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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Selbst dem gelegentlichen Zeitungsleser muß es aufgefallen sein, das London und Paris bedeutend ruhiger geworden sind, sodaß man beinahe zu der Ansicht kommen könnte, die Somme - Schlacht sei zum Abschluß gebracht worden.

Nichts wäre falscher als eine solche Annahme. Die Somme - Schlacht wird mit derselben Wut, derselben Verschwendung von kostbaren Menschenleben und demselben oft sinnlosen Drauflosplfeffern der Artillerie fortgesetzt; aber das Blatt hat sich gewandt. Zwar befinden die Deutschen sich noch nicht beständig in der Offensive und noch ist die Kraft der Alliierten nicht erlahmt, aber die Deutschen haben erhebliche Verstärkungen erhalten und namentlich die Artillerie ist bedeutend verdichtet worden. Kurz nach der Einbringung der Ernte trat diese Aenderung zu Tage. Zuerst mußte der große Sieg zu Hause errungen werden, der Sieg über die englischen Ausbauungspläne, die Ernte mußte unter Dach und Fach gebracht und der Winteracker bestellt werden. Als das geschehen, warf der deutsche Bauer den Pflug und die Sense in die Ecke und griff wiederum zum Schießprügel, nicht um, wie in früheren schönen Tagen, auf die Jagd zu gehen, sondern, um sein Vaterland gegen den vor den Toren tobenden Feind zu schützen.

Es scheint eine gesunde, urkräftige Sippschaft gewesen zu sein, die von den deutschen Feldern in die Schützengräben stieg, denn seitdem sie da sind, haben Briten und Franzosen, Russen und Rumänen zu fliehen gehört. Am meisten hatten die Briten unter diesen für Deutschland günstigen Umständen zu leiden. Sie sind, darüber besteht kein Zweifel, der gefährlichste Feind, was Zahl und Tüchtigkeit anbetrifft, und die Entwicklung des Somme - Schlacht hatte es gezeigt, daß gerade ihre Front, die britische, dem deutschen Gegenstoß am stärksten preisgegeben war. Bis Combles und etwas darüber hinaus hatte man die Alliierten vorstoßen lassen, dann wurde dem Vorstoß ein stählerner, aufsehenerregender Riegel vorgeschoben. Die britische Front nach Norden hin war im zwischen 22 Kilometer (von Pozieres bis Combles) lang geworden, eine schöne Angriffsfläche für die auf der Linie südwestlich von Bapaume stark verschanzten Deutschen. In den drei und einhalb Monaten, die es Briten und Franzosen nahm, bis Combles vorzudringen, hatten die Deutschen mehr als genügende Zeit gefunden, sich auf der nördlichen Flanke der Briten einzunisten. Die nachfolgenden Ereignisse haben das bewiesen.

Obgleich sie immer wieder neue Menschenmassen und neue Schiffsladungen von Munition gegen die deutschen Reihen schleuderten, sie schwankten und wichen nicht. In unermeßlichen Strömen floß britisches Blut, nahezu 4,000 Mann wurden alle zwölf Stunden aus ihren Reihen ausgeschieden.

Bei Sailly brachen die Briten sechsmal vor, aber alle diese Vorstöße brachen unter den schwersten blutigen Verlusten zusammen. Die deutsche Infanterie kam aus ihren Unterständen und aus den Granattrichtern, in welchen sie den Ansturm abgewartet hatte, tief das Gewehr an die Schulter und mähte den stürmenden Gegner in aufrechter Stellung im Maschinen- und Gewehrfeuer nieder.

Offenbar hatte sich der Gegner der Hoffnung hingegeben, daß seine enorme artilleristische Tätigkeit seiner Infanterie den Weg zu einem leichten Siege öffnen würde, und das erklärt auch, warum die Infanterie in geschlossenen Massen vorging, wobei sechs bis zehn Sturmwellen aufeinander folgten.

