ARMY DRAFT LAW NOW IN EFFECT

War Department Issues Instructions for the Guidance of Officials Concerned.

GOVERNORS TO HAVE CHARGE

Chief Executive of Each State Made Head of Registration Therein—Mayors and Selected Boards Given Authority in Cities of More Than 30,000.

Washington.—Instructions concerning the methods of carrying into effect the mandates of the army draft law have been issued by the war department. Responsible officials will be governed by the following orders:

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each country is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the disignated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

Apportionment of Registrars.

The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

Cities of Over 30,000 Population.

The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,575 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the $2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In.

To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said:

"The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented.

Lend $100,000,000 to Italy.

Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first $100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The $100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

DENIED TITLE TO SHIPPING

Measure Asked For by Administration Blocked in the House, Under the Rules.

Washington. — The administration bill to give title to seizure of German war-bound ships was blocked again in the house. Mr. Mann objected.

Seventy-one German and Austrian merchant ships seized by the government will be repaired and ready for commission within five months unless concealed damage is discovered. They will add 535,722 tons to America's merchant marine. Some can be made ready in four months for transports if wanted.

Honolulu.—Negotiations have been closed between the Matson Navigation company and the federal shipping board, it is reported here, to tow the interned German vessels in the Hawaiian islands ports to the Pacific coast for repairs, after which it was said the ships would be used for war purposes.

CHICAGO TO RAISE REGIMENT

Influential Men Behind Movement That Will Add Force to Nation's Military Strength.

Chicago. — Chicago captains of finance and industry will raise a regiment to send to France. Details were made public through the following telegram which has been sent to Theodore Roosevelt:

Chicago desires to raise the first volunteer regiment for the expeditionary force to France. We are convinced that the presence of United States troops on the battle front would tend materially to shorten the period of the war and impress upon the European powers in tremendous fashion the strength and virility of our nation. Kindly let us know when your arrangements have been made. (Signed) J. Ogden Armour, William Wrigley, Jr., E. D. Hulbert, Dr. Frank Billings, Samuel Hastings, C. H. Poppenhusen, Dr. A. D. Bevan, Fred S. James, Frederick D. Counties.

1. Mr. Balfour paying tribute to George Washington during the visit of the allied war commissions to Mount Vernon. 2. German military headquarters at Laon, one of the important towns on the Hindenburg line. 3. M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma and one of the strongest men in the new government. 4. Capt. Charles Sweeney of the French Foreign Legion, who has come to America to give our officers pointers on trench warfare and the use of "tanks."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America in War to the Finish, and Allies Rely on Her for the Victory.

U-BOAT MENACE IS GROWING

Conflict Will Be Long and Not Easily Won—British and French Commissions Urge Early Dispatch of United States Troops to Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America is in the war against Germany to the finish, according to the verbal pledge given the British and French commissioners by President Wilson and according to the spirit of determination shown by the government and the people. And it is high time, for the entente allies virtually admit their hopes of victory are now founded on the assistance to be given by the United States.

This dependence upon America has been brought about mainly by two circumstances—the increasing success of Germany's U-boat campaign and the disorganized state of affairs in Russia.

Cabinet members and others in high place were at especial pains during last week to impress upon the American people the fact that the war is not to be won easily or soon. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Secretary Lansing. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," said Secretary Lane, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic." Secretary Daniels declared the administration is concentrating its energies on the problem of defending the German submarine campaign, "the gravest menace of this conflict. "It is good to learn, also from Secretary Daniels, that Thomas A. Edison is at work with 75 assistants on electrical and mechanical devices to aid in the capture and destruction of undersea craft.

Most of the German U-boats, it appears, are built at Kiel and sent out from that port through Swedish waters. Great Britain is now trying to persuade Sweden to permit her to use these waters for the purpose of blocking the exit of the submarines.

Two, three, even five years more of warfare is freely predicted by government officials, and they are going ahead with their preparations on that basis. It may well be that the United States will have to draft, train and put in the field a greater army than any that has been raised by any other country. Every resource of the nation must be brought into action and every individual will be called on to help so far as in him lies.

