STATE EXPECTED TO RAISE 30,000 MEN

ACCORDING TO PLANS OF WAR DEPARTMENT THIS WILL BE MICHIGAN'S SHARE.

IS 3% OF NATIONAL FORCE

Unless Men Volunteer Before Sept. 1 Approximately 25,000 Must Be Raised By Draft.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Lansing.

Michigan will be called on to supply 20,000 to 30,000 soldiers in addition to those already enlisted before Sept. 1, according to the present plan of the war department. This is indicated definitely by responsible officials.

The army bill as passed by both branches of congress provides for immediate creation of an army of approximately 1,200,000 men, as follows:

Recruiting the regular army to war strength of 287,546 men and 11,942 officers.

Recruiting the national guard to war strength of 426,982 men and 10,956 officers.

An additional unit of 500,000 enlisted men and its recruited complement of officers, to be raised by selective draft.

Each state will be assigned a quota of the total of these forces, based on its population.

It is the intention to have in the field by Sept. 1 at least 1,000,000 men, and it is hoped to have the full quota of about 1,200,000 men.

Michigan's 3,700,000 population requires it to raise approximately 3 per cent of the national force, or 30,000 of an army of 1,000,000 and 36,000 of an army of 1,200,000.

But each state is credited with the number of men it now has in the national guard and the number who have enlisted in the regular army since the declaration of war against Germany.

As nearly as can be estimated, Michigan's total credit is now about 5,500 men. The state thus has 24,500 of a total quota of 1,000,000 men and 30,500 of an army of 1,200,000 men still to supply.

By enlisting approximately 14,000 more volunteers in the regular army and national guard, Michigan can avoid any application of the draft so far as its quota for these units is concerned. It may reduce somewhat its share of 15,000 of the first 500,000 men to be raised by selective draft, although it must furnish eventually the full draft quota in any case.

Soldiers Need Sewing Kits.

"Housewives' kits," neat little adjuncts to a soldier's outfit containing thread, needles, buttons, pins, etc., are needed by the members of the Michigan National Guard.

Any woman in the state, or any sewing society, wishing to do something patriotic, can get busy on the "housewives," according to the suggestion of the war board. Major Roy C. Vandercook, secretary, believes that the women of the state can do nothing better now than make the "housewives' kits."

"The Thirty-third is in the service now," says Major Vandercook, "and the chances are that the rest of the guard will be in before long. Then will come the recruiting up to full war strength, which will be a total of 7,500 men. The draft will ask Michigan for 15,000 more. That means 22,500 men who will want the kits. They are not hard to make and they will be appreciated. The war board will take all they can get. Send them in, the sooner the better, and we will distribute them."

Railroad Man Aids War Board.

The Michigan Railroad Association has "loaned" to the war preparedness board the services of its secretary, Charles E. Webb, and the latter will handle the transportation end of the preparedness work. At the outset he is endeavoring to find adequate means to distribute throughout the state all the seed and fertilizer that can be obtained. Later, when the added forces it is intended to marshal for farm work are ready, the work of placing them about the state also will come up to the transportation department.

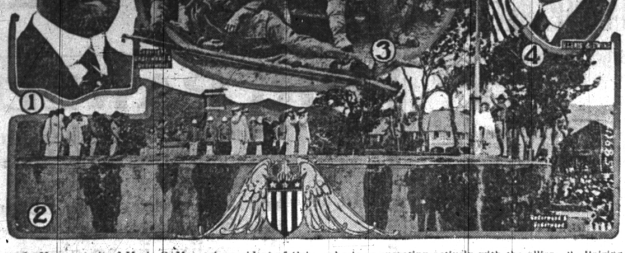
Official standing already has been given by the war board to numerous companies of home guards that have been formed in Michigan towns. Home guard service does not obligate any one in it to federal service, but neither does it exempt them from it. It is hoped that the guard will be a nucleus from which regiments of soldiers for federal service will be organized in Michigan.

