK ZEPPELINS

Possibility of Addition to the Equipments of the Armies Now Fighting in Europe.

A strange bird of prey, which has been named the "whistle buff," has been discovered by Mr. Ferdinand Bartels, an explorer who has returned to the United States from South America. Mr. Bartels followed Mr. Roosevelt's footsteps, and secured a wonderful collection of birds and other specimens of animal life. The "whistle buff" (which Mr. Bartels discovered and named) has a very sharp-pointed tail. It drops underneath its victim, and then soars at tremendous speed with its tail pointing upwards, and pierces the prey from below with its needle-like feathers. Mr. Bartels, in an interview, said he intended training some of these birds, and added that he hoped to make them attack airships. If successful, he would offer them to some foreign power as "torpedo birds" to attack Zeppelins!

SOLONS PASS NANK BILL OVER VETO

LEGISLATURE STRIKES AT THE GOVERNOR AND ADJOURNS FOR SESSION.

ALL STICK TO PARTY LINES

Last Day of Forty-Eighth Session is Marked By Final Blow at Democratic Executive by Republicans.

Lansing—In a last brief spasm of belligerency thy 1915 Michigan legislature mobilized Tuesday, struck at the governor and the state Democratic organization by passing the Nank primary bill over the executive veto, lambasted him for his veto message and then adjourned for the session.

At 9 o'clock, the convening hour, only 58 house members answered roll call. Passage of a bill over the governor's veto requires 67 votes, so action was delayed a short time, during which incoming members swelled the total to 68. As each new arrival entered the chamber he was cheered. But even 68 members offered an opportunity for something to go wrong; the margin of safety was too close, and a recess was taken until 10:15 o'clock.

When the house was called to order again 76 members were in their seats and the ball was opened. Every man present was a Republican, and every man voted to over-ride the veto.

In the senate, the bill received almost as cordial a reception, the vote there being 25 for passage and two against. Senators McPhillips and Grogen, Democrats, cast the dissenting votes.

After the Nank bill had been put through, Representative Charles Flowers, of Detroit, sought to take from the table his bill to provide substitutes for circuit court stenographers in case of illness, which was vetoed last week by Governor Ferris. He was successful in his first move; but when the measure was put to a vote it fell eight votes short of the required 67. The vote stood 59 to 15.

A concurrent resolution designating the second Thursday in June as "Michigan road-bee day," was adopted in both branches.

Representative Palmer started a rumpus at the last moment by trying to read into the records a protest against the judicature act, on the ground that the measure hadn't been read in the house before passage, whereas the house journal states the bill was read. The clash which followed his attempt resulted in a motion to table Palmer's resolution, which was adopted, as was a motion by Representative Rice to expugn from the records any reference to the Palmer attempt.

Shortly before final adjournment Speaker Charles W. Smith thanked the members for returning to the capitol.

SALARY BOOST TO BE DENIED

Fellows Rules That Tax Commissioners Are Not Entitled to Increase.

Lansing—The recent plan of Thomas D. Kearney and George H. Horton, of the state tax commissioners to have their salary boosted by resigning and accepting reappointment under an act of the 1913 legislature which raised the salaries of the commissioners from $2,500 to $3,500, received its first blow Monday when in an official opinion, by which the board of state auditors will be guided in payment of salaries, Attorney-General Fellows ruled that the two commissioners must stick to the old stipend of $2,500 a year.

The opinion of Mr. Fellows is based on the constitution and an opinion of a former attorney-general, now supreme court justice, John Bird. Bird, while attorney-general, had the same proposition up with the banking commissioner.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

All the buildings except the residence on the farm of Judson Smith, a stock raiser south of Owosso, were destroyed by fire Monday afternoon, with 3,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of hay. The loss is about $10,000, with $3,000 insurance.

Brig.-Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens, 85 years old, who served as a colonel of the Third and Twenty-third Michigan infantry throughout the civil war, is dead at his home in Grand Rapids after a long illness. He was breveted major-general at the close of the war. At one time he was editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat.

Buffalo—Mrs. Cynthia Buffum Friday pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree in connection with the poisoning of her husband, William Buffum. Justice Pound at once sentenced her to Auburn prison for from 20 years to life.

Washington—Italians in the United States probably will not be called back to the colors unless the European war is to continue for another year. Italian officials here believe Italy has sufficient men in her home army to maintain a vigorous offensive against Austria.

Cairo—Brig.-Gen. William T. Bridges, of the Australian expeditionary forces, died aboard a hospital ship as a result of wounds received in the operations against the Dardanelles. He was buried at Alexandria.

