ILLINOIS PLANS TO SEIZE COAL MINES

GOVERNOR HAS AUTHORITY TO FORCE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FUEL.

TO FORMULATE PLANS AUG. 16

Conference of 15 State Councils of Defense Called—Michigan Will Send Representative.

Chicago—The law committee of the state council of defense, through Chairman Levy Mayer, attorney, of this city, Wednesday made public a report on the coal situation, recommending that the state of Illinois size and operate the coal mines if the operators do not cut their prices to a reasonable figure.

The committee found that Governor Lowden was vested with full authority to seize the coal mines.

Fifteen state councils of defense were called to meet in conference August 16 with the Illinois council of defense to formulate a plan for the regulation of coal supplies and price.

The states called were Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota and Tennessee.

After calling attention to the critical coal situation in Illinois, the opinion of Mr. Mayer, on the state's right to seize coal mines, says:

"Though not heretofore invoked, there are available fundamental principles of law that furnish means of relief."

725,000 REGULARS UNDER ARMS

Since April 1, 180,766 War Volunteers Have Been Recruited.

Washington—Statements issued by the war department show that preliminary figures place the total force of National Guard taken into the federal service August 5 at 13,093 officers and 419,851 men. Another statement showed that 180,766 war volunteers have been recruited for the regular army service since April 1, leaving only about 2,000 vacancies in the regulars at war strength.

These figures mean that approximately 725,900 men are under arms, exclusive of the navy and marine corps, to be supplemented within the next few weeks by 687,000 raised under the selective draft bill. Of the latter number about 500,000 will compose the third great element of the war army, the national army, and the remainder will go to fill up the regulars and the Guard and their reserves.

HUNDREDS DODGING DRAFT

Changes in Addresses Complicate Work of Selective Board.

Detroit—Alarmed by the number of men who have failed to report for medical examination, Detroit army selection boards Tuesday prepared to do their part in a sweeping round-up of evaders.

With approximately 1,500 men called missing, boards have compiled lists for federal agents who will seek out army dodgers.

Hundreds of notifications instructing registrants to appear for medical examination are being returned by the postoffice as the men named cannot be found at the addresses given at the time of registration. Board members have also tried to find these men by writing to the places of employment they named when they registered.

The compiled lists of dodgers will be turned over to federal agents and force employed to round up the men.

ALASKANS REGISTER FOR ARMY

Uncle Sam Listing Eligibles in Far North Territory.

Washington—Over lonely mountain passes and through great stretches of wild country the conscriptible youths of Alaska's 65,000 Americans are trudging to register for the draft.

Among them are several hundred Eskimo lads.

General headquarters for Alaskan draft is the office of Gov.Gen. J. F. A. Strong, at Juneau.

The Alaskan "registration day" continues from July 2 to September 2, Sundays and holidays excepted.

DIVORCED WIFE NO DEPENDENT

Fact That Man Pays Alimony Does Not Exempt Him From Draft.

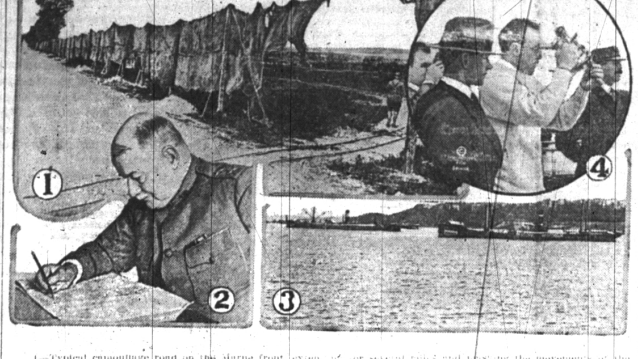
Chicago—A divorced woman drawing alimony has not the status as a dependent that a wife has.

This ruling with regard to draft exemptions was received here from Provost Marshal Crowder in reply to a question raised by a divorced woman who wanted her former husband exempted because she was dependent on the alimony which he paid her.

Jackson—Lightning struck a tree, which fell on a tent injuring two young men. One, Ray Lotti, has a broken leg.

