WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

European War News

The Russian steamer Suchan, captured by a German submarine recently in the Arctic ocean east of Cape North, has been brought into a German port, says an official Berlin announcement.

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The French armored cruiser Gaulois was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea and sank in half an hour, according to official announcement by the admiralty at Paris. There were only four victims. Two were killed by the explosion.

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On the Moldavian front the Austro-German forces, continuing their heavy attacks, captured several height positions and two towns in the Zabala valley, the Berlin war office announced. Violent Russian and Roumanian counter-attacks were repulsed. In Wallachia the Russians were again defeated. In Dobrudja, the Teutonic allies captured 1,000 men.

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Lloyd's of London reports the sinking of the Russian steamship Tuskar by a German submarine. Three members of the crew were drowned. The cutter Protector has been blown up. The number of men lost is unknown. Six other ships were sunk.

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In reply to the proffers of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the entente allies, in a collective note made public at Paris, declare that they "refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere. The entente allied governments insist that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties and the free existence of small states and have not brought about a settlement for the future security of the world. The note declares that the proposal of the central powers is not an offer of peace, but a "war maneuver."

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An entire Russian regiment of coast artillery—about 1,500 men—with the exception of 40 men, was lost when the Finnish steamship Othomo struck a mine near the Gulf of Finland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to Berlin. One thousand horses also were drowned.

Domestic

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, in his inaugural address at Albany, N. Y., urged that the state troops who recently have been on border duty, be paid an extra wage for Mexican service.

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Declaring he knew no jury in the South would convict, here Mrs. Winston Tubb shot and killed R. G. Mize, forty-five, a prominent Monroe county politician and a member of the county board of supervisors.—The shooting occurred at Aberdeen, Miss.

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Another warning to British merchant ships to watch for German submarines, has been dashed by British warships lying off the American coast. Masters of ships said they had been warned that a wholesale attack on commerce was contemplated.

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In the stable at St. Louis where the $20,000 prize horses of Adolphus Busch III lived with eighty-nine 100 guests welcomed the new year. Four guests were assigned to each stall, and they toasted the coming of 1917 and then left their stalls and danced on the stable floor.

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The Standard Oil company raised the price of Cadron crude oil to $1 at Shreveport, La. This move on the part of the Standard Oil company is in keeping with the raise recently made by the Prairie Oil and Gas company of Kansas and Oklahoma.

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The Hagerman State bank of Hagerman, Tex., was robbed by five bandits. The safe was blown open. The robbers escaped in a motorcar with $5,000.

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Butler Bros., a merchandising firm with plants in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Dallas and Minneapolis, announced at Chicago that profits of the last few months would be shared with employees. The amount involved is more than $500,000.

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Birth control as a means to an end, and "higher motherhood" as the end. Such was the conclusion arrived at in a discussion of birth control before the Chicago Woman's club.

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The interstate commerce commission at Washington and the railroads locked horns on the power of the commission to order immediate return of unloaded foreign cars by all railroads to relieve freight congestion. Railroad representatives claim the interstate commerce law do not give the commission such broad powers.

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Belated reports from the all-Pan Handle of Texas jackrabbit drive, held in a united effort to reduce the cost of meat, indicate that not less than 10,000 jackrabbits have been killed in the various drives.

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The jury in the case of 11 defendants charged with use of the mails to defraud in sales of phantom "wild horses" in Coconino county, Arizona, returned a verdict at Omaha, Neb., of guilty against nine defendants and found two not guilty. One defendant was dismissed by the judge.

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The coroner's jury reported that Mr. and Mrs. Becker, wealthy Mason county landowners, came to their death from gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties, and recommended that Charles and Jack Thomas, charged with the crime, be released. The inquest was held at Mason City, Ill.

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A declaration that he had retired from the presidency of the First Bank of Japan for the purpose of promoting "better friendly feelings between America and Japan" was made by E. Shibusawa of Tokyo, "the Morgan of Japan," in a letter made public at Los Angeles, Cal.

