SCORES THE KAISER

PRESIDENT SAYS MILITARY MASTERS DENIED U. S. RIGHT TO BE NEUTRAL.

FILLED COUNTRY WITH SPIES

Failed in Attempt to Spread Sedition —German People in Grip of Same Sinister Power That Has Drawn Blood From Us.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson in a Flag day address delivered here on Thursday declared that we were forced into the world-wide war by the extraordinary insults and aggressions of the military masters of Germany.

The president's address in part is as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has spoken a great language. It has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid young men, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and we serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

United States Forced Into War.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance, and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

No Enmity Toward German People.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, that they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last extended its ugly tentacles out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed.

The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Vast Empire Planned.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be its instrument in the east and Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else; it rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. The German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called central powers are in fact but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be but for a moment freed. From Hamburg to the Persian gulf the net is spread.

Why Berlin Seeks Peace.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German government would be willing to accept. That government still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the world and their people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England. In the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, we and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step of aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace, and Germany may be of the union.

Seek to Deceive World.

The present particular aim of the masters of Germany is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the imperial German government can get access.

United States in War for Freedom.

The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a People's war, a war for the rights of peoples and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live in it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that when it comes the choice is broad through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way. In this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster.

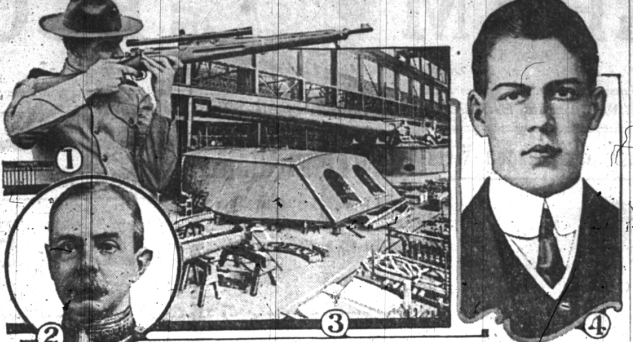
ARMIES TO WORK AS UNIT

Plan Which It Is Believed Will Add Effectiveness to Forces of the Allied Powers.

Washington, June 15.—An international army staff and international navy staff for co-ordination of military and naval operations will be created by the allied powers.

The organization of such bodies is deemed absolutely essential if the allies are to win the war. The nations fighting in league with Germany have practically surrendered their independence to Berlin.

It is at the German headquarters that the moves are planned, not only for the German fronts but for the Italian battlefields, the Balkans, Asia Minor and Africa. The policy of concerted attack resulted in movements to hold vast bodies of enemy troops while a simultaneous forward campaign was being conducted elsewhere. This scheme, it is felt, must now be put in force by the allies.



1—New telescopic sight for the regulation Springfield rifle that is being tested by the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine corps. 2—Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army that made the recent big drive between Ypres and Armentieres. 3—Scene in the Bethlehem Steel works where Uncle Sam is making heavy armament for super-dreadnaughts. 4—Alexander, king of Greece, who has been placed on the throne to succeed his father, Constantine, forced to abdicate by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

King Constantine of Greece Is Compelled to Abdicate by the Allies.

SECOND SON SUCCEEDS HIM

Liberty Loan of Two Billions Over-Subscribed by People of United States—Hope for Russia Revives—President Wilson's Great Flag Day Address.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another ruler was pushed off his throne last week, and another nation probably added to those in active conflict with the central powers. This time it is Constantine I, king of the Hellenes, who has lost his crown. After diplomatic intriguing and open quarrels that had been going on ever since the war started, he was forced by the allies to abdicate, and his oldest son, the crown prince, was barred from the succession because of his pro-German proclivities. Constantine, however, was allowed to preserve his dynasty, at least for the present, by nominating his second son, Alexander, as his successor.

The abdication of the king was brought about by Senator Jonnart of France, who went to Greece empowered by the allies to settle finally the position of that country in the war. He informed Premier Zaimis that troops were at his disposal to carry out his decisions, but appealed to the premier to use his influence toward a peaceful arrangement. After consulting the crown council, the king decided to quit, and his abdication was announced on Tuesday morning. Both Constantine and the former crown prince have left Greece already.

