Important News Events of the World Summarized

European War News

Italian aeroplanes made a raid on the city of Laibach and 800 Austrian soldiers were killed or wounded in barracks. The raid was made February 19.

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The Russians, under cover of the fire of their fleet, at last have been able to make a landing on the Black sea coast east of Trebizond, capturing the towns of Atina and Maravaya, says a dispatch to London.

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The Germans made a new drive against Verdun, this time to the west of the Meuse river. The official report issued in Paris admitted that the Germans attacked and occupied Forges.

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The German sea raider Moewe returned safely to Wilhelmshaven, Germany. Her commander, Captain Count Dohna-Schlodien, reported the capture or sinking during her cruise of thirteen British, one French and one Belgian vessel. Mines laid by the Moewe resulted in the sinking of the British battleship King Edward VII. Aboard as booty the Moewe brought $250,000 in gold bars captured from the British steamship Appam.

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Two hostile airships crossed over the northeast coast of England. An official statement, issued in London, gave no information as to the damage done.

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The Cologne Gazette estimates Russian casualties in the recent fighting near the Bessarabian frontier at 133,000.

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The British steamship Rothesay of 2,007 tons has been sunk, presumably by a submarine, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's at London. The crew was saved.

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The British government will soon introduce a bill establishing a moratorium for soldiers, Reynold's Weekly declared. Men in the service will be freed from responsibility for paying rent and insurance debts until the end of the war.

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The British destroyer Viking was blown up by a mine on or about January 29, and all of its officers and crew, numbering about seventy, were lost, according to word which reached New York.

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According to a Reuter dispatch to London from Petrograd the Russians have captured Bitlis, in the Lake Van region of Armenia. The city was taken by assault.

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Domestic

Nine dead, eleven probably fatally burned and a score injured was the toll of an explosion and fire at the jail in El Paso, Tex. The name of one American is included in the list of dead. A flash of flames burst from tanks in which prisoners, including many Mexicans, were being given disinfecting baths.

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William H. Orpet, University of Wisconsin student, was indicted for the murder of Marian Frances Lambert, the Lake Forest high-school girl whose body was found in Helm's woods.

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Wage increases that may annually approximate $8,000,000 or more in the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were agreed upon by the subcommittee of bituminous operators and miners for those states who are in New York negotiating a new contract to go into effect April 1.

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Seven members of the family of Dan Okatie, a farmer, were found murdered in their home near Lawton, Okla.

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In a double execution at the Wethersfield, Conn., prison, Isaac N. Williams and Harry N. Roe were hanged for the murder of Hubert H. Case.

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Fire destroyed the entire plant of the Iowa Elevator company at Peoria, Ill., causing damage of $1,000,000. An eleven-story elevator and a warehouse with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels of grain were burned.

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Col. E. M. House, who departed for Europe on December 28, on a confidential mission for President Wilson, arrived at New York from Falmouth. Colonel House started at once for Washington to meet the president.

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The naval tug Peoria reported to the navy department at Washington that she had towed disabled K-6 to Pensacola. The K-6 developed engine trouble while bound for Key West for maneuvers.

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Ohio C. Barber, millionaire match manufacturer of Barberton, O., will give his $3,000,000 farm to Western Reserve university for the establishment of a modern agricultural college, it was learned at Cleveland, O.

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The four New York gunmen who robbed the Washington Park National bank at Chicago of $15,500 under the leadership of Eddie Mack were found guilty by the jury in Judge Barrett's court. The jurors deliberated just one hour.

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One hundred and fifty million dollars in gold was unloaded secretly in New York, after passing safely through Canada. It is from the British government, indirectly shipped by Japan, on securities.

Rev. Henry Jalewski, pastor of St. Casimir's Polish Catholic church at St. Paul, Minn., was shot and instantly killed by a woman, said to be Mrs. Amiela Dudek, wife of a laborer of Minneapolis and said to have ten children. Police Surgeon Dohm said she is insane.

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The packing house strike at Sioux City, Ia., involving 2,500 men, was settled at a mass meeting of the strikers.

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The federal indictment charging Franz Bopp, German consul general at San Francisco, and five others with conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition to encompass destruction of British property, practically was dismissed in the United States district court.

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One hundred and one indictments against 100 brewing companies in Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' association of New York were returned by the federal grand jury at Pittsburgh, Pa., which investigated alleged political activity of brewers.

