News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd railway between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German forces have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortresses.

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The crown prince's army has lost more than 100,000 men in successive attempts to break through the French lines west of Verdun. It was officially estimated. It is officially admitted, however, that the French losses were about as heavy as those suffered by the crown prince.

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The Russians are putting forth strong offensive on either wing and are making an equally stubborn defensive in the center, where the Austro-Germans, however, are gaining ground daily and coming closer to the Vilna-Kovno railway. The Austrians admit that they withdrew their front on the Sereth to the heights east of the Stripa river "before superior enemy forces."

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A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says: "Emperor William has dismissed General von Kluege, commander of the eighth division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth river in East Galicia.

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Repulse of Italian attacks at three different points on the front are reported in an official statement issued at the Austrian war office in Vienna.

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In a note made public at Berlin Germany expresses regret for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the steamer Arabic, but states positively that no indemnity for such loss can be granted the United States.

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The latest Zeppelin raid on London was the most destructive in history. It was officially announced 20 persons were killed and 52 injured. The German naval airships invaded the city at midnight and rained bombs that started many fires.

Domestic

The present plan of the joint Anglo-French financial commission, it was reported at New York, is to borrow $1,000,000,000 in the United States on straight British and French government bonds without any collateral whatever. If this vast sum of money is obtained, it was said, it is to be spent to the last cent in the United States.

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Floods following a storm caused damage amounting to many thousands of dollars at Janesville, Wis. Residents of Edgerton were driven from their homes.

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A wireless dispatch was received at New York from Capt. Francis Pavy of the Fabre liner Sant Anna stating that the fire which broke out in No. 2 hold is under control. The Sant Anna is proceeding to the Azores.

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That Mayor Joseph E. Bell of Indianapolis personally at the polls gave his own money to buy votes was the sensational charge made by Prosecutor Rucker as he was about to close his opening statement in the Bell conspiracy trial.

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Mrs. E. H. Cope of Peoria, Ill., was instantly killed and her husband fatally injured when their automobile turned turtle in a ditch east of Bloomington. Two sons of Mrs. Cope were slightly injured.

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Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy, was ordered by Federal Judge Veeder of Brooklyn to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of forgery. Lincoln's attorneys say their client would be tried as a spy if returned to England.

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Four persons were killed and two others fatally injured when a passenger train hit an automobile at Johnston City, Ill. The dead: A. Brownall, Tom McDonald, Harry F. Dixon, A. Brown, all of San Francisco.

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Dr. J. L. Silvert, aged thirty-one, suspected of the murder of Nettie Poland, aged nineteen, whose body was found in an automobile on a deserted road, was found dead in his office at Georgetown, W. Va. He had committed suicide.

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Julius R. Bersch, vice-president of one of the largest insurance agencies in St. Louis, forestalled his arrest in connection with disclosures of a gigantic arson trust by voluntarily sending a $1,000 bond. Bersch denied the charge.

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James J. Hill arrived in New York to handle the largest financial deal in the history of the world. Mr. Hill was asked to come to New York by J. P. Morgan to direct the loan to European governments that will amount to $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

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George Trossitt, a steward, and William Leuschelm, a coal passer, were killed on the steamship Ryndam at New York. Gaseous fumes from lily bulbs, which formed a large part of the Ryndam's cargo, are said to have caused death.

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The total population of New York state is 9,773,817, according to figures submitted to the constitutional convention at Albany, N. Y., by Secretary of State Hugo. New York city has 5,056,222, an increase of 300,661 in five years.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, who was found dead in mysterious circumstances in 1913, left $1,001,277, according to a report filed by his receiver at New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Glover of Birmingham, Ala., are dead, and S. N. Boyd is seriously ill as a result of drinking wood alcohol, under the impression that it was grain alcohol.

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The Anglo-French commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York and was welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met 100 financiers in Morgan's library. Five hundred million dollars is the smallest sum which the commission hopes to borrow. It would rather have a billion. The entire proceeds would be used in paying for American supplies.

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William Moon, an employee, was killed and one of the six-wheel mills of the Western Powder company's plant near Pedria, Ill., was wrecked by an explosion.

