Happenings of the World Tersely Told

European War News

Teuton warships are reported to have entered the Gulf of Riga, compelling the czar's war vessels to beat a hasty retreat. The Russians evacuated Dago island, says a Copenhagen dispatch to London. This island is in the Baltic between the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland.

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The Allan line steamer Hesperian, supposedly torpedoed by a German submarine, sank after Captain Main and a volunteer rescue crew of 25 had made a brave fight to bring the crippled ship into Queenstown. The captain and crew were saved. One first cabin passenger, six second cabin passengers and six third-class passengers on the liner Hesperian are missing. A dispatch from United States Consul Frost at Queenstown says that 20 passengers perished. Captain Main said the vessel had been torpedoed and that no warning was given.

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With Grodno under the German flag, the last fortress in Poland held by the Russians no longer constitutes a menace to the German hosts advancing east and north, driving at the great Baltic naval base of Riga, and possibly at Petrograd itself. The strongly fortified bridgehead at Lennwade, northeast of Friedrichstadt, only forty miles from Riga, was captured by the Germans.

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In high official circles at London it is learned authoritatively that recent rumors of peace have no foundation in any step taken by the British government or in any statement issued from authoritative sources.

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Pope Benedict in the Vatican at Rome expressed pleasure over the fact that the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany had resulted in a promise from Germany to modify her submarine warfare. He added that he would be ready to give the whole support of the Catholic church to the person, institution or country that undertook the noble mission of ending the war.

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Rovereto, the largest Austrian city to fall before the Italian armies, is being slowly occupied by the king's troops, says a dispatch from Rome.

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An Amsterdam dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph company says it is reported that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, will resign and will be succeeded by Admiral von Pohl.

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An official communication made public by the Russian war office at Petrograd announces the evacuation by the Russian forces of the fortress of Grodno and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen river.

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Dispatches from Petrograd assert General Ivanoff's armies have escaped the trap set for them in the southern battle region. In their retreat toward Doubno from Loutsk, which they evacuated, they are said to have captured 10,000 Austrians and Germans.

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Domestic

Dr. Constantine T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, admitted at Lenox, Mass., that James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, was a dispatch bearer to his government, and that the letter written in New York on August 20, with regard to proposals to tie up the manufacturing of munitions in Bethlehem and in the middle West, was a bona fide dispatch to Foreign Minister Burian in Vienna.

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Five burned bodies of children have been recovered from the ruins of the St. Francis Girls' directory, which burned at San Francisco.

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Five people were killed and one man was injured when the automobile they occupied crashed into a speeding Delaware & Hudson railroad excursion train at a grade crossing near Glens Falls, N. Y.

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The Chesapeake & Ohio grain elevator "A," one of the largest in the United States, was destroyed by fire at Newport News, Va., with a loss estimated at $2,000,000.

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Four persons riding to church in their automobile were killed when struck by a train on the New York Central tracks in Chesterton, Ind. The dead: Mrs. John Teda, John Teda, her son; Peter Teda, another son; man, employed on Teda farm.

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Announcement of the adoption of an eight-hour day by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey was made at New York. Twenty-five thousand workers are affected by the order, which will become effective September 15.

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In a speech in a "homecoming" celebration at Rochester, Ill., Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1916, praised the policy of President Wilson in dealing with international questions.

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Mrs. E. H. Harriman's gigantic eugenic enterprise at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., to ascertain "what is the matter with the human race," launched a campaign at New York for the sterilization of 15,000,000 American defectives.

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Texans believe that a state of war will exist between practically all Mexicans in Texas and bands from across the border, and Americans before many hours. A general uprising is feared.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, wife of the head of the Armour family of Chicago, was held up by an armed robber in her residence at 3724 Michigan avenue. She fought until she was knocked senseless, she lost $75 in cash and $3,500 worth of jewelry.

