MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

European War News

An official admiralty statement issued at Petrograd announces that the Russian submarine Tuleni captured the Turkish 6,000-ton armored war transport Riditsto. The transport, which was commanded by German officers, was taken to Sebastopol.

It was announced at Christiania that King Haakon has approved an ordinance forbidding submarines of belligerent powers from traversing Norwegian waters except in cases of emergency, when they must remain upon the surface and fly the national flag.

King Ferdinand of Roumania, it was announced at Bucharest, will personally take supreme command of the Russian and Roumanian armies.

Norman Prince, sergeant major of the Franco-American aviation corps, died in a hospital at Paris, France, as a result of injuries received in an accident behind the lines, when both his legs were broken.

The success of British attacks on the Somme front north of Thiepval and the winning of a firm foothold in the Stuff and Schwaben redoubts by the allies is admitted by the German war office in a statement issued at Berlin. The French obtained a foothold in the valley and sugar factory of Genermont.

German successes in the Carpathians, where the Russians have been driven back from the captured summit of Smotree, a strong strategic position, are announced by the war office at Berlin. In this action 444 prisoners were taken.

The London Times publishes an interview given to its correspondents with the Roumanian army by the king of Roumania, in which the monarch appeals to the allies not to permit his country to suffer the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

A great attempt by the French and British forces to break through the German lines on the Somme resulted in complete failure, the war office at Berlin announced.

A squadron of 40 French and British aeroplanes bombarded the great Mauser gun works at Obendorf-on-Neckar, in Germany. Heavy damage was reported by the Paris war office.

A fleet of foreign cruisers and destroyers is off the American coast, according to Captain Lindeross of the Russian steamship Hesperus, which arrived at Boston from Huelva, Spain.

Bulgarian troops have reoccupied the village of Brod, in the bend of the Cerna river, in Serbian Macedonia, which was recently captured by entente allied forces. This was announced in an official statement issued by the Bulgarian war office at Sofia.

Peace with national integrity was offered in the reichstag at Berlin by Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the powerful Socialist party. "That the French shall stay in France, that the Belgians shall stay in Belgium, that the Germans shall stay in Germany—this is the main basis upon which the coming peace will be constructed," he said in the course of his address.

Additional prisoners have been taken by the Italians in their offensive on the Carso plateau, bringing the total captured on the front of the Julian Alps from August 6 to date to a total of 30,881, the war office announced at Rome.

Domestic

The mutilated body of George K. Shiflett, Company K, Second California regiment, from Selma, Cal., was found at Nogales, Ariz. Bullet holes indicated the soldier was murdered. Three regulars were arrested.

Ministers, college professors and prominent citizens deputized by the county sheriff and armed with warrants from the Kansas supreme court led raids on 25 places at Wichita, Kan., where it was alleged liquor was being sold illegally.

Following a trial at Cleveland, O., which lasted but 20 minutes, Mrs. Mary Stuart Hanna was granted a divorce from Daniel R. Hanna, millionaire and son of the late Mark Hanna. Mrs. Hanna got her divorce on the ground of infidelity.

Sidney G. Clay, former representative in the state legislature from Bourbon county, Kentucky, was shot and killed. Lee Deavers, a prominent farmer, was arrested. Mr. Clay recently figured in a sensational divorce suit from his wife.

In the superior court at Hartford, Conn., Judge Shumway granted an absolute divorce to Dr. Valeria Hopkins Parker, a noted woman's suffrage worker, from Dr. Edward O. Parker of Greenwich on the ground of intolerable cruelty.

Endicott, Johnson & Co. of Binghamton, N. Y., one of the largest shoe factories in the world, employing 12,000 people, announced a voluntary reduction of working hours from 60 hours a week to 48 hours without reduction in pay.

The mystery surrounding the cause of the spread of infantile paralysis has been solved, according to an official announcement made at Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, Md. Extensive research conducted by Dr. Horace T. Burrows has resulted in the discovery of the infantile paralysis germ. According to Doctor Burrows the germ is introduced into the human system through the mouth in milk or water.