May Mean Much to Allies.

If Greece now decides to participate actively in the war, she can throw into the field an army of 500,000 men, well trained but not sufficiently equipped.

Venizelos, the former premier and consistent opponent of Constantine's war policy, has back of him 100,000 men, and though the army in general was loyal to the ex-king, it is predicted the entire fighting force of the nation will now take up arms against the Teutonic powers and Turkey. This might bring about a decided change in the Balkan situation. With the Greeks acting with the allies from the south and the reorganized Roumanian army and possibly the Russians striking from the north, the line of communications between Germany and Turkey might well be cut and the Turks forced to sue for peace.

Alexander, the new king of Greece, who is twenty-four years old, took the oath on Wednesday. It is reasonable to suppose he will act in accord with the allies, for he has kept free from all pro-German activities and seems to be acceptable to M. Jonnart. In fact, he cannot do much otherwise, for the entente forces promptly seized control of all of Greece. Professedly, their aim is the restoration of the constitutional government of that country. It was stated semi-officially in Washington that the United States had not taken any part in the deposing of Constantine and had not been consulted by the entente powers. This emphasizes the fact that we are allies of those powers in war, but not necessarily in diplomacy.

The purpose of the allies was not accomplished entirely without bloodshed. A Greek colonel at Larissa fired on French cavalry, killing two officers and four privates. In the brief fight that ensued 60 Greek soldiers were killed and 320, including 54 officers, were taken prisoner.

Liberty Loan a Great Success.

America's reply to the sneering assertion of Germany that the war is Wilson's war and is not supported by the people of the United States came with a loud sound when the books on the Liberty Loan were closed Friday noon. It was announced that the loan of $2,000,000,000 had been heavily over-subscribed, and the significant fact is that it has been taken up mainly by the individual men, women and children of the nation, not by the great financial institutions. This not only is most desirable from an economic point of view, but is conclusive evidence that the entire nation is backing the government in the conflict against despotism. It was only necessary that the people should be awakened to the real situation, and this was done with energy and efficiency by the press and by innumerable speakers throughout the land.

Renewed Hope for Russia.

Hope and despair concerning Russia alternately take possession of the allies. Just now it is the turn of hope, and there is a real prospect that the new republic not only can be prevented from making separate peace with the Teutons, but may even be restored as a potent military factor. Minister of War Kerensky is succeeding to some extent in re-establishing discipline in the army, and an incident on the Roumanian front, when three mutinous regiments were forced to unconditional surrender by a large number of loyal troops showed that most of the soldiers are disposed to back up the provisional government. The All-Russian council of peasants, furthermore, passed by a vote of 1,000 to 4 a resolution to cut off food supplies from Kronstadt if the town did not immediately join its revolutionary forces to those of Russian democracy, and demanding that the government at once force the absolute submission of Kronstadt.

President Wilson's note to Russia, defining America's war aims, was received with much satisfaction everywhere except by the radical Russian socialists and in Germany, and was promptly followed by one from Great Britain which virtually stated that Mr. Wilson had spoken for his entente allies. Of course the interpretation of the phrase "peace without annexations" is still a stumbling block, for Great Britain, France and Italy take the position that the restoration of "stolen" lands, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta and other regions, must not be considered as annexations. The Root commission, which had a triumphant trip across Siberia, is counted on to do a great deal toward bringing Russia to the scratch again, and at this writing it really looks as though she will not yield to the blandishments of the kaiser and his socialist and pacifist emissaries. The great change in Greece also is looked upon as likely to influence Russia because of the effect it is sure to have on the Balkan situation.

The very weakness of the Russian provisional government has caused the German conservatists to abandon hope of persuading Russia to a separate peace, for as Herr Heydebrand, their leader, says, such a course would be futile unless the government were strong enough to control the allies Russia would be forsaking.

Mr. Root and his colleagues and also the American railway engineering commission reached Petrograd on Wednesday. On the same day the Russian mission to the United States landed at a Pacific coast port and started for Washington. It is headed by Boris A. Bakhmeteff as special ambassador.

General Pershing in France.