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A permanent organization of American mayors to promote the cause of national defense was effected at St. Louis at a meeting of mayors and their representatives from 52 large cities. The organization is to be known as the National Defense Conference of Mayors.

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A dozen persons were injured when west-bound passenger train No. 13 on the Grand Trunk Railway was derailed near Kingston Mills, Ont.

Personal

Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, who fought under Buell at Shiloh and under Grant at Vicksburg, died at the age of eighty-five years at his home in Medford, Ore.

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A Bucharest dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram company at London by way of Amsterdam says the queen mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) is dead. The queen was ill with pneumonia.

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Mrs. Henrietta Williams, widow of Gen. J. S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams, died at Mount Sterling, Ky. During the Civil war Mrs. Williams fitted out a full company of Confederate infantry at her own expense. She was ninety years old.

Mexican Revolt

Gen. Benjaminza Argumedo, who opposed the Carranza government in La Cuna and Durango districts, was court-martialed and executed at Durango City, according to word received at El Paso, Tex., at the Mexican consulate.

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Forces of General Diaz have begun their march on Mexico City. Announcement was made by the Diaz junta at New York that Aguilar now controls 80 per cent of the line of the Mexican Southern railroad.

Washington

Most of the seventeen leading food articles in the United States are slightly cheaper than a year ago, according to the department of labor at Washington.

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Representative Robert N. Page, a North Carolina Democrat, brother of the ambassador to the court of St. James, announced at Washington that he would retire from public life because he could not follow the foreign policy of the administration.

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The street car strikers at Washington agreed to return to work at once and take up adjustment of their grievances with the local car companies while the systems are being operated.

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The American consulate at Trebizond, the great Turkish Black sea port was wrecked by shells when Russian warships bombarded the city on March 1, according to a cablegram received at the state department at Washington.

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Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson as secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, it was announced at Washington. Mr. Baker was a follower of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland. He was subsequently elected mayor himself. Mr. Baker was a Wilson supporter in the Democratic convention at Baltimore. Mr. Baker is forty-four years old and was born at Martinsburg, W. Va.

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An encouraging report on the condition and efficiency of the nation's sea forces was given the house naval committee at Washington by Admiral Frank Fletcher, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. In individual fighting efficiency, he declared, the dreadnaughts led the world, while in the skill of its officers and men the navy had no reason to fear comparison with that of any other power.

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By a vote of 68 to 14 the senate at Washington tabled every resolution in the senate seeking to interfere in any way with President Wilson's conduct of foreign affairs. It was said at the White House that the result in the senate was satisfactory and met the wishes of President Wilson.

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Senator Hitchcock, member of the senate foreign relations committee at Washington, presented a bill carrying money aid for the starving in Poland. The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Sporting

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, was given the newspaper decision over Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich., in a ten-round bout at Milwaukee.

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Foreign

The standing army of Dominica Island, W. I., 20 strong, turned out in dress parade to greet "King Roosevelt of America", when he visited Roseau, the capital.

HOUSE KILLS WARNING BILL

PRESIDENT WILSON WON HIS LONG AND SENSATIONAL FIGHT.

THE VOTE STOOD 276 TO 142

Republicans Join Democrats in Backing Up the President On His Submarine Negotiations.

Washington—President Wilson completely and decisively won his long and sensational fight to compel congress to acknowledge that it stands behind him in the submarine negotiations with Germany. To the rallying cries of "Stand by the president," and "It is Lansing and Wilson, or von Bernstorff and the kaiser," a big Democratic majority, and nearly half of the Republicans in the house, three times rolled up overwhelming votes against the movement to warn Americans off the armed ships of the European belligerents.

The celebrated McLemore resolution, around which the anti-administration forces centered their fight, was tabled, in other words, killed, just as was the Gore resolution for a similar purpose in the senate last week.

From the very outset of the fight the president's supporters, without regard to party, swept over the opposition.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLemore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the administration forces carried the day 256 to 140. On that 192 Democrats, 63 Republicans and one Progressive voted to support the administration. Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, five Progressives, one Independent and Representative London, the lone Socialist of the house, voted against it.

This was the crucial vote of the fight, the one point on which administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the McLemore resolution. Again they carried the day this time 271 to 138, and then pushed their victory to a conclusion by tabling the McLemore resolution, 276 to 142.