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Bascom B. Robinson, president and founder of the Bankers' Reserve Life Insurance company, died of heart trouble at Omaha, Neb.

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One hundred and twelve men who were on American steamships torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in European waters arrived at New York on the Spanish steamer Alicante, from Barcelona.

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., canceled a mortgage of $200,000 on the West Side Neighborhood house, conducted by the Young Women's Christian association, as a Christmas gift, it was announced at New York.

Mexican War News

Sixty Villista soldiers, made prisoner by Carranza troops in a battle at Rustilla, Mex., were promptly executed by a firing squad, a Carranza official in Juarez announced.

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Forces operating under the banner of Villa have occupied Saltillo, the capital of the state of Coahuila; it was announced at El Paso, Tex., by Villa partisans.

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Two prominent Mexican families, said to be those of Governor Mireles of Coahuila and the late Jesus Carranza, applied at Laredo, Tex., for permits to bring into the United States boxes containing $125,000 in money.

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One more appeal for modification of the protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is made by General Carranza in a message delivered to Secretary Lane at Washington by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members of the joint commission.

Washington

President Wilson emphasized his desire for railroad legislation, supplementary to the Adamson law by making a special trip to the capitol at Washington to confer with Senator Newlands, chairman of the commerce committee, who will have charge of expediting through congress of measures recommended by the president in his recent message.

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As a result of a fall on the golf links at Washington, President Wilson is suffering from a wrenched ankle and walks with a marked limp.

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President Wilson has tentatively agreed with administration leaders in congress at Washington on a bond issue to meet part of the treasury deficit which confronts the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 $1,000,000, estimated at about $180,000,000.

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President Wilson said at Washington that he would veto the $28,000,000 public buildings bill if it comes to him in the form in which it is now pending in the house.

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It was announced in Washington that every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years is held liable for service in the National Guard in war time, without further act of congress, by war department regulations for the government of the guard issued under the national defense act.

Foreign

Sisters of Charity were without aid in rescuing inmates of the St. Ferdinand de Halifax Insane Asylum at St. Ferdinand de Halifax, near Quebec, when fire destroyed the building at night, resulting in the death of 45 woman inmates and one sister.

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The Russian steamship Kursk, while bound from Archangel, Russia, for New York, with 126 passengers aboard, hit a mine on November 29 off Kirkwall, Scotland. One passenger and two members of the crew were drowned.

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The three Scandinavian nations, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, through identic notes, the Norwegian copy of which was handed to the state department at Washington by Minister Bryn, have expressed their interest in President Wilson's proposals "looking toward the establishment of a durable peace" and their "deepest sympathy" with all efforts to shorten the war.

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A Stockholm dispatch to the Copenhagen Ekstrabladet says that bread and flour tickets will be issued in Sweden from January 15.

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A Berlin dispatch says that the merchant submarine Deutschland and its sister ships will carry on future voyages special mail at rates recalling those of the transcontinental post in the days of the forty-niners. A special charge of two marks for a postcard or letter will be levied in addition to the regular international postage.

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Six passengers were killed and several others were injured when the eastbound Toronto-Montreal Canadian Pacific railway express crashed into the west-bound Cornwall local near Smiths Falls, Ont.

Personal

Miss Bessie Raine Smith, who was married to Hans Wagner, at Pittsburgh, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Smith of Crafton, a suburb of Pittsburgh. The honeymoon will be spent in California.

RAIL LINES SEEK TO RAISE RATES

Will Renew Fight Made Before Legislature of 1915 for Half-Cent Increase.

SAY MORE INCOME IS NEEDED

Roads Will Rely Upon Figures as to Their Receipts and Expenditures to Obtain Action at Coming Session.

