News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

Sir Edward Carson, attorney general of Great Britain and leader of Ulster, Ireland, resigned from the coalition cabinet at London. His defection was the result of the strenuous fight he has made in the cabinet in favor of conscription. The Dardanelles campaign and the Saloniki expedition are said to have been bones of contention.

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The Marseilles correspondent of the Paris Petit Journal telegraphs that the mail boat Eugene Pereire has arrived there with 33 members of the crew. The French steamship Amiral Hamelin was sunk by a German submarine. Seventy-one persons on board the steamer lost their lives. Twenty-three were saved by another steamer.

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Twenty-three vessels, including four transports of the allies, have been sunk in the Mediterranean recently, according to a dispatch from Berlin, made public at New York by Abbassador von Bernstorff.

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The Bulgarians have been repulsed along their whole line, and the allies are advancing against King Ferdinand's forces, according to a dispatch London from Athens. The Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza was captured by French troops. The entente allies have effected a landing at Enos on the Aegean sea in European Turkey. The Serbs have abandoned Doiran and the Germans have occupied Zelenik.

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Countess Maria Valnerikch, an Austrian subject, was arrested at Florence, charged with espionage.

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Strumnitza, in Bulgaria, has been occupied by the allied armies of Great Britain, France and Serbia, according to official advices from Saloniki, telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent at Athens. Various points dominating the railway from Saloniki to the interior have been occupied by allied troops, the correspondent says, and the protection of the line is regarded as assured.

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An imperial ukase has been issued proclaiming "a state of war" in Moscow and the Moscow district. Disorders of considerable proportion have occurred in Moscow during the last few months.

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In actual military developments the German official statement issued at Berlin claims continued successes against the Serbians, chief of which was the capture of the fortified town of Pozarevac, where 450 prisoners and three guns were taken.

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German victories in the Artois and the Champagne regions were announced by the war office at Berlin. Near Vermelles the British are again driven out of the German positions.

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Russians have turned to the offensive in the region of Dvinsk. Although the Germans claim they have repulsed most of the Muscovite attacks, they admit the Russians penetrated their line at one point.

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Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London. Fourteen of the 55 persons killed and 13 of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau at London.

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The Russian army, which has been advancing victoriously in eastern Galicia, is said by the war office at Berlin to have been checked. The Russians were driven back across the Stripa river.

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Domestic

Eight men and two women were lost when the gasoline schooner Alliance No. 2 was wrecked on Malpas rock in a dense fog. One body was recovered and identified as that of Miss Lena Miller of Vancouver.

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Peace was declared for at least 500 business men on Sunday when the military training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was formally closed and the "rookie" army disbanded.

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South-bound passenger train on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexican railroad was wrecked six miles from Brownsville, Tex., presumably by Mexican bandits. The engineer, several passengers and three United States soldiers are reported killed.

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An antitrust suit was filed at St. Louis against the United Shoe Machinery company in the federal district court by the government. The suit was filed on the ground that the actions of the company constitute a violation of the Clayton antitrust law.

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In pursuit of bootleggers, Chief of Police Mathews of Galesburg, Ill., entered an upstairs room owned by Lottie Hopkins, a negress. The bandits went out and Mathews was shot to death immediately after. The slayer escaped.

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Secretary Lane announced at Washington the production of the first commercial mineral potash in the United States. A special agent of the geological survey located the potash in a vein of mineral known as alunite in Piute county, Utah.

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Mrs. Anna Layport and Mrs. John Heelan were murdered in the Heelan farmhouse near Arabia, Neb., and the house afterward set on fire and burned, destroying the bodies. The murderer, a young farm hand only eighteen years old, was arrested.

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The educational council of the Iowa State Teachers association will recommend to the convention to be held in Des Moines the first week in November a course in Bible study for the high schools of Iowa, according to an announcement made in that city.

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Sheriff J. A. Wheeler's order that the segregated district of Springfield, Ill., be closed went into effect at midnight Sunday.

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Announcement was made in New York that the Italian government has arranged to place an issue of $25,000,000 one-year notes in the United States. The loan will be used in payment for the purchases of war and general supplies now being made by that government in this country.