FRENCH INFLICT HEAVY LOSS

Steady Pour of Machine Gun Fire Into Enemies Advancing Army.

London—Germany's new drives at the two flanks of the French defenders of Verdun have succeeded to the point of taking an important hill northwest of the fortress and the village of Fresnes, on the southeast, in the Woevre region. On the southeast, the Germans took the village of Fresnes, which has been partially surrounded by them for several days. Fresnes is an important highway center and is on the railway from Montmedy to Commercy.

To the west of the Meuse, the Germans, pressing on from Forges, took positions on both sides of the Cote de L'Olle, penetrating the Corbeaux wood to the west of the Cote, and taking Hill 265 between the Cote de L'Olle and the Meuse.

The French still hold the summit of the Cote itself, thus keeping a salient which projected into the new German line at this point. The French also are still in possession of the village of Bethincourt, the groves to the east of the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumieres.

The battle which gave the Germans possession of Hill 265 was an engagement of great intensity between large forces. The German attack was made with a full division of 20,000 men. A bombardment of extreme violence preceded the attack and was of marked effect on the French defenses. The French artillery and machine guns poured a concentrated fire into the advancing ranks of the Germans, inflicting heavy losses, but the Germans, by force of numbers, concentrated on a narrow front, drove on in spite of their losses and the French were unable to hold the hill.

ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

Miss Mary Zelink, under arrest on a charge of forgery in New York, and who says she did it to be near her lover in Muskegon, collapsed when a Gotham detective arrived with papers to take her back to face the judge whose name she is said to have forged, while in his employ, has sustained a nervous collapse.

John McCullough, 42, came to Owosso to visit his son and the trip resulted in his marriage to Mrs. Zoe McCullough, 37, employed in an Owosso newspaper office. She divorced him about 10 years ago. They will live on his farm near Detroit.

Peter Murphy was feeding chickens at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Grand Rapids when an attorney from Dallas, Tex., informed him a rich cousin had died there, leaving him an estate of $25,000. "Well, go ahead and collect it," said Murphy, continuing his work.

Henry Ford wired the secretary of state to have his name taken from the presidential primary ballot, but word came after the legal limit, and his name will remain on the ballots, following a decision of the attorney-general.

Fires claimed 11 lives in January, according to a report of the state fire marshal. Twenty-six were seriously burned during the month, 10 firemen were injured and 19 public buildings, including seven schools, five hotels, four churches and three theatres were burned.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Das wichtigste der „wanzig für unentmutigt" gehaltenen und von den Alliierten „so bejubelten Forts, Douaumont ist nach fünfzehntägigem Bombardement mit den schwersten Geschützen, von den braven Brandenburgern während eines harten Schneesturmes mit dem Bajonett erobert worden. Das Fort Douaumont war das stärkste, ganz aus Stahl und Eisenzement gebaut. Mit der Besitzung dieses gewaltigen Stützpunktes durch die Deutschen, wurde eine Breiche in den starken Schutzgürtel der französischen Festung gelegt, von wo aus die übrigen Forts in furchtbares Flankenfeuer genommen und ebenso die in der Stadt Verdun befindlichen französischen Reserve-truppen wirksam bestrichen werden können.

Je größer die Erfolge, desto fanatiker sind gewöhnlich die Berichte aus Berlin und zwar bewegen sich dieselben niemals auf phantastische Pläne und Voraussagungen, sondern auf wohlgegangene Tatsachen. Angeblich werden die Berliner Berichte zurückgehalten oder von dem Kaiserlichen Zensor arg beschnitten, bis die drahtlose Nachricht nicht in das Feld stehenden Soldaten und französischen Zeitungsberichte bringt. Wer zwischen den Zeilen zu lesen versteht und ein gesunkenen sachliches Urteil besitzt, erkennt schon „vor der wahren Sachverhalt. Nicht unfreundlich meldeten die Alliierten und ihre amerikanischen Preßtrabanten, daß die deutsche Heeresleitung ihre besten Truppen (diesmal die Brandenburger) einsetze, daß der Kaiser selbst die ins Feld stehenden Soldaten durch kriegerische Reden zum Kampfe anfeuerte etc. Derlei theatralische Märchen mögen wohl bei den Alliierten am Platze sein, der deutsche Soldat, der deutsche Offizier ist auch ohne dies seine Pflicht. Und diese Pflicht besteht in der Vollziehung des einmal gesetzten Auftrages: „Verdun muß genommen werden", und dann liegt der Weg für die deutschen Armeen offen nach Paris.

