Important News Events of the World Summarized

European War News

Lloyd's announces at London that the Kisagata Maru III, 2,608 tons, has been sunk. The British steamer Baron Sempill, 1,607 tons, is also believed to have been destroyed.

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"In the Black sea one of our submarines sank an enemy steamer and nine schooners near the Bosporus," an official Petrograd statement says.

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Six large submarines, four British and two Italian, together with the 14,100-ton British armored cruiser Leviathan, have recently been added to the British naval base at Bermuda, according to American passengers on the steamship Bermudian, who arrived at New York.

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The British war office at London announces that all youths from eighteen years of age up have been called to train for home defense until they reach the age of nineteen years. Hitherto youths have not been called until they reached the age of eighteen years and seven months.

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A German commerce raider which has wrought havoc with allied shipping in the last few weeks in the South Atlantic has been sunk by the British cruiser Glasgow 130 miles off Para, according to a report received at Pernambuco.

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The Norwegian steamship Bergenhus, 3,005 tons, and the Spanish steamers Valle and Manuel, have been sunk by submarines, according to dispatches received at London.

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The British steamer Yarrowdale was brought into a German harbor as a prize by a crew of 16 men, says an official statement issued at Berlin. It carried 469 prisoners, the crews of steamers captured by a German auxiliary cruiser in the Atlantic ocean. The prisoners on the Yarrowdale were from one Norwegian and seven British vessels.

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In a surprise attack relivered at night, the Russians captured two field posts from the Germans near Baranovitchi, the Petrograd war office announced.

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Savage fighting is in progress on both wings of the Roumanian battle zone. A Rome dispatch to London quotes Petrograd as saying that the Germans are evacuating Brailia. It is apparent that the offensive remains with the reorganized Russo-Roumanian armies.

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"Swiss newspapers assert that masses of German troops are concentrating near Basel," says the Exchange Telegraph's Geneva correspondent. "The Swiss general staff is convinced that an invasion of Switzerland is contemplated, with a view to freeing Alsace from the French invader."

Domestic

While the defendant, Harry Spanell, sobbed continuously, Dr. James R. Middlebrook, Alpine, Tex., described on the witness stand at San Angelo, Tex., how he had dressed Mrs. Spanell's wounds after she was shot and killed at Alpine last July. Spanell is being tried in the district court for killing Mrs. Spanell and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler.

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Miss Evelyn Shaw and John T. McCutcheon, the well-known cartoonist, were married at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon are to sail from New York for Treasure island, in the Caribbean, where the honeymoon is to be passed.

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Three bandits, driving a high-powered automobile, held up the real estate office of I. G. Ettelson at Chicago, stole $1,400 and escaped.

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An order making coal shipments preferential freight, and giving it a clear right of way from the mines to the dealers, was issued by officials of virtually all railroads entering in Chicago.

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Franz Bopp, former German consul general at San Francisco, must serve two years' imprisonment and pay $10,000 fine for violation of American neutrality. This sentence was pronounced on him by United States District Judge Hunt.

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Joe Layton and Frank Carter, deputies, were shot while attempting to take suspects of the Harrah bank robbery who had been cornered in a house southeast of Harrah, Okla.

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After a tramp of nine days across the Sonora desert, Lieutenant Robertson and Lieutenant Colonel Bishop, the missing United States army aviators who have been lost since Wednesday a week ago, were found by a searching party about thirty miles south of the Mexican border.

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The coal drivers' strike at Chicago was settled. The men gained virtually everything they struck for, the one day's paralysis of Chicago's coal supply bringing the team owners to terms dictated by the unions.

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The court of errors and appeals at Trenton, N. J., affirmed the supreme court decision that a recount in the Third congressional district was legal. This makes final the re-election of Congressman Thomas J. Scully (Dem.) from that district.

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Charged with shooting and killing Miss Nellie M. Dunn, a teacher at Oklahoma City, Okla., and suspected of later shooting to death Rowland P. Williams, vocal teacher, John M. Couch surrendered to Deputy United States Marshal Stallings at Guthrie, Okla.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, sister and co-worker of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth-control advocate, was sentenced to Blackwell's island for 30 days by the Brooklyn court of special sessions. She threatened to go on a hunger strike.