The war preparedness board decided to grant the petition of Olivet college for a military instructor.

An organized board of business men has been formed in Romeo, Macomb county, to promote food production and committees are being appointed to canvass farms within five or six miles of the village to determine just what is needed to increase crops. Carloads of seed potatoes and beans have already been ordered by the business men.

Representative G. E. McArthur of Eaton Rapids will speak at a big patriotic meeting to be held at Potterville Saturday, May 5.

Two United States secret service men arrested two Germans at Gastara on the charge of having taken the spikes from the Chicago & N. W. railway track when a large number of recruits left Iron River. The secret service men obtained damaging evidence against them, it is said. Twelve spikes were removed from the track, but the damage was discovered before the train arrived.



1—New portrait of Mario G. Menocal, president of Cuba, who is co-operating actively with the allies. 2—Raising the Stars and Stripes over the Virgin Islands at Fredericksport, St. Croix. 3—German soldiers, captured by the French, wounded and dazed by gun fire. 4—Théodore Brent of New Orleans, youngest member of the federal shipping board which is planning the construction of 1,000 wooden ships.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

War Councils With Leaders of the Allies Are Opened in Washington.

FIGHT OVER CONSCRIPTION

Senate Committee Rejects President's Plan—Enemy Submarine Reported Near New York—Nivelle Smashes German Lines Between Reims and Soissons.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

For America at war the outstanding event of the past week was the opening of the great allied war councils in Washington. Headed by such eminent men as British Foreign Minister Balfour and Rene Viviani, former premier of France, the commissions from England and France arrived in the national capital, were installed in fine residences and at once began the series of conferences with the heads of the American government and of its armed forces.

In order to insure the safety of the commissioners, the government quite properly suppressed all news of their movements; and it is in no hurry to tell what transpires at the conferences. It is safe to say, however, that the results of the meetings will be momentous.

Congress provided enough sinews of war for the present by passing the bill for the issuance of $7,000,000,000, of which $3,000,000,000 is to be lent to the allies. There was not a single opposing vote in either house or senate. Congress also appropriated $100,000,000 as an emergency war fund to be put at the disposal of the president.

Conscription Still in Doubt.

President Wilson continued throughout the week his strenuous fight for selective conscription, but arguments and threats were alike vain so far as the house military committee was concerned. The committee rejected, 13 to 8, the administration provision, and then adopted an amendment offered by Chairman Dent providing that the president should call for 500,000 volunteers under the existing volunteer act, and should apply conscription only when he "decides that such additional forces cannot be effectually raised and maintained under the call for volunteers." The house agreed to take up the army bill on Monday.

In the senate committee the president fared better, for the administration bill with the selective conscription feature was accepted by a vote of 10 to 7. It is the hope of the administration that the senate will pass this bill before the house acts.

Impressed by the strength of the opposition to his conscription plan, especially in the ranks of the Democratic party, the president on Thursday issued an appeal to the public to support his proposition.

Administration leaders protest that the advocates of the volunteer system have spread the idea that under the conscription plan there is no room for the volunteer system, whereas the president's plan leaves the way open for 500,000 volunteers to serve for the duration of the war only.

At the beginning of the week President Wilson issued a remarkable proclamation to the nation, calling on all the people to give to it, in their respective capacities, their united, full service for the successful prosecution of the war. Such a call was doubtless needed to arouse individuals, but recent events show that the industries of the country already are completely organized and proceeding to carry out the plans outlined by the council of national defense. The work done and being done by that body of patriotic men is revealed as most comprehensive and complete, and when it is known in its entirety will astonish the people of America.

U-Boats in American Waters?

Are there any German U-boats in American waters? Berlin says "not yet," but the officers of the American destroyer Smith aver that a torpedo was fired at their vessel early Tuesday morning 100 miles south of New York. They are sure the missile came from a submarine, because they saw the periscope.