Hinter diesen Sturmwellen waren Reserven aufgestellt, welche von Offizieren zu Pferde geführt wurden, was gut nicht zu erklären wäre, wenn der Feind nicht absolut überzeugt gewesen wäre, daß die deutsche Infanterie unter dem gewaltigen Feuer vernichtet worden sei. Unter Hurrarufen und Geschrei wälzten sich diese Massen einem, wie sie glaubten, sicheren und leichten Sieg entgegen.

Es wird mehr und mehr wahrscheinlich, daß sich der Feind an dieser unerschütterlichen Front ebenso verbluten wird, wie es mit den Russen bereits an der galizischen Front der Fall war.

Neunzig Quadratmeilen von den 10,000, die sie nehmen müssen, um die Deutschen aus Frankreich zu vertreiben, haben die Alliierten in den vier Monaten ihrer verlustreichen Offensive genommen. Nur 9,910 weitere Quadratmeilen sind zu nehmen übrig. Und doch gibt es noch Leute, die an den Sieg der Alliierten glauben.

An der östlichen Front haben die Russen ihre Angriffe nicht wieder erneuert. Diese Tatsächlichkeit auf russischer Seite ist ein stummer Beweis für die furchtbare Richtigkeit der deutschen Meldung, in der die Verluste der Russen auf eine Million Menschen geschätzt werden. Auch dort, man, in der Gestalt von Dementis, wiedertrum von russischen Separatfriedens - Wünschen. Ob vielleicht doch etwas wahres daran ist? Vor einiger Zeit hieß es, Rußland sei im August zum Separatfrieden bereit gewesen, habe aber wieder Hoffnungen geschöpft, als Rumänien in den Krieg eintrat. Heute schon, nach kaum zweimonatlicher Kriegführung, ist Rumänien keine Hilfe mehr, sondern eine Bürde, die auf Rußlands schon schwer belasteten Schultern ruht.

Alliierte bestehen auf ihr Recht die Post zu rauben.

Washington. Die Antwort Frankreichs und Großbritannieus auf die amerikanischen Forderungen betreffs Einmischung seitens der genannten Länder in den Postverkehr auf hoher See und der gelegentlichen Verschleppung von Postdampfern nach britischen Häfen, ist eine unverschleierte Abweisung aller Behauptungen und Forderungen des Staatsdepartements.

Die Note giebt im Prinzip die Unverletzlichkeit der Post, wie im internationalen Gesetz niedergelegt, zu, spricht ihr dieselbe aber in der Praxis ab. England wie Frankreich behaupten ein Recht zu haben amerikanische Post in inhaftieren, während sie nach Konterband suchen.

Die zwei verbündeten Regierungen beanspruchen das Recht neutrale Postschiffe von ihrem Kurs nach alliierten Häfen zu bringen zum Zweck, die Postsachen zu untersuchen, zensieren oder zu konfiszieren. Dieser Anspruch wurde wiederholt von den Vereinigten Staaten abgewiesen, nicht allein betreffs von Post sondern auch von Kargos.

Das einzige Zugeständnis, welches die beiden Regierungen machen, ist in folgendem Passus der Note enthalten:

„Betreffs Versendung von Dokumenten und Korrespondenzen, welche auf neutralen Schiffen und selbst in Häfen der Alliierten gefunden werden und in keinem Zusammenhang mit dem Kriege stehen, haben die alliierten Regierungen die Behörden angewiesen, solche Schriftstücke nicht aufzuhalten, sondern dieselbe womöglich ohne Verzug weiterzubefördern."

Schließlich erklären die alliierten Regierungen in einem weiteren Passus sich bereit, für Schaden, welcher durch Infektion von Postsachen aus Pferden entstanden, später aufzukommen.

Neutralitäts - Verletzung.

Nach den Feststellungen des Marinedepartement's und Statistik des New Yorker Herald, in der Verkleidung harmloser Nachrichten, Warnung an Handels und Kriegsschiffen der Alliierten ausgegangen, als das deutsche Kriegstauchboot U-53, in der Nähe des Nantucket - Feuerschiffes seine Vernichtungsarbeit begonnen hatte. Diese Telegramme wurde von der Marinestation im Brooklyner Schiffsbaudoc aufgefangen und nach Washington gemeldet, das Leutnant Weldon von der „Arkansas" sofort als Zensor einsetzte und durch Kommander Todd den Leiter des Radiodienstes unserer Marine eine rigorose Untersuchung einleiten ließ.

