News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

With a captured German raider in tow, a United States cruiser reached a Pacific port. The captured vessel is the Alexander Agassiz. The capture was made off Mazatlan, Mex. The Agassiz carries an all-German crew and had been outfitted for service as a raider on Pacific commerce.

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Major General March, acting chief of staff, was asked whether the allied line would hold. General March said with emphasis: "I am absolutely confident we will defeat the Germans eventually."

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A contingent of 101 sick and wounded soldiers, 65 of them direct from France, arrived at a base hospital at an Atlantic port. Those 65 men are of units known to have been in contact with the Germans on the French front.

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One American officer and three men were killed aboard an American destroyer when the vessel collided with a British warship, the navy department announced. Seven American sailors were injured. The destroyer was the Manley. A depth charge on the Manley exploded when the vessels met. Both vessels were damaged.

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Two American flyers are named in an official dispatch from France as bringing down German airplanes. Lieutenant Lernar brought down a German opponent in the Champagne region and Corporal Bayles brought down one near Courtecon.

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A prisoner taken in the American sector in France when questioned said that no offensive was planned by the Germans in this sector. "All we want is to be left alone," he declared.

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Maj. John C. P. Bartholf, commander of the Rockwell field aviation school at North Island, Cal., posted an order that all goggles made by a certain Eastern firm with a German name should be turned in by the officers or destroyed at once. Students reported they had misjudged their attitude to a serious extent when making landings.

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Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire in the front line trenches on the American front in France and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than fifty yards of his motorcar. He was not injured.

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President Wilson issued a proclamation taking over 600,000 tons of Dutch shipping within the territorial waters of the United States. At the same time similar action was taken by the allied governments on 400,000 tons of Dutch ships in their respective ports. The ships will be immediately put into service in the most vital war work of the moment—getting men to France and food to the allies.

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A German airplane flew over the American sector northwest of Toul, France, and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter, filled with liquified mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an airplane has been thus employed. The effect of the gas was not serious.

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Domestic

Four men charged with disloyalty were jarred and feathered in Christopher, Ill. The work was done by a vigilance committee of several hundred people. A fifth man was forced to kiss the flag and was then driven from the town. Action followed the trial of Theodore Cunger, who was found guilty of disloyalty and was ordered to pay a $100 fine.

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Twelve additional deaths as a result of the collision between the destroyer Manley and a British man-of-war were announced by the navy department. This brought the death list to 16.

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Charles L. Crum, who resigned as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district, was impeached by the senate at Helena, Mont., for seditious utterances and acts.

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Wheeler P. Bloodgood, chairman of the county council of defense, told newspaper reporters at Milwaukee that he had papers drawn up to seek the indictment of Mayor Hoan (Soc.), just renominated; that Hoan's re-election as mayor being practically assured, he, Bloodgood, would seek to have Milwaukee placed under military law.

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Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the Socialist worker of New York, was arrested at Willow Springs, Mo., by federal officers, on a charge of violating the espionage act, it was announced at Kansas City, Mo., by Francis M. Wilson, United States district attorney for Missouri.

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First Lieut. Walter J. Johnson, twenty-two years old, of Belleville, Ill., was killed instantly when the Canadian Curtiss plane which he was driving fell 1,500 feet at Kelly field, near San Antonio, Tex.

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Completion of its zone system of coal distribution designed to bring about economies in transportation and increased production, was announced by the fuel administration. Railroad embargoes will be used to enforce operation of the plan. Anthracite and coke are not affected.

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German requirements have been eliminated from all state civil service examinations, even in the case of interpreter, it was announced at the office of the state civil service commission at Springfield, Ill.

Prof. Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and Toledo university, was indicted by the federal grand jury in New York on the charge of violating the espionage act.

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Washington

A resolution introduced by Senator New asking the war department to advise the senate as to its reasons for not making public the addresses of American soldiers killed and wounded abroad, was adopted by the senate.

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The house voted 188 to 42 for permanent increases ranging from 5 to 20 per cent for postal employees in all branches of the service.

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Increase in the government guaranteed price of wheat from $2 to $2.50 a bushel was approved by the senate by a vote of 49 to 18.

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The Japanese military mission was received by President Wilson at Washington. The mission after a stay of a few days will make a tour of the eastern part of the country, visiting war plants.