Paris selbst sieht es ja, daß Verdun das Einfallstor nach der französischen Hauptstadt von Osten bildet, wie Mauberge das gleich im ersten Kriegsjahre tat von Norden.

Die Versuche der Alliierten Nachrichten-Büros, ebenso wie der amerikanischen Alliiertenpresse, die deutschen Erfolge zu verkleinern, und schließlich mit dazu angetan, der deutschen Sache zu nützen, indem allmählich die Unzuverlässigkeit und Unglaubwürdigkeit derselben, darzutun. Denn die Wahrheit ringt sich immer durch und die Wahrheit wird von den deutschen Mannen gebrochen. Lothringen bildet den unumstößlichen Beweis entgegen allen Lügen und Verleumdungen.

Deshalb blamieren sich auch die Kriegs-Experten an den täglichen englischen Meldungen, indem sie trotz der bestätigten Tatsachen fleißiant weiter schreiben, daß die „French lines holding." Es ist doch höchste Zeit, daß denn nur diese Zeitungen lesenden Publikum die Augen geöffnet werden. Würden sie nur den wahren Charakter dieser Zeitungen kennen, die in der skandalösesten Weise der Wahrheit Gewalt antun, würden sie merkte sich mit Verachtung und Abscheu von ihnen abwenden und ihr unumstößliches und unbrüchiges Vertrauen verweigern.

Wahre Feldgrauen! Unsere Bewunderung und Bewunderung, unsere Sympathie habt ihr schon lange, unseren herzlichsten Dank werden wir euch über das Meer mit nur dafür, daß ihr das geliebte alte Vaterland schützet, sondern auch dafür, daß ihr durch eure unverzüglichliche Tapferkeit, durch euren herrlichen Opfermut und Tüchtigkeit den deutschen Namen in der ganzen Welt zu Ehren bringt. Dort, wo die Heeresleitung sagt, „Das tun wir", da hat sich bisheren die Bollwerker der Ehre. Und ihnen, eben in ihre Begeisterung und Hoffnungsinsigkeit. Den Türken kämpfen, deutsche Pioniere auf Gallipoli die Schützengräben und ihr deutsche Artilleristen, habt die tapfersten Gefechte geschlagen und unter Führung deutscher Offiziere hat der tapfere türkische Soldat die Alliierten Eindringlinge zu jagt.

Deutsche Feldgrauen, wenn die französischen Bahnen nach dem Süden Italiens und in Mesopotamien, Tausende Truppen, folgten auf der Seite ihrer österreichischen und ungarischen Bruder in den Karpathen, in Galizien und in Serbien, und selbst gegen die verräterischen Italiener haben sich deutsche Freiwillige mannhaft in die österreichischen Kriegsdienstgetruppen einreihen lassen.

Es ist demnach nur mehr bewunderungswürdiger, wie die deutsche Armee bald auf anderen Fronten, besonders gegen Rußland so stark in Anspruch genommen ist, daß der Weltfront solche Fur unmöglich geduldeten Erfolge erringt. Für die Deutschen gibt es eben keine Unmöglichkeit.

Der deutsche Tauchbootkrieg.

Berlin, über Amsterdam. — Englischlands zweite, und größte Tauchboot-Kampagne wurde am 1. März, Mitternacht, begonnen und ist gegen alle bewaffneten Handelsschiffe der Entente gerichtet. Flotten-Offiziere in Berlin gaben dem Volkern Ausdruck, daß dieselbe noch gefährlicher sein werde, als die vor einem Jahr begonnene, weil die Tauchboot-Kommandanten durch keine ernsten Beschränkungen behindert sein werden.

Während ca. 600 alliierte Schiffe während der ersten Kampagne in den Grund gebohrt wurden, und auch mehrere deutsche Tauchboote durch Geschütze britischer Handelsdampfer versenkt werden, so dürfelben trotz aller deutscher Bestimmung zum Angriff auf deutsche Tauchboote verwendet wurden.