Twenty-five workmen employed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway were injured, six seriously, when a work train struck and plowed through two coaches of the Freeland Park express train at Milford, Ill.

Nine cattlemen of western Nebraska and a fourteen-year-old boy lost their lives in a collision between two sections of a heavy stock train near Bertrand, Neb., on the Burlington.

A dozen leaders of the striking negro employes in the Panama Canal Zone were arrested charged with violation of the immigration laws.

The Du Pont Powder company, it was announced at Wilmington, Del., will pay more than $11,000,000 to the government in munitions and other taxes.

America will take care of thousands of little French children made fatherless by the war. The plans of the largest philanthropy ever undertaken were made public at New York when the incorporation of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans was announced. The organization plans to raise $150,000,000 in 15 years. J. P. Morgan is one of the officers.

One man was injured and a score of persons wounded when a mob of several hundred Standard Oil strikers exchanged shots with nearly 250 detectives, policemen and special guards.

As Charles Hughes' special train was pulling out of Paintsville, Ky., in the mountain country trackmen discovered a broken rail. They flagged the engineer in time to prevent a wreck.

Captains Walrath and Laas, quartermasters of the First and Second Illinois infantry, all of whom have been held at San Antonio, Tex., pending investigation of the loss of government horses, will be excused from trial, General Funston announced at San Antonio.

Washington

The department of justice at Washington has directed its agents at Chicago to report to it immediately after October 17 any evidences of fraud at the registration for the national election.

The United States has refused to accept the contention of the entente allies, urging that neutrals deny the use of their harbors to all submarines, whether merchantmen or warships, Counselor Polk of the state department announced at Washington.

American Consul Payne at St. Thomas reported to Washington that the hurricane which swept the Danish West Indies Monday and Tuesday caused damage estimated at $2,000,000 and left many homeless.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, University of Illinois, University of California and Vanderbilt are some of the universities that were represented at a meeting of their presidents with Secretary of War Baker at Washington to map out a system of military training for all universities and colleges in the United States.

Sporting

Dario Resta, driving his Peugeot at the Maywood speedway, triumphed over a field of 18 in the Grand American auto race. He won in 2 hours 24 minutes and 16.48 seconds, and average of 103.9 miles per hour. "Johnny" Aitken came in second and Rickenbacher third.

Before the greatest crowd that ever witnessed a professional game the Boston Red Sox annexed their fourth world's championship at Boston. Forty-two thousand, six hundred and twenty fans saw the Sox down Brooklyn, 4 to 1, in the fifth game of the 1916 title tussle.

Foreign

Senator Filipescu, former minister of war, is dead at Bucharest. Filipescu, together with M. Jonescu, virtually forced Premier Bratiano to bring Roumania into the war.

The recently formed section of the American ambulance field service which is to serve with the French army in the Balkans left Paris for the Saloniki front.

Viscount Clive (Percy Robert Herbert), eldest son of the fourth earl of Powis, died in London from wounds received in action.

Mexican War News

Men, women and children are dying of starvation in Zacatecas, according to an American medical missionary who has arrived at El Paso, Tex., from Mexico. He said that he examined many lying in the streets, apparently drunk, and found them exhausted from the lack of food.

Personal

Dr. Matthew Woods, one of the best known specialists on epilepsy in the world and a publicist, art collector and traveler, died at Philadelphia after an operation.

Prof. Levi L. Conant, fifty-nine years old, of the Polytechnic institute at Worcester, Mass., was killed by an automobile truck which crushed his skull.

FIRE DESTROYS REMAINS OF CAMP

Tented City at Grayling Now Little More Than Memory.

OFFICERS DRIVEN FROM BED

Few Men Left at State Headquarters Are Forced to Flee in Their Night Clothes to Save Themselves.