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More than $60,000 damage was the toll of a cloudburst which flooded Grand Rapids, Mich., and vicinity. No lives were lost. More than $10,000 damage was done to fruit and grain.

Washington

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, reiterated formally to Secretary Lansing at a state department conference at Washington that his government intended to carry out in good faith the assurances given for the security of life on belligerent liners.

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President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor confirmed the New York World's story headed, "Germans offer $1,000,000 for longshoremen's strike and riots on docks in United States," by saying at Washington he had "known these facts for some time."

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The state department at Washington made its first move in a determined effort to punish violators of American neutrality. Assistant Secretary Phillips held a conference with A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the secret service bureau of the department of justice, on details of plans for arrest and prosecution of all offenders.

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The membership of the naval advisory board, the organization of experts nominated by eleven great engineering and scientific societies to contribute their inventive genius to the American navy, was announced at Washington by Secretary Daniels. The first meeting will be held at the navy department October 6, with the chairman, Thomas A. Edison, presiding.

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The government bureau of war risk insurance, since its creation, September 2, 1914, at Washington, shows a surplus of $1,309,274 is left. Secretary McAdoo is highly gratified at the results.

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President Wilson issued orders that a court-martial convene at San Francisco October 1 to hear charges against Lieut.-Col. Lewis E. Goodier, who is accused of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in the army.

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Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States, and to ask for his recall. Secretary Lansing formally announced the action at Washington. It was the answer of the American government to Doctor Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies. Dumba told Lansing that he acted upon instructions from his government.

Mexican Revolt

One United States trooper was killed, a trumpeter probably fatally wounded, and a sergeant seriously wounded in a battle on the Rio Grande, near Brownsville, with Mexican troops. Two Mexicans were killed and several hurt.

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First Chief Carranza of Mexico in his reply to the Pan-American note inviting him to participate in a conference of the leaders of the various factions in an endeavor to re-establish peace in this republic, declines to consider this proposal and politely resents interference by other nations in the internal affairs of Mexico.

Personal

Gen. George Alexander Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, died at Rockport, Mass., after an illness of several months.

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Albert G. Spalding, sporting goods dealer of Chicago and veteran baseball man, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home at Point Loma, Cal.

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William Sprague, famous war governor of Rhode Island and participant in the first battle of Bull Run, died at his Paris residence at the age of eighty-four. Death was due to meningitis.

Sporting

Eighteen-year-old Johnny Ertle of St. Paul is now the champion bantamweight boxer of the world. He took the title from Kid Williams of Baltimore at St. Paul, Minn., when in the fifth of a scheduled ten-round battle Williams fouled him.

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Billy Joh, who refereed the McFarland-Gibbons bout at Brighton Beach Motordrome, N. Y., gave it as his private opinion that the contest was a draw. This must not be taken in any way as an official decision, but Joh considers he has as much right as anyone to express a personal opinion.

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Tip O'Neill was deposed from the presidency of the Western league at Omaha, Neb., and T. N. Chivington, president of the American association was offered the vacancy.

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

Mißtrauen und Angst unter dem englischen Volk.

Ein Norweger, der mit seinen politischen Sympathien zur englischen Seite neigt, schreibt das Folgende:

Ich hatte in den letzten Monaten Veranlassung, nach England und nach Deutschland zu reisen, und die Wahrnehmungen, die ich dort machte, haben mich, wie ich gestehen muß, recht nachdenklich gestimmt. Man hat kaum den Boden Englands betreten, so merkt man sofort, daß das Land in hohem Grade nervös ist. In den Hafenstädten wimmelt es von Geheimpolizisten, die eine nach meiner Ansicht übertriebene und nicht immer geschickte Geschäftigkeit entwickeln. Der Fremde wird in England jetzt überall beobachtet, ausgehorcht, verdächtigt; Englands alte Gastfreundschaft gegen Ausländer gehört der Vergangenheit an. Ich spreche Norwegisch und unterhielt mich, um mich in meiner Muttersprache sich miteinander unterhielten, von Geheimpolizisten auf der Straße festgenommen und angehalten zu haben. Ich habe mich energischen Widerspruches zur Polizei gebraucht wurden. Diese Verdächtigkeit und Ueberreiztheit ist unter der äußeren Ruhe des täglichen Lebens auf Schritt und Tritt zu merken. Gegenwärtig glaubt der Engländer alles und fürchtet alles. England hat Angst; wohin ist jenes Gefühl der Sicherheit, der Unantastbarkeit und Unbefiegbarkeit geschwunden, das mir früher immer als ein charakteristisches Merkmal der Engländer erschienen ist? Die Presse teilt die Stimmung des englischen Volkes nicht dar, wie sie ist. Ich habe von Begeisterung und Siegeszuversicht nichts finden können, am allerwenigsten aber in den Kreisen vornehmer Bildung, mit denen ich einigen Fühlung habe. Die Grundstimmung, die ich dort überall antraf, war die, daß man der Krieg und Englands Anteil daran auf das allertiefste beklagte. Ich habe dort niemals gehört, daß man von den Deutschen so verächtlich und beschimpfend sprach, wie es die Zeitungen tun, und ich fand, daß man auch über die Anklagen gegen die Deutschen recht skeptisch dachte. Natürlich verhielt man sich mit politischen Urteilen dem Ausländer gegenüber zurückhaltend, aber hinter allem, was ich hörte und sah, fühlte ich die schärfste Kritik gegen die Politik, die England in den Weltkrieg geführt hatte.

Die Reise nach Deutschland machte ich über Kopenhagen, betrat also den deutschen Boden in Warnemünde. Dort wurden alle Reisende untersucht. Die Untersuchung war streng und genau, aber sie vollzog sich in vollster Höflichkeit, Ruhe und Ordnung. Es fehlte dabei sogar nicht an Wohlwollen und selbst an Humor. Kaum hatte ich herausgefühlt, daß ich ein Norweger sei, als mich einer von den „Feldgrauen", die die Untersuchung besorgten, in meiner Ueberraschung auf Norwegisch anredete! Ein anderer fand in meinem Koffer unter anderen Musikalien ein Lied von Brahms: „Schönes Lied!" bemerkte er lächelnd, indem er auf die Noten zeigte. Ich war durch diese Beobachtungen recht überrascht, denn beide Soldaten sahen mir ganz einfache Leute zu sein. Nach Berlin reiste ich mit sehr gemischten Gefühlen; ich hatte in Norwegen, auch von Leuten, die in Berlin gewesen sein wollten, recht beunruhigende Dinge gehört. So z. B. sollten überall in Berlin Anschläge zu sehen sein, worin das arbeitende Volk den Frieden verlangt, die Revolution ankündigt u. s. w. Ich weiß nicht, was die Leute, die Derartiges erzählen, gesehen haben — ich für meinen Teil habe Berlin nach allen Himmelsrichtungen und in allen Stadtvierteln durchstreift und nie auch nur die Spur eines solchen Anschlages gesehen. Nun könnte man meinen, daß die Regierung sie vielleicht entfernt hat; dem widerspricht aber die Stimmung der Bevölkerung selbst aufs Entschiedenste. Ich habe mit zahlreichen Männern aus allen Bevölkerungsklassen, vom hohen Regierungsbeamten bis zum Handwerker und Arbeiter, mich unterhalten und ich kann nur sagen, ich bin überall auf dieselbe Entschlossenheit, auf Siegeszuversicht und Einmütigkeit gestoßen. Ein Maurer sagte mir: „Früher war ich ja auch Roter (Sozialdemokrat), aber jetzt, wo es Krieg ist, ist's damit aus." Ueberhaupt ist die Ruhe, die in Deutschland herrscht, dem Fremden ganz erstaunlich; Berlin ist die ruhigste und geordnetste Stadt der Welt. Soviel ist gewiß: Deutschland ist nicht nervös.