Lansing.—Michigan railroads will again ask the legislature to grant an increase in passenger rates of one-half cent per mile, bringing their compensation up to the point established by the United States interstate commerce passenger traffic.

Whether the Pere Marquette, which is still in receivers' hands, will take part in the movement is not known, nor have the receivers announced they will make an individual attempt to obtain legislative aid. The effort will be along the same lines that governed the attempt made before the legislature of 1915, when the increase in fares to 2½ cents failed by a comparatively small margin.

So far as is known, no new features of a probable argumentative nature are developed, and the railroads will rely upon their showing of passenger receipts and expenses and the general rule that railroad receipts must be considered by periods in order to convince the legislators they must have more income from the passenger end of their business.

Helme Makes Final Report.

The swan song of James W. Helme, dairy and food commissioner, in the shape of his last official report to Governor Ferris, has gone to the state printer. The burden of the entire report is that the dairy and food department of Michigan can be made to pay for itself and at the same time do more work for the people.

"Had the legislature not taken away some of the work I was doing," says Mr. Helme, "I would have turned in a lot of profits for the place myself.

"I could suggest a dozen laws whereby a sufficient revenue might be obtained by this department to sustain it, and no one be oppressed or injured. This is the correct way to reduce taxation in the state.

"We also need in this state a law requiring that the sale of all commodities be made in quart measures or multiples thereof. The next legislature ought to pass a specific law barring from the state cider vinegar made from dried peels and cores."

Mr. Helme repeats his recommendation for a "pure liquor law," which he made two years ago, as he insists that with the state dry it will be more needed than ever. Such a bill, according to Mr. Helme, "would have brought several thousand dollars' revenue to the department, all of which would have been paid by people outside the state. It may be said that the state will go dry and thus take away this revenue. Such is not the fact for liquor will still be kept in every drug store in Michigan."

Demurrage Bills Show Fault.

Some idea of the extent of delay in unloading cars, cited by the carriers as one of the real causes of the freight congestion, can be gleaned from figures furnished to the Michigan railroad commission.

Six of Michigan's railroads, the Pere Marquette, the Michigan Central, the New York Central, the D. & M., the Grand Trunk and the Detroit Terminal, reported to the commission that in four months ending October 31 they had collected $106,[illegible] in demurrage. Not all of this was in Michigan, but most of it was.

"And to think," said Chairman Cunningham of the commission, "all the trucks were loaded up, "that 4[illegible]3 cars stood on the tracks three days. There were two free days before the demurrage starts."

Rice Has Clear Field.

The withdrawal of Representative Albert E. Pierstorff of Houghton from the contest for speaker of the state house of representatives, gives Representative Wayne Rice of Newaygo a clear field without further struggle to be speaker.

This means that both house and senate in the 1917 legislature will be headed by avowed "dry" men. Representative Rice of Newaygo, who was speaker pro tem. of the 1915 house, is as strong a Prohibitionist as Lieutenant Governor Dickinson. This portends the "dry" control of legislative committees and arrangements.

The supporters of Representative Pierstorff, during his contest, always deprecated any discussion of the "dry issue" in the speakership. The "dry issue," however, was there. It was not made by Mr. Rice or Mr. Pierstorff. It came in the formal lining up of the votes. The strongest drys in a general way, were supporters of Mr. Rice.

It will be the "drys" who will hold the position of power. They will be able to carry out their policy, which is to pass prohibition legislation which will actually prohibit, but which will be kept within the limitations set by the national Constitution.

Now all members of the house will come to Lansing as Rice supporters. And all will have some chance at committee assignments.

It is not known what policy Speaker Rice will adopt in the forming of committees. It has been suggested that the policy of Lieutenant Governor Dickinson has proved very successful in the senate.

Mr. Dickinson named no "wets" for the liquor committee, but he gave the "wet" senators the committees they wanted. The "wet" senators did not care for committee responsibility on liquor legislation, and "wet" representatives may feel the same way.

May Reorganize Securities Board.