Camp Ferris, practically all that was left of the tented city that had stood here for months, following the calling out of the National Guard by President Wilson, was destroyed by fire, following the departure of the last units of the Michigan National Guard for the Texas border. Major H. L. Wells, senior musier officer; Lieuts. Clarence Crandall, E. C. Rutter and Capt. O. H. Tower, who were the only officers left at Camp Ferris, were turned out of house and home early in the morning when the fire started from sparks from the chimney in the tent formerly occupied by Brigadier General Kirk.

Camp Ferris had practically been deserted when a train of 26 cars, carrying Ambulance companies No. 1, Detroit, and No. 2, Bay City, and Field Hospital No. 1, Grand Rapids, left for El Paso, Tex., where these troops will join the Eleventh division. Major Howard A. Grube of the field hospital, who has been camp surgeon since the departure of Col. Charles Wilcox, U. S. A., had charge of the section.

Besides the four officers who were driven from their tents, the only men left in camp were six recruits, a cook, an assistant cook and seven clerks.

May Muster Out Troops.

An order to requisition rations for Michigan troops to be mustered out was received by Maj. Walter G. Rogers, camp quartermaster, from the war department.

Although this order was taken by many to mean that the mustering out of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Michigan regiments was planned shortly, Maj. F. L. Wells, senior mustering officer, who has twice recommended that the recruit and casual depot be moved from here to Fort Wayne, interpreted it as nothing more than a routine order sent out by the quartermaster's department to all mobilization camps. It is highly probable that the Michigan troops will be mustered out at Fort Wayne, as indications are for quarters and facilities for camping here in cold weather, would make it decidedly disastrous, it is believed, for the Guardsmen, especially as they are coming from a warm southern climate.

Fellows Refuses Ruling.

Lansing.—Many letters have been received by Attorney General Fellows asking for an opinion as to the status of the state-wide prohibition amendment in case it receives a majority vote at the November election, and the home-rule amendment initiated by the liquor interests is also adopted.

This far the attorney general has refused to render an opinion and there is no reason to believe that the state's legal department will give this proposition official consideration unless both amendments are adopted. In that event the legislature will doubtless ask the attorney general's department for an opinion.

Even the best lawyers in the state agree that there is a nice legal question involved in case both amendments are adopted. Some of the attorneys take the ground that the amendment initiated by the liquor interests which makes the city and township the unit instead of the county in local option elections, will nullify the effect of the state-wide prohibition amendment if adopted.

Others contend that if a majority of the people favor each amendment the state-wide prohibition amendment will take precedence and the state will be dry.

Mothers' Pensions Increased.

According to Secretary Murray of the state board of corrections and charities the total amount expended in Michigan under the so-called mothers' pension law last year was $609,584.19, an increase of $124,338.03 over the previous year.

"Within the past year there were filed with the probate judges 1,812 petitions in which the matter of awards was considered," said Secretary Murray. "Awards were granted in 1,336 cases applying to 2,752 children. The classification of mothers follows: 983 widowed, 20 unmarried, 356 deserted, 92 divorced, 62 in which husbands are in hospitals for the insane, 3 in which husbands are in institutions for the blind, and 25 in which husbands are in state penal institutions."

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Kalamazoo.—F. E. Marquette, after six weeks of suffering at Borgess hospital has been taken to his home in Ithaca, where it is believed his recovery will be complete. Marquette, who is mechanician in the "Sunbeam 12" racing car which was the first to be wrecked in the automobile race at Recreation park, August 27, was so severely injured that it was feared for several weeks he could not possibly recover.

Grand Rapids.—A team of horses owned by the A. F. Barch company, upholsterers, was drowned in the canal at the west end of the Pearl street bridge, when the wagon ran backwards, down the embankment, dragging the animals in.

Eaton Rapids.—The electors of this city, at the general election in November, will vote on a proposition to amend the present city charter to make the office of city assessor an elective instead of an appointive office, as has been the rule since Eaton Rapids adopted the commission form of government two years ago.

