Important News Events of the World Summarized

European War News

Germany's invasion of Russia has slowed down. There have been no reports showing that the Teutons were sweeping ahead with the power shown in the early days of the advance toward Petrograd, and there are indications that the movement has lost some of its momentum. It is asserted in Petrograd that the Russian troops have recovered their fighting spirit and are on their way to the front.

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"English and Scotch troops carried out successful raids against the enemy's trenches on Greenland hill, north of the Scarpe river," said the London war office report. "Twenty-four prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us."

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Further evidence of the growing strain in relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of the latter to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia is given in an official dispatch received at Washington from France. It quotes the Austrian premier as formally reiterating on February 22 that Austria-Hungary will take no part in military action against Russia or Roumania and will not send her troops into Ukrainia.

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The British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which went down in the Bristol channel, was torpedoed, according to survivors, 34 of whom were landed at Swansea, Wales. Nothing has been learned of the fate of the others, including Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship.

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The British steamship Philadelphia has been sunk by a submarine. In left New York with a cargo for British ports on February 11, and was torpedoed about February 20.

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The Japanese, according to reliable authority, intend to take action in Siberia at an early date. The situation in Siberia is considered grave, owing to the inability of the Cossack general, Semenoff, head of the anti-bolsheviki movement in that vast territory, to secure allied support, for which he has appealed to the Japanese.

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German forces have occupied Reval, on the Esthonian shore of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles west-southwest of Petrograd, after an engagement with the Russians. This announcement is made in the official report from German general headquarters.

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British casualties reported to London in the week ended Monday were 3,571, the lowest of any week for several months.

Domestic

William Jennings Bryan, formerly secretary of state for the United States, received a rough reception at Toronto from one of the biggest audiences that ever turned out to hear a temperance orator. For more than half an hour he attempted to address a meeting of the Dominion alliance, amid a hurricane of catcalls, hisses, shouting and ringing of bells.

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Special and speedy legislation to lay bare the confidential files of the great meat packers and dictate to what government investigators believe will show plans to take complete control of the meat industry was asked of congress by the federal trade commission.

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Lieut. William L. Magill, Jersey City, N. J., of the army aviation corps, was killed and Lieut. Leland L. Colman of the marine corps was slightly hurt when their airplane fell 250 feet at Gerstner Field, La.

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An indefinite respite has been granted five negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, sentenced by court-martial to be hanged for participation in the Houston riots. Appeals for clemency, reaching President Wilson from clergymen and negro organizations were the cause.

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Additional disclosures, both from witnesses and letters, showing the Chicago packers in efforts to stifle competition in the food industry, were made at Chicago before federal trade commission examiners. Small dealers, who confessed fear of financial ruin because of their testimony, told how Swift & Co., either "steam-rollered" them out of existence or brought them into line.

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"Profiteers, grafters and thieves," who through secret war contracts, he charged, have cost the government millions of dollars, were assailed in the senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

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Federal agents raided the headquarters in Brooklyn of the Pastor Russell foundation and seized books and papers. The raid was made in connection with the arrest of followers of the sect in Toronto, Ont., who are charged with publishing a book alleged to be seditious.

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Thirty officers and enlisted men of the naval tug Cherokee are believed to have been lost when the vessel foundered in a fierce gale off Fenwick island lightship, 22 miles from the Delaware capes. The survivors who got away on the first life raft were safely landed by a British steamer.

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A soldier of the United States cavalry border patrol was shot through the arm while patrolling the border near San Elisario. The soldier was riding with a comrade when two Mexicans opened fire.

Miles of telephone and telegraph poles are reported down in southeastern Kansas as a result of a windstorm, and railroads are having difficulty in moving trains.

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The war department announced the retirement of Brig. Gen. James Parker, who has been in command of the National army cantonment at Camp Custer, Mich.

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Airplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation beginning April 15, the post office department announced. Eight machines will be furnished by the war department.

Washington

Summary action against mismanaged shipyards was announced by the United States shipping board. Twenty-four steel ship contracts were cancelled. Further cancellations are under advisement. Inspection is being made of inefficient yards with a view to commandeering them.

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The house, by a vote of 337 to 6, passed the administration railroad bill fixing two years as the period after the war for which the roads may be held by the government and leaving the supreme rate-making power with the president.