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Justice Willis S. Knowles of the Eighth judicial district of Rhode Island was shot to death by an unknown assassin just after he had left his bungalow in North Scituate to take a trolley car for Providence.

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Andrew Brown was killed, Oscar Jensen probably fatally hurt and Dave Williams and T. R. Veltz seriously hurt when their automobile was wrecked by a St. Paul train two miles from Corliss, Wis., near Racine.

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Five murderers were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison in Ossining, N. Y. The names of the men who were executed are: Lewis Roach of Montgomery; Antonio Salemme of Monroe county; William Perry of New York, Pasquale Vendette of Kings county, and Thomas Tarprey of Kings county.

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Ten more bodies were found in the hull of the United States submarine F-4 at Honolulu, T. H. Thirteen bodies have been taken from the hold.

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Milford Martin, aged twenty, whose mother was murdered by Joe Deberry, now under sentence to be hanged at Murphysboro, Ill., has petitioned Sheriff White for permission to spring the trap when the murderer is hanged. Sheriff White intimated that he would grant the request.

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A riot in which hundreds of persons took part took place outside the Crane Valve company at Bridgeport, Conn., and ten police officers used their clubs to regain control of the situation.

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Riddled with bullets the bodies of two Americans, J. S. Smith and R. E. Donaldson, kidnaped by Mexican bandits, were found in the bed of a dried lake, 12 miles north of Brownsville, Tex. In a battle between a force of United States infantry and Mexicans one of the Mexicans was killed and the rest put to rout. Battles between Mexicans and ranchers are reported at other points.

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Washington

The administration at Washington is moving all available troops in the United States to the Texas border to re-enforce the command under Major General Funston now there. Officials admit that a crisis has been reached in the relations between the United States and General Carranza, leader of the constitutionalist faction in Mexico.

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President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels in conference at Washington decided to readjust at once the wages of the machinists at the naval gun factory, Washington navy yard.

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Cardinal Gibbons, dean of the College of Cardinals, presented to President Wilson at Washington a confidential communication from Pope Benedict inviting and urging this government to co-operate with the Vatican and neutral nations to bring about peace in Europe. After his visits and confidential talk to and with the president, Cardinal Gibbons said: "I think the prospects of peace are brightening."

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President Wilson made public at Washington letters he wrote to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels asking them to formulate a definite program for strengthening the national defenses that he might make recommendations to congress in his next annual message. He told them to confer with best informed experts of their departments and submit plans in very definite terms.

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Foreign

O. C. Bixler, driving a Mercer car, was killed at the Juarez race track when the car overturned. Mechanician Kendall was seriously injured.

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Germany, according to Count von Bernstorff's instructions, offers to submit the claims for compensation arising out of the Lusitania and Arabic case to The Hague for adjudication, says a dispatch from Berlin.

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Lloyds' quarterly report issued in London, for the period ending August 12, gives the loss to British shipping from submarines and other hostile craft and from mines, as 68 steamers.

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Mexican Revolt

Two more Mexican bandits were shot by American soldiers returning fire across the Rio Grande at Cavazos Crossing. Carranza military authorities, who removed Carranza troops from the river bank at Cavazos Crossing, promised to try to keep their men away from the river.

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One American and four Mexicans were killed along the border, near Brownsville, Tex., as a result of several engagements between soldiers, rangers, posses and Mexican outlaws. The entire border from Brownsville to El Paso is bristling with arms and the Americans are determined to wipe out all Mexican bandits.

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Sporting

Johnny Griffiths of Akron earned a draw with Jack Britton in the last round of their tilt at Canton, O.

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Robert W. Dowling of New York, eighteen years old, swam around Manhattan isle, a distance of 40 miles, in 13 hours and 45 minutes, breaking all eastern records.

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Featherweight Champion Johnny Kilbane won a 12-round mill from Alvie Miller of Lorain, O., at Cedar Point, O.