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Sixteen bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of Union Pacific motor train No. 579, which plunged into Fancy creek, near Randolph, Kan. Fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously. Many of the victims were schoolteachers. Heavy rains weakened a bridge.

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While nearly 2,000 persons craned their necks Joe DeBarry, a negro, confessed murderer of his benefactress, Mrs. J. H. Martin, wife of a prominent attorney, climbed to a scaffold built in the public square, delivered a brief address and then paid the death penalty for his crime.

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Mayor Thomas G. Sullivan, elected under the commission form of government at Munising, Mich., last January, was ousted from office in the recall election held on Saturday. Dr. G. A. Trueman was elected to succeed him. The plurality against Sullivan was 98 votes.

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Five persons were burned to death in a fire that swept through a five-story tenement on Third avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth street in New York.

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The Graham & Morton Transportation company filed petition for a receiver in the U. S. district court at Grand Rapids, Mich. The court appointed the Michigan Trust company. The company declares it is solvent. Its financial embarrassment is charged to slumps in business due to the East land disaster and poor crops in Michigan.

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Mexican Revolt

Secretary of State Lansing announced at Washington that the United States will recognize the de facto government of Carranza in Mexico. Villa and all other opponents of the new Mexican government will be regarded hereafter as insurgents.

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An official report from the mobilization army of Gen. Francisco Villa at Casas Grandes received at El Paso narrates the desertion of three generals and 300 men, who were pursued and practically exterminated, while an alleged bribe paid one general for deserting was captured, together with a number of prisoners.

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Personal

Edward Teare Taubman of Aberdeen, S. D., sovereign grand inspector general of the southern jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry died at Washington, after a stroke of paralysis.

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Rev. Father Charles M. Charroppin, S. J., known internationally as an astronomer, and formerly head of the department of science of St. Louis university, died at St. Charles, Mo., of appendicitis.

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Robert B. Ward, president of the Ward Baking company and of the Brooklyn Federal league baseball club, died suddenly at his residence in New Rochelle, N. Y. Death was ascribed to heart disease.

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The death of Sir Lionel Carden was announced at London. He was connected with the British diplomatic service for many years. He was minister to Mexico under the Huerta regime and was later ordered home by Carranza. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851.

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Washington

Secretary Garrison's plan, as announced at Washington, for strengthening the military establishment and organizing a great continental army for defense proposes the following: Regular army of 140,000 men, an increase of 50,000 men in the present establishment. A continental army, 400,000 strong, enlisted for six years for service within the continental United States.

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The navy department at Washington has directed that no leaves of absence shall be given the officers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the German auxiliary cruiser interned at Norfolk, until the six missing officers have returned.

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In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, just made public at Washington, Secretary of Commerce Redfield makes a strong defense of the new American seamen's law and severely criticizes the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for the statement they made that that company was forced out of business by the provisions of the law.

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Joseph W. Folk will be the United States' new ambassador to Mexico, it was learned from reliable sources at Washington.

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Secretary Daniels' naval program, which has been approved by President Wilson, at Washington, provides an expenditure of $500,000,000 during a five-year period. The five-year program calls for 16 capital ships—ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers.

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The cost of the proposed enlargement of the army and navy will add $75,000,000 to the army appropriations, making the total for the next fiscal year, in the neighborhood of $182,000,000. The navy will ask an increase of about $75,000,000.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

GAME WARDEN HAS PLAN TO MINIMIZE LOSSES BY FOREST FIRES.

MARKET FOR LOCAL FISHES

Representative Peterman Has Plan to Have Legislature Hold Short Session Only Every Second Year.

Errors in Act.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing—State Game Warden William R. Oates is considering an innovation which he thinks will tend to further minimize loss by forest fires in Michigan. The plan, submitted by chief forest fire warden, W. J. Pierson, provides for consecutive numbering of the telephone or telegraph poles along the rights of way of railroads. The poles may then be used to designate location of fires.

Under the plan outlined by Pierson red and white cards would be kept in the cab of each locomotive traveling through districts where there is danger from fire. When a fire is discovered by an engineer he would be required to mark on one of the cards the number of the pole adjacent to the fire. The engineer would then hurl the car from the cab window to the section guard he passes. The section crew with its car would then be in a position to render prompt service in suppressing the fire.