Der „New York Herald" unterhält an der Battery ein Schiffsbureau und in Verbindung damit eine kleine Funkenspruchanlage, die in Friedenszeiten zum Auffangen von Depeschen ankommender Dampfer und zur Benachrichtigung von Schiffen auf hoher See, auch zur Uebermittelung eines drahtlosen Nachrichtendienstes für solche Schiffe benutzt wurde.

Neues Riesenhotel.

Die Stadt New York wird in nahe Zukunft das größte Hotel der Welt, das neue Hotel Commonwealth, besitzen. Die Riesenkaravanserei wird ein vollständiges Straßengeviert einnehmen, 23 Stockwerke hoch sein, 2500 Zimmer besitzen und $15,000,000 kosten. Der Bau erfolgt nach kooperativem Plan, indem 150,000 Personen aus allen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten je $100 investieren, und niemand kann mehr als eine Aktie zu $100 erwerben. Es wird darauf gerechnet, daß das neue Hotel zum großen Teil von seinen Besitzern, den Aktieninhabern, frequentiert wird.

Porto Ricos Zuckerernte.

San Juan, Portorico. Der Ertrag der diesjährigen Zuckerernte beläuft sich auf 483,590 Tonnen. Es ist dies die größte Zuckerernte in der Geschichte der Insel. Im vorigen Jahre stellte sich die Zuckerernte auf 346,490 Tonnen. Die gesamte diesjährige Ernte ist bereits verkauft und zwar zu 5½ Cents pro Pfund oder mehr, was einen Erlös von $53,000,000 ausmacht.

RULES THAT NAME MAY BE DROPPED

Attorney General Passes on Requests of Progressives.

COUNTY CLERKS UNCERTAIN

Were in Quandary When Orders Were Received From State Chairman to Take Names Off the Ballot.

Lansing.—Telegraphic orders from John S. Smith of Detroit, chairman of the National Progressive party, to county clerks to take the names of that party's candidates off the ticket for the coming election have been causing trouble.

From all sections of the state came requests from county clerks for a decision as to what they should do. In some instances, notably that of Wayne county, the state authorities were informed that his request would not be complied with. Judge Durfee of the Wayne county election commission was reported as having flatly refused to touch the ballot as it had been certified to his commission.

Attorney General Fellows, when asked by Secretary of State Vaughan for a ruling, said that the clerks and election boards should pay attention to Mr. Smith's request. He went further and said that in case the taking off of the names as suggested by Mr. Smith cleaned up the ticket there was no use of putting the Progressive party column on the ticket at all.

Already the proofs of the two ballots from Genesee and Menominee counties have reached Lansing, without any column for the Progressives.

The only written ruling which the attorney general's department has ever made has to do with the primaries. Washington Gardner of Albion, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1914, asked that his name be taken off the ballot. Secretary of State Martindale was advised to take it off.

Much New Road to Be Built.

State Highway Commissioner Rogers and his assistants are hard at work now upon plans for next year and say the program will be the greatest the state has ever attempted.

It is believed that by the end of next summer, when most of the outdoor work has to be stopped, there will be hundreds of miles more of good roads in Michigan than there are now.

The department is now carrying more employees than ever before, because of the additional work, which acts of the legislature have imposed upon it. The last legislature placed upon the commissioner and the railroad commission the authority to pass upon every new railroad and trolley road crossing.

Just how much road will be built next year has not been decided, but with the addition of the federal government money, amounting to approximately $437,000, and available July 1, 1917, it is expected that many of the gaps which now exist in the "legislature trunk lines" will be filled up.

An unexpended balance of $766,776.77 remained to the credit of the department on October 1, 1916.

Short Weights Increase.