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Bobby Waugh, the battling Texan, defeated "Battling" Nelson, the Hegewisch lightweight, in a 20-round battle in Juarez, Mex.

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

England ist für den Weltkrieg verantwortlich.

Seit 45 Jahren war Deutschland das einzige Land, das in pflichtgetreuer und unabänderlicher Weise friedliche Beziehungen mit der ganzen Welt aufrechterhielt.

In diesem selben Zeitraum war jede einzelne der Nationen, die sich jetzt zusammengetan haben, „um die „deutschen Barbaren" niederzuschmettern", in blutige Kriege verwickelt, die zum Zwecke militärischer Aggressive oder des Ländergrabsches geführt wurden.

Während Deutschland mehr militärisch ist infolge seiner Lage im Sturmzentrum der europäischen Rassenunterschiede und Anfeindungen, so ist es dennoch weniger kriegerisch als irgend eine anderes Land Europas.

Wohingegen England, obwohl weniger militärisch (abgesehen von seiner Marine) doch kriegerischer gesinnt ist als irgend eine andere Nation der Welt.

England war eben im Begriffe, einen kleinen Krieg im eigenen Hause vom Zaune zu brechen, blos um nicht aus der Kriegsübung zu kommen, als die Tragödie von Serajewo plötzlich den Vorwand lieferte, um in einen Krieg von kontinentaler Bedeutung einzutreten.

Sir Edward Grey, der englische Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten, war bereits seit Jahren eifrig bemüht, um eine europäische Allianz zustande zu bringen, welche die rasch sich entwickelnde Macht Deutschlands zertrümmern sollte und mit diesem Ziele im Auge hat er in geschickter Weise die anti-deutsche Stimmung in Frankreich und Rußland ausgenützt um die weitgehendsten militärischen und Marine-Pläne zu vervollkommnen.

Ganz auf seine eigene Verantwortung hin hat er (Sir Edward Grey) ohne Mitwissen der Majorität seiner Kollegen im englischen Kabinett England im Jahre 1912 zu einer uneingeschränkten Unterstützung Frankreichs verpflichtet.

Am 2. August 1914 und zwar bevor noch belgisches Gebiet von den deutschen Truppen betreten worden war, gab er dem französischen Gesandten in London die schriftliche Versicherung, daß die englische Flotte irgend welches deutsches Kriegsschiff angreifen würde, das sich in der Nordsee sehen ließe — was gleichbedeutend ist mit einer Kriegserklärung gegen Deutschland.

England hatte absolut keine zulänglichen Gründe, um an dem Krieg gegen Deutschland teilzunehmen noch war die nationale Ehre irgendwie verletzt oder englischer Besitz bedroht worden und die Berliner Regierung war buchstäblich bis zum alleräußersten gegangen, um solche Versicherungen zu geben, die jede vernünftige Anforderung Englands befriedigen konnten.

Das englische Kabinett war, als es sich für den Krieg entschied, durch dieselben maßlosen Ansprüche bewogen wie in den 60er Jahren des verflossenen Jahrhunderts als es damals sich veranlaßt sah, die Wucht des englischen Prestige und Einflusses in die Wagschale des Südens gegen den Norden zu werfen, nämlich solche Rücksichten, die einzig und allein berechnet sind den englischen Handel zu erweitern und zu befestigen, koste es was es wolle.

Sir Edward Grey repräsentiert keineswegs einen höheren Rang englischer Staatsmannschaft als seinerzeit William Ewart Gladstone, der dem Süden zuhielt in der Erhaltung der menschlichen Sklaverei, weil eben der Süden das Rohmaterial lieferte für die reiche und politisch mächtige englische Baumwoll-Industrie.

Premier Asquith's Erklärung im Parlament, „daß wir für eine feierliche internationale Verpflichtung kämpfen — für die Aufrechterhaltung des Prinzipes, daß die kleineren Nationalitäten nicht unterdrückt werden dürfen", ist eitler rhetorischer Bombast.