Operating under the present plan an engineer reports a fire to the operator at the first station. The operator is then required to locate the section crew and there is often considerable delay owing to the fact that extra men and road cars are not always available for messengers service.

"The development of the Michigan market would add greatly to the revenue commercial fishermen receive from their operations in the great lakes," said State Game Warden Oates, who has been studying the commercial fishing industry during the last few months.

"It is known that New York and other eastern cities consume three times the fish per capita that Michigan cities do, yet we have an advantage in location which should make certain kinds of fish come to us at twenty per cent less than the New Yorker should pay.

"Commercial wisdom suggest that it would be good policy on the part of the dealer to foster eating of our fishes locally, at normal market prices and compel reciprocity from the beef and pork states of the west and the mackeral fishers of the east who make us pay excess on that portion of their product which we consume. The great lakes fish. If Michigan people at fish as they should, the reduced portion exported to other states would command a premium. Then too, we would save cold storage expenses and the fish would reach all tables in a more edible condition for the consumer."

If he returns to Lansing as a member of the legislature next year, Rep. A. E. Petermann of Calumet will offer an amendment to the constitution providing for a session of the legislature each year.

While in Lansing recently Representative Petermann discussed the plan with several friends and he has reached the conclusion that an annual assembly would cure many of the defects in the present system of lawmaking.

It is Representative Petermann's idea that each year following the regular session the members of the house and senate should be called to Lansing for a session of four weeks. He points out that at such times emergency bills could be put through and any of the defects in bills passed at the previous session could be remedied.

Before Petermann's plan can become operative it will be necessary for two-thirds of the members of each branch of the legislature to vote favorably on the proposition, and then it must be submitted to the people and must be adopted by a majority vote.

Further proof that boys at the state industrial school at Lansing have been cruelly flogged by employes was furnished Governor Ferris by Charles C. Webber of Boston, Mass., who was employed by the eugenics commission last year to apply the Binet test to the boys.

Webber lived at the institution for several weeks and in his letter to the governor he substantiates many of the charges that have been made by others relative to the methods of punishment. The governor declined to make public the contents of the letter but he regards it as an important link in the chain of evidence.

"I am more than ever convinced that Superintendent Lawson knows comparatively little of the methods of punishment at the institution," said the governor.

The state board of health has accepted the resignation of Dr. M. L. Holm who was appointed as bacteriologist for the branch laboratory of the state board of health at Houghton. Reed Chambers of Ann Arbor, who has been assistant bacteriologist in the Lansing laboratory for several years, has been placed in charge of the upper peninsula laboratory temporarily. Several physicians have been appointed by the state board of health to assist in the tuberculosis campaign. They will receive $15 per day when ever their services are needed. The list follows: Dr. C. H. Johnson, Dr. Joseph B. Whitney, Dr. William Northrup, Grand Rapids; Dr. J. S. Pritchard, Battle Creek; Dr. John Y. White and Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.

In an effort to obtain a ruling from the federal department of agriculture relative to the sale of anthracnose [illegible] Dairy and Food Commissioner James Helme will go to Washington to consult Secretary Huston.

There are three questions on which the Michigan men would like rulings. They want to know whether the department holds that an anthracnose bean which is not in any way affected with either mold or must, is injurious to health and cannot be sold by the elevation for any other purpose than food for animals.

They would also like to know whether a bean so described cannot be used for canning purposes. If the department rules that beans containing a certain percentage of anthracnose may be marketed for human consumption, Orr and Helme would like to know what percentage of anthracnose will be permitted in shipments.

At a conference with Governor Ferris, W. R. Brack, a Hart cannery, declared himself in favor of the government regulations. He said that canners putting up inferior goods and elevator men who wanted to dispose of their cull beans at a profit were largely responsible for the present [illegible]

With the prevalence of infantile paralysis in various sections of Michigan, information about this disease, which seems to be little understood, should be of great interest to parents as well as all others. In reply to an inquiry for information, Dr. D. Murray Cowie, clinical professor of disease of children in the University of Michigan, furnishes the following:

"It is impossible to diagnose acute infantile paralysis known as anterior poliomyelitis, until the mischief is done. There are, however, premonitory symptoms in most cases, but these are by no means different from the symptoms of many other conditions developing during the same months (July to October), save possibly one—pain in the legs and back.