Peremptory orders have been issued by State Sealer of Weights and Measures Burr B. Lincoln to all of his deputies throughout the state to arrest every person found using short weights or short measures and to prosecute them.

Following the order, Mr. Lincoln heard that several suits had been started on the west side of the state, found no shortage in potatoes.

"I do not know why it is," says Mr. Lincoln, "but suddenly we are getting reports of a lot of violations of the honest weight and measure laws.

"What the answer is I cannot tell. I do know that there is a general movement to cheat Mrs. Housewife. We are going to stop it if we have to arrest every dealer."

Captions May Be Changed.

Although it is hardly considered "good form," county election boards may place their own captions on the two liquor amendments to the constitution to be voted on November 7.

In other words, there is nothing to stop the county boards from replacing the caption suggested by the secretary of state with another of their own making. There is nothing in the law to stop them and there is information at hand that changes are going to be made in several instances.

Crawford county, for instance, is considering placing above the prohibition amendment, the words, "Prohibition Amendment," and over the other, "Hogue Rule Amendment" both in large type, so that the voter can make no

New Incorporations.

Morrison Brothers, Detroit; $2,500; jobbing of toys, novelties and confectionery; stockholders, Thomas J., Benjamin and Robert Morrison.

Colquitt Realty company, Detroit; $5,000; to acquire and own leasehold interests in Detroit; stockholders, Eugene H. Sloman, Henry Colquitt, Morris Friedberg.

Foreign corporation admitted to Michigan: Olsen & Ebann, Chicago; $50,000; Fred J. Wehrmeyer of Benton Harbor appointed Michigan agent.

The Schermack corporation, Detroit; $900,000; manufacture, sell or lease stamp-vending machines and other mechanical specialties; stockholders, William R. James, Joseph J. Schermack, Henry N. Brown.

Harvey Construction company, Detroit; $25,000; building and owning stores, flats and apartments; stockholders, Henry Wineman, F. C. Shipman, Fred C. Harvey, etc.

Upper Michigan Logging company, Escanaba; $5,000; general logging and lumbering business; stockholders, Omar C. Curtis, L. D. Jaegers, J. E. Stonehouse.

FRENCH LAUNCHED A TERRIFIC DRIVE

CAUGHT THE GERMANS UNAWARE ON THE VERDUN FRONT AND MAKE BIG GAINS.

RETAKE THREE VERDUNFORTS

Smashed German Lines on a Front of Four and a Half Miles. Paris Rejoices.

London.—Military experts here point out that the French coup at Verdun has regained virtually all ground lost in the second battle of Verdun. This was accomplished with lightning suddenness in a single day, whereas the Germans occupied nearly two months in wresting this ground from the French.

Surprise Germans.

Paris.—In the greatest surprise blow struck on the western front since Galliéni's "taxicab army" smashed the Germans at the Marne, the French launched a terrific drive against the armies of the German crown prince east of Verdun. In one impetuous heading assault the defenders of the most precious plot in France crashed through the Teuton defense on a front of four and a half miles from the Meuse to the Woevre hills. The fury of their assault carried them at points almost two miles into the German lines. In their furious, concerted rush, the Follus wood back trenches, forts, villages and forests which the Germans had bought at a cost of thousands upon thousands of lives.

Fort Douaumont and the village of Douaumont, names written with blood upon the pages of history, once more are in French hands. The Thiaumont works, scene of scores of desperate battles, also is held by the French. Haudromont quarry, Caillette wood, Chenois Wood and Damloup battery all have been won back.

News of the tremendous victory reached Paris while the soldiers still were smashing their way through the German lines. Rumors of startling developments at Verdun spread about the city. The tension was tremendous, but dissolved into unbounded joy when, in an early communique, the war office more than confirmed the city's fondest hopes.

Utter secrecy had marked preparations for the blow. The Germans were caught completely by surprise and, off their guard and with their ranks drained to supply the demands of the armies on the Somme, fell easy victims to Joffre's great thrust, which was carried out with lawless strategy by General Nivelle.

AMERICAN AND REBELS CLASH

The Number of Killed and Wounded in the Battle is Not Known.

