

State Happenings

Port Huron—John McNeil, 16, will lose his right leg at the knee. He was shot by a companion with a shotgun.

Port Huron—Milk producers and distributors have agreed to the milk commission to raise the price of milk to the consumer. Increase in feed costs is given as the reason.

Royal Oak—The board of education of Royal Oak township recently established a minimum wage for teachers of \$75 a month. Several members of the staff will enjoy an increase.

Mefominee—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron company of Ishpeming has a well-equipped hospital at Yale Spur, near Mufising, for the care of influenza patients among the men employed in the woods.

Jackson—George Bunker is in a critical condition at the W. A. Foote Memorial Hospital suffering from a dozen knife wounds alleged to have been inflicted by Mike Scully, who is sought by the police.

Charlotte—Apparently seeking revenge because he had been committed to the Kalamazoo State Hospital, James Dupue shot his son Milton through the shoulder and then turned the weapon on himself at their home in Edison Township.

Gladwin—Frank Dow, a farmer about 60 years old living at Pratt's Lake, was found dead in the woods December 11 with a gunshot wound in his neck. He had gone rabbit hunting and it is thought his gun was accidentally discharged.

Battle Creek—Nigel has been served on the Michigan Railway Company to abandon the skip stop plan adopted here as a fuel saving plan. No action has been taken toward reducing the fare from six to five cents. The city commission order a reduction in the fare at any time.

Redford—Reward for information leading to the capture of the bandits who shot and killed Thomas C. Houghton, cashier of the Redford State Savings bank, recently was increased to \$5,000. An additional \$1,000 was added to the fund previously subscribed by Redford village and its banks.

Muskegon—George Wheaton, chief of the Chippewa Indians, who claims a right to hunt in Michigan without a state license under the terms of treaties between his tribe and the United States, was convicted for a second time in circuit court. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

Lansing—The state of Michigan holds \$5,000 worth of rebate slips given by the State Shore and Atlantic Railway while charging a cent a mile after passage of the 2-cent fare law. The state will, therefore, be \$5,000 richer if the decision of the court is favorable to the commonwealth.

Pontiac—Pontiac schools are again over-crowded and school board members are considering the need of two new schools or of adding to the present structures. The high school built a few years ago and extended last year, has 60 more pupils than its capacity of 1,200. There is an increase of 43 in enrollment.

East Lansing—The Michigan Agricultural college will offer the state in "after the war" reconstruction, President F. S. Kodas has announced. One feature of the college's contribution will be a series of "capsule" courses at the institution in such subjects as agriculture, horticulture, dairying, gardening and poultry keeping.

Battle Creek—At the request of the Woman's League the city of Battle Creek will attempt to re-establish the curfew law. It is claimed many young girls are coming downtown, attracted by Camp Custer soldiers. But the police say that when they do youngsters home they are usually brought by their parents, and they gave their children permission to go down town.

Ann Arbor—The law department of the University of Michigan, will run a continuous year from February 17 to September 1, giving credit for the first semester work and credit for the entire year when it is completed, so that many students who are now in service can enter in mid-year, and still do a year's work. Students who have been here the first semester will not be held back.

Ann Arbor—There are 29 foreign countries represented among the students of the University of Michigan this year, as follows: China, 30 students; South Africa, 27; Canada, 26; Japan, 23; Porto Rico, 11; Armenia, 6; Mexico, 5; the Philippines, 5; Holland, 4; Chili, 4; Greece, 1; Switzerland, Korea, Jamaica, Cuba, Hawaii, Brazil, Italy, Egypt, France, Spain, Nicaragua and Singapore, one student each. Poland, 3; Turkey, 3; India, 3; Hungary, 2; Peru, 2; Germany, 2.

Muskegon—Milo H. Piper, insurance agent, brought back from Canada, stood mute on a charge of slaying Miss Frieda A. Chicago book on the matter and an automobile honeymoon covering several miles which led to within a dozen miles of this city, where Piper's home and family was against the strong chain of circumstantial evidence and direct witnesses which the state already has built up. Piper still doggedly sticks to his tale that there were three men in the motor party and that another, John Sheldon, married the girl.