"The usual symptoms preceding the paralysis, or muscle weakness, are slight fever, nausea, vomiting and sometimes constipation, chilliness, pains in the legs and along the spine, which at times are quite severe. In a few hours after the onset of these symptoms, or at the latest three or four days the paralysis or muscle weakness shows itself. The paralysis remains stationary from one to four weeks, when almost invariably improvement begins. The final paralysis, known as residual paralysis, is always less, and usually is much less than the initial paralysis.

"The young are most frequently attacked. The greater number of cases have occurred during the second and third years. Adults are less susceptible, but even the aged are not exempt from infection.

"The disease is contagious and is caused by a micro-organism as yet unknown. This organism is very minute. The virus may be passed through the finest filters and produce the disease when injected into monkeys. The virus is present in the nose and tonsils of the infected.

"The organism is easily killed. Scrubbing the hands carefully with soap and water is probably sufficient to accomplish hand sterilization. One would feel safer if he followed the scrubbing by immersing the hands in bichloride of mercury solution, one part to four thousand parts of water.

"Knowing these facts, which have been established by experimental medicine, we really have the disease completely in our control if the public will force itself to carry out a few very simple but at the same time very rigid rules.

"1. Isolate the patient with a nurse or attendant for three weeks.

"2. Always scrub hands with soap and water after touching the patient, his bed, or anything that has touched him.

"3. Do not allow your clothes to come in contact with infected material.

"4. Destroy all nasal discharge and sputum by burning or soaking in one part to four thousand parts bichloride solution.

"5. Kill all flies in the patient's room. Prevent flies entering the room.

"It has been definitely shown that a germicidal chemical substance known as hexamethylenamin, when taken in sufficient quantity, get into the spinal fluid. This substance kills the germ that causes the disease if it gets to the spinal fluid in amount. We are uncertain that it does, accordingly the best thing we can do is to recommend that all persons, especially children who have been exposed, and all children who have any of the symptoms described, particularly fever and leg pains, and who reside in neighborhoods where cases of paralysis have occurred, should take this chemical under the directions of a physician. This substance is not without harmful effects if continued too long."

Act No. 176 of the last legislature is creating no end of excitement in Ionia county. The question arises whether, after a matter has been through circuit and supreme courts several times, been decided outlawed and closed up years ago, a special act can be slipped through the legislature, bringing it to life, and make it a subject for more litigation.

The question involves an old drain tax that was never spread, and grows out of the Campbell creek drain, in Campbell township. The tax, amounting to $2,060, was apportioned in 1903, but never spread. Since that time holders of orders have carried the matter to the state supreme court more than once, but those who opposed the spreading of the tax invariably won. Last year the supervisors refused to spread it. This year the matter has been brought up again through this little act that someone slipped in, just such old taxes as this.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges.

Die Lage in Frankreich, Rußland, Italien und Serbien.

Seit vielen Tagen ist die militärische Lage Deutschlands und seines Verbündeten nicht in solch günstiger und siegversprechender Verfassung gewesen wie heute. Auf drei Fronten befinden die Deutschen sich in erfolgreicher Offensive. An der westlichen Front schritten das während der großen Offensive von den Alliierten eroberte Terrain unter deutschen Gegenangriffen, sichtlich zusammen, im Osten wurden die Russen weiter aus Dünaburg zurückgeworfen. Südlich von Pinsk, wo die Russen seit Wochen versuchen, den Vorstoß der deutschen Verbündeten auf Sarny, den Knotenpunkt der Wilna-Rowno- und Kowel-Kiew-Bahn zu verhindern, sind sie weiter zurückgedrängt worden und stehen nunmehr auf dem Ufer des Styr-Flusses. Auf dem neuen Kriegsschauplatz, an der serbischen Front treiben die Heere der deutschen Verbündeten die Serben vor sich her, nachdem der Uebergang über die Grenzflüsse an mehreren Punkten bewerkstelligt worden ist.