At the present writing the outlook is rather gloomy, but it is inconceivable that, once aroused to the great task before it, America can fail to win the ultimate victory.

Busy in War Councils.

The British and French war commissioners have been exceedingly busy in Washington helping to plan the part America is to have in the war. It seems to be agreed that Uncle Sam shall have virtual control of the food supplies for the allied countries. In addition to this we are expected to furnish much of the necessary shipping, and a start in that line was made during the week when the senate passed a resolution empowering the president to seize at once the interned German and Austrian boats. Several of these big vessels were promptly turned over to the allies.

As had been predicted, the British and French commissioners, especially the latter, made as plain as possible, without actually advising it, their belief that an American army should be sent to Europe without delay, both for the moral effect and because more men really are needed on the fighting line. It is admitted that intensive training can be best obtained back of the lines, and it is wholly probable that the first troops will go over very soon and will be followed at frequent intervals by other detachments. The Stars and Stripes is likely to be flying before long in both France and Russia.

Toward the end of the week the French commission took time for a visit to Chicago and other cities. Marshal Joffre and his colleagues were welcomed everywhere with an acclaim that testified eloquently to the love and admiration the American people have for the French. In the course of their trip the visitors went to Springfield, Ill., and placed wreaths on the tomb of Lincoln, as they already had done on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

England Is Alarmed.

Finally awakened to the deadly menace in the activities of the German submarines, the people of Great Britain are clamoring, in the press and in parliament, for a change in the admiralty personnel and of methods that shall give some promise of relieving the situation. The terror of hunger and of possible defeat in the war is on them, and they are calling bitterly for more action by their great navy. "Where are our own submarines and why do they not do something?" is the demand. The policy of the admiralty in concealing the full truth about the success of the U-boat campaign is attacked on all sides. It is admitted that the Germans are sinking vessels faster than the allies can build them, and though the United States is counted on to supply a great number of bottoms, that aid, it is feared, may come too late.

To guess at what took place in Germany and Austria during May Day week would be futile, for the Swiss and Dutch frontiers were closed and the censorship of the news was absolute. It was stated officially that the May Day celebrations were peaceful in both the empires.

The German reichstag resumed its session Wednesday and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, made a bitter attack on President Wilson, accusing him of seeking to divide the German people. Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, had intended to make a speech on international relations and was expected to announce Germany's peace terms, but postponed the address "to a more fitting occasion." Spokesmen for the entente allies already had declared no suggestions of peace terms from Germany would be considered at this time.

Austria is in sad state and the news that has filtered out from that country during the week indicates that the entire nation, from the emperor down, demands an early end of the war, on any terms obtainable. But Charles may not be able to wriggle out from the iron grasp of the kaiser.

What About Russia?

Still a big black interrogation point must be placed after Russia. The rest of the world really knows little of what is going on there, but it is evident that if the kaiser were not kept so busy on the western front, he might break through the Russian lines below Riga with comparative ease. New rules for the Russian army have been promulgated, and how under them any effectiveness and cohesion in the army can be maintained it is impossible to conceive. The officers seem to have been deprived of all powers of discipline and nearly everything is put in the control of committees of the soldiers. The "common people" are at the helm over there, and it will be only by God's mercy if they do not drive their new republic onto the rocks of disaster because of their inexperience and their exorbitant demands. The peace party in Russia still denies vehemently that it has any idea of advocating a separate peace, and there is encouragement in the fact that the soldiers who deserted and went home are fast returning to the ranks.

On May 1 the Russian provisional government sent to its representatives in the allied countries a note giving assurance that the change in government could give no pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies, and that on the contrary, the nation was even more determined to bring the war to a decisive victory.

One of the first things America will do to help Russia is to send a commission of four experts to reorganize the transportation facilities of the new republic. One member of this body will be John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama canal commission before General Goethals.