If the supreme court of the United States upholds the constitutionality of the so-called blue sky law, the Michigan legislature will in all probability be asked to consider a bill whereby the securities commission will be reorganized and a board appointed whose members can devote their entire time to the administration of this law.

Under the present statute the Michigan commission is composed of the attorney general, the state treasurer and the banking commissioner, who is chairman of the board. The law requires the commission to meet at least once a week, and because of the increasing work in their various departments, it is almost a physical impossibility for the three state officers to meet oftener and consider the work of the securities commission.

It is believed that it would be a much more satisfactory arrangement to have a permanent commission to do the work outlined by the blue sky law. While there is a tendency to decrease, rather than to increase the number of state boards and commissions, the fees received from brokers and new companies would be more than sufficient to pay salaries and expenses, and a permanent board could be made practically self-sustaining. This plan will naturally be abandoned if the Supreme court of the United States says the statute is good, but should it be sustained there is every reason to believe the commission will be reorganized to some extent.

Since the law was placed on the statute books, two years ago the commission has passed upon 527 applications, of which 451 were approved and 23 were disapproved. The balance have been withdrawn or are held up for further investigation. The fees received by the commission total approximately $50,000.

To Muster Out Guardsmen.

Maj. F. L. Wells, senior mustering officer who was in charge of the mobilization of the state's troops at Camp Ferris last summer, returned from Fort Snelling, the Minnesota camp, to his headquarters in this city and left at once for Fort Wayne, where he will assume charge of the mustering out of the returning Michigan troops.

The Third Minnesota regiment has been mustered out by Major Wells at Fort Snelling. It is expected that he will be stationed at Fort Wayne, the Michigan winter camp, until the last of the Michigan guardsmen have returned.

Major Wells established a new record at Fort Snelling when he mustered out a regiment in 12 days. The previous record was 14 days.

At this rate, it is calculated by state military officers that it will be more than two months before the last of the Michigan troops are returned to their home stations, each should they be dispatched back as rapidly as Fort Wayne is equipped to handle bodies of soldiery for their use. It is probable that they will be dispatched back with celerity. It is therefore not improbable that in six months will elapse before all Michigan guardsmen are again in their homes.

Will Not Fight Equalizers.

The Michigan state board of tax commissioners is not going to recommend to the legislature or to Governor Ferris for transmission to the legislature that the state board of equalization be abolished and that the tax commissioners be made to assume powers to be taken in lieu of the report of the state board of equalization.

Two years ago the commissioners asked the governor to request the legislature to put the state board of equalization under the control of the tax commissioners. Governor Ferris has received the new recommendation of the commissioners. It has been decided some time ago to repeat the request of two years ago, but since then the recommendation was voiced by the Michigan state conference, by the Grange, the Michigan Association of Farmers' clubs and by the Gleaners.

Hence, the commissioners thought the question should be left to others.

ALL OVER THE STATE

Flint.—It was learned here that representatives of the Michigan Railway Co. have obtained right of way options across several Genesee county farms west of Flint where the company plans to construct an interurban line from Owosso to Flint. The railroad has been proposed for years and it is reported that the railroad representatives are experiencing little difficulty on obtaining right of way options at reasonable figures.

Dexter.—John Bruninger, living four miles southeast of here, dropped dead a few minutes after he returned home from helping his brother-in-law butcher hogs. He was forty-seven years old and leaves a widow and several children.

Waterville.—Fred H. Howard, sixty-eight-year-old father of A. A. Howard, postmaster of this village, was found in the midst of flames by a neighbor. He died a few hours later. When found he was lying in a burning bed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Howard had lived alone for a number of years.

New Corporations.

Thomas McGraw Estate company, Detroit; William T. McGraw, Joseph W. Hyman, Orville Williams.

Citizens' Motel company, Flint, $300,000.

Wolverine Coal company, Lansing, $100,000.