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Lower sections of Pittsburgh, Pa., were inundated by the Ohio river and its tributaries following heavy rains and melting snows over the watersheds of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Many persons were removed from their homes in boats and taken to points of safety.

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Harry Walsh and William Beckman, two of a party of five automobile bandits, were killed when a stolen automobile in which three of them were riding crashed through the rail of a bridge near St. Louis.

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Robbers looted the residence of Charles W. Fey at Peoria, Ill., escaping with diamonds valued at $10,000.

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Mystery involving strange psychological elements surrounds the fatal shooting of Miss Betty De Jong, pretty member of San Francisco's artistic colony and prominent as an exhibitor at the recent San Francisco exposition.

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Capt. Stephen K. Healy, former commander of the Stanton avenue police district at Chicago, indicted as a member of the city-wide graft and protection ring, has made a complete confession, according to State's Attorney Hoyne.

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Four men were killed and one fatally injured when a Michigan Central train struck an automobile near Jackson, Mich. The dead: A. H. Lapley, Gustave Hogl, Al Cottle and William Webber.

Personal

Rear Admiral James H. Watmough, retired, ninety-five, last survivor of the frigate Constitution's active service, who raised the first American flag in California in the Mexican war, died at Washington of la grippe.

Mexican War News

American troops of the punitive expedition marched from Valle to Colonia Dublan, according to a message received at Juarez, Mex., from Casas Grandes. These troops are proceeding toward the border.

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The first movement of troops home from the border in several weeks was ordered when the war department at Washington instructed General Funston to designate one company from each of the First, Second and Third Kentucky infantries to return to their home stations.

Washington

The overwhelming figures of the commerce of the United States in 1916 fairly breathing with new records were made public by the department of commerce at Washington. The total foreign business of the country for the year was $7,873,000,000, the largest in history. The exports were $5,481,000,000. The import trade was $2,392,000,000, another new record.

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Sweeping charges of inefficiency, lack of patriotism and attempts to hold up the government were made at Washington against American munitions manufacturers by Secretary Daniels. Charles M. Schwab and the Bethlehem Steel company are mentioned specifically in the secretary's statement.

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Drastic regulations designed to relieve the shortage in coal cars and help bring about a lowering of present high prices of fuel were prescribed by the interstate commerce commission at Washington.

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It was announced at Washington that Dr. Cary T. Grayson, friend and private physician of President Wilson, was honored for four years of successfully keeping the president in good trim by a promotion to medical director in the navy with the rank of rear admiral.

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Senator Wadsworth introduced a resolution in the senate at Washington directing the army engineering chief to grant permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial association to erect a Titanic memorial on public grounds.

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Sherman L. Whipple of Boston, a Democrat and a noted criminal lawyer, was invited by the rules committee at Washington to act as counsel in the peace note leak investigation, which, it now appears, will extend deeply into Wall street stock speculation.

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State department officials at Washington said that while Ambassador Gerard had been requested to send on a report of his speech and has done so, the report did not contain an offer of resignation, as reported from Cologne.

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It was announced at Washington that President Wilson has decided to use the Second cavalry troops at Fort Myer, Va., as his personal escort at the inaugural ceremonies.

Foreign

The death roll of the munitions plant explosion near London is now 60. In ten hospitals 21 persons died and there are 112 patients receiving treatment, it is reported. In addition 205 persons suffering from lighter injuries were treated.

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An Exchange telegraph dispatch to London from Amsterdam says Emperor William has conferred on Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg the new decoration, similar to the Iron Cross, which the emperor established last month for civilians engaged in the national auxiliary services.

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The scarcity of foodstuffs in Germany, especially in Berlin, is increasing, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, London, quoting Berlin newspapers.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Ein Gutes hat die aller Vernunft und Menschlichkeit hohnsprechende Alliierten-Note doch gehabt. Nämlich das darin enthaltene Eingeständnis, daß die Alliierten einen Eroberungs- und Vernichtungskrieg führen, während die Zentralmächte zur Verteidigung ihrer Existenz gezwungen sind. Deutlich genug ist das in folgenden Bedingungen, welche die Note enthält, ausgedrückt: „Die Befreiung von Italienern, Slawen, Rumänen, tschechischen Slawen von fremder Herrschaft; die Befreiung von Völkern, welche der blutigen Tyrannei der Türken unterworfen sind; die Vertreibung des ottomanischen Reiches aus Europa, welches sich so abgeneigt der westlichen Zivilisation erwiesen hat."