General Pershing and his staff, after several days of work and entertainment in London, crossed over into France and were enthusiastically received in both Boulogne and Paris. The whereabouts of his expeditionary force—called by the German press an American army bluff—had not been announced at the time of writing.

There were two significant developments on the battle fronts of Europe. The Italians, resting for the present from their advance on Trieste, made a vigorous attack on the Austrians in the Trentino, gaining some important posts and again threatening Trent. On the Belgian front near the seacoast there was great activity by the artillery, seeming to indicate the intention of the allies to try for a push in that region toward Ostend and Zeebrugge. The British made secure their gains of last week and advanced farther east and northeast of Messines, while the French repulsed all attacks farther to the south. The allies seem to have adopted a new plan in France, making each drive a battle complete in itself; they have demonstrated they feel that the German military power can be crushed, and the speed with which this is to be done depends largely on the aid given by the United States.

On Thursday it was announced that the Germans had abandoned important sections of their front, between Lys river and St. Yves.

Wilson's Flag-Day Address.

Flag Day, June 14, was marked by the enthusiasm and solemnity by which it was celebrated throughout the country, and also by a notable address by President Wilson in Washington. Mr. Wilson again set forth clearly the reason why we have entered the war, forced thereto by the insults and aggressions of the German government; he drew a vivid picture of the German intrigues in the Balkans, Turkey, Persia, India and Egypt and described the great German plan to throw a belt of military power and political control across the center of Europe and into the heart of Asia; he told how for this scheme had been carried toward success, and where it had been foiled, and then scathingly denounced the deceitful efforts to secure peace that the German government has been making for a year because it knows its plan has failed and is trying to preserve its political power at home and, indeed, its very existence.

The president fairly took the hide off the friends and partisans of the German government in this country. They will make no headway, he declared, for they and their thinly-disguised disloyalties are known, and the truth is plainly seen by our people. "Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution," cried the chief magistrate, "when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations."

Japan has been stirred to fresh irritation against the United States because our government sent a note to China regarding the dissension there and expressing the hope that tranquility might be established. The Japanese assert that their special position in China is vital and must be jealously guarded, and that the United States, in sending the note without first consulting Japan, ignored that special position.

Secretary Lansing explains that the irritation of Japan was caused by a bogus copy of the American note published in Tokyo.

Japan is about to send a commission to the United States to arrange co-operation in the war between the two nations, and to discuss the complex questions concerning the far East. The mission is to be headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, formerly foreign minister.

Haiti and the Dominican Republic have both severed diplomatic relations with the German empire. Every little helps.

Murderous Air Raid on London.

The Germans on Wednesday made another of their murderous and useless airplane raids on London, dropping quantities of bombs mostly on the East end. Ninety-seven persons were killed and 437 wounded. Among the dead were 16 women and 26 children. The raiders were soon driven off by British aviators and anti-aircraft cannon. It is a wonder that these repeated raids do not drive the British to reprisal on some of the unfortified cities of Germany.

The weekly report of the British admiralty showed 38 British vessels sunk by submarines, the largest number for five weeks, but still far below the mark set by the Germans as necessary for the starvation of England. Among the victims of U-boats reported during the week were the American steamship Petrolite, the Leyland liner Anglian and the South Atlantic liner Sequania. The last named was carrying Senegalese troops and 190 men were lost. An American steamship on arrival at an Atlantic port reported that she had rammed and sunk a German submarine.

In congress the conference report on the army and navy deficiency appropriation bill was accepted and this greatest of war budgets, carrying $3,000,000,000 was sent to the president for his approval. The administration food control bill came up for discussion in the senate and was bitterly attacked by Senator Reed of Missouri and others because of the power it proposes to lodge in a "food dictator" or some other agency selected by the president. Mr. Reed also severely criticized Herbert C. Hoover, whom Mr. Wilson has selected as head of the food control agency.

NO DANGER FROM EX-CZAR

Deposed Autocrat Too Weak a Personality to Serve as Rallying Point for Monarchists.

Stockholm.—The crews of the Russian warships which are anchored off Kronstadt are demanding that the former czar be delivered to them pending his trial. They say they have acted this thrice and that they are not going to be laughed at.