Morningside Heights Home Laundry company, Grand Rapids, capital stock increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

Oakway Land company, Detroit, $25,000. Orrin K. Jones, William J. Gulcher, Charles F. Scott, Ray L. Winkle.

Lundie Clothing company, Luddington, capital increased from $3,500 to $4,000.

Frank E. Vignoe Land company, Detroit, $10,000. Frank E. Vignoe, George Vignoe, Annie Gleason.

Hillsdale Merchandise company, Hillsdale, $3,000.

Norway Land and Exploration company, Negaunee, $10,000.

Columbia Motor Truck and Trailer company, Detroit, capital stock increased from $35,000 to $100,000.

Morse-Ahrens Investment company, Detroit, $15,000.—Bennie J. Ahrens, Fay Morse, Piet D. Kotsira.

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

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völkerkrieges

Vor einigen Tagen wurde es klar, daß die Russen sich irgendwo in der Nähe der Linie Bugen—Brzila zur Schlacht stellen würden, und wenig klar war es, daß eine stark befestigte Stellung wie diese von der Natur wie geschaffene Verteidigungslinie nicht im ersten Anlauf genommen werden konnte. Die Russen haben mehrere Wochen Zeit gehabt, die Stellung südlich vom Bagen des Sereth bei Galatz zu befestigen, denn man muß den russischen Führern unbedingt so viel militärischen Verstand zusprechen, daß sie das Tor, durch das die Deutschen höchstwahrscheinlich nach Norden vorbrechen wollten, schließen und versammeln sollten. Das Tor im Gebiet ist heute der gefährlichste Punkt an der ganzen russischen Front. Gefährlich für Rußland. Wenn das russische Reichsheer hin durch diese Stelle geht und die deutschen Wagen hereinbrechen, so an seine Rettung mehr zu denken, denn nördlich von der Linie zwischen Galatz und Ramnicu Sarat, nördlich vom Putnai-Sime, können die deutschen Heere sich wieder sicherstellen und breiten, wie sie die Pässe hinter sich halten.

Wadensen ist nicht zufrieden und der Niederwerfung Rumäniens, denn Rumänien war nur das Tor, durch das er in das Herz des russischen Moloches stehen konnte, und das endgültige Ziel von dem er in der Tiefe des von dem Walter Rathenau nur auf Rußland bezogen haben.

Die Aufrollung der rumänischen Front südlich von Siebenbürgen ist den Russen eine Lehre gewesen. Der gewaltige Verlust der Rumänen an Menschen und Material, an dieser Front, hat den Russen gezeigt, daß mit dem Abbruch der befestigten Front früher beginnen werden muß, wenn die Gefahr gerettet werden sollen. Die russischen Stellungen in den genannten Teilen der rumänischen Moldau, Front befinden sich in den schwer passierbaren Bergen der Ost-Karpathen. Das Gewinnen der Angriffe, die in den gewaltigsten Anstrengungen gehörten, die die Russen je gemacht haben, scheint zu bedeuten, daß die Russen mit der Fortschaffung der schweren Geschütze beschäftigt waren und nur soviel unzulänglichen, um die Stellungen gegen die Angriffe der deutschen Verbündeten zu halten.

Während die Russen ihre Geschütze fortschafften, brachte Wadensen seine heran und die Wege wurden geebnet bis zum endgültigen Ziele, der Bereinnahmung der russischen Militärmacht, hieran sollen und werden. Tiefe Operationen, wenn sie, wie zu erwarten, erfolgreich und in Rußland, das sich heute noch sicher, geringer machen, sie haben deshalb ein engeres Bündnisgebiet mit der Bewahrung Deutschlands, den Alten durch einen ehrenvollen Friedens zu sondieren.