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A vast railway war chest is to be created as the result of a revolutionary order issued by Railways Director McAdoo. The order provides that all cash, demand loans and deposits and time drafts and deposits appearing on the companies' books at the close of business December 31, 1917, were for railway purposes and therefore subject to the control and audit of the director.

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The administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the house 369 to 2, Representatives La Follette of Washington and Mason of Illinois, Republicans, voted against the bill.

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Foreign

Capt. William Redmond succumbed, his father, John Redmond, the nationalist leader, in parliament in London. Returns from the election for the seat for Waterford show that Captain Redmond received 1,243 votes as against 764 for his opponent, Doctor White, a Sinn Feiner.

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A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph in London from Amsterdam says the city of Brussels, Belgium, has been fined 250,000 marks (more than $400,000) for a recent demonstration by anti-Flemish agitators.

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A new Helgoland to command the commerce of the Black sea, is to be constructed by Germany on Senke island, about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Danube, according to the Hamburg Nachrichten.

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The director of the municipal laboratory at Amiens, France, was arrested. It is reported a wireless apparatus was found in his home.

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The British labor party announced in London that it regards with anxiety the prospect of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

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Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain will be published regularly hereafter, it was announced in the house of commons in London by Sir Eric Geddes. The amount of tonnage sunk in the last 12 months was 6,000,000, said Sir Eric, instead of 9,500,000, as the Germans claim.

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There will be no consistory until after the war, Pope Benedict announced at Rome.

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Personal

Warner Miller, who was United States senator from New York from 1881 to 1887, died in a hospital in New York, aged seventy-nine.

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European War News

Eighty thousand Germans, formerly war prisoners of the Russians, have captured the great fortified city of Irkutsk, capital of the province of that name in Siberia, according to official dispatches received at Tokyo.

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Field Marshal Haig's report to London from British headquarters in France describes the German offensive as comprising an intense bombardment by high explosives and a powerful infantry attack on a front of about 50 miles. Some of the British positions were penetrated, but the German losses are described to have been exceptionally heavy. On no part of the long front of the attack did the Germans gain their objective.

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Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans, according to a German official communication received in London by wireless.

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The Germans have occupied the city of Ochakov, on the Dnieper estuary, 41 miles northeast of Odessa, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports to London.

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Finlanders arriving at Stockholm on the gunboat Svenskund say that the German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Voorland. The transport was crowded with soldiers, cannon and munitions, and, according to the dispatch, the entire crew, all the soldiers and Admiral von Meyrer, were lost.

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A German Gotha airplane damaged by artillery fire was forced to descend back of the Belgian lines. The three men in the crew, two officers and a corporal, were made prisoner.

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The Canadian war correspondent's dispatch to London from the Franco-Belgian front says that while the English were battling with the Germans farther south the Canadians launched the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history between Lens and Hill 70.

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Information has reached Basel that the British aerial attack upon Manheim, Germany, did enormous damage to the city, causing several big fires. A powder factory and a gas plant exploded.

1—French troops advancing to a grenade attack under cover of a heavy barrage fire. 2—Italians moving a heavy gun up to position for the expected spring offensive. 3—Sergt. Maj. A. W. James of the Canadian forces, who was decorated in the presence of a huge crowd at Madison Square Garden, New York, for bravery in action after being badly wounded.

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Open Great Attack on the British Front North of St. Quentin.

MAY BE THE SPRING DRIVE

Allied Commanders Confident Their Lines Cannot Be Broken Seriously—Teutonic Penetration of Russia Continues—Shipping Question Most Serious — Dutch Vessels Are Seized.

By E. W. PICKARD.

"We are at the decisive moment of the war and one of the greatest moments in German history," telegraphed the kaiser to the Rhenish provincial council, and thereupon, Thursday morning, his forces began a tremendous bombardment of a wide stretch of the British front north of St. Quentin. This was followed by attacks by large masses of infantry which were hurled against the British front in desperate efforts to break through. The assaults were extremely costly to the enemy and up to the time of writing had been of little avail, for though at some points the British advanced lines had been penetrated, Field Marshal Haig reported that on no part of the long front of attack had the Germans attained their objective.

Apparently Von Hindenburg was trying to drive in a wedge on each side of the Cambrai salient, and at the same time his troops made vicious assaults on the French northeast of Verdun and near Reims, though these were considered as diversions rather than parts of the main attack. The lines held by the Americans in the Lorraine and Toul sectors had not been assailed.