Mit dieser Erklärung haben die Alliierten, Diplomaten ihrer Sache einen schlechten Dienst erwiesen. Wenn auch nicht das ungebildete Volk, so werden doch die Regierungskreise der neutralen Länder daran Anstoß nehmen und ihr Verhalten danach richten müssen, indem sie den schriftlichen Beweis vor sich haben, daß der Krieg nur fortgesetzt und lediglich noch weiter in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden sollen, nur um die unerschütterliche Sachlichkeit der Alliierten zu betriedigen. Die letzteren nehmen damit die Verantwortung für weiteres Blutvergießen gewissermaßen bereitwillig auf ihre Schultern. Was liegt da nun näher, als daß die Neutralen, so weit sie gerecht zu urteilen und zu handeln gewillt sind, ihre Sympathien den Alliierten entziehen und die beiden Parteien die Sache ganz unter sich auskechten lassen! Wenn sie nicht andererseits sich veranlaßt sehen, durch geeintes Eingreifen einen Frieden zu erzwingen. Die Zentralmächte wären dabei die Gewinnenden, indem sie nicht mehr und nicht weniger verlangen, als daß die Neutralen sich in der Tat streng neutral verhalten. Allein in dem Erfolge der unterseeischen Kriegführung könnte das schon den Ausschlag zugunsten Deutschlands und seiner Verbündeten geben.

Andererseits aber muß diese im Grunde genommen recht törichte Erklärung der Alliierten-Diplomaten denen Völker zum Nachdenken darüber bringen, daß sie doch eigentlich ihr Blut für eine Sache zu verspritzen, welche der Opfer nicht wert ist. Was soll sich z. B. der englische Soldat für einen Vers darauf machen, daß er in Flandern, am Balkan etc. sein Leben auf das Spiel setzt, nur damit die Russen Konstantinopel, die Italiener Triest etc. erhalten, damit die Armenier unter russische Herrschaft kommen? Das unreinzunäßige (!!) England beanspruchte in bekanntlich in der Note für sich selbst gar nichts. Werden die Friedensversammlungen in England, trotzdem man sie durch das Militär auseinandersprengen läßt, nicht doch schließlich den Sturz des rabiaten Kriegskabinettes Lloyd George's, zur Folge haben. Ebenso ist die Lage in Frankreich, Italien und Rußland. Ganz anders würde sich die Sache darstellen, wenn die Heere der Alliierten siegreich wären und in den Ländern der Zentralmächte nach Belieben hausen könnten. Angesichts der Erfolglosigkeit aber dürfte gerade diese offen kundgegebene Eroberungsabsicht den Widerwillen gegen die Fortsetzung eines aussichtslosen Eroberungs-Krieges nur stärken.

Ganz anders stellt sich die Situation für die Zentralmächte dar. Ihre Diplomaten haben, wenn schließlich nichts anderes, so doch das Eingeständnis des brutalen Kriegszieles seitens ihrer Gegner durch das Friedensangebot erzielt. Das deutsche Volk, darunter vor allem auch die Sozialisten, welche teilweise gegen eine Fortsetzung des Krieges waren, sind aufs neue in dem Bestreben geeint, alles Leben und Eigentum für die Erkämpfung ihrer Existenz einzusetzen. Der Gegner hat es ja in der Note offen kundgegeben, daß sich seine Absichten gegen die Zertrümmerung der Zentralmächte richten.

Das deutsche Volk, von Hindenburg bis zum jüngsten Feldgrauen, vom Kaiser bis zum gewöhnlichen Arbeitsmanne, Frauen und Kinder, alle sind bereint in dem Gedanken, dieses ihnen von den Alliierten mit brutaler Offenherzigkeit zugedachte Schicksal von sich und ihrem geliebten Vaterlande abzuwenden. Ein heiliger Zorn durchzittert das große deutsche Volk und wehe denen, welche in so frevelhafter Weise diesen gerechten Zorn herausgefordert haben.

Kaiser Wilhelm sagt das trefflich mit den zuversichtlichen Worten: „Gott, welcher den Geist der Freiheit in die deutschen Herzen legte, wird uns einen vollkommenen Sieg verleihen.