Wie die schnell verlängerte Offensive, die Frankreich bei Verdun, so hatten die Operationen der englisch-französischen Mittelmächte bei der Arbeit nur durch einer politisch-Demonstration, die, daß dem Ministerium Tonar Kamp Georges im englischen Parlament mürbin zur Sofa-Welt (Sie können die Kriegsziele die anfänglich wie einfeindet der Schmerzell von der Bergmann rollte und langsam zur Tatsache ist, die nicht mehr aus der Welt schaffen. Sie ist in die Herzen der Völker eingegangen und hat sich dort wie keine heilige Schmerzlust eingenistet. Unter den dunklen Schale schmutziger Neden englischer Politiker und des unsinn Geschwätzes, bestieben Ausdrücken, liegt der feinende Keim des Friedens, der die Schale, wie jede Frucht, sich auch, sich bricht und die Frühlingswärme immer wieder neues Leben unter dem schmelzenden Schnee hervorlockt.

Rette Aussichten.

Ein New Yorker Stahlimporter der vor einigen Wochen von England zurückkehrte prophezeite, daß wollene Kleidungsstücke in Amerika in fur der Zeit um 100 Prozent im Werte steigen werden. Er wollte in England Nomen einkaufen und in mehr als schnaubt dort dem erlangten Quantum.

Sie werden bald $50 für einen Anzug bezahlen müssen, der Sie jetzt für $25 kaufen können", lautet zu den Berichterstattern. „England hatte schon seit langem Kontrakt mit Australien für jedes Pfund dort produzierter Wolle und neuerdings nimmt es auch die gesamte Produktion von Neuseeland in Anspruch. Daß es nach nur das geringste bisher davon an die Ver. Staaten abgeben, ist ausgeschlossen, es braucht jedes Bot für seine Soldaten und seine Bevölkerung. Eine Soldatenuniform hält nur dreißig Tage Feldzug aus, dann befindet sie sich in einem Zustand, daß nichts mehr davon zu brauchen ist, sie muß verbrannt werden. Früher wurden ausgedienten Uniformen zu dem bekannten „Shoddy" genannten Stoff umgearbeitet, aber das geht jetzt nicht mehr, sie werden im Feldzug so schmutzig, daß sie nicht mehr gereinigt werden können, und damit ist die nochmalige Verwendung als Rohstoff ausgeschlossen. Tausende hält für Unterzeug, es muß alles verbrannt werden. Das Resultat liegt auf der Hand. Der Wollverbrauch hat sich verdreifacht und erhält sich immer mehr, je länger der Krieg andauert. Unsere eigenen Wolle produzierenden Staaten liefern nur einen Tropfen zu dem Eimer voll, den die friegführende Welt braucht, und in ganz kurzer Zeit werden wir auch, wenn wir gewinnen sind, uns einen Anzug anschaffen, den Krieg am eigenen Leibe spüren."

Riesen Einnahme der amerikanischen Bahnen.

Washington. Ein wunderbolles Bild ungeahnter Prosperität der amerikanischen Eisenbahnen entnimmt der Bericht der Interstaatlichen Verkehrs-Kommission, welcher sich auf die Statistik der ersten neun Monate des Jahres gründet. Wenn man annimmt, daß die Einnahmen während der letzten drei Monate denen der ersten neun Monate entsprechen, haben die Eisenbahnen im Jahre 1916 $1,000,000 netto verdient, aber ein Drittel mehr als im Jahre 1913, das bisher das Bannerjahr darstellte.

Innerhalb des Jahres sind die Einnahmen von Januar bis September um 67 Prozent gewachsen. Die Bruttoeinnahmen in den ersten neun Monaten betrugen $2,654,829,647. Davon entfielen $1,875,019,900 auf den Frachtverkehr, $522,103,907 auf den Passagierverkehr, $15,318,609, Post; $65,089,474, Expreßgesellschaften; $60,414,597, Speisewagen, Hotels, Restaurants, Verkaufsprivilegien auf Zügen und Bahnhöfen; andere Einnahmen, $76,087,611.