The British were in no way surprised by the attack of Thursday, and their commanders met it with supreme confidence. In every possible way they were prepared to meet the assault, of which they had had ample warning. Whether this smash was really the opening of the threatened great spring drive of the kaiser or not was uncertain, but American military experts doubted it. If it were, said they, it was the most hopeful sign of the war so far, for its defeat was certain. And such a defeat, they felt, would bring much closer the ultimate triumph of the cause of the allies.

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Intense aerial activity characterized the operations all along the west front last week. There were numerous combats, in which the allies generally had the best of it, and the British and French aviators made many raids on towns and military establishments back of the German lines. Mannheim especially was hard hit by the British. The American flyers also were very busy and won praise by their skill and daring.

These developments lend backing to the statement of one war correspondent that land fighting in France is temporarily in abeyance and that the allies expect to win the war there in the air, having already undoubted supremacy in that element. He asserts that if the Germans make their great drive it must be made blindly, and the allies will promptly send their immense navies of the air across and destroy the Hun's lines of communications, depots and factories and his entire organization of supplies and re-enforcements. If this is the plan, there is the greater need for the United States to speed up its lagging production of battleplanes. The Providence Journal, heretofore remarkably well informed, asserts that in this respect the American aircraft program for 1918 is an absolute failure.

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While the kaiser delayed his big attack on the west front, the world has waited in considerable suspense to know what the plan of the allies may be. This rests with the supreme council at Versailles—in which America is still unrepresented—and there is reason to believe that it will decide to take the offensive without waiting for the Germans to strike, as was intimated in these columns some weeks ago. It is believed that the council has at its disposal an immense army made up of reserves of the various allied forces, and some wise observers think the first great attack will be made in Italy, though there will be enough doing in France and Belgium to keep the Germans busy and uncertain. Intense activity by both the Germans and French in the Verdun region, and certain movements in the American section toward Metz indicate coming operations of magnitude on those parts of the line. The French made some remarkably swift and successful raids, destroying enemy blockhouses and shelters that had taken three years to construct.

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On the Toul front the Americans were subjected to continuous shelling and the enemy also sent over airplanes that dropped large rubber balls filled with liquified mustard gas—a new form of attack. The American artillery maintained its record for accurate fire, driving the enemy from several strong positions and at times attacking the Germans heavily with gas shells. Secretary Baker in the course of his visit to General Pershing's forces was under fire in the front line trenches, and one big shell exploded close to his automobile, but he escaped injury.

On Tuesday General Pershing approved the awarding of the first of the new American military crosses for bravery, the recipients being Lieut. John O. Green and Sergts. William Norton and Patrick Walsh. All of them previously had been decorated with the French war cross.

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In Russia, despite the acceptance of the peace treaty by the bolsheviki, the German armies have been steadily pressing forward, occupying town after town in the south, moving up toward Moscow and also approaching so close to Petrograd that the seizure of the capital city was said to be a matter of days or hours. All the allied diplomats left Petrograd, most of them retiring to Vologda, 350 miles east. American Ambassador Francis from there issued an address to the Russian people, warning them that if they submitted to the peace imposed by the central powers Russia eventually would become a German province, and pledging the support of the American government to any government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. Mr. Francis acted without specific instructions from Washington, but his utterances received the full approval of the administration.

The bolshevik government has been hurriedly moving to Moscow. Trotzky is there and says he will act as minister of war if there is to be more fighting. The new volunteer army is being organized rapidly, with renewed discipline, and the press and people, already somewhat disillusioned, cry out against the predatory ruthlessness of the Germans. The Transcaucasian assembly at Tiflis refused to ratify the peace treaty and demanded immediate war on Germany. The attitude of all the allies toward the bolshevik soviet is becoming more sympathetic, but the hope of effective resistance is rather faint.

The hand of the conqueror falls more and more heavily on Roumania, which is now required to give up to the central powers not only all of her own war munitions, but also those left in Roumania by the allies. If she yields to this demand the representatives of the allies will leave Jassy.

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The supreme war council of the allies at Versailles issued a statement denouncing Germany's political crimes against Russia and Roumania and refusing to recognize the peace treaties with them. "We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder," said the council. In reply Chancellor von Hertling asserted Germany had no intention of robbing or dishonoring Russia and accused the allies of hypocrisy, untruthfulness and brutality.