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Members of the senate and house military affairs committees, high army and navy officers, representatives of the allied missions in Washington and a large number of civilians witnessed the first demonstration of the Browning machine gun. It was staged under the auspices of the ordnance department. The new weapon met every test.

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Sensational charges that rules and orders of the national food administration at Washington have enabled the big meat packers to gain control of practically all of the country's output of certain food products and restrict the business of their small competitors were made at the hearing in Chicago before Basil M. Manly, examiner for the federal trade commission.

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Food Administrator Hoover issued a statement denying Francis J. Heney's statements that food administration employees were exerting an influence in the interest of the packers.

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"The next Liberty loan will bear interest at a rate of 4½ per cent," said Representative Meeker of Missouri, on the floor of the house. "I have that information direct."

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Foreign

The Spanish steamship Igotz Mendi, with a German prize crew from the Pacific ocean on board, is ashore near the Skaw lighthouse, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. Two of the prisoners aboard are Americans.

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The outbreak of lawlessness in County Clare, Ireland, it is announced officially in London, made necessary the sending of additional troops to the county to assist the police. County Clare has been declared a special area under the defense of the realm act, which is tantamount to martial law.

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U. S.—Teutonic War News

A message received at Yale university stated that Curtis Seaman Read, class of 1918, a naval aviator with the rank of ensign, flying in France, has been killed.

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America's working legions to a man will, if necessary, work without pay, naked and determined, in order to win the war, according to the declaration of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who testified in Chicago in behalf of the employees before Judge Samuel Alschuler, federal arbitrator in the stockyards controversy.

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Two more American soldiers died in the hospital from the effects of gas shells fired by the Germans during an attack on the American trenches in France. Throughout the day groups of men were discovered who suffered from the effects of the poisonous gases and by night the victims numbered about sixty, most of whom are not badly affected.

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An official communication issued at Berlin says: "The auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned home after fifteen months in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. The Wolf brought home more than 100 members of crews of sunken ships and articles to the value of many million marks."

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An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, twenty men and one machine gun. A number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties.

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A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage fire against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector, was repulsed with losses to the attackers. There were no American casualties.

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Three American soldiers were killed and nine badly "gassed" in two formidable gas attacks made by the Germans on the American positions in the Toul sector with projectors. The enemy also heavily bombarded the American batteries with gas shells, but without result.

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Japan has directed inquiries to the entente powers and the United States government to test their feeling toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the war supplies stored at Vladivostok and along the Siberian railroad.

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American-built ordnance of the latter type and heaviest caliber—10-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch rifles—are in service on the sector of the western front held by the American army and on the Italian front, it was learned at the war department.

1—It is by means of heavy guns such as are shown in this picture that the Italians hope to convince the Teutons along the River Piave that in the twentieth century civilization right only is might. 2—Laborers and soldiers are continually repairing the highways leading to the fighting front wrecked by German shells and heavy traffic. 3—The result of a trench raid; a squad of German prisoners captured by the French and brought into the wire-fenced prison camp.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Japan Offers to Land Troops in Siberia If Allies Say the Word.

EMBASSIES LEAVE PETROGRAD

Traveling Through Bandit-Infested Siberia to Reach Safety—Austria Cannot Break Away From Her Alliance With Germany.

Japan has asked for permission to land troops in Siberia to prevent the vast quantities of munitions and other military stores at Vladivostok and along the lines of the Siberian railroad from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was feared that the Germans might attempt to force the bolsheviki to deliver these stores to the Germans as a part of a peace agreement. Japan announced her willingness to undertake such an expedition by herself or in connection with troops sent by other of the allied nations.

While all officials at Washington are silent and disposed to minimize discussion of the subject it is known that exchanges of opinion are going on with the object of a perfect understanding between Japan, the United States and the other co-belligerents which would make the plan of joint action wholly acceptable to all and thoroughly define its extent and duration.

Russian representatives at Washington oppose action by the Japanese in Siberia, but the co-belligerents are thoroughly alarmed lest the vast quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok, bought and paid for with American cash, should fall into the hands of the Germans.

Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play a larger part in the war is said to have been influential in bringing about the negotiations.