Zu den kräftigsten Bundesgenossen der Zentralmächte gehört das lawinenartige Anschwellen der britischen Staatsschuld.

Die Farmer und die Fleischlieferung.

Die Sachverständigen der Abteilung für Schlachtvieh-Industrie im landwirtschaftlichen Departement der Bundesregierung vollendeten dieser Tage ein sehr umfangreiches Studium der Fleischzufuhr. Sie haben sehr interessante Angaben in dieser Beziehung erhoben und zusammengestellt.

Sie stellten zuerst fest, daß in den verschiedenen Landesteilen sehr verschiedene Methoden in der Zufuhr von Schlachtvieh befolgt werden. Die am meisten befolgte Methode ist der Versandt des Schlachtviehs nach den großen zentralisierten Schlachthäusern in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City und einigen anderen westlichen Städten. In mehreren östlichen Staaten herrscht der Farmer sein Schlachtvieh direkt an die lokalen Metzger und in gewissen Lokalitäten sogar direkt an die Konsumenten. Der größte Teil der Fleischzufuhr ist jedoch von den großen zentralisierten Schlachthäusern abhängig und diese bestimmen auch die Preise.

In der Wichtigkeit für die Fleischzufuhr machen sich die genossenschaftlichen Bestrebungen der Farmer mehr und mehr bemerkbar. In fünfzehn Staaten bestehen jetzt 575 genossenschaftliche Verbände von Viehzüchtern und 430 von diesen Verbänden besorgen ihren eigenen Versandt. In Minnesota bestehen allein 215 dieser Vereinigungen, durch welche die Farmer weniger Ausgaben, aber erhöhte Einnahmen haben.

Die mit der Untersuchung betrauten Sachverständigen widmeten den Verlusten im Transport des Schlachtviehs besondere Aufmerksamkeit. Aus gewissen Bahnen war der Verlust viel bedeutender, als auf anderen. Der Wert der Ausfuhrte für im Transport verlorenen Schlachtviehs auf einer Bahnlinie stellte sich auf 19 Prozent der gesamten Frachtgelder dieser Bahn, während der Verlust auf den meisten anderen Bahnen nur ungefähr fünf Prozent betrug. Im Jahre 1913—14 belief sich die Höhe der Ansprüche für Verluste auf 27 Bahnen auf $1,245,477.81. Die durchschnittliche Rate für den Transport von Schlachtvieh in den Jahren 1911 bis 1915 war zehn Cents per hundert Pfund in den östlichen Staaten, 11.9 in den südlichen und 14.9 in den westlichen Staaten.

Ein anderes interessantes Ergebnis dieser Untersuchung war die Feststellung des Gewinnes an der Fleischzufuhr durch die interessierten Parteien. Wurde die Zufuhr nach den zentralisierten Schlachthöfen gemacht, so erhielten die Züchter und Farmer zwischen 65 und 85 Prozent des erzielten Preises. Die Marktfirmen stellten sich auf zwei Prozent, während der Kleinhändler zwischen 8 und 32 Prozent verdienen sollen. An der lokalen Fleischzufuhr erhält der Farmer von 62 bis 84 Prozent und der Kleinhändler von 15 bis zu 38 Prozent. Im Durchschnitt erlangten die Farmer mehr durch Versandt an die großen zentralisierten Schlachthäuser als durch direkten Verkauf an die lokalen Metzger.

Deportierte belgische Arbeiter dürfen zurückkehren.

Berlin, über London. Deutschland hat Holland die Mitteilung zugehen lassen, daß es belgischen Arbeitern, die aus dem Antwerpener Gebiet deportiert wurden, freigestellt worden ist, nach ihren Heimen in Belgien zurückzukehren und, falls in dort keine Arbeit finden sollten, nach Holland zu gehen, oder nach Deutschland zurückzukehren. Dieser Schritt wurde in Verfolg von Hollands Vorstellungen getan, welch letztere auf einer seitens des Militärgouverneurs von Antwerpen im Oktober 1914 an die belgischen Flüchtlinge in Holland gerichteten Einladung basierten.