Ich hatte in Norwegen auch den Brotnot in Deutschland gehört, und als ich den ersten Abend in der Pension eine Schüssel mit Brot auf den Tische sah, muß der sie sich alle Bedienten, fragte ich etwas scheu, ob sich mir wohl auch etwas Brot nehmen könnte. Die Frage erregte zuerst Verwunderung und dann, als man mich begriffen hatte, allgemeine Heiterkeit. Seitdem habe ich verstanden, daß diese Heiterkeit berechtigt war, denn alles, was von Brotnot erzählt wird, ist Fabel. Die Geschmäcker sind verschieden und die Aufstriche, die sich Kaufe auf das Brot stelle, sind ja natürlich an das deutsche Kriegsbrot nicht stellen — aber mir ist es als ein wohlschmeckendes, kräftiges und bekömmliches Brot erschienen. Uebrigens habe ich auf dem Lande, nicht weit von Bremen, noch schmackhafteres Kriegsbrot gegessen als in Berlin. Dort habe ich auch in den Bauernhöfen die Stuben derartig voll von Schinken und Speckseiten, von Rauchfleisch und Würsten hängen sehen, daß ich die Hände über dem Kopfe zusammengeschlagen habe. Die Bauern erzählten mir, es sei weniger als in anderen Jahren, aber ob dabei nicht ein wenig Koketterie mitspielt, hat? Jedenfalls, wenn man mir wieder mit Nahrungsnot in Deutschland und vom Aushungerungskriege zu sprechen beginnt, dann denke ich an die Schinken und die Würste der Bauern im Bremischen.

Die deutsche Finanzlage.

Berlin. Georg Bernhard, einer der bevorzugendsten Finanziers in Deutschland, sagt, daß die vom Schatzamtssekretär Helfferich in seiner Rede im Reichstage gemachte Erklärung, daß Deutschlands Feinde den größten Teil der Kriegskosten Deutschlands und Oesterreichs zahlen werden würden, unrichtig sei. Dem kommt als ein vollkommen zuzugeben werde. Deutschland nehme jede und wertvolle Gebiete im Osten und Westen ein. Wenn dieselben ihren früheren Besitzern zurückgestellt werden würden, müßten sie dem Sieger festgesetzten Preis zahlen. Wenn das so gewonnene Gebiet den Nationalreichtum vermehre, werde der tatsächliche Betrag der Steuereinnahmen unter Anwendung der Finanzmethodik moderner Zeiten, welche die Regelung der Zahlung solcher Schulden ohne Störung des Geldmarktes gestatte, genügend sein, um die Hoffnung des Herrn Helfferich zu erfüllen.

Denkmal für Kapitän Weddigen.

Kopenhagen. Der nächste populäre Kriegsheld in Deutschland, dem ein mit goldenen, silberner und eisernen Nägeln zu bedeckendes Denkmal errichtet werden wird, ist Kapitän Otto Weddigen, der als Kommandant des Unterseeboots „U 9" an einem Tage drei britische Kreuzer in die Tiefe versenkte, und später als Kommandant des „U 29" umgekommen ist.

Die „Kieler Zeitung", welche dieses Vorhaben ankündigt, sagt, das Denkmal werde in Kiel errichtet werden und die Form eines Riesenmodells des „U 9" haben. Die Kruppschen Werke stifteten das Modell, und es wird Ende September eingeweiht werden. Der Ertrag der Nägel, welche für Geld in das bolzerne Denkmal geschlagen werden, ist zum Besten der Notleidenden in Ostpreußen bestimmt.

Milderung des Embargo.

Washington. Von Botschafter Page in London ist die definitive Information eingelaufen, daß Großbritannien jetzt gewillt ist, unformelle Vorstellungen der Vertreter des Staatsdepartements für auswärtigen Handel aufzunehmen zwecks Freigebung von Waren deutschen und österreichischen Ursprungs, welche amerikanisches Eigentum sind und jetzt unter der britischen Order-in-Council in neutralen Häfen festgehalten werden. Es liegt zur Zeit Waren der erwähnten Art im Wert von $167,000,000 in neutralen Häfen fest.

Winterkleidung für den Winterfeldzug.