England kämpft im Gegenteil weil es mit Vorbedacht mit Frankreich und Rußland sich verbündet hatte, um bei der ersten besten Gelegenheit seinem findigsten und stärksten Handelsrivalen den Todesstoß zu versetzen.

Es ist ein alter Kniff Englands, sich in die Rolle der höchsten sittlichen Entrüstung zu werfen, wenn es sich anschickt einen besonders flagranten Streich imperialistischer Aggression auszuführen.

Der Versuch der englischen Presse und der Regierungsorgane den deutschen Kaiser vor aller Welt an den Pranger zu stellen als das Ungeheuer des brutalsten Militarismus, als einen unaussprechlich blutdürstigen Attila — Gottes Geißel — ist eines der größten Schandflecke unserer Zeit.

Trotz der schändlichsten Verleumdungen, welche ihm zugefügt werden, steht Wilhelm II. heute da und wird auch in der Geschichte dastehen als eine der hervorragendsten Größen in der Gallerie der königlichen Regenten.

Der deutsche [illegible] ist einer der schlimmsten [illegible] keine größere Gefahr als der französische Militarismus, welcher den schmählichen Dreyfuß-Skandal erzeugte, als russischer Militarismus, welcher die Hauptstütze der brutalsten bureaukratischen Regierung der Welt ist, als die englische Flottenmarine, welche in frecher Weise sich die absolute Herrschaft der See anmaßt.

Die englische Behauptung des Unvorbereitetseins ist eine plumpe unbegründete Erfindung, da die englische Flotte, welche das einzige Kampfmittel ist das England in einem eventuellen Kriege gegen Deutschland zu gebrauchen beabsichtigte, in höchster Bereitschaft dastand.

Englische Staatsmänner, Publizisten und militärische Sachverständige haben oft und immer wieder im Parlament und in den bedeutendsten englischen Zeitungen betont, daß England es nicht nötig habe, eine große Armee zu organisieren, denn seine kolossale Armierung zur See würde weit schwerer in die Wagschale fallen als militärische Rüstungen Frankreichs und Rußlands, seine Verbündeten in der Entente.

In England prahlte man öffentlich, daß Deutschland wie eine Nuß im Nußknacker sich befindet. Mit Rußlands unermeßlichem Heere an der östlichen Grenze, Frankreichs großer Armee im Westen, und von den Seen durch die größte Seemacht der Welt vertrieben, würde es gar bald besiegt sein und um Frieden anhalten.

Gemäß dieser Entente-Verschwörung gegen die „deutschen Barbaren" würde die Kaufkraft dieser drei finanziell mächtigen Länder bis aufs Aeußerste angespannt, um ihre respektiven Armeen in die Lage zu versetzen, einen schnellen und entscheidenden Schlag gegen Deutschland auszuführen.

Rußland hatte schon 12 Jahre vor Ausbruch des Krieges mehr Geldmittel angewandt an seinen militärischen Ausrüstungen und Unternehmungen wie Deutschland.

In dieser selben Zeitperiode waren Englands Auslagen für Militär und Flotte beinahe so groß wie jene Rußlands.

Also war Deutschland, als es zum Schwerte griff, weit mehr durch den Selbsterhaltungstrieb dazu gezwungen worden als irgend eine andere europäische Macht mit der einzigen Ausnahme Ungarn, das schon lange von den Balkan-Aufrührern zu leiden hatte.

Deutschland ward schon seit undenkbaren Zeiten periodisch von Eindringlingen überlaufen, und stets von mächtigen und aggressiven Feinden umgeben, es war ihm verboten, sich auszudehnen und als dann die Krisis, auf die ganz Europa lauerte, eintrat, war es gezwungen anzugreifen um sich zu verteidigen.