Venice—Austria has been interning all Italian males between the ages of 17 and 60. Fifty thousand Italians in the country around Barbariga, Dignano and Marsana, in the Trieste region, were Friday placed aboard trains bound for concentration camps in Carniolia and Croatia, according to advices received here.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit Stockyards Quarantined. Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Market steady; best heavy steers, $8@8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $7.40@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, $7@7.60; handy light butchers, $6.75@7.35; light butchers, $6.25@7; best cows, $6.25@6.50; butcher cows, $6@6; common cows, $4.25@4.50; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $6.25@6.75; bologna bulls, $5.50@6. Veal calves: best, $8@8.50; others, $6@7. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs $10.25; fair lambs, $9@9.50; common lambs, $6@7.50; fair to good sheep, $6.50@9.50; culls and common, $4@4.50. Hogs: Market 10c lower; few lights at $7.50; bulk, $7.55; few choice $7.60.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts of cattle, 3,875; quality considered, the market was about 10 lower; choice to prime steers, $8.75@9; fair to good, $8.25@8.50; plain and coarse, $7.50@7.85; choice prime handy steers, $8@8.50; fair to good, $7.50@7.75; light common, $6.50@7; yearlings, $8.50@8.75; prime fat heifers, $7.40@8; good butchering heifers, $7.50@7.75; light do, $6.50@7; best fat cows, $6.50@7; good butchering cows, $6.25@6.50; cutters, $4.50@5; canners, $3@4; fancy bulls, $6.75@7; best butchering bulls, $6.50@6.75; good killing bulls, $5.50@6.25; light bulls, $5@6.

Hogs: Receipts, 16,000; market 10@15c lower; heavy, $7.75@7.85; mixed and yorkers, $7.80@7.85; pigs, $7.65@7.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 6,440; best dry-fed lambs steady, grassy kind slow; sheep 25@50c lower; top lambs, $10.75@11; yearlings, $8.50@9.25; wethers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $6@7.

Calves: Receipts, 1,000; market strong; tops, $9@9.50; fair to good, $8@8.75; grassers, $4@6.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT.—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.52; July opened with a decline of 1-2c at $1.25 1-2, and declined to $1.24 1-2; September opened at $1.23 1-2 and declined to $1.21 1-2; No. 1 white, $1.44.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 75 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 76c; No. 4 yellow, 75c.

Oats—Standard, 54 1-2@55c; No. 3 white, 54 1-2c; No. 4 white, 53c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1.17.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $3.05; June, $3.10.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $7.85; October, $8.30; prime alsike, $8.

Timothy—Prime spot, $8.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18@18.50; standard timothy, $17@17.50; No. 2 timothy, $16@16.50; light mixed, $17@17.50; No. 1 mixed, $16@16.50; No. 1 clover, $14@14.50; No. 2 clover, $12@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, $7.90; second patent, $7.70; straight, $7.50; spring patent, $8.10; rye flour, $6.70 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $26; standard middlings, $30; fine middlings, $33; coarse middlings, $32; cracked corn, $33; corn and oat chop, $30.

General Markets.

Strawberries—24-quart cases, $3@3.25.

Apples—Baldwin, $3.75@4; Steele Red, $4@4.50; Ben Davis, $2@2.50 per bbl; western apples, $1.75@2 per box, New Cabbage—$2.25@3.50 per crate. Bermuda Potatoes—$6.25@ 6.50 per bu.

Dressed Calves—Common, 10@12c per lb; fancy, 13 1-2@12c.

Tomatoes—Florida, $4@4.25 per crate and 90c per basket.

Southern Potatoes—Florida, $6 per bbl and $2.15 per bu.

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

Potatoes—Carlots, 35@38c per bu in sacks; from stores, 45c per bu.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, $1.35 for yellow and $1.50 for white per crate.

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

Live Poultry—Broilers 1 to 1 1-2 lbs, 27@25c; hens, 16 1-2@17c; No. 2 hens, 13@14c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10@11c; turkeys, 18@19c per lb.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, new 17c; brick, 14 3-4@15c; limburger, 16 1-2@17c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; domestic Swiss, 19@20c; long horns, 15c; daisies, 16@16 1-2c.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 15c; No. 1 green 13c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 15c; No. 1 green veal kip, 13c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 15c; No. 1 green calf, 11c; No. 1 horsehides, $2.50; No. 2 horsehides, $2.50; No. 2 hides and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$2.

Mrs. Lina H. Wright, of Lewiston, well known throughout the state because of her activity in Sunday school work, is dead of typhoid fever at her home here, and her son is also seriously ill with the same disease.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Michigan will be but a memory inside of 15 years, according to State Adjutant Henry Spaulding, who places the number of deaths in the G. A. R. during the last year at 514, out of a total enrollment of 7,630 in Michigan Jan. 1, 1914.

Hillsdale Y. M. C. A. boys are making arrangements for a street carnival and circus Friday and Saturday nights, May 28-29. Much of the talent will be local, including some of the college boys. The Y. M. C. A. put on a circus last year and it was quite a success.

While playing with a small lumber car on the Cummer Diggins tramway at Cadillac Arthur Baldwin, 12 years old, lost control of the car and it ran over the end of the tracks, hurling him 36 feet below, causing his death a short time afterwards.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Jackson—The Jackson County Equal Suffrage association will hold its annual picnic at Wolf lake, Thursday, June 3.

Bridge work will be started soon on Waldorf and Sailors' monument in Mt. Evergreen cemetery, through the will of the late Laura D. Evans. It will cost $5,000.

