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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker - Krieges

Die Lage in Serbien.

Wenn kürzlich behauptet wurde, daß die Lage Serbiens viel Aehnlichkeit mit der Belgiens zu Anfang des Krieges hat, so ist dies besonders in Bezug auf die Meldungen, die durch die deutschfeindliche Presse gehen, zur Wahrheit geworden. Noch nie, seit dieser Zeit, ist so viel und so unsinnig gelogen worden, wie augenblicklich über die Vorgänge im Balkan. Die „Havas" - Agentur und ihre englische Kollegen, die „Exchange Telegraph Co." in London, haben, wie es scheint, unter sich eine Wette abgeschlossen, wer am stärksten und unsinnigsten lügen kann. Als besonderes Objekt ihrer haarsträubenden Phantasieberichte dient den beiden Agenturen die anglo - französische Armee und ihre Tätigkeit in Saloniki und an der griechischen Grenze. Als man in London noch offen erklärte, daß die Briten mit ihren 13,000 Mann nach gar keine Aktionen getroffen hätten, nach Norden abzureisen, ließ man diese Armee bereits die Bulgaren aus Strumitza vertreiben, während man den Franzosen die ebenso ehren- wie phantasievolle Aufgabe zugedacht hatte, Uesküb und Koprülü (Veles) zu nehmen und eine bulgarische Division so zu vernichten, wie einstens die deutschen Heere von den Belgiern bei Lüttich und Antwerpen vom Erdboden gefegt wurden. Später meldet „Havas", daß weder die Bulgaren noch die Serben in der Stadt Uesküb wären, sondern daß eine Bürgergarde unbekannter Nationalität die Ordnung in der Stadt aufrecht erhalte. In einer andern Meldung teilt „Havas" mit, daß zwischen den französischen Truppen des Generals Baillaud und den Bulgaren in der Nähe von Kriwolak, mehr als 70 Kilometer südlich von Uesküb und 25 Kilometer von Ostip, ein Gefecht stattgefunden habe. Die Bulgaren verschwanden der Agentur zufolge angesichts der wackeren Franzosen sofort und auf Nimmerwiedersehen.

Die Reise Joffres nach London zeigt, daß man im Lager der Alliierten den Ernst der Lage eingesehen hat und ernstlich Anstalten macht, energisch einzugreifen. Man scheint der Ansicht zu sein, daß Feldmarschall von Mackensen warten will, bis die Alliierten eine große Armee in Saloniki gelandet haben und nach Norden schicken. Sie dürfen sich in dieser Beziehung schwer enttäuscht sehen. Es ist mit absoluter Sicherheit anzunehmen, daß die Mackensen-Armee in genügender Stärke an der griechischen Grenze vertreten sein wird, wenn die Alliierten endlich zur „Rettung Serbiens" fertig sind. Die nördliche Hälfte Altserbiens befindet sich tatsächlich schon in den Händen der deutschen Verbündeten und im Süden ziehen die Bulgaren einen weiten Halbkreis um das ganze altserbische Land, um Fühlung mit der Visegrad - Armee zu gewinnen und so die Serben gänzlich einzuschließen. Die nächsten Tage schon müssen zeigen, ob dieser Schachzug gelingen wird oder nicht.

Ueber die Stärke der gegenüberstehenden Streitkräfte herrschen die verschiedensten Ansichten. Man geht jedoch nicht zu weit aus dem Wege, wenn man die Mackensen-Armee mit 250,000 Mann und die der Bulgaren mit 350,000 Mann einschätzt. Zu diesen kommen die Türken, deren Gros nach den verschiedensten Nachrichten unterwegs ist, mit etwa 200,000 Mann, sodaß eine Minimalstärke von 800,000 Mann auf deutscher Seite zu finden ist.