Santo Domingo.—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans also are reported killed including two officers, and one American officer was wounded.

The American commander attempted to arrest General Batiste, who resisted and ordered attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels were eventually defeated. The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City and caused a panic in the capital. The number of killed and wounded in the fight is not known.

AUTO GOES THROUGH BRIDGE

Four Prominent Men of Chicago Drown in Chicago River.

Chicago.—Hugo J. Warner, wealthy advertising man and three others, all social settlement workers, were drowned when Warner's automobile plunged through an open draw into the Chicago river. They were returning from spending the evening giving instructions in the Maxwell settlement house.

ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

The first case of infantile paralysis in Charlevoix county was found in Boyne Falls.

Seven of the 18 Kent county girls adjudged feeble-minded, who have been waiting more than two years for admission to the home for the feeble-minded at Lapeer, will be sent to that institution next week. Probate court officials were notified that the home could now care for a number of patients from this county.

Dr. Walter C. Wagner of Grand Rapids was fined $500 for fraudulent use of the mails. The physician was accused of selling by mail a remedy the purposes of which are forbidden by the federal laws.

Infantile paralysis has claimed six lives in Detroit, records of the health department show, but the coming of cold weather has marked a decrease in the number of cases reported. Forty-nine cases have been recorded and 26 are now under treatment. Three, all mild, have been reported the past week.

Dr. William H. Price, health officer, of Detroit, is the newly elected president of the International Milk Inspectors' association, which just closed the fifth annual session in Springfield, Mass. The organization is made up of milk inspectors from all over the continent interested in better milk production.

The Kent board of supervisors may employ a woman investigator in the matter of paying widows' pensions. It is reported that a number of widows are receiving compensation they are not entitled to.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle Receipts, 2,285. Best heavy steers, $7.50@7.60; best handweight butcher steers, $6.25@7; mixed steers and heifers, $5.50@6.25; handy light butchers, $5.25@5.75; light butchers, $4.75@5.25; best cows, $5.25@5.75; butcher cows, $4.50@5; common cows, $4.25@4.50; canners, $3.50@4.10 best heavy bulls, $5.50@6; bologna bulls, $5@5.50 stock bulls, $4@4.50 feeders, $6@6.50; stockers, $4.50@6; milkers and springers, $40@75.

Calves Receipts, 1,449. Best sold at $10 with culls at $7.50 to $8 and heavy grades $4.50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs Receipts, 12,307. Best lambs, $10; fair lambs, $9@9.75; light to common lambs, $6.50@8.50; fair to good sheep, $6@6.75; culls and common, $4@5.

Hogs Receipts, 15,800. Pigs, $9@9.25; yorkers, $9.50@9.70; pigs heavy, $9.75@9.80.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—200 cars; market steady; choice to prime native steers 1,300 to 1,350 pounds, $9.50@10.25; good to choice, $8.25@8.75; fair to good, $7.50@8; plain to coarse, $6.75@7.25; yearlings, dry fed, $9.50@10; best heifer steers, $7.25@7.50; light butcher steers, $6.25@6.50; best butchering steers and heifers, mixed, $6.75@7.25; western heifers, $6.25@6.75; best heavy fat cows, $6.50@7; butcher cows, $5@5.50; cutters, $4.25@4.50; canners, $3.50@4; bologna bulls, $6.75@7.25; butcher bulls, $6@6.25; common, $5@5.25; good stockers, $6@6.50; light, $4.50@5; feeders, $6.50@7.25; milkers and springers, $60@100. Hogs—100; market steady. Heavy, $10.40@10.50; yorkers, $10.25@10.35; pigs, $9.25@9.40. Sheep and lambs—30 cars; market active; top lambs, $10.60; yearlings, $8.50@9; wethers, $7.75@8; ewes, $7.25@7.50.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.68¾; December opened without change at $1.69¾, and advanced to $1.71¾; May opened at, $1.71¾, advanced to $1.73¾ and closed at, $1.72¾; No. 1 white, $1.63¾.