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There was no material change in the situation in the far East, but the opposition to Japan's plan to occupy Vladivostok seemed to increase because of the persistent distrust of the island empire's good faith. Trotzky warned the world that Germany and Japan had agreed to divide Russia between them, but Trotzky's opinions are no longer entitled to very serious consideration.

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Early Thursday morning two British and three French destroyers engaged a force of German destroyers off Dunkerque, and when the fight was over four enemy vessels had been sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but the allied casualties were slight.

The same day Ostend was heavily bombarded by British monitors and Helgoland was attacked by airplanes.

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Eloquent argument having failed to bring the Teutonic rulers to their senses or the Teutonic peoples to a realization of the truth, and encouragement and sympathy having met with no response from the Russians, President Wilson seems to have decided that action, quick and forcible, is the only thing that will bring the war to a close. He cheered up the country immensely by calling into conference the heads of the various war boards, who had been named as advisers to the chairman of the war industries board in establishing co-ordination. He impressed upon these men again the need of harmonizing their work in order to hurry up shipbuilding, increase shipping facilities and provide materials for the production of munitions. The shipbuilding question is the most pressing one, and the government is somewhat disturbed by the uncertain labor situation. It intends to adopt a definite labor policy, as did England, but this has not yet been formulated.

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The matter of ships also came to the front again in England, and in response to public demand Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave out figures on the results of the submarine warfare. Total losses of the allies and neutral nations since the beginning of the war, he said, were 6,000,000 tons, and he admitted the monthly losses are 120,000 tons greater than the new ships built. To correct this, he said, Jellicoe is to devote himself to combating the submarine. Lord Pirrie has been made governor general of merchant ship building and all available men in the country will be put to building ships. Premier Lloyd-George said that by special effort the deficiency could be made good in British shipyards alone.

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A great help in solving this transport problem is the seizure of about a million tons of Dutch shipping by the United States and England. This was accomplished on Wednesday after the Netherlands government had refused to put into effect its voluntary agreement to restore its merchant marine to normal activity. Most of the vessels taken will be used in carrying food from America to Europe, and President Wilson says Holland will receive ample supplies of foodstuffs, in accordance with the original pact. Germany, of course, has warned the Dutch that their ships now will be sunk, but it never has shown much regard for the rights of neutral ships outside the proscribed zone.

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After being assailed in vain by the Republicans, the administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the house Thursday with only two opposing votes. On the same day the president signed the bill which brings the railroads under government operation and control until 21 months after the end of the war.

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Agricultural interests were relieved of anxiety by an order of the war department permitting men engaged in planting or cultivating crops to continue their work until finished, although their draft numbers are reached. This does not apply to dairy workers.

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Wisconsin, smarting under the imputations of disloyalty caused by La Follette and his doings and sayings, undertook to redeem herself in the senatorial primaries, and succeeded in a measure. Joseph E. Davies, backed by the national administration, easily won the Democratic nomination, but Congressman Lenroot had a hard task defeating James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, for the Republican choice. The Socialist vote, unexpectedly heavy, was cast for Victor Berger, who is under indictment for violating the espionage act.

REPORT TROUBLE IN INDIA

Natives in Baluchistan Attack British Posts, is Official Statement Given Out at London.

Uprisings on the part of natives in Baluchistan recently resulted in fighting in which many casualties were inflicted, the India office announces. The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken. The official statement is as follows: "The India office announces that the attitude of the Maris in Baluchistan, which had been unsatisfactory for some time, recently culminated in a series of outrages. They organized and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Gumbaz and Fort Munro, where they were completely repulsed. They suffered many casualties.

"Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are being undertaken against them. Our airplanes on two occasions recently bombed tribal concentrations with effect."

Baluchistan is situated on the Arabian sea, bounded on the west by Persia and the north by Afghanistan. In the main it occupies the position of a British protectorate, and part of it is directly subject to Britain.

There have been several disturbances in the outlying portions of the Indian empire during the war, although none of them previously reported has been of importance. The Germans have gone to great lengths with propaganda and conspiracies in attempts to stir up disaffection in India.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Kalamazoo.—Boys' and girls' garden clubs are being organized in the public schools here as a means of beating the Hun, practically the entire enrollment of all the grade schools of the city having enlisted.

Kalamazoo—Dr. W. W. Scott, 74 years old, who owned the largest private museum in this part of the state, is dead. He had lived here 43 years, was a Civil war veteran and left an unfinished autobiography.