Was haben die Alliierten jetzt und in der Zukunft dagegen zu setzen? Aus der fast gänzlichen Untätigkeit der anglo-französischen Armee in Saloniki, wie an der griechischen Grenze im Norden geht unwiderleglich hervor, daß die Armee nicht stark genug kann, sonst hätte sie gegen die im Süden nicht überstarken Bulgaren längst die Offensive ergriffen. Die zuverlässigsten Quellen schätzen die Stärke der französischen Armee auf 20,000 Mann, die der Serben auf 150,000, wozu die 13,000 Briten gerechnet werden müssen. Das würde einer Gesamtstärke von 183,000 Mann gleichkommen. Um den Unterschied zwischen dieser Zahl und der der deutschen Verbündeten auszugleichen, müßten die Alliierten also noch eine Armee von mindestens 600,000 Mann aufstellen und nach Saloniki bringen. Zudem muß mit der Tatsache gerechnet werden, daß die Serben in wenigen Tagen nicht mehr auf ihrer alten Höhe sein werden und vielleicht gänzlich außer Gefecht gesetzt sind. Selbst dem schwärmerischsten Britenverehrer muß es bei einem Vergleich der Zahlen einleuchten, daß die Sache der Alliierten auf sehr landigem Boden steht und tatsächlich schon als Fehlschlag bezeichnet werden muß, ehe der eigentliche Kampf begonnen hat. Außerdem sind alle strategischen Vorteile, wie Einheitlichkeit des Kommandos, eine feste, unerschütterliche Basis auf dem Festlande, wie Fühlung unter den einzelnen Armeeteilen, unbedingt auf der Seite der deutschen Verbündeten, Vorteile, die allein mehrere Armeekorps wert sind.

Die Aufgabe der Dardanellen-Kampagne, von der man vor einigen Tagen ernstlich sprach, um im Balkan kräftiger eingreifen zu können, ist sudem für England ein doppelschneidiges Schwert, da ihre Rückzüge aus der Halbinsel Gallipolis nicht nur ihre schon stark erschütterte Autorität bei der mohammedanischen Welt restlos untergraben, sondern die dort stehende türkische Armee gleichfalls für andere Kriegsschauplätze, auch gegen die Briten, verwendbar machen würde.

Protestnote endlich an England abgeschickt.

Washington Amerika's lang erwogener Protest gegen die Behinderung des Handels zwischen den Ver. Staaten und Europa seitens England ist mittels Spezial - Boten nach England gesandt worden und vom Botschafter Page dem britischen Auswärtigen Amte eingehändigt worden.

Es wurde bekannt, daß die Note, welche ca. 10,000 Worte lang ist und erschöpfend die Argumente der amerikanischen Regierung bezüglich aller Phasen der Behinderung des neutralen Handels behandelt, vom Präsidenten Wilson vor einigen Tagen nach London abgeschickt wurde. Alex. ander B. Kirk, der dritte Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in London, welcher mit Dokumenten des Botschafters Gerard in Washington eingetroffen war, wurde mit der Ueberbringung der Protestnote auf seiner Rückreise nach Berlin beauftragt.

Die Tatsache, daß die Note abgesandt wurde, ist Tagelang geheimgehalten worden und die Beamten des Staatsdepartments erhielten Befehl, keine irgendwie gestaltete Ankündigung davon zu machen. Es wird zugegeben, daß sie eine Wiederholung der Argumente in der Note vom 30. März enthält, die bekanntlich einen Protest gegen den britischen Order-in-Council bildete, es wurde aber keinerlei Andeutung gegeben, welche Maßnahmen getroffen werden würden, falls England seine Praktiken nicht modifiziert.

Die Leistungen der Reichspost.