Berlin, via Sayville. Sowohl die Heeres- als auch die Flottenverwaltung haben bekannt, daß genügend Vorräte an wollenen Unterhosen, Hemden, Unterjacken, Socken, Handschuhen, Pelzen, Ohrenklappen und sonstigen Kleidungsstücke vorhanden sind, um mit Ruhe einem zweiten Winterfeldzug entgegensehen zu können.

Diese Vorsicht fand in einer Sitzung des Budget-Komitees den ungeteilten Beifall aller Parteien, sogar der Sozialisten.

Prächtige Weizenernte in Deutschland.

Berlin. Wenn nicht die Witterungsverhältnisse des Spätjahres sich außergewöhnlich ungünstig gestalten, so wird die diesjährige deutsche Weizenernte eine ganz vorzügliche werden, sowohl inbezug auf Qualität, wie auch auf Quantität. Seit 20 Jahren waren die Aussichten in den Rhein-, Mosel- und Saargegenden nicht so vielversprechend wie heuer. Alle Anzeichen lassen darauf schließen, daß der „1915er" den „1893er", seit Jahrhunderten den feinsten Jahrgang, in den Schatten stellen wird.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITOL

SECRETARY VAUGHAN GIVES DETAILS OF NEW LOAN SHARK LAW.

PAWN BROKERS EXEMPTED

Inspectors of Dairy and Food Department Must Limit Expenses to $1.00 Per Day for Room.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing — Secretary of State Vaughan has received numerous requests for information concerning the so-called "loan shark law" passed by the last legislature and which went into effect August 24.

The bill, which exempts pawn brokers provides that in every city of 15,000 population or over, every person, copartnership or corporation making loans of $300 or less where an interest rate of more than seven per cent is charged, shall first obtain a license from the city clerk in the city where the business is to be carried on.

The bill provides that the fee for such a license shall be $50 per year and that a bond of $1,000 shall be given by the loan agent or agents before a permit to do business shall be issued.

Every person, partnership or corporation licensed to conduct a loan business is required to give each borrower a card on which shall be written the name of the person making the loan, name of borrower, amount of loan, amount and date of each payment to be made, amount of expense charged exclusive of interest, time for which such charge is made, and the date when payable. Upon the back of each card must be printed in English the words: "If interest or charges in excess of the amount fixed by the laws of this state are charged or received, this loan is void and of no effect, and the borrower cannot be made to pay back the money loaned, or any interest, or any charges, or any part thereof."

No licensed loan agent shall receive any assignment of salary or wage in blank, but all blank spaces shall be filled in with ink or typewritten with the paper names and figures showing the name of the person, partnership or corporation by whom the person making the assignment is employed. If the borrower is married, the assignment shall be void unless it contains the signature of the husband or wife, as the case may be, of the borrower.

The law provides that where a loan does not exceed $100 the rate of interest shall not be more than three per cent per month and not to exceed two per cent per month is more than $100 or less than $300. Interest on any loan shall not be payable in advance, and shall be computed on unpaid monthly balances only, but without compounding of interest. The agent is not entitled to any examination fee or to make any charge whatsoever unless a loan is actually made.

Owing to the fact that there are comparatively few hotels in the state where a room with a bath may be obtained for $1.00, employes of the state dairy and food department can no longer perform their morning ablutionary functions at state expense.

If inspectors of the dairy and food department feel in need of a bath while on the road for the department, they will have to pay for it out of their own salaries or take a plunge in the river, unless they are fortunate enough to encounter a hotel where room and bath may be had for $1.00 per day.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Helme visited Lansing Wednesday for the first time in several weeks and he issued an order to his employes that hereafter no expense accounts would be approved where hotel bills exceeded $1.00 per day. The employes are also limited to fifty cents per meal and are cautioned not to eat more than three meals per day.

In his order Helme says that he never has any trouble in obtaining a room for $1.00 and he is of the opinion that the employes of the department should be able to live as economically as their boss. He says that the appropriation for the department was cut by the legislature and it is necessary to cut down expense items.

As a general rule state employes are allowed $4.00 per day for expenses while traveling on department business in Michigan. The board of auditors has set $5.00 per day as a maximum outside the state.