Auch an der italienischen Grenze ist die Lage, von aus Wien gemeldet wird, höchst zufriedenstellend. Tag für Tag machen die Italiener Anläufe gegen die Befestigungen der Oesterreicher und Ungarn, doch nur, um sich neue, schwere Verluste zuzuziehen. In den letzten Monaten haben sie auch nicht die geringsten Fortschritte zu verzeichnen. Von den Dardanellen hört man gar nichts mehr. Nur die Türken schicken hin und wieder Berichte, die durchweg günstig lauten, wenn sie auch nicht von großen Erfolgen melden. Das Schweigen der Franzosen und Engländer ist mehr bezeichnend für den Fehlschlag der Dardanellen-Kampagne als die Siegesberichte der Türken.

Die Franzosen können sich noch immer nicht dazu verstehen, das gewaltige obere Offensive in den Champagne und im Artois-Gebiet einzustehen, und trotz der furchtbaren Verluste machen sie immer wieder neue Versuche zum Angriff. Tatsächlich sind es gerade diese Angriffe, die den Deutschen dadurch, daß sie die vorgehenden Truppen teilweise vernichten, das Vorrücken erleichtern. Der Tag wird bald kommen, an dem die Franzosen es für besser befinden, diese nutzlosen Angriffe einzustellen und zum Stellungskrieg zurückzukehren.

Der letzte Versuch der Russen direkt westlich von Dünaburg die Deutschen aus den ersten eben genommenen Stellungen zu verdrängen, war ein vergebens. Nördlich von der Dünaburg-Ponewjesch-Bahn, die sich nördlich von Dünaburg der Düna nähert, wurden sie weiter zurückgedrängt sodaß auch das nördlich von der Festung gelegene Terrain nunmehr als gesäubert zu betrachten ist. Die Vorbedingungen zu einem artilleristischen Angriff auf die Festungswerke sind damit gegeben. In nördlichen Teile Wolhyniens war die russische Gegenoffensive, die eine Umgebung der deutschen Pinsk-Armee und der Romno-Armee bezweckte, ein völliger Fehlschlag. General von Linsingen hielt die Russen zurück indem er sich langsam aus seinen Stellungen zurückzog. Die Russen aber, die bis zum Styr-Flusse anlandeten und ergriff dann gegen die geschwächten russischen Truppen die Offensive. Große Dinge sind in diesem Kampfe-terrain in den nächsten Tagen zu erwarten. Die militärische Demonstration der Russen in Galizien und Wolfarabien, die den schwankenden Balkanstaaten und namentlich Rumänien zeigen sollte, daß Rußland noch ein starker Gegner sei, hatte den entgegengesetzten Erfolg, indem sie nicht nur ihren Zweck nicht erreichten, sondern in Galizien sogar das Schlachtfeld räumen mußten. Die große Armee der deutschen Verbündeten, die, wie Petrograd meldet, bei Tarnowel versammelt ist, dürfte dem russischen Dasein in Galizien ein Ende bereiten.

Die Einnahme von Belgrad und die gleichzeitige Forderung der Deutschen und Bulgaren, daß die Serbien nicht nur Belgrad selbst, sondern auch das ganzen Zipfel, der, mit Belgrad als Spitze, von der Donau und der Save bereit gehalten wird. Der Hauptzweck der deutschen Verbündeten richtet sich ohne Zweifel gegen die Eisenbahnen der Stara-Nisch-Balja bei Semendria, (das inzwischen gefallen ist) und die Serben selbst behaupten in ihrem amtlichen Berichte, daß die Feinde einen Keil zwischen die serbischen Stellungen westlich und denen südlich von Belgrad treiben wollen, mit anderen Worten: daß der Weg nach Bulgarien an der Morawa entlang freigelegt werden soll.

„Man muß den Dingen ihren Lauf lassen," sagte der Zar, und zog sich weiter zurück.

England und seine belgischen „Freunde."