Ueber den Umfang der derzeitigen Arbeitsleistung der deutschen Reichspost ergiebt eine beim Briefverkehr vorgekommene Zählung, daß einschließlich des Briefverkehrs nach dem Felde gegenwärtig im Reichspostgebiet täglich über 25 Millionen Briefsendungen aufgeliefert werden. Im letzten Friedensjahre 1913 machte die Tagesaufliefferung im Reichspostgebiet 17 Millionen Briefsendungen aus. Die jetzige Tagesaufliefferung ist daher gegen 1913 um 52 Prozent größer. Bei Bewertung dieser bedeutenden Leistungen darf nicht außer Betracht gelassen werden, daß den heimischen Postbetrieben durch den Krieg drei Zehntel ihrer Beamten und fast die Hälfte aller Unterbeamten, das sind weit über 80,000 Mann, entzogen sind, und daß die Reichspost dafür mit nichtbeamteten Aushilfskräften arbeitet, die erfahrtsicherweise öfter wechseln und deren technische Gewandtheit der des Berufspersonals nachsteht.

Viviani geht, Briand kommt.

Paris. Premier Rene Viviani reichte seine Demission ein, worauf das ganze Ministerium dem Beispiel folgte.

Aristide Briand, ein Sozialist und früher Premier, wurde von Präsident Poincare die Premierschaft angeboten, welche er auch annahm und sofort an die Neubildung eines Kabinetts ging.

Der Abgang Vivianis steht in engem Zusammenhand mit der Balkanpolitik, nachdem Teleaffe am 14. Oktober mit dem Beispiel vorangegangen war.

Kabinettskrisis in Rußland.

London. Wie aus St. Petersburg gemeldet wird, hat Sergius Sazanoff, der Minister des Aeußeren, demissioniert und Premier Jan Goremykin soll zum Kanzler mit umfassender Vollmacht ernannt werden.

(Diese wenigen Worte besagen mehr, als was der englische Censor durchgehen lassen wollte. Kabinettskrisis in Frankreich, England und nun auch Rußland, zeigt, woher der Wind weht.)

Londoner Meldung: „Das deutsche Volk denkt absolut nicht daran, daß es besiegt werden könnte." — Ja, warum sollte es auch?

Etwas zum Lachen: ein italienischer Drehorgelmann, der die „Wacht am Rhein" spielt — und nicht einhelligkeit des Kommandos, eine feste, mal verhaftet wurde.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

CUNNINGHAM ISSUES LETTER ON HIGHWAY CROSSING DANGERS.

APPEALS TO RAILROAD MEN

Governor Ferris Proclaims Thanksgiving Day As a Time to Pray for "Peace On Earth, Good Will To Men."

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—State Railroad Commissioner Charles S. Cunningham has sent a letter to the manager of each steam and electric railroad in the state requesting them to pay more attention to their highway and private crossings. Numerous complaints have reached the commission recently from various persons that the crossings are not being kept in proper condition.

"In my traveling over the state, both by rail and automobile, I notice there are a great many highway and private crossings that are in a dangerous condition," says Commissioner Cunningham in his letter to the railroad men. "In some cases this condition is brought about by passing tracks and industrial tracks being lower than the main line; making a sudden rise or drop and, frequently resulting in automobile engines stalling on the track, which, no doubt, has been the cause of a number of accidents.

"In most cases, by raising the side tracks a very little and filling in with cinders or gravel, the crossing would be made safe. The commission will appreciate very much anything that is done in this matter and would suggest that your superintendents and general roadmasters and division roadmasters give this as much of their personal attention as possible and see that the section foremen give it attention before winter sets in, when it will be difficult to raise the track."

Commissioner Cunningham has requested the railroad managers to inform the commission as to what is being done along this line. The last legislature passed a law giving the railroad commission increased authority over railroad crossings.

However, it is up to the private citizen to report dangerous crossings to the railroad commission. If the condition of the crossings is called to the attention of the commission it will be possible to obtain official action. As there are thousands of crossings in the state it is impossible for the commission to make a personal inspection.

Hereafter all articles of incorporation sent to the office of Secretary of State Vaughan must be accompanied by United States money order or certified check. Articles accompanied by personal checks will be held up until the department is sure that there are sufficient funds on deposit to cover the amount of the check. Several checks accepted by the state department recently have been returned to Secretary Vaughan with the letters "N. S. F." inscribed on their face. As the law requires the secretary to make good these checks he does not propose to take any more chances.