It has been suggested that the inspectors of the dairy and food department be equipped with portable bath tubs so that they will be able to bathe regularly while on the road and at the same time keep their hotel bills within the maximum set by Dairy and Food Commissioner Helme.

Local boards of supervisors have added $256,568,983 to the tax rolls since the assessment of 1914, according to reports on file at the office of the state tax commission. The total assessed valuation of all real and personal property in the state in 1914 as fixed by the boards of supervisors was $2,677,867,954, while this year it was increased to $2,934,436,937.

By the state tax commission this is taken as an indication that the local assessing officers are making better efforts to place all property on an actual cash basis.

As compared to last year's assessment by the local board of supervisors Bay county has been increased from $45,816,395 to $45,817,195. Genesee county has increased from $64,474,258 to $66,659,089. Ingham has increased from $63,421,033 to $65,263,360. Jackson has increased from $63,624,441 to $64,321,045. Kent has increased from $148,871,851 to $213,156,773. Lenawee county has increased from $36,363,576 to $37,156,511. Muskegon county has advanced from $27,729,422 to $29,702,494. Saginaw has increased from $81,703,075 to $83,258,476. St. Clair has been boosted from $33,752,355 to $41,005,272. Wayne has increased from $630,478,978 to $686,989,190.

Dr. William De Kleine, who has charge of the state wide tuberculosis campaign announces that the first county campaign will be started in Wexford county within the next two weeks. The county headquarters will be at Cadillac. Following the Wexford county campaign the fight will be carried to Barry county.

Commissioner Winship has received a query as to whether insurance companies may have a minimum premium rate whereby on a small policy, when the premium is less than $2.00, they can charge $2.00 as the minimum rate for which the policy will be written. He has made a ruling that companies cannot have a minimum rate, as it would not only be a violation of the anti-discrimination law, but would also be a violation of Act No. 285 of the Public Acts of 1913, which prohibits the collection from the insured of any fee or charge in addition to the regular premium charge made for assuming the risk.

The average estimated yield of wheat in the state is 19.50 bushels per acre, according to the crop report issued by Secretary of State Vaughan. The quality as compared with an average per cent is 86. It is estimated that 500,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in Michigan during August.

The estimated yield of oats is 37.99 bushels per acre and the quality as compared with an average per cent is 89. The estimated yield of rye is 14.80 bushels per acre.

Compared with an average per cent the condition of corn is 70, and according to Secretary Vaughan, the probable yield of beans compared with an average per cent is 69. The condition of potatoes compared with an average is 75.

"Crop correspondents quite generally complain of the excessive moisture doing considerable damage to wheat, oats, rye, corn, beans, potatoes and hay," said Secretary Vaughan. "Twenty-six of the twenty-seven northern counties in the lower peninsula report a heavy frost on August 27 which did serious damage to corn, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, cucumbers and late peas."

Michigan railroads are preparing to follow orders of the railroad commission literally, even if strict construction of the orders may be in violation of statutes over which the commission has no control.

Thus railroads would put the commission in a position of promulgating illegal orders.

The case over which the trouble occurs is that brought by the Lake Shore company against the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central involving the rate on gravel from Muskegon to Grand Beach.

Under the December, 1914, order, raising freight rates, the maximum rate on gravel was put at 50 per cent of the sixth class rate. On a shipment to Grand Beach from Muskegon, this class rate is lower than from Muskegon to Holland, only half way, on the same route. The gravel shippers set up that this was a violation of the anti-discrimination law, but the railroads held at the hearing and in their briefs, set forth that they would abide by the order and pay no attention to the law.

On the advice of the attorney-General, the commission will uphold the order in so far as the law is not violated, but it will insist that the Holland rate be restored.

Prof. J. B. Edmonson, university inspector of schools, in his first annual report, says there are 266 schools in Michigan from which a graduate may enter the state university without taking an entrance examination.

In the year he visited 24 schools that they need a higher standard of scholarship; 13 that they need more efficient teachers; 23 that they should pay their teachers higher salaries; nine that they need more specialization in teaching, and 38 that they need to pay more attention to their supervision.