Täglich Berlin Schwierigkeiten mit Amerika infolge der neuen Tauchboot-Kampagne vorhersieht, wurde doch in offiziellen Kreisen der Hoffnung Ausdruck gegeben, daß die Washingtoner Regierung, die Nichtachtung der deutschen Bekanntmachung, daß die Versenkung bewaffneter Handelsdampfer legal sei, einlassen würde. Eine Absicht von den Gesetzen zivilisierter Kriegsführung abzuweichen, erscheint nicht Passagierdampfer mit Passagieren an Bord werden nicht versenkt werden, wenn sie nicht auf deutsche Tauchboote schießen.

Die deutsche Presse unterstützt in ausführlichen Artikeln die Ansicht der Regierung, daß die Bewaffnung von Handelsschiffen nicht mehr notwendig sei, da die Seeräuberei der Vergangenheit angehöre.

Die Einwanderung.

New York. — Das Bureau der Einwanderungsbehörde in Washington erzählt die Tatsache, daß während der ersten sieben Monate des laufenden Fiskaljahres 154,155 Einwanderer in den Vereinigten Staaten eingetroffen sind, 91,843 männlichen und 62,312 weiblichen Geschlechtes. Desgleichen trafen 36,144 Nichtimmigranten und 62,194 Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten ein. 10,717 Einwanderer wurden von der Landung ausgeschlossen, so daß insgesamt 205,540 Personen ausdem Ausland eingetroffen sind. Während der Berichtsperiode reisten 106,569 Emigranten aus den Vereinigten Staaten ab, 74,335 Nichtemigranten, 59,926 Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten, zusammen 240,830 Personen.

Aus Deutschland trafen während der Berichtsperiode 1797 Einwanderer ein, während die gelamte deutsche Einwanderung aus allen fremden Ländern sich 6568 Personen angegeben ist. Aus Oesterreich trafen 1681 Einwanderer ein, aus Ungarn 1390, aus Italien 11,173, aus Portugal 5896, aus Rußland 3963, aus Großbritannien 17,500. Die gelamte europäische Einwanderung beziffert sich auf 71,129 Personen, ungefähr die Hälfte der gelamten Einwanderung. Nach Italien kehrten während der Berichtsperiode 16,006 Einwanderer zurück, nach Rußland 3163, nach Großbritannien ungefähr 5000.

Höchstpreise für Schweinefleisch.

Berlin. Auf Betreiben der Berliner Fleischer hat der Magistrat der deutschen Reichshauptstadt den Maximalpreis für Schweinefleisch erhöht. Die Fleischer hatten geltend gemacht, daß es ihnen auf Grundlage des Höchstpreises, welchen sie bisher berechnen durften, nicht möglich gewesen sei, Schweine zu kaufen. Unter den neuen Bestimmungen dürfen die Fleischer pro Pfund berechnen: Für Kopf ohne Backen 80 Pfennige, für frischen Schinken 1 Mark 60 Pfennige, für Magen, Schinkern und dünne Stücke 1 Mk. 50 Pfennige, für Filet und Rippen und 2 Mark 40 Pfennige.

Die Preise der Stücke, die sich nur für die Wurstfabrikation eignen, sind unverändert weiter einzufügt worden.

Italienische Munitionsarbeiter nach Frankreich geschickt.

Paris. — Einer Meldung der Agenzia „Stampa" zufolge ist eine Kommission der Schaffer-Kanonen-Werke Montecenrado unter Briand in Italien beschlossen worden, den französischen Munitionsfabriken tüchtige italienische Metallarbeiter zu überlassen.

Auch bezüglich des Austausches von Produkten zwischen Frankreich und Italien, sagt die „Stampa", seien Vereinbarungen getroffen worden.

Neuer Fliegerrekord.

San Diego, Cal. — Wie Kapitän Arthur S. Comin, der Chef der Fliegerschule des Signalkorps der Bundesarmee, bekannt machte, hat hier Floyd Smith, ein Zivilist, einen neuen Weltrekord für Hydro-Aeroplane mit einem Führer und zwei Passagieren erzielt, indem er eine Höhe von 9544 Fuß erreichte.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle Receipts, 2,589. Best heavy steers, $7.75@8; best handy weight butcher steers, $7@7.50; mixed steers and heifers, $6@7; handy light butchers, $6.25@6.50; light butchers, $6@6.25; best cows, $6@6.25; butcher cows, $5.25@5.50; common cows, $4.50@5; canners, $3.50@4; best feeder bulls, $6@6.25; bologna bulls, $5@5.25; stock bulls, $5@5.50; feeders, $6.50@7; stockers, $5@6.25; milkers and springers, $50@70.