Bay City.—Efforts to release the ice jam at the Henry street bridge with dynamite resulted in wrecking the 24-inch water main from the west side water works and as a result the western portion of the city was without water, until temporary connections could be made.

Jackson—Mrs. Jane Penny last week celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sargent, here. The centenary of her birth found Mrs. Penny's faculties unimpaired, she being able to assist much in the household duties.

Flint—Bert E. Maxson, local deaf mute, will take a census of the deaf mutes of the United States in an attempt to form military units from this class, ordinarily rejected. Maxson's suggestion of deaf mute units has been referred to Surgeon General Gorgas by the war department.

Camp Custer.—Camp Custer is being covered with a network of sidewalks. In the machine gun battalion area cement walks are being built. The longest walk in camp is that constructed by the 310th Engineers from division headquarters to the home of Maj. Gen. Kennedy, about a half mile.

Lansing—"Commercial devices for mixing milk with butter to make the latter go farther is camouflage, and should be regarded with caution and used only with the full knowledge that the sale of the resulting product as butter is unlawful," says Food Administrator George A. Prescott.

Albion.—After having tried the war intensive program, with classes six days each week so as to close college in early May, the trustees and faculty of Albion college have agreed that the plan has serious drawbacks and have voted to go back next year to the former plan of classes only five days a week. This will give more time to athletics.

St. Louis.—Henry J. Tugger, 66 years old, proprietor of the oldest merchandise firm in Gratiot county, took his life by jumping into a cistern with a weight tied around his neck. The act is thought to have been caused by failing health and business worries. Mr. Tuger came to this city in 1866 and had served as mayor and in other official capacities.

Detroit.—Many drafted men, listed as "evaders," have been vindicated by the release of approximately 5,000 letters from a mail chute in the county building. The letters became clogged several days ago and were discovered by an inspector. There were many draft questionnaires, as well as notification of classification and important court papers in the tangle.

Flint.—Laverne Herrington, aged 8, who was run down by U. U. U. interurban car while walking on track south of Flint, died of fractured skull. The boy is said to have boarded a car for Detroit and when the conductor found he had no money to pay his fare, he was put off at Attica, the first station south of Flint. He started out to walk and was struck by a car from south.

Ludington.—Mason county may be without a sheriff after January 1, 1919. The job pays no salary and the fees thus far this year wouldn't buy a bib for a baby. Two tramps and two hoboes were the only persons arrested this winter. The board of supervisors at the spring session may decide to place the sheriff on a salary basis, otherwise there may be no candidate for election this fall.

Fenton.—The Rev. Dr. Stephen A Northrop, 67 years old, died of apoplexy at his home here. Dr. Northrop was one of the organizers of the Baptist Home in this district. He was twice chaplain of national republican conventions and was the author of several books. He came to Fenton a year ago in failing health and took the Baptist pastorate, where he first served 41 years ago.

Petoskey.—News has been received that the New York Central lines will bring 9,000 sheep to graze on their lands about Gaylord. It is expected other companies interested in sheep raising will bring in thousands of sheep this spring. Emmet county farmers and grazing land owners will also import hundreds of sheep within a few weeks. Orders are being received daily from farmers who want small flocks. One Elmira man asks for 600.

Bay City.—Thousands of inundated acres in the valley of the Kawkawlin river formed a huge lake and many farmers were forced to move from their homes in boats as a result of floods. Several farmers were forced to close and in some of them the danger became so threatening that it was necessary to bring the mules to the surface. These animals go into the mines as colts, and few of them ever see the light of day again. They were after hard to handle when they reached the city streets, but were quickly taken to quiet places.

Lansing.—The state war board has completed arrangements with the Oliver Plow Co. to buy 1,000 plow bottoms for that number of Fordson tractors which has been purchased. The plows will be delivered to Michigan farmers, through commercial agents for $125. The tractors cost $750, making the total price $875. A man will be sent with each plow to insure service and a service staff of 10 men will be maintained in the state during the season. Fifteen tractors have been allotted to each of the 83 counties.

Cheboygan—Charles Davis of Burt Lake has brought in $500 worth of fox and weasel furs. He had one silver gray fox pelt among the lot.

Petoskey—School Commissioner A. L. Martin, of Cheboygan county, has organized 37 Red Cross school auxiliaries in his county with a membership of 1,500.

Standish.—Milk producers of Arenac and Bay counties have organized with a membership of over 50. They will demand better prices than are now being paid by the local milk plant.