Der Militärgouverneurs versicherte den Flüchtlingen, daß sie im Falle einer Rückkehr nach Belgien zu zwangsweiser Arbeit für Deutschland nicht angehalten werden würden. Die deutsche Mitteilung fest auseinander, daß diese Versicherungen unter Verhältnissen gegeben wurden, die von den jetzigen gänzlich schieden seien, wie in der Erwartung, daß der Krieg nur einige wenige Monate dauern würde. Nichtsdestoweniger habe Deutschland beschlossen, sein Wort einzulösen.

Beansprachen keine Bevorzugung.

Noch dem Gothaer Almanach für 1917, welcher soeben erschienen ist, sind bisher 258 Grafen, 367 Freiherren und 1465 Angehörige des Ligand des Briefadels den Tod für das Vaterland im Weltkrieg gestorben. Und trotzdem will man nicht davon ablassen die Adeligen zu schonen. In Deutschland ist die landläufige Verdächtigung, daß die Söhnchen adeliger Familien in diesem Kriege überall bevorzugt werden, nicht richtig, wie aus der oben angeführten Statistik hervorgeht. Es muß eher jeder Adelige, der körperlich tauglich ist, seinen Militärdienst durchmachen wie auch der Bauernjunge.

WILSON IN SENATE TALKS ON PEACE

Takes the Second Step in Effort to End the European War.

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR ALL

Insists That the Struggle Must Be Ended on Treaties Which Will Embody Terms Able to Win Approval of Mankind.

Washington, Jan. 23.—An appeal that the United States outline the principles of a league of nations to make future wars an impossibility was made by President Wilson. Unexpectedly he took the second step in his effort to end the European war. In an address to the senate, which shares with him the power to handle the foreign affairs of the nation, the president outlined what in his opinion is necessary to end the struggle and to make certain that it will be the last great conflict.

Monroe Doctrine for All.

The president declared that he proposed a "Monroe doctrine for all of the people of the world." He said that he proposed that no nation shall seek to extend its policy over any other nation of people but that every people shall be left free to determine its own policy.

He insisted that the war must be ended on treaties which will embody terms which will win the approval of mankind.

"No covenant of co-operative peace which does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

"The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical conclusions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

Sea Paths Must Be Free.

"And the paths of the sea must alike, in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat liberal recognition of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the five for such changes is now strong and compelling. There can be no jealousies between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unfettered intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult for the one or to secure the freedom of the seas, if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the corresponding limitation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all progress of military preparation.

Questions Must Be Faced.

"Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and peace to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession, and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must think in new and novel ways and must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and perhaps practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

Speaks Without Reserve.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find a fresh voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as no other individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for the great body of friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere, who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the things they most see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear."

17 INCHES OF SNOW FALLS

Record-Breaking Storm Hits Minneapolis—Wind Is High and Traffic Halted.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.—This city is recovering from the effects of the worst snowstorm in the history of the local weather bureau. All records for snowfalls here were shattered in the 24-hour storm, the local bureau announced, 17 inches having fallen. The previous mark was 11 inches, recorded March 12, 1899. A sharp drop in temperature followed the cessation of the storm, and subzero weather prevails.

BITS OF INFORMATION

Since 1870 white illiteracy in Georgia has been reduced from 27 to 7 per cent, and black from 92 to 36 per cent.

To aid in walking on icy sidewalks an inventor has patented sandals of a non-slipping material, that can be clamped on shoes.

Electric locomotives are in use in Switzerland, in which powerful electro-magnets are used instead of coupling to drawing cars.

China has the longest national hymn. Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessor are one-armed men.

Long utilized by the Indians for cooking their food, petroleum deposits of Rouse Ave have been investigated by scientists and will be developed commercially.

While the mule will continue to be the standard draft animal in the South, a gradual substitution of heavy horses in the farms is going on.

settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes the government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind; not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

"We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

"The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical conclusions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

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Wolverine News Brevities

Flint.—Flint Union school district voted $270,000 bonds for two new 12-room buildings and several new sites.

Monroe.—The Monroe school board decided to hold a special election February 19 to submit a proposition to electors for the purpose of borrowing $75,000 with which to erect a school building in the fourth precinct. There is no public school building in this precinct.