Twenty-seven schools were advised to revise their program of studies; the order to provide better library facilities has gone out to 59 schools and 36 have been told to provide better equipment in their laboratories. Nine schools have been warned that their buildings should be better cared for and 24 that they must have new buildings or enlarge their old ones, if they would stay on the university accredited list.

The total revenue raised for the public schools of Michigan last year was $21,851,635.05, of which the local school tax was $12,812,310.96. These figures were tabulated by Auditor General Fuller at the request of the secretary of state of Missouri.

Deputy State Dairy and Food Commissioner W. J. Mickel has threatened with arrest every milk dealer operating around Grand Rapids who has not taken out a state license.

CLAIM HESPERIAN WAS SUNK BY MINE

GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAKES DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY.

NO SUBMARINE IN VICINITY

In Note From Foreign Office Delivered Tuesday Berlin Claims Evidence Points to Mine Explosion.

Berlin, (via London)—The German government in a note from the foreign office to Ambassador Gerard, delivered at noon Tuesday, made a disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the steamer Hesperian.

"On the face of the evidence thus far at hand the government is satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine."

The German position, as semi-officially noted, follows:

"As we are informed from a competent source, the news already received, taken in connection with facts officially known, seems to exclude almost absolutely the possibility that a German submarine could, under any circumstances have been concerned in sinking the British passenger steamer Hesperian.

"Firstly, according to the prearranged distribution, no German submarine should have been, on September 4, in that part of the ocean in which the Hesperian sank.

"Furthermore, the explosion, according to description received from British sources, was of such a nature as to indicate from its effects that it was rather of a mine than of a torpedo.

"The circumstance that, according to these descriptions, the vessel was struck near the bow and that the bow compartments filled with water, goes to confirm this assumption."

The note contains, in addition to the effect that all the submarines that were at sea on September 4, have not yet returned, but that there is no reason to expect that the reports when they will supply will change the situation.

The note is a simple recital of the facts as the German government sees them, without any expression of sentiment or comment on the German submarine policy.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOES DRY

By Big Majority Voters Decide to Abolish Liquor Business.

Columbia, S. C.—By a vote of two and one-half to one South Carolina Tuesday voted for prohibition in the state-wide election ordered by the last general assembly.

The vote was not heavy, only about 60,000 votes being cast. In Dorchester the vote was close while Charleston went against prohibition by a vote of 10 to 1.

The prohibition law will take effect on January 1.

Twenty-nine South Carolina counties already have prohibition. All of these voted for its continuance. In 15 counties are dispensaries operated by the state and remaining open from sun up to sun down.

With partial returns reported from 43 out of 44 counties, the vote for prohibition is 30,565 and against prohibition 13,960.

Lake Steamer is Sunk.

Duluth, Minn.—Steamer Onoko, owned by the Nicholas Transit company, Cleveland, sank off Knife Island, Lake Superior, 14 miles from Duluth harbor at 12:30 o'clock Friday, with 110,000 bushels of wheat.

The crew escaped in boats and were picked up a few minutes later by the oil steamer Brunow. The cause of the ship's sinking is unknown, according to Captain W. R. Dunn. The ship went down within a few minutes of the time that the engineer discovered a leak under the engines.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Milan, via Paris—Crown Prince Humbert passed through Milan Thursday with his tutor, going to Udine, his intense desire to join the king at the front having been granted.

After 20 years spent in active newspaper work with the Pontiac Press-Gazette and its predecessor, the Oakland County Post, Harry J. Kelly, well known throughout the state as a newspaper man, has resigned as business manager to take up the management of the Matthews Abstract Co., which he recently purchased.

Melbourne, Australia—The entire membership of the House of Representatives of the federal parliament, the legislative body of the commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

Manchester, via London.—The government has issued a new order requiring that every exportation of cotton cloth to places other than British colonies or dependencies must be covered by a certificate guaranteeing that the cloth will not reach the hands of an enemy power.

London—A Pekin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. states that 700 Germans have been arrested in Tsing-tau, charged with falsely representing themselves as non-combatants. It has been proved that they participated in the defense of Tsing-Tsau.

New York—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy, was Friday ordered by Federal Judge Veeder, Brooklyn, to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of perjury.