Die deutsche Regierung tat alles in ihren Kräften Stehende um eine friedliche Lösung der Mißverständnisse zwischen Oesterreich und Rußland herbeizuführen bis die fortgesetzte Mobilisierung an der deutschen Grenze es zwangen, die äußersten militärischen Schritte zu tun um die Existenz der Nation zu schützen.

Die Wahrheit all dieser Tatsachen wird von M. De L'Eschaille, dem belgischen Gesandten in St. Petersburg, bezeugt, welcher seiner Regierung am 29. Juli 1914 schrieb, zwei Tage bevor die deutsche Mobilmachung angeordnet wurde, daß das einzige unleugbare Moment sei, daß Deutschland hier und in Wien bemüht war, einen Ausweg zu finden um dem allgemeinen Konflikt vorzubeugen, aber heute ist jedermann in St. Petersburg davon überzeugt, hat sogar die Zusicherung, daß England Frankreich beistehen und daß diese Ermunterung einen gewaltigen Einfluß ausgeübt und nicht wenig dazu beigetragen hat, der Kriegspartei die Oberhand zu geben.

Deutschlands Offerte, Belgien schadlos zu halten für die Gewährung des freien Durchmarsches deutscher Truppen durch ihr Terrain, war prinzipiell nichts schlimmeres als der Vorschlag Großbritanniens, für seine Uebergriffe auf amerikanische Handelsrechte nach Beendigung des Krieges zu zahlen.

Deutschland war stets der aufrichtige und treue Freund der Vereinigten Staaten, deren Einwohnerschaft fast zu einem Viertel mit Stolz seine Herkunft nach dem alten Vaterlande zurückleitet.

Mit Deutschland in den Krieg gehen zu wollen wegen der Zerstörung einiger Waffen- und Munition tragender englischer Schiffe durch deutsche Unterseeboote in der Kriegszone, wäre ein Akt unglaublicher nationaler Verblendung.

Unser Land irgendwie in diesem unermeßlichen europäischen Konflikt zu verwickeln, heißt alle die unschätzbar wertvollen internationalen und ökonomischen Vorteile dran geben, die natürlicher Weise uns als der großen neutralen Nation der Welt zufließen würden.

MANY RESCUED BY TELEPHONE

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE FLED FROM THEIR HOMES TO SAFETY; AND MANY HOMES DESTROYED.

TRAIN SERVICE DEMORALIZED

An Unnamed Telephone Operator at Uniontown and Four Cab Men Save Many From Possible Death.

Fort Scott, Kan.—Six hundred persons were taken from dangerous positions when water from the Marmaton river rose 20 feet in a few hours, flooding the wholesale and residence sections of Fort Scott.

Business was suspended while every available man helped rescue persons who had remained in North Scott. No one was killed, as far as is known. The water was receding last night and fears of further damage have passed.

An unnamed telephone operator at Uniontown, 14 miles away, and four cab drivers employed by George A. Konantz, an undertaker, saved many people from possible death.

Uniontown had a six-inch rain and the operator, realizing the danger to North Scott, telephoned to Konantz. The undertaker, with his drivers, harnessed his horses and drove to the imperilled sections. The cab men shouted a warning that the flood was coming and several times pounded on doors when their cries were not answered. Fifteen hundred people then fled to safety and a few hours later many of the abandoned homes were destroyed.

Train service into Fort Scott is demoralized. The water reached six feet in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway depot and it was necessary to take many passengers from the trains in boats.

GREATER EMERGENCY FUND

Appropriation of $400,000 Must Be Doubled Says Flood.

Washington—Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, declared that larger appropriations would have to be made at the next session of congress to care for the work of the has doubled on account of the European war.

"Take the emergency fund, for instance," Mr. Flood said. "We are now appropriating $400,000 a year for that purpose. If we are to keep pace with the situation that has developed abroad, if we are to keep abreast of all that is going on confidentially in the various capitals of Europe, if we are to know what other governments of Europe should know about what their neighboring governments are doing, we must have a greater emergency fund and double the $400,000 at least should be provided by congress.