Die Gesamt-Bruttoeinnahme wird sich danach auf $3,600,640,502 belaufen und vielleicht größer sein. Ein derartiges Einkommen ist noch niemals in der Geschichte der Eisenbahnen dagewesen.

Die Unkosten sind gleichfalls gewachsen, aber nicht im Verhältnis. Sie haben um 11 Prozent zugenommen, während die Einnahmen 25 Prozent gewachsen sind.

Neue Finanzpolitik.

Washington. Ein Schritt auf einer neuen Bahn ist die Beteiligung der Bank von England am Vertreter der Bundes-Reservebank New York, welche die Bundes-Reserve Behörde ihre Gold-Ausfuhr-Geschäfte. Die führenden Bankiers haben das Recht für an der Reservebank Geschäftsleitung zu beteiligen.

Dem Geschäftsverkehr mit der Bank von Frankreich sind hinderlich die Wolle gefunden. Die Reserve Behörde wünscht eine Reihe finanzieller Verbindungen einzurichten zwischen der Finanzwelt der Vereinigten Staaten als einer Gläubiger Nation zu stehen und den Möglichkeit zu haben den großen Goldvorrat durch Anfauf von heimischen Noten zum Handelsmäßigen fortzuhalten.

Der Schritt ist eine radikale Abkehr von der früheren Finanzpolitik. Es bringt die Vereinigten Staaten und Großbritannien zum erstenmal in direkte finanzielle Beziehungen.

Wusste nichts vom Weltkrieg.

Baltimore. In das Reich der Einsamkeit durfte Johannes Oberschlachter gehören, das nun nur jagdtragen haben soll. Vom Pferd, dem hier hat Indianapolis ein und den Polizisten, ihr den Weg nach dem Bureau des Norddeutschen Lloyds zu zeigen. Sie erklärte dem Beamten, sie wolle nach Deutschland zurückkehren und dort von ihren Ersparnissen leben.

Kiewar erkannt, als ihr Mitteilung wurde, daß wegen des Krieges keine Dampfer nach Deutschland fahren. Als Ursache für diese Behauptung Unwissenheit führte sie an, sie sei seit 17 Jahren in diesem Land und habe in einer Familie in Indianapolis gelebt, in der man die alte Dienerin vorenthalten und ihre Lektüre nur deutsches Blatt, das Jahr 2.00 im Monat vergütet habe. Kroydem sei es ihr möglich gewesen, sich $402 zu ersparen. Sie wird nunmehr hier bleiben, und sich einen Dienst suchen, in dem sie nach mehr-moderne Grundsätzen behandelt wird.

Holland versorgt Deutschland.

London. Wie eine Depesche des Central News aus Amsterdam berichtet ist zwischen Holland und Deutschland ein Vertrag unterzeichnet worden, nach welchen das erstere Eier, Milch und Butter aus Holland erhält.

Michigan Happenings

Bay City.—The Bay City council has decided to establish a municipal coal yard to sell fuel to the public at cost.

Alma.—Eight people registered for a special election to be held here, and it is said that it cost more than $6 for each registration.

Alma.—Bertha McKaren, a teacher in the local schools, was seriously injured when caught between a truck and a moving train at the depot.

Ann Arbor.—Mrs. Anna Sears, eighty years old, widow of the late T. S. Sears, a capitalist and banker of Chelsea, died in the Cutting apartments here of acute indigestion.

Cheboygan.—Madeline Shenoska, of Cross village, descendant of the Chippewa chief, Katchewegagon, was found in the Straits of Mackinac, near Mackinaw City. First-aid methods revived her.

Rochester.—The Western Knitting mill, second largest knitting mill in the United States, has called in its traveling men after covering only half their territory, as their output for the season is oversold.

Kalamazoo.—Philip G. Blatz, vice president and general manager of the Rex paper mill, resigned and will leave the company Saturday. He will be succeeded by John Forsythe, a well-known paper mill man.