Iron Mountain—While packing hay on a wagon, August Osterberg, 65, fell to the ground and broke his neck. Death resulted shortly afterward.

Iron River—After being idle more than a year, the Deber mine, operated by the United States Steel Corporation will be unwatered and placed in active mining operation. The mine was closed down on account of a sulphur fire between the fifth and seventh levels. In order to extinguish the fire 15,000 cubic yards of gravel have been dumped into the parts affected.



1—Typical emmoutage road on the alarme front, exten ang or several miles and showing the movement of the French troops in that section. 2—Major General Liggett, commander of the western division which will have four training camps containing from 30,000 to 40,000 men each. 3—A fleet of Dutch and Norwegian ships held up in an American port because of the food embargo. 4—Training men for officers of the merchant marine at New Bedford Mass.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Haig and Petain Start Another Drive in Flanders and Make Big Gains.

AIMING AT U-BOAT BASES?

Good Work by the Russo-Roumanian Forces—Teutonic Peace Move Derided—Agreement Reached on Food Control Bill—Exemption Boards Are Busy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After twenty days of the most tremendous artillery fire of the war, the Anglo-French armies in Flanders leaped from their trenches in great drive that aroused the highest hopes for definite results. Great masses of troops dashed forward along a front of twenty miles, overran the enemy's first three lines of defense between Warneton and Dixmude and captured eleven towns and more than 2,000 prisoners. They crossed the Yser at many places, the engineering corps performing prodigies in the way of bridge-building under fire. Tanks and airplanes played important parts in the terrific conflict. The Germans resisted stoutly and on Wednesday, when the allies' advance was checked by torrential rains, the Teutons by fierce counter-attacks won back a little of the lost ground. Next day the British again drove the Germans back, and then the artillery resumed the task of blowing Prince Rupprecht's men out of the supporting defenses to which they had retired.

Generals Haig and Petain exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the success in Flanders, and the kaiser, not to be outdone, congratulated Rupprecht on his "great success" and at once called a conference in Brussels of his commanding officers on the west front and other officials. The German losses are reported to have been tremendous and those of the allies comparatively light. Several American surgical teams worked on the fighting line side by side with their British allies.

The exact objective of this drive was not officially announced, but the people of the allied nations hoped and the Germans assumed that the Anglo-French armies intend to push along the Belgian coast and force the Germans to abandon their submarine bases. Such a movement would also turn the right end of the German line and might well compel a general retirement toward the Rhine. If the allies could reach the Dutch border it is believed Holland might be persuaded to throw in her lot with them, a decision which Germany evidently has feared for some time.

Conditions in Russia.

The disorganized Russian troops continued their retreat eastward through Galicia, and at some points the pursuing Teutons and Turks crossed the Russian border. However, there was a perceptible stiffening of resistance by the Slavs, and further north they held their lines fairly well. On the Roumanian front the Russo-Roumanian army fought bravely and successfully, making considerable advances. Its good work may go far toward saving the rich grain fields of southern Russia from the enemy.

Meanwhile Kerensky and his colleagues are working fast to avert disaster. Their program, according to the official newspaper, is to restore the army's power by a clear definition of the limits of Russia's present liberty, the taking of the severest and most merciless measures for re-establishing military discipline, and the restoration of the shaken authority of Russia's most disinterested and self-sacrificing servants, her officers. Hundreds of German spies in Russian uniforms found mingling with the soldiers have been executed summarily, and the mutinous troops are being punished as traitors. It is now reported that Lenine has escaped from Russia, probably to Germany through Finland and Sweden.

Russian secret service agents report that Hindenburg, having prepared for the Galician fight with the aid of his spies, promised the kaiser he would put Russia out of action within two months. But Kerensky, though he is terribly handicapped and is not a soldier, is proving himself to be a much greater man than the German chieftain and evidently still looks to him with confidence in his ultimate success.

It was announced on Thursday that General Brusiloff had resigned as commander in chief of the Russian armies and that General Kornilloff had been made generalissimo, being succeeded on the southwestern front by General Tcherenissoff.

The heroic conduct of Vera Butchinareff's feminine battalion at the front has resulted in a popular movement for the formation of a great army of Russian women.