Governor Ferris on Saturday issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation: "The people of the United States are grateful to the Infinite Father for their capacity and disposition to appreciate the bounties of nature. Through this appreciation, man cheerfully applies his labor to the earth in order that her bounties may serve as a means for realizing the essential joys of life.

"Abundant harvests are simply a necessary means to an end. The measuring unit of life is not to be found in bushels of grain, or potatoes, or fruits or coal, or copper, or silver, or gold, or houses, or lands, but in the happiness of children around the hearthstone, in the love and loyalty of the home. 'Home is the nation's safety.' In the year 1915, we are grateful for the benediction that rests upon the American home. In the great commonwealth of Michigan we are, in common with all the other states, the recipients of the richest blessings. It is eminently fitting that we set apart November 25th as a special day for Thanksgiving—a day on which we may pray for 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'

"Therefore, I, Woodbridge N. Ferris, governor of the state of Michigan, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth of November, as a day for all the people of this commonwealth to celebrate in Thanksgiving and prayer."

Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler has approved the courses of instruction in the following Michigan schools for kindergarten schools: Alma College, Central Michigan Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, Detroit Kindergarten Normal School, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Grand Rapids Kindergarten Training School, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

Music courses have been approved in the following Michigan schools: Albion College, Alma College, Central Michigan Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, Detroit Conservatory of Music, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti Northern State Normal School, Marquette, University of Michigan Conservatory of Music, Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

The drawing courses in the following schools have been approved by Superintendent Keeler; Central Michigan Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Hillsdale College, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Olivet College, Thomas Normal Training School, Detroit, University of Michigan Conservatory, Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Fred L. Keeler has just about concluded that in addition to serving the state in an educational way he is conducting a sort of a matrimonial bureau and he produces statistics showing that his office has been an excellent aid to Cupid.

The marriage Saturday of Luther M. Wright and Miss Florence Higgins, two young people employed in the department, makes the third couple from that office to be married within the past three years.

Twelve other women employed in the department have been married during the past five years and it is said that other clerks in the office intend to plunge into the matrimonial game in the near future.

According to Superintendent Public Instruction Fred L. Keeler there will be a big educational campaign carried on in Michigan during the months of January and February as a result of the teachers' institutes to be held in the various counties of the state.

Superintendent Keeler says the list of speakers is the best that the department has obtained in several years. Among the speakers will be Dr. Earl Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.; President E. H. Bryan, of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Prof. Louis D. Coffman, University of Minnesota; O. T. Corson, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Ohio; Miss Mae E. Schrieber, Boston, Mass.; President H. W. Shryock of the Northern Illinois State Normal School; R. B. Tietrick, deputy superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania; President Guy Potter Benton, of the University of Vermont, and Dr. F. H. Green of the West Chester State Normal School, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Since the first day of July the primary school fund has received more money from escheated estates than was turned in during the entire twelve months of the last fiscal year.

Already this year the money from escheated estates turned into the general fund of the state treasury amounts to $1,550.49, while the entire amount last year was only $943.04.

Recently an employe of a Detroit automobile factory died leaving an estate valued at $426. As he had no living relatives and had failed to execute a will, the property was turned over to the state board of escheats composed of State Treasurer Hauser, Secretary of State Vaughan and Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler. They, in turn, placed the money in the primary school fund.

Secretary Matthews of the state board of escheats says that the amounts received range from five cents to several hundred dollars. Many "dead" bank accounts are eventually handled by the state board of escheats.

In case money is found on a body that cannot be identified, it is placed in the general fund of the state treasury, and in case relatives claim the body later, the money found on the body is turned over to the rightful heirs.

The final estimated yield of wheat in Michigan is 19.19 bushels an acre, according to the crop report issued Saturday by Secretary of State Vaughan.

The estimated total yield for the state is 15,494,517 bushels and the condition of growing wheat as compared with an average per cent, is 83 for the state. During the past three months, it is estimated that 3,000,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed.

The estimated average yield of corn is 26.32 bushels an acre. Clover seed averages 1.41 bushels; beans 8.68 bushels, and potatoes 54.11 bushels.