The percentage of increase over the number of petitions filed the previous year is 9.5 and over the number granted 6.5. The gain in the number in which awards were granted is made up of cases to which the law was extended by the legislature of 1915; cases in which husbands are in hospitals for the insane, institutions for the blind and penal institutions.

The average amount of the award paid per week per child is $1.075 and for the previous year $1.155.

Government Crop Report.

A summary of the October crop report for the state as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, is as follows:

Corn.—October 1 forecast, 47,300,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 56,040,000 bushels.

All Wheat.—Preliminary estimate, 12,651,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 20,448,000 bushels.

Oats.—Preliminary estimate, 42,300,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate) 41,250,000 bushels.

Barley.—Preliminary estimate, 1,980,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 2,508,000 bushels.

Rye.—Preliminary estimate, 5,201,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 6,000,000 bushels.

Buckwheat.—October 1 forecast, 874,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 870,000 bushels.

Potatoes.—October 1 forecast, 17,600,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 20,945,000 bushels.

Hay.—Preliminary estimate, 4,368,000 tons; production last year (final estimate), 3,478,000 tons.

Apples—October 1 forecast, 4,080,000 barrels; production last year (final estimate), 3,150,000 barrels.

Peaches.—Estimated production 1916, 2,010,000 bushels; estimated production 1915, 2,360,000 bushels.

Beans.—Preliminary estimate, 3,730,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 4,250,000 bushels.

Prices.—The first price given here is the average on October 1 this year, and the second the average on October 1 last year: Wheat, $1.39 and 99 cents per bushel; corn, 85 and 77 cents; oats, 45 and 34 cents; potatoes, $1.38 and 40 cents a bushel; hay, $10 and $12.20 per ton; eggs, 27 and 23 cents per dozen.

Hope to Come Home Soon.

El Paso, Tex.—Members of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Michigan regiments are happy because they believe that they may be soon home soon. The two regiments are back in camp here after the maneuvers of the Tenth division at Las Cruces had been cut short by orders directing the entire division to return at once to El Paso. The reason for the sudden change in plans was not made known, but the men believed that it meant that they might return home at once, and there was almost as much rejoicing in the company streets as if orders had come for them to start for Michigan.

The hopes of the men were strengthened when it became known that the wives of two Detroit officers had been told by the wife of a high regular army officer that they should prepare to leave El Paso for home October 20 or 25; that the Georgia troops would arrive here October 18, and the Michigan troops would return home in the same cars.

It is believed that the Thirty-first will be the next regiment to be sent home, and that it will be mustered out at Fort Wayne, instead of Camp Ferris. This was hinted by Colonel Barlow.

General Kirk was expected to assume formal command of the Michigan brigade with the reunting of the three Michigan regiments and other units of the state troops here. He said his other border service with his troops when he rode at the head of the Thirty-second regiment in maneuvers at Las Cruces.

Soldier Slain by Comrade.

Leo Graham, a private in Company C, Thirty-first Michigan infantry, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Private Sauer of Company L, Jackson.

Graham, who was a prisoner in the Thirty-first Michigan guardhouse for a slight offense, was sitting down. Sauer was cleaning a shell from his rifle when one was thrust into the chamber and exploded. Sauer was on guard and had just come in from duty. The bullet struck Graham in the neck and ranged downward in the back. Graham lived only a few minutes.

General Kirk Pleased With Camp.

General Kirk and members of his staff, who arrived here ahead of the Thirty-third Michigan infantry and other units from the 'Lake shore, have informed Colonel Barlow and other officers left waiting four months in Camp Ferris for orders to move, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp in which the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Michigan boys spent the past ten weeks here.

New Corporations.

The Electric Feeding system, Detroit, $10,000—Sidney J. Berry, Reuben J. White, H. J. Berry.

Marlborough Land and Improvement company, Detroit, $20,000—I. Lewis Currier, Wilfred W. Currier, Robert M. Winter.

Currier Investment company, Detroit, $10,000—I. Lewis Currier, Wilfred W. Currier, Robert M. Winter.