Carsonville—Private Henry A. Johnston, a well-known Carsonville boy, is dead in France.

Cheboygan—Leon Tucker, aged 17, died from the accidental discharge of a gun while rabbit hunting at Grass Bay.

Charlotte—The 1919 budget for Eaton county has been prepared by the board of supervisors. It totals \$65,000.

Potosky—Paul Bathke, in the gas supplies division at St. Jean Dumonta, France, is reported dead, December 1, of influenza.

Port Huron—W. H. Reid announced he had plans prepared for a \$200,000 motion picture house on the site of the former city opera house.

Bay City—John V. Varty, for a number of years cashier of Pionconing State Bank, is dead at the home of W. S. Potheringham, of pneumonia.

Mason—Bernice, 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Akers, of Aurlon, fell backward into a pan of scalding water, and died a few hours later.

Bay City—S. R. Birchard and Robert Wendland visited their cottages near Linwood recently and broke the late bathing record by taking a dip in Saginaw Bay.

Kalamazoo—Demobilization of the Kaye for commander-in-chief is now completed. All the members of the State Normal S. A. T. C. have also received their discharges.

Potosky—Boyne Falls was threatened with complete destruction by fire when flames swept the Kockiak grove in Eaton Township.

South Haven—A memorial curtain and victory arch will be placed in the South Haven High School in honor of Maj. Edward B. Thompson, whose death in action was reported recently.

Cheboygan—Private Carl Bonnett, of the 42nd Infantry, Wood County, Wis., is reported as missing. His parents believe him in hospital in France, from which he wrote recently.

Port Huron—W. O. Lee, former state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has announced his candidacy for commander-in-chief at the national encampment to be held at Columbus, O., in August, 1919.

Port Huron—Fifty St. Clair county and Lambton, Ont., county beekeepers were here in a joint session. Dr. Burton H. Gates, provincial apiarist for Ontario, and P. H. King, Michigan state inspector of apiaries, spoke.

Ann Arbor—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Whitney have received a letter from their son describing how he had captured 12 German single-handed. Before the letter reached here they were notified that he had been wounded and later died in hospital.

Bay City—When arraigned on a charge of having failed to register for the draft, Charles Caves maintained that he was a "child of God" and did not believe in "man-made laws." He and his brother were sent to the Detroit House of Correction for 10 months.

Charlotte—The Mulliken creamery has been leased by John Bender, proprietor of the Durand creamery, and is being repaired and will be opened in a few days. Cream will be accepted daily at cash price three cents above the Chicago market.

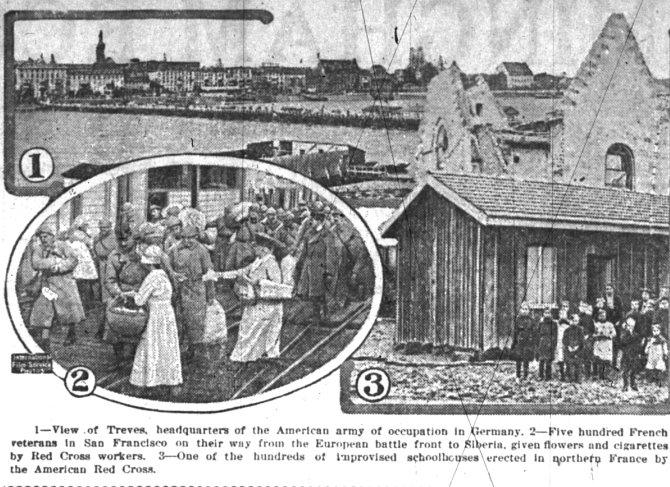
Charlotte—The first intimation Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Loedy of Kalamazoo township had that their son Aor had been wounded in France before the war ended was when they read the name in the list of a shipload of wounded soldiers that had arrived in New York city.

Kalamazoo—Judge Albion Titus expresses the belief that unless the city is able to raise more than one cent per half day for jury service that case must be heard before women jurors. There has been a virtual strike against jury service because of the rate of remuneration.