Following is the estimated acreage and total yield of the principal crops:

Wheat, 778,273 acres and 15,494,517 bushels; corn, 1,907,747 acres and 50,283,721 bu.; oats, 1,685,520 acres and 67,781,363 bu.; barley, 79,095 acres and 2,236,178 bu.; rye, 393,811 acres and 5,717,480 bu.; buckwheat, 55,964 acres and 894,781 bu.; potatoes, 363,754 acres and 19,681,859 bu.; beans, 442,574 acres and 1,194,170 bu.; peas, 64,163 acres and 1,193,270 bu.; clover seed, 110,000 acres and 155,100 bu.; apples, 227,635 acres and 10,202,601 bu.; peaches, 23,234 acres and 2,596,316 bu.; pears, 6,092 acres and 583,979 bu.; plums, 3,724 acres and 324,012 bu.; cherries, 7,601 acres and 1,031,960 bu.; strawberries, 8,433 acres and 348,071 bu.; raspberries and blackberries, 9,036 acres and 548,979 bu.

The yield of corn was 19 per cent, potatoes 40 per cent, and beans 33 per cent less than the ten year average from 1905 to 1914. Said Secretary Vaughan, "And the quality the poorest in that period. Corn did not ripen, potatoes rotted badly and beans were seriously affected by anthracnose and excessive moisture."

In an opinion Attorney General Fellows says that coroners should not conduct a post mostem without first holding an inquest and that a coroner should not make himself a witness in the case.

The attorney general also holds that when a company contracts with the public to ship merchandise and then hires a railroad company to perform this service, the company must come within the provisions of the law requiring corporations to apply to the state railroad commission before issuing capital stock.

The railroad commission has been advised by the attorney general that it is without authority to intervene in matters pending before the interstate commerce commission with reference to interstate freight rates on bituminous coal from the West Virginia fields to Michigan points.

AUSTRIANS SINK ITALIAN LINER

DISPATCH FROM ROME INDICATES THAT THREE HUNDRED ARE LOST.

270 SURVIVORS ARE LANDED

Officer of Steamship Company Says Boat Was Never Employed In Carrying Munitions of War.

New York—The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk in the Mediterranean sea by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. The Ancona had aboard 422 passengers and a crew of 60. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta. This is the message received Tuesday night from Rome.

Left New York Last Month.

The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples, October 17. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples October 29 and was due to sail from Naples for New York Tuesday.

When the Ancona left New York on her last voyage she was in command of Captain Pietro Massardo. All her officers, engine-room force and members of the crew were Italians who shipped from Italy.

For several months before Italy's entrance in the war the Ancona was engaged in carrying home Italian reservists from this country and supplies for the Italian government. On one of her trips from New York to Naples late in August last year the Ancona was stopped by the British at Gibraltar and 24 Germans and one Austrian were taken off the ship. Late last summer the Ancona left here for Italy with 75,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 tons of hay and 500 horses for the Italian government.

Statement of Officer.

William Hartfield, general manager of the Italian line, immediately cabled for full information.

Although he had no list of her passengers, Mr. Hartfield said the Ancona on her last voyage to this country had carried 300 or 400 passengers, among them a number of American citizens in the first cabin and in the steerage. Most of her passenger list, Mr. Hartfield said, had been made up of women and children. He believed she carried a large number of women and children on her present voyage.

The Ancona, he added, carried a crew of 100 men.

At no time, said Mr. Hartfield, did the Ancona carry guns or munitions of war, because it was against the rules of the company to carry war munitions on the same vessels with passengers.

The Ancona has been in the Italian service for six years and without her cargo was valued at more than $1,000,000.

SHIRT MAKERS ARE HELD

Thirteen Deaths is Toll of Factory Fire by Brooklyn.

New York—Twelve bodies, those of eight women and four men, all but one man, summed up the casualties of the fire in the Diamond factory building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn Saturday. After working all night in the ruins, police and firemen late Sunday had carried their search down to the basement, which was filled with water.