Standard Gravel company, Tecumseh, $10,000.

John Senter Land company, Hobbs, $30,000.

Temple Garage, Kalamazoo, $10,000; Cornelius Manufacturing company, Detroit, $35,000—J. W. Cornelius, C. T. Steuder, Elmer W. Mulford.

Milford Construction company, Detroit, $5,000—H. Milford, John Crotta, William W. MacPherson.

Michigan Steel Casting company, Detroit, capital increased from $280,000 to $400,000.

Hayes Wheel company, Jackson, capital increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Detroit Commerce company, Detroit, $10,000; William V. Bowers, E. A. Patton, J. D. Lynch.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Wie publik bekannt wurde, hat sich die französische Heeresleitung der angeratenen Verletzung des Völkerrechts, die bis heute in diesem großen Kriege mit irgend einer Seite vorgekommen ist, schuldig gemacht, indem sie eine besondere Truppenabteilung organisierte, welche die Aufgabe hat, alle deutschen Soldaten, verbundete oder unverwundete, die in eroberten Stellungen angetroffen werden, niederzumachen. Eine diesbezügliche Darlegung, welche wegen der Ungeheuerlichkeit der Behauptung in ganz Deutschland das größte Aufsehen erregt, lautet:

„Die Franzosen haben seit einiger Zeit eine neuartige Waffe eingeführt, welche als die feigste und flagrantste Verletzung des Völkerrechts, die bis heute vorgekommen ist, bezeichnet werden muß. Ueberzeugungsmäßige Berichte bestätigen die bisher nicht bekannte Tatsache, daß in den einzelnen Kompagnien besondere Abteilungen gebildet werden, welche den ausdrücklichen Befehl haben, an den gefürchteten Gräben zu bleiben und alle Deutschen abzuschlachten, welche noch lebend angetroffen werden. Diese Truppen führen den Namen „Nettoyeurs" (d. h. Reiniger oder Fegers). Ihre Ausrüstung besteht nicht in Gewehren, Patronen und Bajonett, wie bei den übrigen Soldaten, sondern in Revolver, Messer und Handgranate.

„Wenn es einer französischen Grenadierabteilung gelingt, einen Graben zu nehmen, so folgen die „Nettoyeurs" und beginnen ihr Mordhandwerk damit, daß sie alle noch lebenden Mannschaften töten. Diese tun, welche den Handgranaten entgehen, wenn sie heraus zu kommen versuchen, mit dem Revolver oder dem Messer abgeschlachtet. Diese abscheuliche Schlächterei wird von Mann zu Mann vorgenommen. Jeder Deutsche, man er verwundet oder nicht, wird unbarmherzig niedergemacht oder erschlagen.

„Seitdem der Gewalt für diesen von der französischen Heeresleitung geplanten Mord bildet ein den Deutschen in die Hände gefallener Franzose französischen Adels, geboren der Marco - Tremont, Graf, geboren bei Mitbern darin das schmutzige Vorgehen der „Nettoyeurs" und hat immer, daß er in Britain und Africa immer entsetzt ist, wenn er, daß „Nettoyeurs" inszeniert, sich an den Abschlachten beteiligen muß.

„Daß die „Nettoyeurs" ihr Mordhandwerk unter dem Befehl des französischen Generalissimus betreiben, wird durch folgendes Armeebefehl bewiesen, der bei einem gefangenen französischen Offizier gefunden wurde:

„Armeebefehl für die Infanterie-Regiment 294 vom 5. Juli 1915. Jeder Mannschaft der ersten Sturmabteilung setzt eine halbe Abteilung „Nettoyeurs"; jeder Mannschaft der zweiten Sturmabteilung folgt eine ganze Abteilung „Nettoyeurs." Zwei halbe Abteilungen von „Nettoyeurs" sollen in der Weise ein erstürmtes Grabenstück verweilen und hier alle Deutschen abschlachten, welche noch da sind. Die zweite Hälfte soll wie die erste vorgehen und beide Abteilungen „Nettoyeurs" im Graben lassen, welche ihre Aufgabe mit aller Energie erledigen müssen.