There was no great change in the fighting line in France during the week. The French and British both made some gains and consolidated the positions they had already won, and the fierce artillery duels continued, day and night. But the Germans brought in more and more of their reserves and contested every inch of ground. It seems probable that they will continue to give way slowly in order to save their men, and St. Quentin may be evacuated before long. The bloodiest fighting of the week took place at Arleux and Oppy, east of Arras, where the British were attacking.

The British began another drive on Thursday, attacking on a 12-mile front, both north and south of the Scarpe river. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans they took a number of important strategic positions, including the town of Fresnoy. The Germans are constructing a new emergency line of trenches from Queant, north to Drocourt, and trying to hold the British back until it is completed.

In Mesopotamia the Turks were defeated by General Maude's troops on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhaim and driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills. From Constantinople came the surprising news that the city of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, had been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks, Petrograd has not confirmed this announcement.

Recruiting Speeds Up.

Recruiting for the regular army was satisfactory last week, and the navy department announced on Tuesday that the enlisted personnel was 87,082, or 82 more than the maximum strength of the navy under existing law. The passage of the army bill with the selective draft feature, the prospect that American troops would soon be sent to France and Colonel Roosevelt's rousing address in Chicago all contributed to help the recruiting campaign.

A great strike of union bakers in Chicago planned the big city by the lake and incidentally attracted the attention of the federal authorities because most of the strikers are of German birth or parentage, and might be taken into custody as alien enemies. There were intimations also that the government might take over the operation of some of the large bakeries because the naval training stations at Great Lakes is dependent on the city for its bread supply. Fortunately for all concerned, the strike was ended Friday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Clyne.

In New York two Germans were arrested with a plot to place a bomb in their possession and confessed to a plot to blow up a "big Wall street institution" and commit other outrages to affect the stock market for speculative purposes.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen was put on trial in New York as the agent through whom Germany is alleged to have expended more than $500,000 in an effort to abrogate foreign policies of this nation and to corrupt American labor.

Another German, Baron Alhard von dem Busche-Muenchen, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, was arrested in San Francisco as an enemy alien.

The United States government on Thursday took two important steps in the effort to reduce the high cost of foodstuffs. The first was the announcement of a plan that United States and Canada had agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat in all North America. This is to be done in such a way that increased production will be stimulated and the price to the consumer standed by the guaranteeing of a minimum price to the producer and the prevention of speculation by middlemen.

The second step was the introduction of a bill in the house giving the president the widest possible powers in dealing with foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life.

Guatemala has joined the enemies of Germany by severing diplomatic relations and the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports. Brazil's early entry into the war is forecast by the resignation of Dr. Lauro Mueller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who has been attacked as being unduly friendly to Germany.

HORSE MEAT MARKET OPENED

The first market for the sale of horse flesh in New York city, and probably in the United States, has been opened, and if it is successful the city is to have other establishments for the same purpose. The new market is subject to the regulations of the department of health, and in order that there may be no deception it will sell nothing except horse meat. Veterinarians of the department of health supervise the slaughterhouses and take every precaution to safeguard the consumer. Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, dean of the New York State Veterinary college, has written the following letter to the department of health of New York city in regard to the new venture: "I am much interested, and quite approve of the action of your department in permitting the opening of establishments for the sale of horse meat. So clean an animal, so free from tuberculosis and many other serious lesions common to our flesh-producing animals, and the continually soaring high prices of animal foods make it extremely desirable that opportunities be afforded to obtain cheaper meats. The long prejudice held by so many people against horse meat I trust will soon be eliminated."

No, Dorothy, it isn't because many men do not know how to sew that they do not mend their ways.

Michigan Happenings

Ann Arbor—No alcoholic drinks will be sold in any war camp nor within an effective zone around such camp. This information was given out by Major Vaughan.

Ann Arbor—When a telegram came asking for 10 civil senior engineers to report to Washington, D. C., to prepare army camps, 54 out of a class of 70 volunteered.

Port Huron—James Stewart & Co., a New York concern building the Grand Trunk shops here, has offered the government 1,000 construction engineers subject to call.