Calves—Receipts, 875; best selling at $11@11.50, fair to good $9.50@10.50, culls $8.50@9.

Sheep and Lambs Receipts, 3,860. Best lambs, $10.75@11; fair lambs, $8.50@10; light to common lambs, $8@8.50; yearlings, $9@9.75; fair to good sheep, $6@7.25, culls and common, $5@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800. Best heavy grades, $8.00@9; mixed, $8.75@8.90; pigs, $8.25@8.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts of cattle, 115 cars; market 10@15c higher; choice to prime native steers, $8.50@8.85; fair to good, $7.75@8.25; plain and coarse, $7.50@7.75.

Sheep, 1,400 to 1,450 lbs., $7.75@8.25; 60 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., $7.50@7.75; light butchers steers, $7.50@7.65; yearlings, dressed $8.50@8.75; best handy steers, mixed, $7@7.50; steers and heifers, fair to good, $6.75@7.10; prime heavy fat heifers, $7@7.50; light common heifers, $5.50@6; best fat cows, $6.50@7; butcher cows, $5@6; cutters, $4.50@5; canners, $3.50@4.75; fancy bulls, $7.25; butcher bulls, $6.25@6.50; sausage bulls, $5.25@5.75; light bulls, $4.50@5; stockers good, $6.25@6.75; light common, $5@5.50; feeders, $6.75@7; milkers and springers, $60@80.

Hogs. Receipts, 100 cars; market 5@10c lower; heavy and mixed, $8.50@8.60; yorkers, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $8.25@8.75.

Sheep. Receipts, 60 cars; market 25c lower; top lambs, $11.40@11.50; yearlings, $9.50@10; wethers, $9@9.25; ewes, $8@8.50.

Calves. Receipts, 900; market steady; tops, $12; fair to good, $10@11; grassers, $4@5.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.12 3-4c; May opened at $1.15, declined to $1.14 advanced to $1.15 and closed at $1.14 3-4; July opened at $1.12, touched $1.11 and closed at $1.12; No. 1 white, $1.07 3-4.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 70c; No. 3 yellow, 72c asked; No. 4 yellow, 69@70c.

Oats—Standard, 44 1-2c; No. 3 white 43 1-2c asked; No. 4 white, 41 1-2c asked.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 94c.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $3.65, March, $3.67, April, $3.70.

Seed—Prime spot red clover, $12.75; March, $12.25; prime alsike, $9.75; prime timothy, $3.50.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.50@19; standard timothy, $17.50@18; light mixed, $17.50@18; No. 2 timothy, $15@16; No. 1 mixed, $14@15, No. 2 mixed, $10@13; No. 1 mixed, $14@15; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $6.50@7 per ton in carlots Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs., jobbing lots: First patent, $6.60; second patent, $6.30; straight, $5.90; spring patent, $6; rye flour, $6 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $26; standard middlings, $25; fine middlings, $30; coarse cornmeal, $31; cracked corn $33; corn and oat chop, $29 per ton.

General Markets.

Mushrooms—35@40 per lb.

Strawberries—28@30c per quart.

Grape Fruits—$3.25@3.75 per crate.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10 1-2@11c; heavy, 9 1-2@10c per lb.

Maple Sugar—New, 15@16c per lb; syrup, $1@1.10 per gal.

Dressed Calves—Best, 14@14 1-2c; ordinary, 13 1-2c per lb.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 28@30c per lb., Florida, $4@4.50 per crate.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln-dried, $1.35@1.40 per crate and $1.25 per hamper.

Lettuce—Hothouse, 14@15c per lb; head lettuce, Florida, $2.50@2.75 per hamper.

Onions—No. 1 yellow, $2.65@2.75; No. 2, $1@1.50 per 100 lb sacks, Spanish $1.90@2 per box.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 16@17c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 9@10c per lb.

Potatoes—Carlots on track, 35@40c per bu; Michigan and 60@65c for red per bu; russets, $1.05@1.10 per bu.

Tallow—No. 1, 6 3-4c; No. 2, 4 3-4c per lb.