„Die dritte Sturmabteilung soll zwei halbe Abteilungen „Nettoyeurs" in der Front von ihr gekommenen Grabenstück lassen und bis zur vorderten dritten Linie vorrücken, um hier mit der ersten Sturmabteilung zusammenzuarbeiten, so daß Major Roberts den Befehl am rechten Ende petrais und an den Punkte 158 erreichet. Unterzeichnet Major Arnaudin der Stellungen und Infanterie Regiment Punkte 508 daß."

„Ein weiterer Beweis für diese Tatsache ist der französischen Armee Befehl vom 3. Mai, daß die vierten Kompagnie jedes französischen Regiments aus den Reserve-Abteilungen der vorderen Linie. Apel Levy der der rechten folgende beschwerde Auszug erwacht hat:

„Am 15. August bereitete die französische Infanterie 1500 Meter von Bois de Foche einen Angriff vor, der am folgenden Tag stattfinden sollte. Die Offiziere gaben den Befehl aus, daß keine Gefangenen gemacht und alle Verwundeten getötet werden sollten. Die Unteroffiziere verteilten eigens zu dem Zweck hergestellte Messer.

„Am 16. Juni sah ich während eines Angriffs bei Souches mit eigenen Augen, wie Deutsche, welche in den von uns genommenen Gräben die Arme erhoben hatten, unbarmherzig mit den Messern abgeschlachtet wurden."

Die deutschen Zeitungen, welche diese entsetzlichen Enthüllungen befreichen, reihen darauf hin, daß Feinde dieser Art es sich noch heraus nehmen, die Deutschen in der ganzen Welt als Barbaren und Verächter des Völkerrechts zu verschreien. Die Geschichte dieses Krieges werde den Beweis erbringen, auf welcher Seite der wahre Barbarei zu finden ist.

Der Besuch des deutschen Kriegs-Uboot.

Ein deutsches Kriegs - Uboot in amerikanischen Gewässern. Nur um einen Brief für den deutschen Gesandten Graten Bernstorff zu bringen und täglich wieder abfahren, ohne Proviant oder sonst etwas an Bord zu nehmen. Die Freunde der deutschen Sache befinden sich in traurigen Erregung über diesen neuen Erfolg der deutschen Waffe. Angesichts solcher Leistungen erringt ihre Kraft ein informiertes „Lieb Vaterland muß ruhig sein," während die Anglophilen ihr Zähneklappern in der Sorge um „Dear old England" nicht verbergen können.

Und schon schreien sie in ihrer ohnmächtigen Wut nach dem guten alten Onkel Sam um Hilfe. Sie verfluchen Uncle Sam klar zu machen daß es es sich nicht bieten lassen dürfe, daß direkt vor seiner Türe englische Schiffe verrichtet würden. Wirklich rührend! Die geistigen Englandfreunde vergessen nur Dabei, daß das deutsche Uboot, oder vielleicht waren es auch mehrere, ganz genau die Regeln des Völkerrechts befolgte, es operierte außerhalb der 3 Meilen Grenze, durchsuchte die feindlichen Schiffe und sorgte für Rettung der Besatzung und Passagiere. Die deutschen Uboote haben, wie aus Washington selbst angegeben wird, ganz wie Kriegsschiffe gehandelt.

Die Anglophilen Aufgeschreie können sich darum ihr Lamentieren ruhig erbarren. Denn auch die Vereinigten Staaten haben Unterseeboote, sondern gegenen Feinde anwenden werden. Es ist daran geradezu kindisch, wenn die Preparedness Heuler, auf deren Einfluß die Vereinigten Staaten auch Unterseeboote bauen, nun auf einmal England zu gefallen die Ubootwaffe als nicht zulässig erklären wollen. Man sieht eben, die Anglophilen sind sehr nervös geworden.