Saginaw—The dollars and cents value of the boys and girls' agricultural club work in Saginaw county is shown in a report of Miss Thera McDonald, county leader, showing that boys and girls had planted gardens which produced foodstuffs valued at \$4,948 in 29 clubs.

Charlotte—Len Harwood, 32 years old, was found suffering from hunger in his home when he called for help from a widow. For some unknown reason the man's aged wife had locked up the house and left the city after posting a sign on the door warning against removal of any household effects.

Cheboygan—Henry Dargan has letter from Lieutenant R. C. Johnson, Third Hundred and Tenth engineers driving details regarding the drowning of the ship, Private Arthur Dargan. The letter says Private Dargan lost his life in the Drina river after answering a call for volunteers to swim ashore from a rowboat to a boat helplessly under enemy gun fire.



1—View of Tress, headquarters of the American army of occupation in Germany. 2—Five hundred French veterans in St. Francisco on their way from the European battle front to Siberia, given flowers and cigarettes by Red Cross workers. 3—One of the hundreds of improvised schoolhouses erected in northern France by the American Red Cross.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Great Britain and Mr. Wilson Likely to Agree as to the "Freedom of Seas."

ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED

Allies Will Demand That Germany Pay Their War Bill of \$120,000,000—Conditions in Land of Huns Still Are Chaotic—President Reaches France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There are indications in the dispatches from Europe that the biggest problems of the peace conference may be solved more easily and amably than had been feared. The greatest of these, possibly, is the matter of the "freedom of the seas." The Germans and certain others had been hoping that this vexatious question would be the cause of trouble between America and Great Britain, and there is no doubt that the British have been preparing to contend firmly that they must not give up the weapon that really saved the world from the Huns and that is so necessary to the safety of their widespread empire. Their public men, from Lloyd George down, all have said this frankly without waiting for President Wilson to define publicly just what he means by the phrase "freedom of the seas." London now professes to have assurance that the differences between Mr. Wilson and the British in this matter will not be a matter of adjustment. Sir Frederick K. Smith, attorney general, expressed succinctly Britain's attitude when he said: "I am not sure that Great Britain will not have to say to the allies at the peace conference: 'We submit to you a question with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy did in the American navy. We have been doing for the last eighteen months.'"

The premier himself, addressing a meeting at Bristol, said emphatically: "Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the protection of the navy, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

It is to be regretted that some voices are being raised in England as well as in America in favor of "soft peace" for fear the German people will be resentful! On this question Lloyd George again may be quoted. Repeating his declaration that Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity, he said: "The German people are against the Huns is \$120,000,000,000. The whole wealth of Germany, as estimated before the war, would fall short of this sum by billions of dollars and a fortune in millions. However, the premier says the allies propose to exact the entire cost of the war from Germany, that it can be exacted in such a way that it will do no more harm to the country that receives it than the country that when she went in. She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and also to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower Scheldt."

Belgium probably will come out of the war greater in territory than when she went in. She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and also to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower Scheldt.

While the allied nations, generally agreeing that the former kaiser and his fellow conspirators must be brought to trial for their crimes, are discussing ways and means of bringing this about, William Hohenzollern is preparing to resist extradition from Holland, and is getting ready his defense in case Wilhelmiana's government does give him up. The Dutch premier declares the former emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland, and is not interned, since he went there as a private citizen after renouncing his throne, and that his return to Germany cannot be legally demanded. In taking this position, which the Dutch government is not observing the law and treaties. An unconfirmed report came across that William attempted suicide, and other stories have him quite ill.

Premier Ebert may not become the first president of the German republic, appears to be gaining the upper hand, though slowly and with difficulty. Doctor Liebknecht and his Spartacus group have been badly wounded by several elections for members of the soldiers and workmen's council, and his advertised revolution resulted only in a series of rather bloody riots in Berlin and some other cities. His return to the front, however, that enter into the complicated situation, notably the Prussian Guard and other still intact bodies of troops that refuse to disarm and join wholeheartedly with the socialists who they follow from the front. This, in the opinion of some Germans, portends a counter-revolution, presumably for the restoration of the monarchy; and a nucleus for such a movement has been prepared by Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former kaiser, who has proclaimed the establishment of a royalist party in Germany. For the present the Prussian Guard is supporting Ebert.