After an investigation by the fire department and the testimony of one witness who said he knew two girls met their deaths because of obstructions to the exits leading to the stairways to floors below, Samuel Barkan and Samuel Simon, proprietors of the Essex Shirt Co., which occupied an upper floor in the building, were held as material witnesses. The testimony was that bolts had been placed on the doors of the exits by their orders.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Four million Red Cross seals will be sold during the 1915 Christmas season, is the opinion of leaders of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis association handling the sales. In 1914, the sales totaled 2,653,607; in 1913, 1,556,173.

Petrograd, via London—Absence from the fortress of Kovno during the fighting there and inadequate preparation of the defense were charged against General Gregoroff, who was commandant of the fortress when it fell, in the court-martial proceedings by Drinsk, which resulted in his receiving a sentence of 15 years at hard labor and the loss of all his rights.

Baltimore—General Clinton L. Riggs, of this city, a member of the Philippine commission and secretary of commerce and police Friday announced that he had resigned his post and that his resignation had been accepted by the president.

Pittsburg—H. J. Heinz has received a telegram from London announcing the death there Thursday of Sir Robert Laidlaw, 59 years old, president of the World's Sunday School association. Mr. Heinz is a member of the executive committee of the association, as was Sir Robert.

Petrograd—Retch Zamislovisky, one of the prosecutors of Mendel Beilis in the famous "ritual murder trial," at Kiev, has been appointed chief of the Russian police.

Earle, Ark.—One thousand acres of land will be presented to President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt as a wedding gift by an organization of large land owners of this section. The land faces the Mississippi river on one side and the St. Francis river on the other. It is well protected by a levee system. It is an ideal location for a hunting preserve.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Best heavy steers, $7.50@8; best handy weight butcher steers, $6.75@7; mixed steers and heifers, $5.50@6.50; handy light butchers, $5.50@6; light butchers, $5@5.50; best cows, $5@5.75; butcher cows, $4.25@4.75; common cows, $3@4.25; canners, $2.50@3.50; best heavy bulls, $5.50@6; bologna bulls, $4.50@5.25; stock bulls, $4@4.50; feeders, $6@6.75; stockers, $5@6.50; milkers and springers, $40@85.

Best lambs, $8.65@8.75; fair lambs, $8@8.50; light to common lambs, $6@7.55; fair to good sheep, 4.75@5.50; culls and common, $3@4.

In the hog department $7.10 was the extreme price for choice and a large number sold at from $6.90 to $7, pigs bringing $6.50 to $6.70.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle receipts, 7,500; market 25@35c lower; choice to prime native shipping steers, $8.75@9; fair to good, $8@8.50; plain and coarse, $7.25@7.50; very coarse and common, $6.75@7.25; best handy weights $8@8.25; fair to good, $7.35@7.75; medium and plain, $6.75@7.25; choice to prime native butcher steers, $7.75@8; fair to good grassers, $6.25@6.50; light common grassers, $5.25@5.75; prime fat heifers, $6.75@7; good butcher heifers, $6.50@6.75; light grassy heifers, $5@6; best fat cows, $6@6.50; good butcher cows, $4.75@5.50; cutters, $4@4.25; canners, $2.75@3.35; fancy bulls, $6.50@7; butcher bulls, $5.50@6; sausage bulls, $5.25@5.75; light bulls, $4.25@5; good stockers, $5.50@6.50; light common stockers, $4.75@5.50; feeders, best deehorned, $6.50@7; common to good, $6@6.50; milkers and springers, $60@100.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market 10@15c higher; heavy, $7@7.50; mixed and yorkers, $7.15@7.25; pigs, $6.75@7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active; top lambs, $9.50; yearlings, $7@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $5.50@5.75.

Calves, steady; tops, $11@11.50; fair to good, $10@10.75; grassers, $4@5.50.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, $1.14; December opened without change at $1.12, advanced to $1.15 1-2, declined to $1.15 and closed at $1.16. May opened at $1.17, advanced to $1.17 1-2, declined to $1.17 and closed at $1.18. No 1 white, $1.11.