Eine schamlose Unsitte

Ueber die Ausbeutung der Arbeiter durch die Werkmeister in den großen Industriebetrieben im Staate Ohio erteilt ein neulich veröffentlichter Bericht der Industrie - Kommission Auskunft. Danach herrscht in großen Fabriken fast überall die unsittliche Arbeitsordnung, ein unrichtige und halbtote Eingeborenenarbeiter erst nach Erlangung einer gewissen Geldsumme abzugeben. Der Bericht bezeichnet es als unverständlich, daß derartige Praktiken unter den Augen hoher Gesellschaft betrieben werden können, ohne daß die Gesellschaft jedoch genau davon weiß. Es handelt sich natürlich um indiscriminierte Arbeiter, meistens ein farbige Eingeborene, die der englischen Sprache nicht mächtig sind. Nur wenige haben es der Arbeiterinnen Britanien gar nicht nötig. Die Zahlung irgend einer Summe zu fordern, da der Gebrauch ist, daß es der arbeitsuchende Fremde für selbstverständlich hält, für die ihm nur bietende Arbeitsgelegenheit bezahlen zu müssen. Die Gebühren schwanken zwischen einer ganze Cigarren oder einer Flasche Schnaps und Geldsummen bis zu $25 für eine Stelle, welche 25 Cents pro Stunde einbringt. Die Gebühr sind lästig genug, die Gebühren nicht direkt in Empfang zu nehmen, sondern sie benutzen dazu Mittelmänner, die zum Teil selbst Arbeiter sind. Die Mittelmänner werden für ihre Dienstleistung entschädigt; den größten Teil des Schmiergeldes fließt natürlich der Werkmeister ein. Graft! Graft!

Ersatz für Baumwolle.

Anstatt Deutschland „auszuhungern", kommt die britische Wochenschrift Grundbergers der deutschen Chemiker und Techniker in immer reichen Maßen an, für die früher aus dem Auslande eingeführten Rohstoffe für den Krieg im eigenen Lande zu finden. Es ist neuerdings Aussicht auf den Ersatz der Baumwolle, was der bisherigen Hauptlieferant Deutschland, indem es die Industrie Amerika und Aegypten eingeführte Baumwolle vollständig ersetzen wird.

Ein in Sachsen gedeihender, schnell wachsender und leicht zu ernotender Pflanzenbast „Lappa", von dem man dieses Jahr schon 1½ bis 6 Millionen Tonnen geerntet hat, und der zehn Prozent Fabrikationsfähiger verschiedensten Spielarten ergiebt, soll nach den bisherigen Versuchsergebnissen einen vollen Ersatz für Baumwolle, Jute und Wolle bieten.

Keine Reichstags - Wahl bis Frieden herrscht.

Berlin. Der deutsche Reichstag, dessen Lebensdauer im kommenden Januar ablaufen würde, wird nicht neu gewählt werden, bis wieder Frieden herrscht. Der Bundesrat hat, wie die „Voss. Zeitung" berichtet, beschlossen, die Legislatur - Periode um ein Jahr zu verlängern. Die Gruppierung der Parteien bleibt bisher unverändert.

STATE NEWS

Romeo.—Robert Orlando Desmon, seventy-one years old, a pioneer resident here, died suddenly at his home. He leaves a widow, five daughters and one son.

Cadillac.—Bert Olson, twenty-one years old, chased a muskrat into a lake south of here and was drowned. A younger brother, Alonzo, was with Bert, but because of the darkness he was unable to render aid.

East Lansing.—Frederick E. Millen, state inspector of apiaries and professor of entomology at the Michigan Agriculture college, predicts high flint prices for honey during the winter. Diseases have caused poor crops in some sections of the state.

Manistee.—Harry Roberts, ten years old, found a shotgun shell while he was playing in the woods with a group of other lads. He placed the shell on one stone and pounded it with another. No shot entered the boy's face, but his cheeks and eyes were filled with powder. Doctors say his sight will probably be saved.