Wiederholt schon ist berichtet worden, daß die nach England geflüchteten Belgier dort alles andere eher denn ein Paradies gefunden haben. Anfangs ging es ja noch, die Unterbringung der Notleidenden war noch etwas neues und das Land bezw. Sports betrieb die Caritas gewissermaßen sportmäßig. Als sich aber der Aufenthalt der Belgier um Wochen und Monate verlangerte, als der Engländer merkte, daß Wohltätigkeit Geld kostete, da bekam die Sache bald ein anderes Gesicht. Die Belgier wurden den englischen „Freunden", lästig und bekamen das sehr bald zu spüren. Die Unterstützungen wurden schmaler und die Behandlung liebloser. Wegen kleiner Verfehlungen wurden strenge Strafen über die Belgier verhängt. So erging es einem von Antwerpen kürzerzeit nach Shefield geflüchteten Manne; als er am 1. April seinen Wohnsitz von dort verlegte, vergaß er das pflichtgemäß anzuzeigen. Jetzt hat ihn das Gericht zu drei Monaten Zwangsarbeit und zur Tragung der Kosten verurteilt. Zwei anderen Belgiern erging es noch schlimmer: sie hatten versucht, den „gastlichen" Boden Englands im geheimen zu verlassen. Das brachte ihnen je sechs Monate Gefängnis ein.

Dieser Tage teilte Het Volk, das Organ der niederländischen Arbeiterpartei, mit, daß 40,000 belgische Metallarbeiter, die in England arbeiten, schlechter bezahlt wurden als die englischen. Sie wurden auch sonst noch zurückgesetzt, so daß am Bitten der Flüchtlinge ein Bureau zum Schutze der belgischen Arbeiterinteressen in London eingerichtet wurde, solle unter der Leitung des früheren Direktors des Bedale, des sozialistischen Abgeordneten Ludwig de Bronckere, des Sohnes des bekannten belgischen Staatsmannes.

Unter dem Truck Englands muß auch Frankreich gegen Belgien schon machen. Einen Beweis dafür bietet das Vorgehen gegen die in Frankreich weilenden verfähigen Belgier, welche sich dem Gestellungsbefehl der belgischen Regierung in Le Havre entzogen haben. Den Gendarmen ging die Weisung erteilt, diese Leute aufzuspüren und sie sofort zu verhaften.

Immer und überall zeigt sich England's wahres Gesicht. Seine nicht der Heuchlermaske angelegtete Gesinnung heiligkeit. Daßelbe perfide Albion, das zum Schwerte griff, um die Neutralität Belgiens zu schützen, hat sich später keinen Augenblick gescheut, denselben Schützling Belgien der Gefahr der Ausbürgerung zuzusetzen, als das Land von den Deutschen besetzt war.

Panamakanal wird geschlossen.

Washington. Bezüglich der Schließung des Panama-Kanals für die Schiffahrt wegen der schon bekannten bedeutenden Erdrutsches wird der Präsident keine bestimmte Frist durch Proklamation bekannt geben, da es nach der Ansicht der Beamten des Kriegsdepartements für das Publikum genügt zu wissen, daß die Störung voraussichtlich einen Monat oder darüber dauern wird. Im übrigen ist das Departement damit einverstanden, daß nach dem Vorschlage des amtierenden Gouverneurs Harding den Fahrzeugen welche bereits Zoll bereits erzahlt und durch die Störung aufgehalten sind, das Geld unverzüglich wird, sowie es nicht schon an das Bundesschatzamt abgeführt ist, in welchem Fall die Rückerstattung nur auf Grund eines Spezialgesetzes erfolgen kann.

Konscription nicht immer nötig für England.

Birmingham. In einem Appell erklärt der Führer der Arbeiterschaft, daß das „die letzte Chance für einer Konscription vorgebeugen."

Der Appell erklärt daß Kriegsausbeutung und Kriegsprofit für Arbeiter nur vermieden werden können, wenn die Freiwilligen bereitwilliger und in größerer Zahl zu den Fahnen eilen als bisher.

„Damit bricht auf der eine englische Sage, nämlich jene daß das Volk England mehr Freiwillige zu den Fahnen strömen als Skitscher Bewerber haben, ihre Spitze." Am Wirkungen Mann unter den Fahnen [illegible]

Zugräuber erbeuten $100,000.