Tustin's Serious Loss.

Tustin—This village is without a hotel, postoffice, bank and telephone exchange as the result of a disastrous fire which swept the village and caused from $50,000 to $100,000 loss. Every building on the south side of Tustin's principal street and the town's two largest potato warehouses were destroyed.

The hotel, a brick building built at a cost of $8,000 and insured for $5,500, is a total loss. When the walls fell a drayman named Adams was seriously hurt.

Twelve buildings were destroyed. The fire is thought to have been started by sparks from a freight engine, igniting the roof of the McClintock & Co. potato warehouse and being carried by a strong wind to the main street. A call for help was sent to Cadillac and several auto loads of men went down. The buildings destroyed were the best in the village.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

While bathing at Lakeside park at Port Huron Thursday evening, Miss Blanche Button, a telephone operator, went beyond her depth and was drowned.

Washington—That 400 merchant vessels capable of use as war auxiliaries are required adequately to safeguard the American coast and that additional provision for an increased navy must be made are emphatic statements of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in his letter to President Wilson reporting on the Pan American financial conference.

Hingham, Mass.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy and former governor of Massachusetts, died at his home here Saturday night.

San Francisco—The executive committee of the Panama-Pacific exposition board of directors announced Wednesday the adoption of a resolution authorizing the controller to pay $110,159 to the Union Trust Co., of this city, in settlement of all indebtedness. The original debt to finance the exposition was $962,340.98. A big "out of debt" celebration was held Friday.

Amsterdam—That German Zeppelins have been employed to relieve the Turkish shell shortage by one of the most novel schemes of the war, was the story brought here from Berlin, Friday.

Washington—Postmaster General Burleson has ruled that substitute letter carriers may enlist in the army or navy without losing their places on the waiting list for regular appointment, and may assume their regular positions when discharged from the military service.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 1,160; market steady; best heavy steers (dry fed), $8@8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, $7.50@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, $6.50@7; handy light butchers, $6@6.25; light butchers, $5.50@6; best cows, $5.75@6; butcher cows, $5@5.50; common cows, $4.25@4.75; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $5.50@6; bologna bulls, $5@5.50.

Veal calves: Receipts, 240; market steady; best, $11@12.50; others, $7@9.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, [illegible]; market for lambs, 15@25c higher; sheep strong; best lambs, $8.75; fair lambs, $7.50@8.25; light to common lambs, $6@7; fair to good sheep, $5@5.50; culls and common, $3@4.

Hogs: Receipts, 3,200; yorkers, $7.85; heavy, $7.25@7.50; pigs, $7.50@7.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 3,750; market 15@25c lower; choice to prime shipping steers, $9.25@9.50; fair to good, $8@8.25; plain and coarse, $7.50@7.75; choice to prime handy steers, $8@8.25; fair to good grassers, $6.75@7.25; light common grassers, $6@6.25; dry-fed yearlings, $8@8.75; dry-fed common, $7.25@7.75; prime fat heifers, $7.25@7.75; good butcher heifers, $7@7.25; light grassy heifers, $5.50@6; best fat cows, $6.50@6.75; butcher cows, $5.50@6; cutters, $3.75@4.25; canners, $2.75@3.25; sausage bulls, $6@6.25; fancy bulls, $6.75@7; light bulls, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong; heavy, $7.75@8; mixed, $8.40@8.50; yorkers and pigs, $8.50@8.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; market slow; top lambs, $8.75@9; yearlings, $6.50@7.40; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $5.50@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1,200; market 50@75c lower; tops, $11.50@12; fair to good, $10@11; grassers, $4.25@5.50; fair to good, $10@11; grassers, $4.25@5.50.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.07; September opened with a decline of 1-2c at $1.05 1-4 and advanced to $1.06 1-2; December opened at $1.03 and advanced to $1.04; No. 1 white, $1.04.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 79c; Nos. 2 and 3 yellow, 81c.