Teutonic Peace Bunk.

The beginning of the week was marked by the ascension of three large peace balloons sent up by the central powers. One was piloted by Chancellor Michaelis, one by Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, and one by the un-American correspondent, Bernstett, acting for Michaelis and Ludendorff. The balloons went up swiftly for a time, but being filled only with hot air, they soon came to earth again, the descent accompanied by the frenzied howling and cheers of the allied nations. The imperial chancellor, to stick to the metaphor, told a vivid tale of a battle between France and Russia looking to conquest, and President Ribot promptly branded him as a liar. Michaelis uttered a lot more claptrap about the wicked aims of the entente allies and "the justice of our cause," and, through the mouth of Bernstett, peddled gave out a mess of high-sounding phrases and foolish accusations, and declared the submarine warfare would continue until the British raise their blockade. Czernin gave an interview that sound ed more reasonable, and a couple of days later a Vienna paper announced authoritatively that Germany would gladly act upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna. The entire peace move of the week, however, was declared by Washington, London and Paris to be insincere and evidently made in the hope of slowing up the war preparations in America and the restoration of authority and discipline in Russia.

On Wednesday the kaiser issued two proclamations, to the German people and to the German army and navy and colonial forces, in which he definitely set forth his determination to prosecute to a successful termination "this righteous war of defense."

The German attempt to bunko the Poles with vague promises of a restored kingdom has fallen through. Dispatches from Berlin say the Polish legions have been disarmed and interned, because the Germans found themselves confronted by a mutinous Polish army, while Austrian subjects enrolled in the original legion insisted on taking the oath to the new Polish kingdom as if Galicia were a part of it.

America's Submarine Detector.

The problem of the submarine is still holding first place in the considerations of the allied nations, for while the Germans admit the U-boat campaign is not reducing England to starvation, Admiral Jellicoe says the submarine has not yet been mastered, and says until the effective antidote is discovered the allies must concentrate on the building of patrol boats and merchant vessels. Secretary Daniels believes the American navy department has found a plan for protecting American shipping and it will be put in operation very soon. The department is working on a giant detector which Rear Admiral Grant thinks will bring immediate results. The details of this detector, of course, are not revealed, but it is expected to be effective over a distance of five miles, and if these expectations are justified the department will stretch the device across the waters in the vicinity of the German bases and thereby locate submarines as they start out. Meanwhile the trained gun crews placed on American merchantmen are giving a good account of themselves, generally getting the better of any submarines that venture to attack the vessels they are guarding.

The British admiralty's weekly report showed a decrease in the number of British merchantmen destroyed by U-boats. One British warship, the old cruiser Arbutus, was sunk by a torpedo and 58 of its crew killed.

What Congress Is Doing.

One month behind time, the administration food control bill was reported out of conference without the features that have objectionable to the President and government officials in work was confidently predicted. The chief features that were eliminated were the congressional war expenditure committee and the three-member food control board. The price-fixing and control provisions were greatly restricted and the prohibition section is less drastic.

Partly as a result of the compromises on the food control bill, the senate adopted the Sheppard resolution for a national prohibition amendment to the constitution. The vote, 65 to 20, would have been much closer had the dry forces not consented to a provision that the amendment shall not be operative unless it is ratified by the states within six years. The constitutionality of that limitation is doubtful.

The dry leaders decided to await the 1918 session of congress before trying to get the resolution through the lower house.

Another commendable action of the senate was the adoption of McCumber's resolution calling upon the president to undertake to obtain the consent of the Entente nations allied against the central powers to the draft of their subjects in the United States for the war. It is believed the allies will quickly agree to this and that the plan will be put into effect.

The new war industries board, with Frank A. Scott instead of Bernard Baruch as its chairman, has taken up with vigor its work of government buying and supervision over the general industrial activity. Mr. Scott announced that profit-making must now yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy and selfishness to service. The requisitioned shipping board also is speeding up its work. It was feared the Southern pine producers' promise prompted delivery of the timber they have pledged, for the board intends to build as many wooden ships as possible.