Having been advised by British and French naval men that the well-armed merchant vessel is the best weapon for use against the submarine, the American government is pushing with redoubled vigor its plans for the building of big fleets of wooden ships. It is even considering delaying the construction of five battleships for this purpose.

In the United States union labor in general is heartily supporting the government in its war measures. The exceptions are certain scattered groups of immiscibly Germanic tendencies. The members of these, as well as certain other Americans with perverted ideas of their duty to mankind, may profitably study President Wilson's proclamation, issued Monday, warning against the commission of treasonable acts. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy is treason, and the punishment for treason may be death. It is a pity that such a proclamation should be necessary.

Recruiting 4s Better.

Recruiting for the regular army and navy during the past week was much more satisfactory than heretofore. From the navy training schools thousands of young men, made fit by intensive training, were sent to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards to man the vessels of the fleets.

The University of Illinois' plan for the enlisting of a great army of agricultural laborers, men and boys outside the years of military service or otherwise exempt, having been recommended by the council of national defense and approved by the administration, seems likely to solve the problem of farm labor. This, and the concerted movement to urge the growing of limit crops have aroused the farmers and gardeners so that the dangers of a food shortage are decreasing. Every help possible is promised the agriculturists in the way of obtaining seed and labor.

Prices of foodstuffs still are abnormally high, and there are more than hints that the government will curb the avarice of the speculators. Canadian wheat was put on the free list Monday, and the depressing effect on the price of May wheat was immediate but not lasting. The grain speculators are being investigated by the federal authorities.

Great Victory for the French.

The greatest battle of the war to date, and consequently the greatest in all history, is that being fought in northern France. While the British were making their tremendous thrust toward Lens and St. Quentin, the French were concentrating their artillery fire on the German lines in the Reims-Soissons sector. When storms and German re-enforcements temporarily checked the rush of Haig's men, Nivelle's troops took their turn. On Monday they smashed against the Teutonic front, crushing the enemy defenses for 25 miles, capturing the second and even the third line in places. Such was the impetus of the attack that in one instance, at Brimont, they broke clear through. This is the sector where the crown prince commands, and he hurriedly brought up brigade after brigade of reserves which made desperate attempts to win back the lost ground. But the wonderful French field artillery had followed close behind the infantry and checked the German counter-attacks with awful loss of life. On Tuesday the French resumed their drive and pushed the Germans still farther back on the line from Reims to the Champagne front. All Tuesday night the fighting was fierce, but the French held their gains. In those two days 14,000 Germans were taken captive and about 16,000 others were killed or wounded. The prisoners were in a state of collapse from hunger and the effects of the gun-fire.

Meanwhile the British pushed their way farther to the north of St. Quentin and consolidated the positions they had won.

What Berlin Says of It.

German official reports on the French offensive are naive. They admit the success of the attack, but assert the object of the Germans was, "even if war material were lost, to spare the lives of our forces and inflict heavy sanguinary losses upon the enemy, and thus decisively weaken him. This was achieved."

Again, on Wednesday, General Nivelle hit the German line hard along a twenty-mile stretch from Reims to Auberive, and then beat off the crown prince's furious counter-attacks. The British made more advances near Loos and St. Quentin. So it went day after day until, before the week ended, the French estimated the number of unwounded prisoners taken by them alone at more than 20,000. They also captured many guns and immense quantities of supplies.

Retirement of the Germans in Roumania is foreshadowed by the report from Jassy that they have burned the towns of Braila and Fokshani.

The Turks, too, are retiring, willy-nilly, before the steady advance of General Maude's army northwest from Bagdad and the Russian forces in Asia Minor.

Russia Will Stand Firm.