Oats—Standard, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c; September No. 3 white, 36 1-2c; No. 4 white, 34@35c; sample, 28@33c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 93c; September, 92c; No. 3, 91c.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $3; October, $2.80.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $9.40; October, $9.75; prime alsike, $9.25.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.30.

New Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18@19; standard timothy, $17@18; light mixed, $17@18; No. 2 timothy, $16@17; No. 1 mixed, $14@15; No. 2 mixed $12@14; No. 1 clover, $12@14; rye straw $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton.

Old Hay—No. 1 timothy, $24@25; standard timothy, $23@24; No. 2 timothy, $22@23; light mixed, $23@24; No. 1 mixed, $18@19; No. 1 clover, $14@15; No. 2 clover, $12@13; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots; Best patent, $6.10; second patent, $5.80; straight, $5.50; spring patent, $7.10; rye flour, $6.50 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $25; standard middlings, $29; fine middlings, $32; coarse cornmeal, $34; cracked corn, $34.50; corn and oat chop, $31.60 per ton.

General Markets.

Plums—Home-grown, $1@1.25 per bu.

Huckleberries—$3.50@3.75 per bu.

Blackberries—$1.50@1.75 per 16-quart case.

Pears—Leconte, $1.25 per bu; Bartlett, $1.75@2 per bu, $4.75@5 per barrel.

Currants—Cherry, $2.50; common, $2@2.25 per bu; black, $2.25@2.50 per 16-quart case.

Apples—Fancy, $2.25@2.50 per bbl and 75@80c per bu; common, $1@1.50 per bbl and 40@50c per bu.

Mushrooms—45@50c per lb.

New Cabbage—$1 per bbl.

Celery—Michigan, 15@20c per doz.

Onions—Southern, 85@90c per sack.

Green Corn—$1.75 per bbl, $1.25 per sack.

Sweet Potatoes—$1.40 per bu and $3.75@3.85 per bbl.

Lettuce—Head, $1.50@1.75 per case; leaf, 75c per bu.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 14@14 1-2c per lb.; common, 13@13 1-2c.

Potatoes—Jersey, 65@67c per bu.

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

Live Poultry—No. 1 broilers, 17@17 1-2c; No. 2 broilers, 14 1-2@15c; heavy hens, 15c; medium hens, 13 1-2@14c; light hens, 12c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 15c per pound.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 12 1-2@13 1-2c; New York flats, 14 1-2@15c; brick, 14@14 1-2c; limburger, 2-lb pkgs 12c, 1-lb pkgs 12 1-2@13c; imported Swiss, 35c; domestic Swiss, 17 1-2@22c; long horns, 15c; daisies, 14 1-2c per pound.

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

Tomatoes—Canadian, 25@35c per 1-2-bu. baskets; hot house, $9@10c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 18c; No. 1 green, 15c; No. 1 cured bulls, 14c; 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 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 25@75c.

Seen and Heard in Michigan

Lansing.—Harry K. Gustin of Alpena has protested to the state railroad commission against the tearing up of 11 miles of spur track by the Detroit & Mackinac railroad.

Fife Lake.—Fears that a firebug is operating in this village have been aroused by recent fires in the public school, Bent Blue's grocery and in a building adjoining the J. S. Hodges hardware store.

Newaygo.—Major F. W. Altenetter of the [illegible] station at Grand Rapids, came here to begin a trip down Muskegon river, a survey of the stream having been ordered on request of Congressman J. C. McLaughlin.

Newaygo.—Chas. A. Closson, sixty-one years old, hanged himself because the frost killed his crops. Added to this he lately lost a team of horses, and was not in the best of health. He leaves a widow and two children.

Holland.—The explosion of an oil stove caused a fire which destroyed the home of K. Lappinga at Haarlem. Mrs. Lappinga had been ironing in the kitchen. Her two-year-old child was snatched from the flames and escaped uninjured. Loss was about $2,000.