The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council invited Russian bolsheviks to Berlin to take part in a conference on December 10, but the cabinet has asked the Russian government not to send its delegates, because of the "present situation in Germany." The cabinet was much disturbed by the rash behavior of Joffe, bolshevik ambassador to Germany, that several of the ministers were actively opposing his plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

The anxiety of the German people is greatly increased by the belief that the allies will not conclude a peace until the Russian revolution is established, and that their chances of getting food for their conquerors are very slim while disorder rules in their land. In order to give the Ebert government a further chance to re-establish a party government, the Reichstag probably will be convened soon. Incidentally, Ebert has got rid of Doctor Solf, who has resigned as minister of foreign affairs.

President Wilson was vociferously welcomed when he landed at Brest on Friday. His journey to Paris was a triumphal progress, and at the capital he was wildly acclaimed. By welcome he received from the civil and military chiefs of France, the Reichstag probably will be convened soon. Incidentally, Ebert has got rid of Doctor Solf, who has resigned as minister of foreign affairs.

It is announced that the president will visit the devastated parts of Belgium and France and also that he will go to Italy. He has, however, scornfully declined in advance any invitations to visit Greece.

Unless Italy tones down her course on the east coast of the Adriatic the Jugo-Slavs are going to have serious complaints to lay before the conference of the allies. A considerable part of the territory the Italians have occupied there is claimed by the new

Jugo-Slav republic which hopes for international recognition, and in Cattaro, Dalmatia, an armed conflict, it is said, was averted only by the active intervention of the commander of the American contingent there. Prince Alexander of Serbia has been made regent of the state of Jugo-Slavia.

Conditions in Vienna and in German Austria generally are growing desperate. Food and coal are almost exhausted and the former soldiers, who are said to possess 100,000 rifles and many machine guns, have declared that unless food arrives speedily they will be at liberty to find it where they can. The Czechs could send the Austrians food and fuel, but will not do so until the latter agree to the Czech claims for certain Austrian German territory. The Vienna authorities are praying for the arrival of allied troops, preferably Americans, to check the rising disorder and bolshevism.

Bolshevik power in Russia is gradually dwindling, but there is little else in that country to encourage the allies. Admiral Koldak, who was made dictator at Omsk, is disposed to cooperate with the allied forces, but their governments have not recognized him. The Russians and the Czechs do not know what the American and Japanese forces, which are not alone in that—and the latter are reported to be hard pressed by their enemies in some quarters. Meanwhile, according to Stockholm advice, a formal government for Russia is being formed by the leadership of former Premier Trepoff, Prince Volkonsky, Baron Taube and Senator Jastak. It is alleged this government will be supported by the entire army of the former government of state in Stockholm until the bolsheviks are finally crushed. In southern Russia Grand Duke Nicholasievitch, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, is in command of a formidable force of 100,000 men. The Russian forces are not stated. The bolshevik in the Volga region continue to attack the Russian forces, without success. What is doing in Siberia, if any, is concealed by the Japanese censorship.

Advocates of leniency toward the Germans will find little support for their arguments in the reports that come from the allied armies of occupation. While the Germans and their conquerors little trouble, they maintain their haughty and even insolent demeanor, and unbend only for the purpose of getting trade benefits. There is not the slightest trace of repentance for the crimes of their former government and their armies, and east of the Rhine those armies are being received as unconquered heroes and hailed as the chief support of the new state.

The American commanders have chosen not to interfere with the civil life of the inhabitants of the occupied cities more than is absolutely necessary. But in the regions occupied by the French and British strict regulations are enforced. When the Huns wall, they are reminded that these are almost copied from the midst of the regulations imposed on the French and Belgians by the Germans. The German armistice delegates asked that they be permitted to maintain communication with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the allies, but Marshal Foch told them it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice. It appeared likely last week that the armistice would be extended.