Jackson—Joseph Murtaugh, wanted on a charge of forging a number of checks, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wood on orders sent by Kalamazoo, Sunday, and brought back to Jackson.

Owosso—Robert P. Lambert, one of the early pioneers of Huron county, was found dead in bed at the age of seventy-seven. He formerly conducted a hotel at Bellevue, but had for a time been engaged in farming. He was a corporal in Company E, Second Missouri Light artillery, in the Civil war.

East Lansing—An extensive treatise on the diseases of fruit trees, berry plants and other forms of plant life which do well in the state of Michigan's agricultural importance, is being prepared by the Michigan Agricultural college. All symptoms, treatments and other details of every form of plant disease known in this state is included in the bulletin.

Houghton—Herbert Thomas, an American enlisted in the Canadian contingent, is dead of wounds received in the fighting in northern France, according to a note received by his sister, Lottie Thomas, at Hubbell. Wounded three times today. Am dying. Good-by," is the note read, it is thus dated Margate, France, May 11. Thomas enlisted at Winnipeg last fall.

Ann Arbor—The Michigan tribe of the University of Michigan has initiated the following students: James Barrett, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Glenn Coulter, Chimenango, N. Y.; Louis H. Hyde, Detroit; Francis T. Mack, Toledo, O.; William Mullendore, Howard, Kan.; MacDonald Rood, Erie, Pa.; Sidney Steen, Allegan; Clarence Ufer, Chicago, Ill.; Theron D. Weaver, Detroit; Howard Phillips, Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor—New officers of the University of Michigan Musical Clubs are: President, F. C. Wheeler, Cortland, N. Y.; vice-president, P. A. Hartsveldt, Grand Rapids; U. S. Wilson, Hanover; F. B. Forsythe, Saginaw; executive committee, F. A. Parker, Grand Ledge; O. O. Lehingen, Wausseon, O.; Earl Pinney, Ann Arbor, was named president of the Students' Christian association.

Albion—Albion college students have elected the following members to the student senate: Robert Phillips of Vulcan; Miss Harriett Hoffman of Detroit; Miss Ethel Bullen of Albion; Miss Mary Baldwin of Big Rapids; Fred M. Jewell of Osborne, Kan.; Edward Edwards of Charlevoix; William Cansfield of Negaunee; Miss Lela Link of Bay City, and Morse Hufter of Albion.

East Lansing—According to Prof. C. P. Halligan of the horticultural department of the Michigan Agricultural college, there has been little damage done to the fruit crop by the recent frosts. The most damage was in the low sections where a small number of strawberry and grape vines were nipped. The crops this year will be none the smaller because of the recent cold spells, he reported.

Grand Rapids—Expressing the belief that the prisoner had been punished enough by the state, Judge C. W. Sessions in the United States district court sentenced Edward Rumsey, aged thirty, of Greenville, to "serve one day in the Kent county jail." The judge then announced that the sentence had been served. Rumsey was charged with selling intoxicating liquor at retail without paying the government tax and he already had served six months in jail at Staunton.

Grand Rapids—An argument over religion is given as the cause of a fight between Patrolman Coles and William Manning, a Pere Marquette railroad clerk, in which Coles received a blow in the face and Manning was wounded in the leg when bullet fired by the patrolman. Had not Manning turned in his tracks as he ran from the officer he would have been fatally injured, it is alleged. Coles was suspended, it being alleged they he entered into the argument between Manning and a friend without provocation.

Traverse City—The following were elected to the state board of trustees at a session of the state Congregational conference: Grand Rapids association, Rev. C. O. Greinhaber; Jackson association, Rev. A. E. Myers; Kalamazoo association, Rev. C. A. Dietenbach; Muskegon association, W. R. Gilbert, all for three years; member at large, F. M. Bogart, to fill vacancy, Mrs. F. W. Reiss. Dr. Daniel Evans, Abbott professor of theology, Andover seminary, Cambridge, Mass., conducted the morning session. "To evangelize the nations is a long job; you can't do it with an eight-hour day," he said.

Royal Oak—John Durmarker, aged thirty-five years, a teamster employed by Arthur Mellan in this village, whipped his horse to draw a load of horses as he came down Main street. The horses shot ahead, throwing Durmarker to the road. He fell on his neck and broke it, living but a few moments. Efforts are being made to locate his relatives.

Corunna—John Coleman, former proprietor of a cafe in Owosso that was raided several weeks ago, was sentenced to 60 days in the Detroit house of correction for violation of the local option law.

Ann Arbor—About 150 delegates met here for the convention of district No. 3, Pythian Sisters. The district embraces Dundee, Ypsilanti, Milan, Monroe and Ann Arbor. With the exception of Mrs. Ella Jordan of Detroit, grand mistress, who made all the officers were present, including Mrs. Annie Jenne, Eaton Rapids, grand chief.

Lansing—Members of the Masters' club, a Masonic organization composed of Master Masons and past masters of Masonic lodges in larger lower peninsula cities, were the guests of Capital lodge, 66, F. & A. M.