The government has refused this request on the ground that there is no reason for such action. Other factions in Russia are demanding that all of the Romanoffs be locked up in order to prevent any of the members of the family being used as a rallying point for those who would restore the monarchy.

To the question in regard to the possibility of the czar serving as a rallying point, one of the leading Russians said:

"It is not in the man. He has no grasp of the situation, no comprehension of lack of measures. He does not seem to realize what has happened. He often starts amazedly when the soldiers who are on guard address him not as 'your majesty,' but as 'mister' or 'colonel.'

"To the officers around him he puts the same questions of the days of his audiences, asking them, for example, what service they have seen, and so on, as if the answers would be given as a matter of course.

"The probability is he and his family will be exiled."

POLES IN VIENNA CABINET REVOLT

AUSTRIA FACES SERIOUS CRISIS AS RESULT OF REBELLION IN PARLIAMENT.

REFUSE TO VOTE FOR WAR CREDIT

Defection of Poles Gives Opposition Sufficient Power to Turn Scales Against Government.

Copenhagen, via London—The revolt of the Poles in the Austrian parliament is described by the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung as having produced a crisis in which the position not only of Premier Clam-Martinic but also of Count Czernin, the foreign minister, is threatened.

A majority of the German papers treat the news of the situation with the greatest reserve. The government organs in Vienna hold out hopes that the crisis may be overcome by granting a few ministerial posts to Polish and other parliamentarians.

All Slavs in Opposition.

The Vossische Zeitung correspondent points out that the defection of the Poles is sufficient to turn the scales against the government since the rest of the Slav bloc already is in opposition.

The Poles indicated the seriousness of their intentions by a decision to vote against the budget, being the first parliamentary group in any belligerent country, aside from a handful of extreme Socialists, in refusing to vote a war credit.

FOOD PRICES BEING JUGGLED

Speculators Take $50,000,000 a Month From American Public.

Washington—Food speculators have been taking $50,000,000 a month for the last five months—a total of a quarter of a billion dollars—from the American people, Herbert C. Hoover told senators, in explaining the purposes of the food control bill now before congress.

Disclaiming entirely that the bill sets up a food dictatorship, Mr. Hoover told senators its purposes were entirely to organize the resources of the country and the people themselves into a food administration to limit middlemen's commissions and prevent extortion.

"With righteous manufacturers and distributors' prices," Mr. Hoover said, "the price of flour should not have been over $9 a barrel. Yet it averages $14. In the last five months $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributors."

Not a single national trade association, Mr. Hoover told the senators, is opposed to the food control bill.

SHIP OWNERS MUST INSURE MEN

Earning Power of Men to Be Protected On Government's Order.

Washington — Regulations under which crews of American ships plying between the United States and the war zone must be insured by the ship owners for from $1,500 to $5,000 against death, maiming or capture have been issued by Secretary McAdoo. They become effective on vessels leaving the United States June 26 and those sailing from foreign ports July 10.

The policies will provide payment of one year's earnings—in no case more than $5,000 or less than $1,500—for loss of life or permanent disability.

During detention by the enemy compensation must be paid at the rate of the earnings of the insured. For maiming, short of complete disability, losses will be paid at rates ranging from 45 per cent of a year's earnings for an eye to 65 per cent for an arm or leg.

SIMS COMMANDS ALLIED FLEET

American Admiral in Charge During Absence of British Commander.

London—Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval commander-in-chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American admiral's flag meanwhile has been hoisted as the allied senior officer in these waters.

Kalamazoo—Forty members of the Nineteenth volunteer infantry held their annual reunion here. Washington Gardner of Albion, former member of the state G. A. R., was a guest.

Standish.—John Bachelor, 11, and Phillip Gilliland, 16, were pulled unconscious from the mill pond here by Howard Churchill, manager of the Heinz Pickle Co. Bachelor was in the back of Gilliland when the latter stepped into a hole. Both boys have recovered.

Ann Arbor—The general library of the university, the most picturesque structure on the campus, has been razed to make room for the splendid half million dollar structure that is to take its place.

Benton Harbor—Giving up a quantity of flesh and skin from his left leg, Gust Carter, of Detroit, has saved the life of Frederick Gill, a fellow workman, who recently underwent an operation for a carbuncle on his neck. Blood poisoning set in and it was necessary to graft flesh and skin into the wound.