Director General McAdoo, expressing his opinion, not only his own opinion but that of President Wilson as well, recommends that congress adopt legislation extending the period of government control of railroads to January 1, 1924. He says the prosperity of the nation depends largely on the efficiency of railroads; that to continue government operation under present conditions for 21 months after peace is declared, the limit set by the present law, is impossible, and that unless congress takes the action recommended, the roads must be returned to private ownership at the earliest possible moment.

BERNSTORFF TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER

MESSAGE FROM EBERT GOVERNMENT MESSAGE STATES FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR IS CHOICE.

HOLLAND TO SHIP KAISER BACK

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Leader of "Reds" Shouted from Roof Down With Ebert Government.

Amsterdam—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is to be appointed foreign minister in the Ebert government, according to a Berlin message.

Amsterdam—The Dutch government will ask the Ebert government to take measures for the safety of ex-Empress William when he returns to Berlin, according to a dispatch from The Hague. Red rule, terrorism and class war were overwhelmingly defeated by the national congress of German soviets at its first session in Berlin. The congress voted for a national constituent assembly. A considerable majority carried the motion.

Liebknecht is ignored. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the "reds", was shouting "Down with the Ebert government" from the roof of the Prussian diet building, while below, in the historic room from which the Prussians used to rule all Germany, 450 soviet delegates were debating the question whether he and Rosa Luxemburg, his chief admirer and lieutenant, should be admitted either as guests or as members, with regular seats.

The upshot of the debate was that Liebknecht was repudiated only one-fifth of the delegates favoring his admission, though there was plenty of noisy support for him from the gallery.

"Red Rosa", as the German Emma Goldman has been called for years, was addressing some 10,000 supporters of the German Berkman from a soap box.

Liebknecht, who had sneaked into the building through a side door, made a speech from the roof. "There was much impotent rage in his shouting, however, and the assembled soviet delegates downstairs, forming the generally accepted representative body of the nation, thought it best to let his fury run its course."

From the outset, the Ebert government has steadfastly refused to make Liebknecht a martyr by giving his adherents the excuse that he is persecuted. The soviets, the bulk of which is for law and order, has chosen the same attitude. Liebknecht's most painful fact was that his arch-antagonist, Philipp Scheidemann, majority Socialist leader, was one of the powers in the hall below deciding Liebknecht's fate!

2,669 NEW 'FLU' CASES IN STATE

Smaller Towns Hit Hardest—Slight Increase Shown By Some Cities.

Lansing—Fifty-nine deaths and 2,669 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported Tuesday to the state board of health, the largest report of the present increase in cases has been noted.

Most of the cases were from the smaller towns, although some of the larger cities which have been at the epidemic stage for weeks, showed an increase.

Among the reports Tuesday were: Bay City 70; Albion 41; Battle Creek 27; Flint 14; Calumet 67; Lansing 47; Ionia 35; Kalamazoo 120; Grand Rapids, 92; Big Rapids 61; Walker 35; Saginaw 91; Owosso 45; Detroit 299; Highland Park 49.

Berlin Dances Night and Day to Wipe Out War Memory's Sting

London—The correspondent of Berlin to the Daily Express (writing with the return of the German army says scenes of enthusiasm marking the homecoming of the troops are ending. He writes: "Berlin is dancing mad. There are about 100 cabarets in the city and dancing goes on all the afternoon and until 9 o'clock at night. In a week's time the edict closing dancing halls at 9 o'clock will be removed and dancing then will continue all night. Berliners are looking forward to this. "It is a remarkable thing to see cabarets packed to suffocation with women in expensive toilettes and in evening and civilian dancing and drinking wine costing \$10 a bottle. Seats at the theaters can only be booked two days ahead. "We are trying to forget all about the war," said a Berliner to me."

U. S. to Buy Base Near Canal. Panama—Negotiations have been begun by the United States for the purchase of property rights on the islands of Tabago, at the Pacific entrance of the Panama canal in Panama territory.