Washington. Chef Forester Gregorn vom Forstdepartement berichtet, daß $1,000,000 in Bundes-Reserve Banknoten, die sich auf dem Zuge befanden der sich Grand Ell Ba., von Räubern überfallen wurde, in Sicherheit fand, und die Banditen nicht mehr denn $100,000 erbeuteten. Die $1,000,000 in Bundes-Reservebanknoten befanden sich in einer Postsäcke, welchen die Räuber nicht berührt hatten. Das Geld war für Bundesreservebanken im Westen bestimmt.

WOMEN LOSE HARD FIGHT IN JERSEY

PRESIDENTS STATE REJECTS EQUAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

POLITICIANS ARE BLAMED

Leaders of Cause Are Undaunted and Start the Next Day to Fight for Another Chance.

Jersey City—Woman's appeal for equal political rights was overwhelmingly defeated in New Jersey on Tuesday. The adverse majority was about 75,000.

In spite of President Wilson's endorsement and the wonderful campaign made by the women the amendment permitting them to vote was lost in every county.

Dismayed by the overwhelming tide against them, suffrage leaders announced that they would start the next day with new plans, intent upon pledging candidates for the legislature to permit them to vote next spring for presidential elections. They have two weeks in which to make their most effective campaign. Candidates for the legislature have been nominated by both big parties and will come before the voters for election November 2.

President Wilson's recent announcement that he would vote for suffrage, in the opinion of suffrage leaders, converted thousands to their cause. His stand, however, and the rigorous campaign waged by the women to the last minute failed to prevent a heavy vote against adoption of the amendment. In his own voting precinct, the seventh district of Princeton Borough, the vote was more than two to one against the amendment.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage association, conceded defeat of the amendment within an hour and a half after the polls had closed.

Later in the afternoon she issued a statement in which she said:

"The opponents of woman suffrage in New Jersey were obliged to adopt unfair tactics to defeat us. There has been much counting in the large cities and it was plainly evident to us months ago that it was not the intention of the political ring to give us a square deal. In arranging the election lady so that the ballots would be unnumbered, it was known that that alone would help to defeat us."

The refusal of the men of New Jersey to share with women the responsibility of government affairs will, it is believed, have a far-reaching influence on equal suffrage campaigns now being carried on in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

One strong element that entered into the success of the opposition was the activity of the brewers and the saloonkeepers. The liquor interests lined up solidly with the anti, fearing what might happen if the women of New Jersey had the vote.

Many complaints were made at the headquarters in Newark of the Woman's Political Union of violations of the election laws by followers of James R. Nugent, leader of the Essex county Democratic machine. Practically all of the political leaders in both parties fought the amendment.

FRYE NOTE IS MADE PUBLIC

United States Does Not Regard Life Boats As Sufficiently Safe.

Washington — Publication Monday night of the text of the latest note sent by the United States to Germany in the case of the American ship William P. Frye revealed that the United States does not regard "an opportunity to escape in lifeboats" as sufficient safety for passengers and crew of any American vessel destroyed when carrying contraband.

In the note, which is dated October 12, Secretary Lansing expresses satisfaction that Germany agreed to the American proposal for a joint commission of experts to fix damages for the loss of the Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and concurs in the suggestion from Berlin that it is not necessary to appoint an umpire in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Savanah, Ga.—The Italian government has placed an order through a New York and a Georgia lumber company for 51,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly yellow pine.

Paris—Italy will send 150,000 men to the Balkans, according to information received by the Excelsior from what the paper says is a reliable source.

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New York—The new interests in the Wright Aeroplane company organized Friday by electing T. Frank Manville as president; C. S. Jenkins, vice-president, and Harvey D. Gibson, vice-president of the Liberty National bank, treasurer. Orville Wright will continue with the company in an advisory capacity.

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Amsterdam—The sultan, said the Cologne Gazette Friday, making a positive statement concerning what has hitherto been an unconfirmed rumor, has replied favorably to the pope's request that he do his utmost to stop Armenian massacres.

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London—In a brief but severe engagement between a British submarine and a German warship, the latter was sunk in the Baltic Thursday, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. The German ship, a torpedo boat destroyer, was torpedoed.