Alpena.—Just as Frank Goppa was about to leap from the Ninth street bridge into the river Patrolman Fred Miller came along and grabbed him. From the same bridge, two years ago, Stephen Goppa, a brother, ended his life.

Hastings.—St. Rose Catholic church which has been under construction during the last four years, will be dedicated Sunday, October 17, according to word received by Rev. Father John Linskey from Bishop Kelly of Ann Arbor.

Lansing.—The corporation bureau of the state department completed its report for August. During the month 157 corporations for profit filed articles and were accepted. The franchise fees paid to the state amounted to $10,711.

Traverse City.—In conjunction with the agricultural department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway company, arrangements have been made for a series of soil lectures and demonstrations by Professors Bell and Tancroft of Chicago as follows: November 15, Howard City; November 16, Big Rapids; November 17, Manton; November 18, Traverse City and November 19, Mancelona.

Hillsdale.—John T. Ball, seventy-nine years old, for 30 years superintendent of the Hillsdale county home, died suddenly at his home here of uremic poisoning. Mr. Ball leaves two children, Mrs. Frank Ball, with whom he lived in late years, and a son, John Ralley Ball, who lives north of the city, and two brothers, Adelbert Ball of Perrysburg, N. Y., and Milo Ball of Forrestville, N. Y.

Houghton.—Congressman W. Frank James of Hancock told Mrs. Whittemore of Detroit, representing the Michigan equal suffragists, that when the equal suffrage referendum question comes to in congress next winter, he would vote for submission to the people, following the action in the Michigan legislature, as a senator. Mrs. Whittemore was accompanied by prominent suffragists representing women's clubs in various copper country towns.

Battle Creek.—Organizers of the Michigan-Florida Tourists' association were met by eight railroad passenger agents to confer with the association regarding the improvement of conditions under which travel to and from Florida will be made next winter. The association protested against passing through the same Ohio river gateway on both going and return trips, on the limiting of land-seekers' excursion tickets, on railroad connections, Pullman fares and the baggage checking service.

Lansing.—The monthly report of the state game wardens shows that 211 complaints were made for violations of the game and fish laws during August. The department started 144 cases and obtained 128 convictions. The fines and costs collected amounted to $2,771.98. The brook trout season closed September 1 this year, although the nonresident anglers' licenses date to September 15. These licenses were printed and distributed by the Michigan fish commission before the last legislature shortened the season.

Battle Creek.—At a session here the Michigan-Florida Tourists association was made a permanent organization and officers elected as follows: President, Dr. R. McGuirk of Standish; first vice-president, Mrs. M. N. Parkins of Monroe; second vice-president, Mrs. F. E. O'Dell of Flint; secretary, Mrs. F. E. O'Dell of Flint, and treasurer, W. J. Ottaway of St. Clair. Doctor McGuirk, who was elected president, stated that at St. Petersburg, Fla., there were 350 Michigan residents registered during the winter of 1914-15.

Lansing.— The regular monthly meeting of the board of control of the industrial home for boys was held here but nothing from Governor Ferris was forthcoming, so that no changes in the methods of the school, as outlined by the governor, will be placed before the board for some time. Wednesday, September 29, was fixed as the date of the next regular meeting.

Kalamazoo.—Mrs. Mary Van Aken, aged eighty-two, a childhood playmate of President James A. Garfield, died at her home in Oshtemo township.

Grand Rapids.— Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the cooper shops and offices of the D. G. Walker company at Hartford with a loss of $50,000. A fire was started in the boiler for the first time in weeks and this may have been the cause of the conflagration.

Kalamazoo.—Because Richard Park would not permit officers to pour out six quarts of whisky which they had found in his home, he will spend 30 days in jail. Park was arrested for drunkenness and when taken into court he emphatically told the judge that the whisky must not be touched.