The embargo that is designed to shut off Germany's supplies of food and war munitions is going to have an effect on the supply of shipping. Norway already has proposed to place almost its entire merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies and promised to export nothing but fish to Germany if assured of receiving American food products, and Holland, too, has willing to exchange ships for food if the vessels are not to be sent into the danger zone. Sweden and Denmark, it is believed, will follow suit. The effectiveness of the embargo policy, however, depends to a considerable extent on whether or not the shipment of foodstuffs from Russia into Germany can be prevented.

The shipping board last week prepared to commandeer all American shipping, and President Wilson issued an order that has the effect of cutting off steel exports to Japan unless Japanese vessels are diverted to war uses.

Exemption Boards Busy.

The examination of drafted men by the exemption boards is going on rapidly and smoothly, and under instructions from Provost Marshal General Crowder the boards have tightened up on the exemptions. They have been told to keep in mind that the two things to be accomplished are the raising of armies and the maintaining of industries. Meanwhile the federal and local authorities all over the country are rounding up the slackers.

Continuing their work of co-operating with the Germans, the Industrial Workers of the World stirred up various troubles for mine owners, lumber producers and themselves, in many Western localities. Some towns followed the example of Bisbee and deported the disturbers, and one of their leaders, Frank Little, was taken out and hanged by masked men at Butte, Mont. Such occurrences, of course, must be deplored—theoretically.

The government cannot and will not tolerate strikes that tie up industries that are vital to the successful conduct of the war. This was demonstrated by the quick ending of a strike of thousands of railway switchmen that started at Chicago. When the federal authorities took a hand, both sides found they could yield points and reach an amicable agreement.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA

Count Czernin Said to Look With Favor on Negotiations Between Vienna and London.

Amsterdam.—The Volks Zeitung of Leipsic, Saxony, recently made the announcement that two great mass meetings were held in that city to discuss the question, "Do the People Want Peace?"

"A semi-official Vienna dispatch says that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, read with great pleasure certain statements of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in the house of commons, which he interpreted as meaning that England does not regard Austria as a real enemy. From this deduction is drawn that there are no real obstacles of peace negotiations between Vienna and London.

"The message adds that Count Czernin would be willing to act as mediator between Berlin and London, and that he has noted that in France as well as in England there is no direct hostility to Austria.

"The above declaration, according to the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph, led the Deutsche Tages Zeitung to declare:

"'Germany does not want negotiations in such a roundabout way.'

"The Freudenblatt replied that Germany not only would submit to, but even would accept joyfully every attempt at peace through the mediation of Austria."

STORE FRUIT JUICES

How to Prepare for the Future Comfort of the Family.

ALL FRUITS CAN BE UTILIZED

Grape Juice—Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider—Here Is a Fine Flavoring Sirup.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Various fruit juices may be prepared in the home and bottled for future use. Practically any fruit may be used in the first recipe following.

Sterilized Fruit Juices.—The fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilizing the fruit juice for 30 minutes at a simmering temperature (185 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "thicken in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

Grape Juice by Two-Day Method.—For home use there are a large number of varieties of grapes which will make a pleasant and healthful drink. No matter what the kind of grape, however, only clean, sound fruit should be used and it should be well ripened, but not overripe. The grapes should first be crushed and pressed in an ordinary cider mill or by hand if no mill is available.

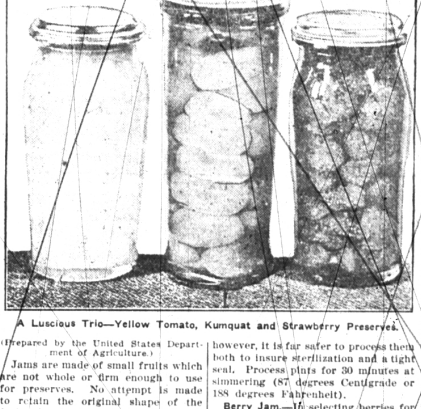
Red Juice.—For red juice, the crushed grapes are heated to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit before the juice is separated from the pulp and then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag without pressure. Thereafter, the process is the same as for light-colored juice.

Grape juice should be stored away in bottles or jars that are not too large, for after these have been opened the juice is likely to spoil. If properly made, however, the juice should keep indefinitely as long as it is kept in sealed bottles.

Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider.—Add five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) to seven gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough, test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

JAMS, FRUIT BUTTERS, MARMALADES, ETC.



A Luscious Trio—Yellow Tomato, Kumquat and Strawberry Preserves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jams are made of small fruits which are not whole or firm enough to use for preserves. No attempt is made to retain the original shape of the fruit, the finished product having a uniform consistency. Marmalades have a more jellylike texture and thin slices of the fruit appear suspended throughout the mixture. In fruit butters and pastes frequently less sugar is used than in jams and the product is more concentrated. Conserves may be made of large or small fruits, cooked in the same manner as jams. Sometimes nuts are added.

In stirring jams use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite, and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit, if a thermometer is used.

If a cooking or chemical thermometer is available more accurate results can be obtained by its use. The proper condition of the cooked fruit can be determined approximately, however, without the use of such instruments. For determining when they are finished most jams may be given the same test as finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment and cooled in a spoon, it will not pour from the side of the spoon, but will fall in a sheet or flake. This is not true of jams made of peaches, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits not containing pectin, the jellying principle. When using such fruits, cook until the jam is of the desired consistency.

Well-glazed hermetically sealed stoneware jars with capacity of eight ounces and up, are suitable and attractive containers for packing jams, marmalades, etc. Large-necked bottles, glasses, etc., also may be used and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc.

Jams and marmalades may be packed hot in sterilized jars, glasses or large-necked bottles, and sealed immediately. When packing for market, however, it is far safer to process them both to insure sterilization and a tight seal. Process pints for 30 minutes at simmering (87 degrees Centigrade or 188 degrees Fahrenheit).

Berry Jam.—In selecting berries for jam the ripe, broken ones will give the color and flavor, but about one-half the quantity should be slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jelly-like consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

Peach Jam.—Two and one-quarter pounds peaches cut into small pieces, one pound sugar, six whole allspice, one cracked peach seed, one inch ginger root, one-half cupful peach juice, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon bark, one sprig mace. (The spices in cheesecloth bag.) Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear or until of the consistency desired (to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once or process.

Quince Paste.—Three-fourths pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. Wipe the fruit, cut into quarters, remove flower and core, and cook in water until very tender. After rubbing the pulp through a sieve, weigh it and add the required amount of sugar. It is then cooked until very thick. Scalded and chopped nut kernels may be added. The pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted for quince jelly may be used also.

Pear and Quince Preserves.—For pear and quince preserves, use the same proportion of sugar and fruit. Cut the fruit into half-circle slices. Cook the fruit until almost tender in boiling water, drain, add the sirup, and proceed as for peach preserves.

Apple Butter.—Measure the apples, wash to remove dirt, slice into small pieces, and for each bushel of apples add four gallons of water; boil until the fruit is soft, then rub through a screen or sieve.

Light-Colored Juice. — After the juice is pressed out the subsequent procedure depends upon whether a white or a red product is desired. For a light-colored juice, the crushed grapes are put in a cloth sack and twisted until the greater part of the juice is extracted, one person holding each end of the sack. The juice is then put in some convenient form of double boiler in which it does not come into direct contact with the fire, but is surrounded by hot water, and gradually heated to a temperature close to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. It should not be allowed to go over this point. If no thermometer is available, it is best to heat the juice until it steams and then to take it from the fire before it is allowed to boil. It should then be poured into a glass or enameled vessel and allowed to settle for 24 hours, after which it can be drained from the sediment and run through some form of cloth filter. The strained juice is then put into clean bottles and sterilized once more in a water bath.

Michigan Happenings

Jackson—Claude Welsh, 28 years old, died of heart failure while bathing in a lake here. Soon after eating his breakfast, Welsh dived from the dock, arose to the surface and then sank.

Houghton—Peter Manderfield, 60, pumping engineer at the Isle Royale stamp mill, German native, drowned himself in Portage Lake. Despondency over the war is credited by his family as the cause.

East Lansing—Michigan's boys and girls club members, who are helping along the crop production and food conservation campaign by gardening, raising livestock and canning, will compete for honors and cash prizes this fall at the state fair in Detroit.