Dearborn.—Henry Ford was elected honorary president of the Dearborn board of commerce. Other officers chosen were: President, E. R. Bryant; first vice president, Clarence L. Parker; second vice president, Dr. E. F. Fisher; secretary, D. E. Frutcher; treasurer, W. A. Jackson.

Lansing.—E. K. Warren, Three Oaks millionaire, who owns large tracts of land in Berrien county, plans to set aside a part of the land constituting one of the best parks in the country for the perpetual use of the state. It will be necessary to pass a state law to bring this about. The land extends for about twenty miles along the shore of Lake Michigan.

Ypsilanti.—Workmen excavating for the normal college administration building found under the site of the old boiler house, which was razed several years ago, 13,000 gallons of fuel oil that had been forgotten when oil fuel was abandoned by the institution about twenty years ago. There is some dispute as to whether the find belongs to the state, the contractor or the workmen who found it.

Lansing.—A municipal coal yard, financed by subscriptions of the men petitioning for it, is the recommendation of a committee of councilmen and citizens who visited the municipal yard at Kalamazoo. Lansing's charter does not permit of the city financing the project. A change in the reconsignment laws that would kill the road brokers is a suggestion which will be put up to the interstate commerce commission at a hearing to be held.

Ann Arbor.—Dean Henry M. Hutchins of the University of Michigan was authorized by the board of regents to make application to the secretary of war for a United States army officer to take the chair of military science at the university. This action will give the university of Michigan military training. Secretary of War Baker already has notified the university that an army officer would be provided upon application.

Bay City.—Local politicians were civen a jolt when Mayor Frank P. S. Kelton announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election in the spring. Mayor Kelton is serving his first term, but it has been a rather stormy one, and a large number of aspirants for the mayoralty have declared their candidacy. Chief among these is William H. Tomlinson, alderman of the Eighth ward, who has a following as a result of his antagonism to the mayor on the open-town issue.

Battle Creek.—Local physicians are puzzled over the case of George E. Steel, an employee of a laundry here, who lost one arm in a machine the other. Early one morning something went wrong with a belt in the machinery which necessitated his using one arm to excess that day to keep things moving. When he got up next morning that arm was helpless, and it has remained that way ever since. He has been compelled to resign his post. Doctors say the arm is dead.

Muskegon.—W. H. Badger, a fireman in a Muskegon factory, has just been advised that he is heir to about $300,000 from the estate of his uncle in New Mexico. The estate is valued at $2,000,000. Mr. Badger's uncle many years ago moved to New Mexico to go into the business of sheep ranching, prospered while there and accumulated considerable land, this growing steadily in value. There were, but four relatives living whom he cared to remember in his will, and when he died it was learned that his entire estate would be divided among his daughter and her two children, in Albuquerque, and the nephew, Mr. Badger, if he could be found. It took two years to find Mr. Badger.

Mt. Clemens.—John H. Allerdyce, promoter of the Detroit, Armada & Thumb railway, was in the city and promised that the construction of the road would begin early in the spring. He stated that the necessary capital had been secured to guarantee the completion of the road as far as Armada. The company asked for a franchise in this city four years ago, but turned down the route offered by the council, and the line as surveyed now will pass several miles to the west of this city, going straight south from Armada to Fraser, crossing the Gratiot road and the D. U. R. at the Utica junction, and entering Detroit on the Mack road. Gasoline is to be the motive power.

Marshall.—Irving Wilbur, aged thirty-six, of Battle Creek, was killed almost instantly while hunting rabbits on the Thomas Ivens farm in Eckford township. A companion was loading his shotgun when the hammer slipped, the charge striking Wilbur near the heart as he stood 20 feet away. He died in ten minutes. He leaves his widow and five children.

West Branch.—J. G. Dunn, mail carrier, of Alger, killed a large deer which jumped out from the woods in front of his Ford car and squared himself for attack. Mr. Dunn put on more speed and struck the deer in the head.

Grand Rapids.—Demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages, to take effect some time early in the spring, will be made by cabinet workers and machine hands in local furniture factories, according to a vote taken at a joint meeting of the two union locals. An effort probably will be made to get all furniture factory workers in the city to join in the wage-raise demand.

Manistee.—William R. Hall, seventy years old, former mayor and veteran druggist of Manistee, died suddenly at the Manistee and Northwestern depot, where he was awaiting for a train.