Marquette—Twelve pounds of upper peninsula potatoes have been shipped from here to Alaska by the experiment stations at Chatham, near here, in exchange for a small amount of Russian wheat, which will be planted this year at the experimental farm.

Owosso—The Michigan Central railroad has notified its section hands that it will allow them to cultivate the land on its right-of-way this summer. The company will plow and otherwise prepare the land and the men may use all they can and keep the proceeds.

Hillsdale—The Hillsdale County Sunday School association in convention here adopted resolutions urging national prohibition as a war measure. A German flag, in a collection of 250 others at display in the convention hall, was removed on request of several members.

Grand Haven—Circle News published here, probably is the only honest-to-goodness family newspaper in the country. It circulates only among the members of the Wagner family, of which Charles B. Wagner and his wife, both of whom died a year ago, were the heads. The circulation, sworn, is 60.

East Lansing—Farmers who have been purchasing smut cures for grains have been warned by M. A. C. that manufacturers have been selling at $2 a pint plain formaldehyde which costs only $1.50 a gallon. The difference between $1.6 and $1.50 a gallon was for coloring matter, tar, oil and improved smell.

Flint—The sum of $372 was pledged by the Central high school students as a contribution to the Belgian Relief commission.

Charlotte—David Crowley, said to be the oldest man from Vermontville township to enlist, is now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Kalamazoo—The Kalamazoo Brewing Co. property, idle since this city went dry in 1915, was sold to the creamery company here.

Harbor Beach—A division of home guards with a roll of 76 members has been organized here and is drilling under Sergt. Anthony Derbin.

Big Rapids—About 150 young men of the Ferris Institute have voted to organize a system of military training. They will drill each night at the music hall.

Port Huron—Ferry traffic between here and Sarnia has fallen off 40 per cent since the new immigration law became effective. The service may be stopped altogether if business does not improve.

Grand Rapids—When Carl Kunie, 24 years old, tore down a small flag from the wall of the Michigan free employment bureau, he started a lot of trouble for himself. Three men who had witnessed the act, beat him before the police arrived. Kunie said he intended to put the flag in his cap to show his patriotism but after he had been examined by District United Attorney Walker he was held pending an investigation.

Flint—To save her son from possible conscription, according to officers at the local recruiting station, a Flint woman induced her husband to leave home, placing her dependent upon the son for support. The husband left, but went immediately to offer his services in place of the youth, who he says has a "broad yellow streak." The father, 40 years old, was ineligible, but left his address saying he would be ready when the call came. "I hope the kid gets drafted, anyway," was his parting remark. "It might make a man of him yet."

Detroit—Detroit will solve the food problem by sale of produce from 20,000 Michigan farms in 82 counties direct to the consumers, if a plan presented to Mayor Marx by the Michigan state grange is put into effect. Representatives of the grange had before the mayor a plan to conduct a public market in Detroit, without cost to the grange, and asked only for buildings for the storage and sale of produce, which would include garden stuff, poultry, butter, eggs, and all other farm products. Grange representatives declared that such a market would mean more profit for producers and a saving for the public of 12 cents on the dollar.

Pontiac—A hotel and seven cottages at Windiate Park, on Windiate Lake, were destroyed by fire. None of the cottages was occupied. The loss is $20,000.

Saginaw—Four Flint persons were seriously hurt early when their auto skidded and crashed into a post in this city. They were removed to a Saginaw hospital.

Lansing—The state board of health this week is holding a four-day free tuberculosis survey in Isabella county. The examinations are conducted at the county courthouse.

Kalamazoo—Twelve prisoners from the county jail are breaking soil at Sheriff E. R. Eaton's prison farm. They will supply the potatoes, beans and other vegetables for the jail during the coming year. The farm, which is county property, contains 10 acres.

Saginaw—A wage increase of 15 per cent was granted to Pere Marquette freight house employes to bring back 60 freight handlers who quit work because they could secure higher wages elsewhere. The advance amounts to about $8 a month for each man.

THREE ERRORS OF SOLONS SHOW UP

WORK OF STRIKE MEDIATION BOARD MUST CEASE AS NO FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.