Grand Rapids.—Mrs. Patrick Roe, ninety years old, a resident of Michigan for more than eighty-one years, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John J. Brennan. She had lived in the vicinity of this city 51 years. Mrs. Roe came to Michigan with her parents when she was nine years old, and settled in Ottawa county.

Hartford.—Mrs. R. F. Clover was killed and her husband probably fatally injured when the automobile in which they were returning to Hartford tipped and threw them out. Mr. Clover turned out of the road to pass another car and the machine he was driving struck deep sand and careened, throwing the occupants 18 feet.

Battle Creek.—No inquest will be held in connection with the death of Mrs. David Mayer, a patient at the sanitarium, from Rapidets, La., who drank carbolic acid. Her husband and brother, who were with her when she died, have informed the authorities that she took carbolic acid in their presence. Mrs. Mayer was despondent owing to illness.

Escanaba.—Mayor G. J. MacKillican and Joseph F. Cudey have been in Washington in an effort to obtain the $11,000,000 government armor plant for Escanaba. They met members of the naval board and presented a petition signed by representatives of almost every line of business in the upper peninsula asking that the plant be located there.

Lansing.—John S. Jeffries, twenty-one, assistant secretary of the Lansing Builders and Traders' exchange, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while duck hunting four miles south of Perry. As Jeffries and William Trickey, a companion, dismounted from the former's automobile, Trickey's gun trigger caught on the car door and discharged its full load into Jeffries' side.

Lapeer.—Daniel F. Zoblitz, probate judge of Lapeer county, died after a long illness of cancer. He was fifty-five years of age and leaves a widow and six children. Mr. Zoblitz was a native of Berlin, Germany, coming to America at the age of twelve years. He served as county treasurer for two terms and had been probate judge for the past four years.

Pontiac.—The will of Mrs. Mary G. Parks, a former Southfield township resident, was set aside by the circuit court. The heirs were two sons, Ward and Charles G. Parks. The brothers paid no attention to their mother's will, but divided the property, some of which was later sold. The question of the sons' title to the property was not raised until recently. The testimony of four witnesses was taken to show that Mrs. Parks was incompetent at the time she made the will.

Lapeer.—Frank Johnson, a former slave, seventy-five years old, was burned to death when the barn in which he was sleeping was destroyed by fire. He made his home with his sons, one and a half miles east and three miles south of Lapeer. They were building a new home and as it was only partly completed the father insisted on sleeping in the barn. Although illiterate Mr. Johnson was an authority on religion and held meetings on the street corners during the summer.

East Lansing.—Hazel Deadman of Marquette has enrolled in the Michigan agricultural college and is studying surveying. When the squads were mustered up for surveying parties, Miss Deadman stepped up and asked to be allowed to enlist. The instructor pointed out the dangers and hardships encountered by college surveying parties, but the fair recruit insisted and was finally assigned to squad No. 3, of which "Dick" Walker of Grand Rapids is captain. Miss Deadman was one of the first women to elect the agricultural course at Michigan Agricultural college.

Grand Rapids.—Charles Schmitt, forty years old, committed suicide at his home on the Alpine road by shooting himself twice in the head. Schmitt was released from the county jail recently after serving 30 days on complaint of his wife, who also started suit for divorce.

Saginaw.—Herman Schutz, forty years old, living about four miles east of Birch Run, committed suicide by blowing the contents of a shotgun into his body just below the heart and then slashing at his throat with a jackknife. He asked a son to pull the trigger, but the child refused.

Greenville.—Four persons were injured in a car driven by Ed Carpenter of Belding, four miles south of Greenville, when the machine swerved and turned over at an angle in the road. Mr. Carpenter and his wife were seriously injured and were immediately removed to Belding. Three little daughters and a nurse escaped with slight injuries.

Ann Arbor.—The regents of the University of Michigan adopted a resolution formally asking the state game warden to establish a game refuge of 640 acres on the university's lands in Cheboygan county.