In what may be called the field of diplomatic endeavor, attention must be called again to German efforts to seduce the new Russia from her allegiances and make a separate peace. These efforts, started by Socialist leaders, have now taken on a semi-official character, for the German censorship and prohibition of egress from the country have been relaxed and the government treats the Socialists with a sudden favor that is decidedly suspicious. The negotiations are being carried on in Sweden, whither some Russian radicals have betaken themselves. Encouraging reports from Petrograd say that the duma is split, the majority favoring sustaining the provisional government in its determination to prosecute the war to a victorious end is very large. Germany's pacific promises to Russia, and those of Austria, are too showy to deceive any but the most simple-minded, and even were they more substantial, the course of the imperial government has not been such as to inspire the least confidence in its pledges. Wilhelm may mean to fulfill his promises of electoral reform in Prussia, but that gives little assurance of genuinely promoting the cause of democracy, for which the world is fighting. Indeed, the promised reform would leave the autocratic system in the heart of Germany.

The leaders of democratic Russia must see, as do the leaders of the other allied nations, that though the world might afford to make peace with the German people, it cannot afford to make peace with the German kaiser. On Wednesday still better news came from Petrograd in the form of assurances to the American government that it was no longer conceivable that under any conditions the provisional government of Russia would yield to the overtures of the German and Austrian Socialist agents to negotiate a separate peace.

The Austrian cabinet became disrupted during the week. Two of its members withdrew. It was reported that Premier Tisza of Hungary had resigned.

Food restrictions and labor conditions in Germany gave rise to a 48 strike of Berlin munition workers that started on Monday. The government was forced to make concessions to them. Poles forced by the Germans to work in munition plants of Warsaw also went on strike.

Norway and Spain Aroused.

Norway is becoming more and more indignant over the destruction of her merchant marine by German submarines, and in the last few days the shipping men and the press, heartened by America's entrance into the war, have been openly advocating the arming of their vessels. Spain, too, is exasperated by U-boat outrages, and King Alfonso on Wednesday told some troops at a review: "It is necessary that we shall keep in a constant state of preparation."

Serious news came Thursday from Buenos Aires to the effect that the German inhabitants of three states in Brazil had rebelled. They are said to be well armed and organized. There are about half a million Germans in Brazil.

Germany lost one of her "strong" men last week when General von Rissing, the German governor general of Belgium died. The Belgians did not go into mourning.

NATURAL EXERCISE IS URGED

Head of Boston Health School Gives Advice as to Proper Way to Walk.

Boston.—"Don't keep your hands in your pockets. Keep swinging them as you walk."

This advice is given by Dr. Charles E. Page of the Boston Health school who has been studying people walking on Boston streets and finds that only one in five knows what to do with his hands when he walks.

"Don't simply walk on your hind legs when you walk, but keep all four in some sort of motion, just as nature intended that you should do," he advises.

"If the average persons would use hands more while in the motion of walking, he would get more essential exercise.

"Never mind how it looks. You need to keep all your members, both hands and feet, in motion if you are to get any real benefit from walking," says the doctor.

Wanted to Marry for 50 Years.

Scranton, Pa.—"This is the woman I've wanted to marry for 50 years," proudly declared Evan R. Jones, seventy-two, recently when he called on the marriage license clerk with Mary Ann Deacon, seventy. Both are residents of this city. They were married by Rev. W. R. Edwards of the Tabernacle Congregational church.

The electric railways of the United States are valued at the enormous sum of $700,000,000.

U.S. READY TO SEND ARMY TO EUROPE

GOVERNMENT, ON SUGGESTION OF ALLIES, CONSENTS TO SEND SMALL CONTINGENT.

SENT FOR MORAL EFFECT

Deemed Necessary to Convince Germany That American Resources Have Been Thrown Into Battle.

Washington—The United States stands ready to send an army to Europe whenever the Allies deem it wise to divert the ships from transporting food to transporting men. This was made known following the repassage by the senate of the draft measure.

The government has offered the Allies troops, but has suggested the alarming shortage of world shipping may make it impractical to send them immediately.

In spite of objections of the general staff to putting any American forces on the firing line before the war army has been raised and trained, the administration has determined the small contingent earnestly desired by France for moral effect shall be sent as soon as possible. The general belief here is the way soon will be found.