EMBALMING LAW REPEALED

Raise Salaries of Supreme Court Stenographers But Forget to Appropriate Extra Money.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Lansing.

Three "boners" of the 1917 legislature have bobbed up.

The solons forgot to make any appropriation for the board of mediation and conciliation, which is the board to arbitrate strikes and is presided over by Commissioner Herbert F. Powell, of Ionia. As a result Powell's job will cease July 1. There is a balance of $3,222.26 in the fund, but Auditor General Fuller says Powell must quit at the end of the fiscal year, June 30. Mr. Fuller was the one who discovered the legislature's mistake.

Another mistake made by the legislature was in the embalming law, which was repealed, unintentionally, by an amendment.

The third "boner" affects an increase in salary for the stenographers of the supreme court. The solons intended to take effect in 90 days and then fixed the law in clause 3 so that the money to pay the increase would not be available until July 1, 1918. That is when the increase will start.

Crop Report Shows Slump.

Optimists who can't find anything to worry about in the face of the world-wide food shortage are respectfully referred to the May crop report issued by Secretary of State Vaughan.

Here is the condition of some of the Michigan crops as estimated in that report:

Wheat—6 per cent worse than in April.

Peaches—Crop less than half 1916 crop.

Fruits in general—7 per cent less than in 1916.

The condition of wheat was given as 76.

Correspondents estimate that 6 per cent of the wheat crops was winter killed and will be plowed up, while the damage by Hessian fly amounts to 2 per cent.

The average condition of rye in the state is 86, the condition one year ago was 88.

The condition of meadows and pasture is 86. The acreage of clover sown as compared with last year is 96. Acreage of clover that will be plowed up because winter killed or otherwise destroyed is 7 per cent.

The acreage of oats sown or that will be sown as compared with last years is 104.

The prospect for the fruit crop in the state, peaches excepted, averages 7 per cent less than it did May 1, 1916.

The average prospect for peaches in the Michigan fruit belt is 30 per cent. One year ago it was 79 per cent in the same territory.

Two Bills Vetoed.

Two senate vetoes were made by the governor during the past week. One knocked out the Murtha bill, under which it would become a felony for a person to overdraw his bank account, the fact of overdrawing being held to show intent to defraud. Governor Sleeper, himself a banker, held that such a law would be too drastic and might result in many persons who inadvertently overdraw their bank accounts being ranked as felons and subject to prison terms.

The second senate bill vetoed was the Hanley bill to require that 150 copies of every state publication must be filed with the state library. The governor held that it is possible now for the state library to obtain all the copies of all state publications that it wants and that the new bill, if signed by him, would result only in piling up a mass of books and pamphlets that would be of no use to anyone.

More Copies of Drain Law Printed.

Because of a wide demand for copies of the new Evans drain act passed by the legislature there have been printed 2,000 extra copies of the act. Those desiring copies should write to Charles S. Pierce, speaker of the house of representatives, for them.

Former Resident Sends $500.

The war loan fund was increased $500 by a check received from Frank L. Culver, fo Toronto, who said in a letter to Governor Sleeper that he was formerly a resident of Michigan and wanted to do something to aid in the state preparedness campaign.

Calumet Engineers accepted.

Brig. Gen. Covell, of the Michigan national guard, said the order of the government for a regiment of engineers will mean that the two new companies at Calumet, not yet admitted in the guard, will be accepted by the government. The organizations were offered to the federal government through Col. J. S. Dersey, adjutant-general of the state.

A naval recruiting station will be opened at Ann Arbor May 16.

Through efforts of the state dairy commission, Michigan creameries have been given contracts for 350,000 pounds of butter for the United States navy. It is distributed as follows: Parma, 100,000 pounds in tubs, three cents over Elgin price; Gobleville, 100,000 pounds in tins, seven cents over; Fremont, 100,000 pounds in tins, seven cents over; Reeman, 50,000 pounds in tins, seven cents over. The prices "over Elgin" are to cover the cost of packing in tin and tubs, which is not included in Elgin prices.