Corn—Cash, No. 3, 94c; No. 3 yellow, 96c bid; No. 4 yellow, 94@95c.

Oats—Standard, 51c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 4 white, 49c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1.29.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and October shipment, $5.25 bid; November, $5.15 bid.

Seeds—Prime red clover, $10; alsike, $10; timothy, $2.40; alfalfa, $9@$10.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $14@15; standard timothy, $13.50@14; No. 2 timothy, $12@13; light mixed, $13.50@14; No. 1 mixed, $11@12; No. 1 clover, $10@11; rye straw, $8.50@9; wheat and oat straw, $7.50@8 per ton in carlots, Detroit.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $29.50; standard middlings, $31.50; fine middlings, $35; cracked corn, $41; coarse cornmeal, $38; corn and oat chop $36 per ton.

Flour—Per 196 lbs. in eight paper sacks: Best patent, $8.80; second patent, $8.50; straight, $8.30; spring wheat, $9.40; rye flour, $7.90 per bbl.

General Markets.

Nuts—Chestnuts, 18@20c per lb.

Pineapples—$4@4.50 per crate.

Grape Fruit—$6@6.50 per crate.

Cranberries—$1.50@1.75 per bu. and $7@7.25 per bbl.

Peaches—AA, $1.50@1.60; A, $1@1.25; B, 65@70c per bu.

Pears—Common, $1@1.25; Bartletts $1.50@2 per bu.

California Fruits—Pears, $2@3.50; grapes, $1.75@2 per box.

Apples—Fancy, $3.50@4; choice, $2@2.75 per bbl; No. 2, 75c@$1 per bushel.

Grapes—Concords, 25c for 8-lb baskets; pony Concords, 15c; pony Niagaras, 7c.

Celery—Kalamazoo, 18@25c per doz.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, $1.75@2 per lb.

Cabbage—$3@3.25 per 100-lb crate, $1.50 per bu.

Melons—Rockyfords, $2.25 for standard crates, $1@1.25 for flats.

Potatoes—In carlots: Round, $1.40@1.50; long, $1.25@1.35 per bu.

Honey—Fancy white, 14@15c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 7@8c per lb.

Lettuce—Head lettuce, $1.75@2 per case; hothouse, 10@12c per lb.

Onions—Spanish, $1.50 per crate; Michigan, $2.75@3 per 100-lb sacks.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 18c; No. 1 hens, 17c; good hens, 14c; medium hens, 15½c; ducks, 16@17c; geese, 14@14½c; turkeys, 24@25c per lb.

Tallow—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $2.50 per bbl; Jersey, $1.50 per hamper and $4@4.25 per bbl.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 21c; No. 1 green, 18c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 green bulls, 13c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 23c; No. 1 green veal kip, 22c; No. 1 cured murrain, 19c; No. 1 green murrain, 17c; No. 1 cured calf, 30c; No. 1 green calf, 29c; No. 1 horsehides, $6; No. 2 horsehides, $5; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1½c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@$1.25 each.

Sugar beets are being hauled to market in Arenac county and are very much smaller than last year and for some time past. Chickory promises a fairly good crop. This is the root from which many cheaper grades of coffee are made.

The committee on equalization of the board of supervisors has fixed the valuation of the Macomb county at $50,961,298, of which $44,866,234 is real estate and $6,095,064 personal property. There are 287,764 acres of land on the assessment rolls.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Cadillac.—Wexford supervisors appropriated $3,000 for a tuberculosis sanitarium.

Grand Rapids.—The Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers met in Grand Rapids.

Kalamazoo.—Twelve freight cars were wrecked at Glenwood, when a broken wheel flange tossed a car into the ditch. No person was injured.

East Lansing.—Alumni of the Michigan Agricultural college will hold a banquet at the Chamber of Commerce building, Grand Rapids, November 3.

Albion.—Miss Anna Kabel and Herman Kiel were married here by Rev. A. G. Spiegel of the German Lutheran church.

Port Huron.—The supervisors voted down a proposition to pay the two circuit judges an annual salary of $500 each.