The amount of tonnage that would be required for transport is usually put at about 20 tops per man in a fully equipped force. For the regular American unit of 24,000 men, nearly half a million tons, therefore, would be necessary, or ships about equal to the seized German tonnage in American waters. It remains for the Allies to figure out if they can afford to divert that amount of shipping.

Little doubt exists that the French will gladly put up with any sacrifice necessary to have American troops in France, as the practical idea of their mission has been for troops, with the American flag. They have pointed out that this is needed to convince the Germans beyond doubt that all America's resources have been thrown into the battle.

SENATE REPASSES DRAFT

Difference in Age Limit Makes Compromise Necessary.

Washington—The senate repassed the draft bill to clear up parliamentary tangles, without prolonged discussion and without serious effort to revive the struggle over the volunteer system as opposed to the selective draft feature, which consumed most of the time in last week's debate. Senator La Follette spoke in support of a substitute with a referendum to the people on raising an army by draft to the people on raising an army by draft to send to Europe, but it was defeated 68 to 4.

Principal points of difference between the senate and house include the so-called Roosevelt volunteer amendment in the senate bill; difference in the ages subject to selective draft, the senate bill specifying those between 21 and 27 and the house 21 and 40; and the senate bill's army prohibition section.

A compromise is expected on the age limit, possibly fixing the minimum at 21 and the maximum at 35.

ALL U. S. WIRES CENSORED

Government Takes Over Telegraph Lines As War Move.

Washington—An executive order signed by President Wilson providing for censorship of cables out of the United States and of telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico, together with regulations governing the same, were made public by the committee on public information.

The object of the censorship is to prevent sending of information which might be of value to the enemy. Arrangements have been made to put the executive order into effect immediately.

The order was signed by the president under authority vested in him by the constitution and by the congressional resolution declaring existence of a state of war.

Enforcement is delegated to the war and navy departments.

LABOR STRIFE HITS GERMANY

Strict Censorship Prevents Details From Reaching World.

London—"In the Rhine provinces of Germany more than half the munitions workers decided to strike" wires the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph company. "Essen (home of the great Krupp works) was shut off from the rest of Germany and completely isolated from the world in order to prevent the slightest information about strikes at the Krupp works from leaking out. Strikes are general in small towns near the Dutch frontier."

Constantine—The Constantine Buying and Selling association, composed of 223 citizens, has purchased the elevator and coal yards of the Farmers' Elevator Co.

Grand Rapids—Milton Palmer, 24, of Middleville, was kicked in the face by a horse and died at a hospital here.

Escanaba—The 15 counties of the upper peninsula, with a population of less than 400,000, have furnished 300 recruits to the United States army since the declaration of war was made. In addition to this it is estimated that 75 men have been enlisted in militia companies and engineering corps since the war was declared. The majority of the enlisted men have come from Gogebic, Iron, Marquette, Dickinson and Onotonagon counties.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation

New Cattleya Trianae.

TRY GROWING ORCHIDS

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Contrary to the general opinion, orchids are by no means difficult to grow to their fullest perfection. Another prevalent error is that the orchid is exclusively a rich man's flower. This is by no means true, for many of the varieties are relatively inexpensive, and it is possible by the expenditure of a very limited amount of money to have a collection of superlative beauty. They require the proper kind of a house, the correct materials in which to grow them, care in watering and temperature and the same attention that must be given to every growing thing, but, given these, the orchid will reward the grower most abundantly.

Orchids require plenty of light and air, but must not be exposed to the full sun. The proper shading of the orchid house in summer is very essential.

No other flower of the floral kingdom boasts of so many wondrous combinations of form, color, texture as the orchid. Of all the flowers that have been given us there is none to compare with the orchid to embellish our homes with their fresh loveliness of form and color, or for personal adornment.

No other flower so persistently appeals to the refined taste of those to whom orchids have become a passion. The exquisite perfume varying from the faint, delicate fragrance of some of the cleiodrobiums to the delicious and almost overpowering odor of the Acides, and Epidendrums.