U.S. ARMY OFFICERS' LAUD STATE CAMP

DECLARE THAT RESERVATION AT GRAYLING IS FINEST IN UNITED STATES.

CAMP IS IDEALLY LOCATED

Grounds Contain Large Lake With a Fine Bathing Beach—Good Auto Roads in All Directions.

Lansing.

Grayling the beautiful camp ground of the Michigan National Guard, which will be occupied after July 15 by 7,000 Michigan troops, is declared by army officers to be the finest camp in the United States.

The Michigan troops will probably spend several months there before going south, and will live in frame cantonments. These buildings will be comfortable and roomy and much better than tents, as the nights are cool in northern Michigan even in summer.

The reservation, which is the gift of R. Hanson, a Grayling millionaire lumberman, contains 15,000 acres, and 20,000 acres belonging to the state are nearby, and suitable for maneuvering. The soil is sandy, absorbs water rapidly, and is covered with a growth of jackpine, oak scrub, grass and underbrush. It is hilly and little cultivated.

On the reservation lies the picturesque Portage lake, part of which is a thriving summer resort. The lake is four miles long by three broad, has an ideal bathing beach for a distance of two miles near the camp, and contains many fine fish.

The camp has ample railroad facilities and good automobile roads, and thousands of people throng the grounds every Sunday.

The men will receive plain, wholesome food and good water. Sports and games, with moving picture shows in the evenings, will supply them with recreation.

Aviation School Opens July 5.

Aspiring young Michiganders, with a fondness for adventure, will be receiving initial lessons in aviation July 5 on Selfridge field, which is to be the official name of the Joy aviation field, five miles from Mt. Clemens and 26 miles from Detroit.

Preliminary to clearing the 600 acre field, 160 acres of timberland had to be cleared, and a small army of men is cutting stumps, pulling stumps and burning brush, while three sawmills are converting the timber into 4-inch planks, which, in turn, are being used to construct corduroy roads over the marshy grounds.

When in full operation, 900 students will be accommodated at the aviation school, and the physical and mental requirements will be high.

One of the chief requisites is perfect balance, which examining physicians determine by the amount of fluid in certain ducts of the side of the head. If there is too little or too much the candidate will be rejected, as without perfect balance he would be unable to pilot himself safely through the lanes of the sky.

The field is to be named Selfridge field in honor of the late Lieutenant Thomas N. Selfridge, of the United States navy, who was the first army or navy officer to be killed while flying. Lieutenant Selfridge fell to his death at Fort Myers, Va., several years ago.

Coal Famine Threatens P. M. R. R.

Frank H. Alfred, president of the Pere Marquette system, declared, before the state railroad commission, that unless some action is taken by the government, Michigan will suffer a coal famine the coming winter, and that the Pere Marquette will not be able to operate.

This statement came during a hearing given shippers, who were claiming that the road had taken several trains off regular schedules.

President Alfred told the commission of efforts made by his road to have the situation relieved by frequent trips to Washington and when asked by Commissioner Glasgow why he did not unite with the other roads in a general protest, stated that all the larger roads are securing coal, but that the Pere Marquette is being discriminated against.

He stated that the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central were storing large quantities of coal for winter and that the roads affiliated with coal mines and interests could secure a supply, but that the Pere Marquette was not so fortunate.

"We have no contracts for coal for next year and it is not possible to make contracts," said Mr. Alfred. "We do not know where or how it will be possible to get coal and at what price. Coal confiscated and bought on the outside by the Pere Marquette since January has cost in excess of normal price over $300,000."

The Michigan railroad commission will investigate the reported condition as regards the Pere Marquette, so far as their powers will allow, and will try to secure some redress for the road and Michigan coal users.

There will be no tour this year over the Mackinaw trail, which runs from Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City. Because they have so much roadway construction to complete the boosters have decided to wait until next year before inviting the people to again view this new scenic route. The trail is 242 miles long and 148 miles have been improved. The directors anticipate that next year 75 per cent of the trail will be in good condition as various townships and counties have appropriated funds for such work.