Corn—Cash No 3, 67c; No 3 yellow, 68c.

Oats—Standard, 41c; No 3 white, 39c; No 4 white, 36 34@37 1-2c; sample, 33@35c.

Rye—Standard, $1.02.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $3.30; November, $3.20; December, $8.

Cloverseed—Prime spot and December, $12.25; March, $12.40; prime alsike, $10.30.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.65.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $18@19; standard timothy, $17@18; light mixed, $17@18; No 2 timothy, $15@16; No 1 mixed, $14@15; No 2 mixed, $10@12; No 1 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $8@$50; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton in carlots, Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 16 lbs, jobbing lots: First patent, $5.90; second patent, $5.60; straight, $5.20; spring patent, $6.60; rye flour, $6.20 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $28; standard middlings, $28; fine middlings, $32; coarse corn meal, $24; cracked corn, $24 50; corn and oat chop, $31.50 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Fancy, $3@3.50 per bbl and 75@80c per bu; common, $1.25@1.50 per bbl and 40@50c per bu; box apples, western, $1.75@2.25.

Cabbage—$1.25 per bbl.

Onions—Per 100-lb sack, $1.75.

Mushrooms—45@50c per lb.

Celery—Michigan, 45@50c per doz.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 15@16c per lb.

Lettuce—Head, $1.25@1.50 per case; hothouse, 8@9c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 15@16c per lb; common, 11@12c per lb.

Nuts—Chestnuts, 15@18c per lb; hickory nuts, $2@2.25 per bu.

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

Potatoes—Michigan, 50@65c; Minnesota red, 65@70c; Minnesota white, 60@65c per bu in sacks.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, 90@$1 per hamper; and $3.25 per bbl; Virginia, 90c@$1 per bu and $2.25 per bbl.

Live Poultry—No 1 spring chickens, 13 1-2@14c; small spring chickens, 13 1-2@14c; heavy hens, 13 1-2@14c; medium hens, 12@13 1-2c; light hens, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 13@13 1-2c; turkeys, 14@15c; spring turkeys, 19@20c per lb.

Cheese (wholesale lots)—Michigan flats, 15@15 1-2c; New York flats, 16 1-2@17c; brick, 16 3-4@17c; limburger, 24b pkgs 14 1-2c, 14b pkgs 15@16 3-4c; imported Swiss, 38c; domestic Swiss, 18@25c; long horns, 16@16 1-2c; daisies, 16@16 1-2c per lb.

Hides—No 1 cured, 18c; No 1 green, 15c; No 1 cured bulls, 14c; No 1 green bulls, 11c; No 1 cured veal kip, 18c; No 1 green veal kip, 16c; No 1 cured murrain, 14c; No 1 green murrain, 12c; No 1 cured calf, 18c; No 2 green calf, 16c; No 1 horsehides, $3.50; No 2 horsehides, $2.50; No 2 hides 10 and No 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, an amount of wool, 25@75c.

The Michigan State Hotel Men's association will hold its annual meeting at Grand Rapids, December 2 and 3. The first topic

Seen and Heard in Michigan

Lansing—State Veterinarian Dunphy has gone to Saginaw to investigate a report that dogs afflicted with rabies have bitten cattle in Saginaw county.

East Lansing—Prof. W. H. French of the Michigan Agricultural college has just completed a state tour in the interest of the farming courses being taught to country boys and girls. He reports that more than 2,000 are taking the courses.

Port Huron—The state board of examiners of optometry, at a session in this city, have elected Peter Scholter of Ramsock president and Ernest Eimer, of Muskegon secretary and treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Grand Rapids in March.

Flint—While on his way home from the Stevenson school Robert McLaughlin, five-year-old son of Lloyd McLaughlin, was struck by an automobile driven by Dr. E. D. Rice, and so badly injured that he died a few minutes later in a hospital.