St. Clair—The United States court of appeals affirmed the decision of Judge Tuttle in district court awarding Henry Moss, of St. Clair, formerly of Port Huron, $17,800 for permanent injuries. He was hit by a crowbar in 1913 when assistant engineer of the steamer Frank C. Ball.

Petoskey—Miss Rowena Bastin, of Highland Park, Ill., the University of Michigan co-ed who last spring proposed to lead an army of women in a war against war in the role of a sort of modern Joan of Arc, was married at Bay View near here to Kennet C. Bennett of Chicago, a member of the Illinois National Guard.

Ishpeming—The most damaging wind and electrical storm since 1910 swept over this city Sunday afternoon blowing down trees, ripping awnings and in several instances damaging buildings. The roof on the main building of the state normal college was blown off and Mustang struck the First Baptist church and the water tower.

Detroit—Fully 15,000 Detroiters have applied for government positions since the outbreak of the war, according to estimates made by federal civil service experts. About 2,000 men of draft age have applied to the civil service board for government positions since registration day. Local civil service officials say these men will not be accepted by the civil service commission if they are drafted for military service.

Northville—Northville will have a fair in October.

Adrian—The midsummer meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural society was held here August 8-9.

Hillsdale—Attorney W. H. Frankhouser sold the first new wheat here this year for $2.10 a bushel. He raised 30 bushels to the acre.

Birmingham—Jack Giller, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Giller, received a broken rib ship when an iron gate fell on him.

Grand Haven—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bulkma was drowned in Spring Lake where she had crawled when her parents left her on the porch and went berry picking.

St. Clemens—Dr. E. F. Taylor of this city has received his commission as captain in the medical corps. His father discovered the medical value of the St. Clemens mineral waters and fathered the city's bathing industry.

Houghton—The discovery of the leg of a man on the truck of the engine of the St. Paul train at Chapning, led to the finding of the body of John Mebojdad, 48 years old, a miner, 20 miles south of Houghton. He had relatives in Boston.

Ishpeming—Richard Whinnin, day laborer, couldn't retire at 80 because his wife had taken all his money as fast as he earned it. She died last week and auctioneers who came in found $4,000 tucked away in chairs, vases and crocks.

Cedar Rapids—Four men arrested at Lowden, Ia., on a charge of treason and released on $5,000 bonds, said they meant no disloyalty but had believed a preacher's assertion that American papers printed only lies about Germany.

Saginaw—William Ewald, 16 years old, was drowned in the Saginaw river when his canoe capsized.

Owosso—Farmers are short of help despite offers of manufacturing concerns that they would release men for farm work.

Kalamazoo—John Lewis stayed in the water at Myer's beach until after dark, when he sneaked home in his bathing suit. His clothes had been stolen.

Jackson—D. H. G. Glover, of this city, president of the Michigan State Homeopathic society, has called a meeting at Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Aug. 11 to aid in getting medical officers for the army reserve corps.

Holland—Overcome by the heat while working in his fields, Henry Krase, 42 years old, became because insane and killed himself with a shotgun. His widow found his body in the barn. There are several small children.

Grand Rapids—Beulah Webb, 17 years old, of Allegan, lost her life attempting to save Leatha Gibson, 17 years old, of Monterey, whom she induced to jump into Telegraph lake, so she could teach her to swim. Both bodies were recovered.

Mt. Clemens—August Kroll, 67 years old, a machinist, of Ann Arbor, is in a padded cell at the county jail, driven insane by the wreck on the Rapid Railway at the Taylor road on Gratiot avenue, in which the four occupants of an auto were killed. He was a passenger on the car.

Hillsdale—Farmers are reporting bumper crops of all kinds.

Ann Arbor—Books from all over the state are beginning to come to the office of Librarian Bishop, of the University of Michigan general library, to be sent to the cantonment at Battle Creek. Mr. Bishop says these books may either be sent to him direct or to the state library at Lansing. They will be sorted, arranged and held until the library at Battle Creek is ready for them. He makes an appeal for interesting stories, also asks for instruction books for French.