Fullman.—James U. Gilpin, thirty-six years old, postmaster here for many years and owner of a drug store, died here.

Hastings.—Scores of persons were examined here at a tuberculosis clinic conducted under the auspices of the Hastings Academy of Medicine.

Monroe.—The physicians, Dr. J. J. Siffer and Miss Anna Carroll of Fort Wayne, Ind., were married Thursday morning there.

East Lansing.—The Boys and Girls' club work movement was given another boost when announcement was made that Handicraft clubs will be organized during next year.

Alma.—Louise Basinger, aged sixteen, a domestic at the home of Malcolm McLaren, was taken with infantile paralysis. This is the first case in Gratiot county.

East Lansing.—The establishment of a new course at the Michigan Agricultural college, which in reality will be one of industrial arts, is promised, according to information received here.

Grand Rapids.—The annual county budget was presented to the board of supervisors Thursday and called for approximately $300,000, $70,000 less than the 1915 schedule.

Albion.—Marcus Pahl, assistant sales manager of the Gale Manufacturing company, this city, was married here to Miss Ethel Linton, at the home of the bride's parents in Homer.

Albion.—The Albion college board elected the following officers: President, Leland Dexter, Croswell; secretary, Herbert Stankrauff, Albion; treasurer, Carl Tobias, Battle Creek; director, Ralph Huffer, Albion.

Port Huron.—The committee on equalization equalized St. Clair county at $40,000,000. The board did not wait for the figures of the state tax commission, which will not be ready until November.

Muskegon.—What was at first believed to be a suicide but later proved to be an accidental drowning, occurred here when John K. Porter, aged twenty-one, of Norton township walked into a mudhole in Hood's bayou.

Hastings.—After a discussion which lasted two days, the supervisors voted to levy a two-mill tax for the county road fund, thus placing about $43,000, exclusive of state reward money, in the hands of the county road commissioners.

Grand Rapids.—County employees' request for an increase in salary met with a cool reception from the supervisors, when, by unanimous vote, it was decided that no salaries would be increased, and that an expert be brought here to survey conditions.

East Lansing.—White pine blister rust, which is causing large losses in the eastern states and in Wisconsin, has failed to invade Michigan so far, according to Prof. A. K. Chittenden, head of the forestry department of the Michigan Agricultural college.

East Lansing.—Reforestation work dropped off considerably during the spring and summer, because of the dry season. Many persons were afraid to plant trees, while others delayed until it was too late, because they expected to see a change in the conditions.

East Lansing.—E. C. Mandsburg, the new extension worker in forestry for the Michigan Agricultural college, has gone to Owosso and Ionia to help wood-lot owners to get better prices for their timber and to show them how to handle their wood lots without overcutting.

Ypsilanti.—Howard Boyd, twenty-eight years old, of Tecumseh, thought he would make some easy money and told Rev. John D. Finlayson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, that he was a member of his church in good standing, and that he needed $2 in a business deal he was making. The pastor did not remember Howard and after asking him a number of questions decided he was an impostor. Failing to find an officer, the minister took Boyd before Justice Stadtmuller where he signed a complaint charging him with begging. Boyd pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 65 days in the Detroit house of correction.

Albion.—The state board of health has asked the Albion city council immediately to turn in complete plans of the city's water and sewer systems or face action by the attorney general. The plans were requested two years ago.

Grand Rapids.—Supervisor George W. Welsh wants the superintendent of the county work farm appointed by the supervisors and subject to the work farm committee of that body. Sheriff Berry opposes the plan, and threatens to stop sending men to the farm, if some other than the man he appoints is placed in charge.

Perry.—The end of the Perry fire cases against the Grand Trunk railroad occurred when Attorney Roy Mathews of Owosso settled with each loser in the fire of July 8, 1913. The fire destroyed the greater portion of the business section. The railroad paid $85,000.

Hillsdale.—After hanging fire in the courts for two years, and being put over seven times, the case of John Higley against J. H. Edinger for $10,000 damages for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, has been discontinued. Since the case was started the Higleys have been divorced.