Orchids can be grown in pots, pans and baskets in fibrous peat, with proper drainage. While they require shading in the summer, dark houses should be avoided, and the air should be admitted whenever possible.

Cypripedium is one of the most interesting branches of the orchid family and offers a bounifful field for enjoyment to the amateur. It is composed of many varieties and an almost unlimited number of hybrids, of bewildering variations in form and color. They are of the easiest culture and bloom in the greatest profusion. This class is extremely low in price and offers untold enjoyment to the orchid lover of limited means.

The odontoglossums are the most extensively grown of all orchids. They require an even, cool and moist temperature throughout the year. They are among the most easily cultivated, and reward the grower bountifully. The flowers are fairly bewildering in their beauty and their unlimited variety of colors and markings. Many of them are very low-priced, making it possible to have an extensive collection.

THE WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN

By BETTY PAKE.

Every woman should have a garden no matter how small. Anything to take the housewife out of the kitchen and the regular routine domestic. For the busy woman employed all day in the shops or factory a small space should also be worked by her for her health, temper and complexion's sake. The great outdoors should claim some portion of every busy woman's life. Working in the earth brings health and a positive relief for the overworked muscles and tired brains of the women who spend most of their time indoors.

There should be a little space given to phlox—a most profuse bloomer, rich and varied in color, and most effective when grown in masses. Mignonette, unequaled for fragrance, should not be left out.

The great double peony-like poppies, with fringed petals of crimson, and pink and white, and almost purple are worthy plants.

Nothing is easier to grow and nothing blooms more profusely than the aster. It is rich in color and few plants bloom so late. Some of the new varieties closely resemble the chrysanthemum. The flowers last for a fortnight if the water in which they are placed is changed frequently.

Petunias grown in masses are wonderfully showy and they bloom until frost kills them; if a good many of the old branches are cut away in August the plants are induced to renew themselves by this treatment.

The ten weeks stock and the gillyflower, dear to our grandmother's heart must have a good word. The gillyflower is a late bloomer November weather often finds in its prime. Its flowers produced in spikes, are deliciously fragrant, and well adapted for cutting.

Any or all of these flowers given space in a bit of ground will produce a harvest of blooms and will go a long way toward making sunshiny the disposition of the woman who plants and cares for them.

AMARYLLIS

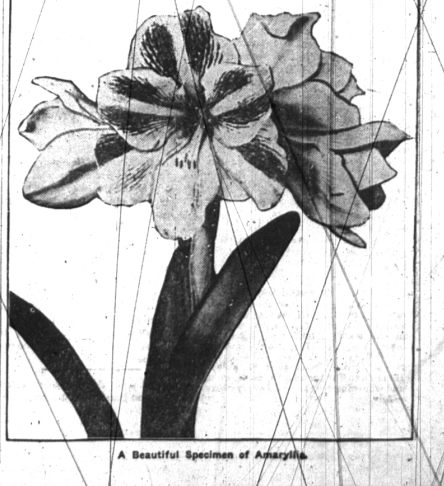
The amaryllis is an extremely ornamental plant with large, fragrant, beautifully colored flowers. To successfully grow them considerable attention must be paid to the condition of the soil.

The most suitable soil is good loam, with one-fourth part of leafmold, or pulverized manure, and some sand. As with other plants good drainage is very important.

The growing season is from early spring until about September, when the plants should be kept cool and allowed to rest until February. They require plenty of sunshine, but during the flowering season a light shading tends to preserve the blossoms longer.

To the gardener who has not as yet experimented with this plant, it is worth a try. New delight and interest comes with the growth of new plants each season.

The past few seasons have seen some wonderfully beautiful results in the growing of amaryllis. Flaming gorgeous colors have been produced along with vari-striped effects quite bewildering in their beauty.



A Beautiful Specimen of Amaryllis.