Celery—California, $4.50@5 per crate and 75c@$1 per doz.; Florida, $2.50@2.75 per crate and 75c@$1 per dozen.

Apples—Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Spys, $3.50@4; Baldwins, $3@3.50; Steele Reds, $4@4.50 per bbl; western $1.75@2 per box.

Live Poultry—No. 1 spring chickens 17 1-2@18c; medium spring chickens, 16 1-2@17c; heavy hens, 17 1-2@18c; medium hens, 16 1-2@17c; light hens, 14@15c; ducks, 18@19c; geese 17@18c; spring turkeys 21@22c; old turkeys, 16@17c per lb.

Nuts—Spanish chestnuts 10c per lb.; shellbark hickory, $1.50; large hickory, $1.25 per bu; walnuts, $1.25 per bu.

Hides—No. 1 cured 16 1-2c; No. 1 green, 14c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip 19c; No. 1 green veal kip 18c; No. 1 cured murrain, 16c; No. 1 green murrain, 15c; No. 1 cured calf, 21c; No. 1 green calf, 20c; No. 1 horsehides, $4.50; No. 2 horsehides, $3.50; No. 2 hides 10 and No. 2 kip and calf 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins as to amount of wool, 50c@$2.

CANADA'S PLANS FOR WAR REVENUE

So Wisely Distributed That Taxation Will Affect Farmers to a Degree Practically Unnoticeable.

So many rumors have been circulated regarding war taxation in Canada, that the statement made by Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, of the Government's plans for raising war revenue should be given the widest circulation. Sir Thomas made it clear that the revenue will be raised by taxing the profits of incorporated companies whenever these profits exceed seven per cent, and the profits of unincorporated firms or partnerships when the profits exceed ten per cent. On all such excess profits these companies or firms will have to contribute one-quarter to the Government. Transportation companies, banks, mining, milling and other companies will be subject to this taxation, but life insurance companies, and companies with less than fifty thousand dollars capitalization, and companies, firms, or individuals engaged in agriculture or stock raising, are exempt, and play no part of this taxation. The only other additional taxation proposed is an increase of fifty cents a barrel in the customs duty on apples, and one-half cent a gallon in customs duty on certain kinds of oils.

It will be noticed that this taxation is being applied in such a way that it does not affect farmers in the slightest degree, except, perhaps, through a small increase in cost of apples and oil. The war revenue is to be paid out of the profits of the big firms and companies with capital of over fifty thousand dollars, and even these are allowed seven per cent in some cases, and ten per cent in others, of clear profits before they have to pay any part of this taxation. It will be seen, that the whole policy is to place the war expenditure taxation on those who have been making big profits and are able to pay it, and to encourage farming and stockraising by exempting farmers and stock-raisers from the taxation. This ought to set at rest every rumor that the farmer or the farmer's land is being taxed to pay the cost of the war.—Advertisement.

SOME USE FOR OLD JOGGS.

Didn't Fit In Well With the Rest, but Boss Had Good Reason for Keeping Him Around.

The visitor was being shown about by the head of the up-to-date business house.

"Who is that dapper youth at the glass-topped desk?" he asked.

"That is the superintendent of the card-index system. He keeps an index showing where the index cases are."

"Who is the young man with the gray gaiters and the efficient ears?"

"He keeps an index showing the length of time it takes to index the indexes."

"Who is the girl with the golden hair?"

"She decides under what index an index to the index of the filing cabinet shall be placed."

"And who is that gray haired man at the disordered desk in the corner?"

"Oh, that's Old Joggs. He doesn't fit in very well with the rest of the office, but I have to keep him around. He's the only employee who can find important papers when I want them in a hurry."—New York Mail.

Donizetti and the Czar.

There are some persons who talk on all occasions when others are speaking, singing or whatever they may be doing. The Evangelical Christian tells of the hint given by Donizetti, the great musical composer, to Czar Nicholas of Russia.

During Donizetti's long stay at St. Petersburg he played by command before Czar Nicholas, who, in the course of the piece, entered into conversation with a bystander. Donizetti at once stopped the performance.

"Why have you stopped?" asked the autocrat.

"Sire," was the reply, "when the czar is speaking everyone else should be silent."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Boy.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving them coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. And so I contracted the coffee habit early.

"I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office I had bad nervous nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night after having had coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum.

"I can now get good sleep; am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.