Hillsdale—Word was received from the state tax commission to the effect that the protest of Supervisor Clarence Lamphere of Woodbridge against the recent tax levy on that township has been withdrawn and the board of supervisors will be allowed to complete their roll.

Howpers—A human skeleton in a sitting posture, buried under about four feet of earth, was the find of Emery Violet and Andrew Knowles on the latter's farm north of this village where they were working. Physicians say it is that of a white man buried but a few years ago.

Battle Creek—A great surprise was occasioned in Methodist circles of the city by the news of the resignation of Rev. F. S. Tincher, pastor of the First Methodist church. It became known first at a meeting of the quarterly conference of the Methodist church. The failing health of Mr. Ticher prompted him to offer his resignation.

St. Ignace.—Farmers on Bois Blanc island, in the straits of Mackinac, have been suffering the loss of their hogs for the last two months. One farmer, a Mr. Todd, has lost 17. The officers have finally located the thieves, half-breeds living in a settlement two miles from Mackinaw City. Five arrests have been made.

Cheboygan.—There are fewer deer hunters' licenses sought this far this season than in many years past. Sixteen have been issued by Mackinaw City hunters and a like number of Wolverine parties, with about twenty in this city. Mrs. George W. Ritten-house has taken out one and will accompany her husband to the upper peninsula.

Calumet.—Officials of the Douglass Copper company have shipped from Ahmeek to the Quincy smelter on Portage lake one of the largest pieces of free or float mass copper ever brought to light in the Keweenaw district. This mass, weighing close to a ton, was found during the past week by a farmer, Michael Kurfe, on land cultivated by him and leased from the Douglass company.

Bay City—Four young women employed as cooks in the public school of Gladwin have been occupying two cottages on the Rawkawlin river over the week-ends. One of the cottages burned to the ground while the two occupants were visiting near by. The second cottage caught fire and the crackling of the flames awakened the sleeping teachers, who ran out in their night clothing.

Calumet.—Two cases of pellagra have been reported by copper country health authorities, the latest of the afflicted person died in Hancock City. It is believed the disease was brought into the copper country by immigrants, probably from Italy, where it is reported commonly among the lower classes. There is no scare over the disease in this district, as there is in some parts of southern Michigan, and its spread is not anticipated.

St. Johns—Rosers Sloat, eighteen, of Ovid, and Frank Price, twenty, of Owosso, who were arrested by Sheriff Cramer, charged with taking an automobile from the garage of Edward Hause of Elsie and driving it without authority, when arraigned before Justice Flynn pleaded guilty and were sentenced to serve 60 days in jail. Price served 70 days in the Detroit house of correction some time ago for larceny of a bicycle.

Ann Arbor—The board of regents of the University of Michigan appointed Prof. W. B. Stratton, electric architect, to make a study of a general floor plan, as well as a general layout of the grounds for possible development of the university hospital and had made Felix Pawlowski assistant professor of mechanical engineering. Announcement is made of a gift of $500 by Mrs. Josephine McGowan, widow of the late Regent McGowan, to establish a loan fund for needy students in the literary college.

Lansing—Fred Newell, aged forty-five years, a driver for the Cable Piano company of this city, was instantly killed when the engine of his truck stalled on the Lake Shore tracks. A switching engine and cars, backing down, struck the machine.

Battle Creek.—Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, famous missionary and explorer, and his wife, who have been attending the annual medical missionary conference at the sanitarium, left for New York city, from where they will sail for Bordeaux, France, to take up Red Cross work as a part of the Harvard university Red Cross unit.

Muskegon.—James H. Hefber, state inspector of weights and measures, urges the local council to employ a municipal inspector, who will see that local scales and measures are kept up to standard. In recent examinations, made in connection with Inspector Hefber, more than half of the scales were found to be incorrect.

Port Huron.—Rosers O. Vanlesa, defeated candidate for commissioner of public works, quit at the request after four precincts had been canvassed. Otto L. Hill, who was elected by a majority of 75 votes, gained due vote on