Monroe.—Mrs. M. Groll, aged sixty-two, wife of David Groll, a farmer of Berdin township, was found hanging dead from a rafter in a storehouse adjoining her home. Despondency over ill health, it is thought, caused the act.

Muskegon.—Bertrand F. Kenyon of Grand Rapids, who has maintained a bangar on Muskegon lake for the last year, is arranging to establish an airplane factory here, and says he will manufacture airplanes for the government mail service.

Grand Rapids.—William Walker, for many years the Michigan representative of a large importing and jobbers' concern of New York city, died here, death was caused by a fall in a Cheboygan hotel recently, when Mr. Walker sustained concussion of the brain. Mr. Walker was forty-seven years old, and well known throughout the state.

Saginaw.—Rev. Herman Speckhard, fifty-four years old, for the last 33 years pastor of the Lutheran church of the Holy Cross, died at his home following a short illness. He preached his last sermon December 3. The Holy Cross church is affiliated with the Missouri synod and Rev. Mr. Speckhard held many prominent offices in the conference.

Grand Rapids.—Bishop Henry Joseph Richter of the Roman Catholic diocese of Grand Rapids, died of pneumonia in St. Mary's hospital. Death came to the aged prelate about 42 hours after he had been taken to the hospital. Bishop Richter was nearly seventy-nine years old and had been at the head of the Grand Rapids diocese since its establishment in 1883 by Pope Leo.

Detroit.—"We want a live fish," said one of two men who entered the fish and poultry store of Jacob Landgarten at 1088 Rivard street. He pointed to a tank of fish displayed in the window. When the proprietor put a net in the tank to catch a fish the two men seized him and pushed his head in the tank. While Landgarten struggled to prevent being drowned one of the assailants took $463 from his pockets, he told detectives.

Hastings.—Miss Effie Schaffhauser, thirty-seven years old, formerly a resident here, arrived at the home of relatives in Delton, en route from Phoenix, Ariz., to Washington, to lay before congress the exposure of a gigantic land swindle in connection with the Roosevelt dam reclamation project. She was accompanied by two men who were sent by residents of Arizona to assist her. She was ordered committed to Kalamazoo state hospital.

Saginaw.—Representative-Elect Fred L. Eaton of Saginaw is preparing a bill to be introduced in the next legislature providing for the censorship of moving pictures by the state. The proposed bill will authorize the appointment by the governor of one of the existing state boards as a board of censors to have the power to require the submission to it of all films to be shown in the state and to prohibit the exhibition of such pictures as it may deem objectionable.

Bay City.—Alexander McEwan and his wife were found dead in their home, 1715 Fifth street. Mrs. McEwan died, and her husband some time afterwent upstairs and swallowed poison. Mrs. McEwan went suddenly insane the day before, and her illness became critical almost immediately. She contributed to grave gossip during her illness. The McEwans were one of Bay City's most prominent families; Mr. McEwan being a grandson of the late James Frazer. He was formerly mayor of Bay City and for many years was an alderman.

Lansing.—George C. Chapman, formerly of Kalamazoo and for several years master mechanic of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw railway, died here at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Smith. He was fifty-six years old.

Kalamazoo.—Geo. O. Comfort, a pioneer paper mill man of Michigan, resigned as president of the Monarch paper mill of this city. He will become head of the Comfort Paper company of Ohio, organization of which will take place in Cincinnati January 2. The new mill will likely be at Franklin, O.

Battle Creek.—If Battle Creek decides that it wants tuberculin tested milk, farmers will object unless the price is raised, according to a statement issued by George Wirt, president of the Calhoun County Milk Producers' association. According to Mr. Wirt, members of the association will refuse to submit their herds to the tuberculin test until the measure becomes a state law.

Manistee.—Manistee's Omar of Sweden, a Swedish national organization, has determined to combat the high cost of living by opening a co-operative store.