Saginaw.—John M. List, a resident of Frankenmuth since 1846, one year after the founding of the village, has again been unanimously nominated as clerk, an office he has held for the past 43 years.

Muskegon—Lying unconscious for over an hour under the very heels of the mule which had kicked him in the head, E. W. Henry was found by his son, James, who happened to go out to the barn.

Perry.—At an auction sale on the farm of Mrs. Hiram Peck, 18 bushels of seed corn two years old sold for $201.50, or over $11 per bushel. A saucer containing 50 kernels was shown and every kernel had germinated.

Greenville—One thousand enthusiastic farmers attended a meeting of the Gleaners here. Stock was subscribed to establish shipping stations at principal towns in Montcalm county. Farmers here have been much wrought up over potato grading.

Detroit—Detroit's third Liberty loan campaign will begin Monday, April 8. It will be formally opened with an address by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the bond salesmen at their noon luncheon in the auditorium of the Board of Commerce.

East Lansing—Caution in planting spring wheat—a crop being boomed in many parts of the state this season—is being recommended to farmers by the department of farm crops of the Michigan Agricultural college. In most sections of the state, the department avers, this crop does not as a rule give lucrative yields.

Oscoda—An important exchange of state and federal lands will be made soon by which Michigan will get the federal forest reserve in Iosco county. Reforestation will be continued by the state. They will give 40,000 acres. The state exchanges lands in Iosco and Oscoda counties north of the Au Sable river for lands south of that stream.

Camp Custer.—Charles White, of Chicago, noted lightweight boxer, who has been division boxing instructor at Camp Custer, was summarily dismissed by Joseph Raycroft, of Washington. The dismissal comes, it is said, as a result of friction between White and Floyd A. Rowe, camp athletic director, which has been brewing for a month.

East Lansing—Forty thousand acres of Michigan land were reclaimed last year, this figure comparing favorably with the great reclamation projects of the west. There, however, water is brought to the land, while in Michigan the land is drained of water. It is estimated that the tile used in this work in the state last year would reach 2,887 miles if placed end to end.

Traverse City—Farmers of the Grand Traverse region are organizing to develop all the available acreage for the growth of sugar beets and are negotiating for the establishment of a refinery in this city. There is much land available this year that formerly was used for potatoes. With the flooded potato markets last year, growers are now looking for a substitute crop for the coming season.

Lansing.—Michigan farmers that want proved seed corn at $5 a bushel had better make that demand known promptly. The committee of elevator men appointed by the governor decided to let options on 40,000 bushels lapse. The state has purchased 85,000 bushels. W. I. Biles, of Saginaw, committee chairman, did not want the state to get overloaded with seed corn. He said additional supplies could be purchased later at higher prices, if necessary.

Lansing.—The license of E. Chapple Co., operating a flour mill and elevator at Belding, has been revoked for three weeks, by Geo. A. Prescott, state food administrator. H. L. Ousterhout was called here to answer charges that the mill sold flour without substitutes, sold wheat for chicken feed and took higher prices than the government has fixed. The announcement that the license had been revoked was made immediately after the close of the conference.

Detroit.—John Des Champs, cadet aviator, the third Detroit flyer in the service of the United States to lose his life within a week, died at Wichita Falls, Tex., as the result of internal injuries suffered when his airplane fell several hundred feet at Call field. The other two men were killed overseas. Lieut. George O. Middleditch died in an accident at a training camp in England and Captain Philips-Collins was killed in an duel with a German flyer.

Camp Custer.—Army medical officers are pointing to the fact that Michigan could save the army vast sums of money by obeying the state laws of sanitation. Men visit their homes in communities where laws are forced to run unchecked. They return to camp and either fall victim to disease themselves or carry it to their comrades. At present the camp health is excellent but it could be improved by keeping communicable disease out of state cities. Officers point to the fact that each case of mumps is costing the government approximately $100.

Camp Custer.—Shot by a lieutenant, Sergt. Samuel Gilliman, Battery C, 328th Field artillery, is the first man to succumb to accidental gun fire. The accident occurred while artillery men were practicing revolver fire on the range. The lieutenant held a pistol of heavy caliber in his hand and in some way discharged it. The bullet struck Sergt. Gilliman in the left side and passed through his body. He died the next day at the base hospital. No blame is attached to the lieutenant who fired the shot. Gilliman's home is in New York city