Our boys have had their first taste of the deadly Hun gas. Without warning of any kind gas shells began bursting among the men of an American artillery regiment on the western front, and more than 200 men were down before they could put on gas masks. Eight men died within a few minutes and 200 were taken to hospitals where they suffered every conceivable torture while the doctors worked over them in an effort to get air into their lungs. While the American troops in France have been supplied with gas equipment and with gas shells for the field guns they had never been used, American commanders feeling that they could not bring themselves to so violate all evidences of civilization by such a method of warfare. The gassing of American troops has, however, convinced our commanders at the front that they must fight the Hun in his own way, brutal and inhuman though that way may be, and the Boches will be given a taste of their own weapons.

The strain between Austria and Germany is undoubtedly increasing. Austria's refusal to again attack Russia in spite of Germany's renewal of the war against the bolsheviki has increased the tenseness of the situation existing between the two governments, and it was reported that Germany had practically ordered the Austrian government to send troops into Russia, and that Austria had refused. Austria also refuses to continue the war against Roumania so long as there is a possibility of concluding a peace arrangement with that nation. Poor Roumania, cut off from every possible source of assistance from the outside, without munitions or adequate guns can seemingly do nothing more than accept such peace terms as the Huns may offer.

The most encouraging thing for the future of both Roumania and Russia is the statement made for the allied governments to the effect that any peace that may be forced upon these two countries by the Teutonic nations will not be considered as final, and particularly so if such a peace involves the session of any territory to the nations of the central powers. The allied nations are committed to the terms of no annexations and no indemnities for Germany or her cohorts. To permit Germany to seize the best provinces of Russia would mean simply preparing the German people for a repetition of their attack on the world's freedom in the future.

The speech of Count von Hertling, German imperial chancellor, before the reichstag, in reply to President Wilson's most recent address before congress regarding the war aims of the United States, is not regarded by leaders in the United States or England as increasing the chance for peace. Count von Hertling professed acceptance of the four principles of a democratic peace enunciated by President Wilson and disclaimed any intention of conquest but these protestations have not convinced President Wilson and his advisers, it is said, that Germany is ready to forgo ambitions of conquest. Other parts of the chancellor's speech are regarded as conclusive proof that Germany intends retaining control, in one form or another, of nearly all the foreign territory that she now occupies.

Count von Hertling's reference to Belgium is far from satisfactory. While hinting that Germany does not contemplate annexing Belgium, the chancellor proposes to impose conditions which would restrict the freedom of action of the kingdom and place it at the mercy of the Teutonic empire.

The entente point of view was expressed by one distinguished diplomat who declared that von Hertling's speech has effectually closed the door to further peace talk. "Belgium is a question of honor," he declared. "It cannot be discussed. So long as the enemy refuses to do justice to Belgium they cannot expect you to perform justice in any other instances."

While the long-distance debate between the statesmen of the belligerent countries has been looked upon with approval by leaders of thought in this country on the theory that no chance of effecting a peace on terms acceptable to the allies should be overlooked, at the same time there has been a feeling that the continued peace talk may have a harmful effect upon the public morale in the allied countries. There has been a determination in Washington not to permit any peace discussions to delay war preparations for one minute, and the only harmful effect, it is declared, would be upon the spirit of the people.

While there are still conflicting opinions as to whether Germany will undertake a real offensive on the west front this spring, reports coming indirectly from Germany indicate that the German public is being prepared for the tremendous losses that must result if such an offensive is attempted. Dispatches from Stockholm declare that the German high command has given the executive committee of the reichstag the confidential information that the contemplated offensive will cost Germany a million men. For this staggering price, it is declared, General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorf have absolutely guaranteed success. Leaders of the majority in the reichstag are said to be reconciled to the offensive as the only thing left for Germany to do, but there is a widespread feeling of pity and horror that a million lives should be sacrificed when victory, however great it may be, will not force peace. The Germans, it is declared, at the most, expect that a big military victory will convince America and England that Germany is unbeatable and to make the western world amendable to suggestions for a peace conference.

While the allied commanders realize that the expected German offensive will be a staggering blow to withstand, they are confident that the western line will hold, and that the Hun plans will result in defeat for the central powers. America will soon have half a million men on the western front, England has added nearly half a million more men to her vast army under General Haig, and while the French army is not any larger in numbers than it was, it is stronger in guns and munitions, and the determination of French troops to defeat Germany is stronger if possible, than it was during the long months of the Verdun campaign.

Both the English, the French and the American forces occupy splendid positions throughout practically the entire line. They are in nearly all cases on the high ground, and it is these strong defensive positions against which Germany must throw her shock troops in massed battalions. The price these troops will pay for even an attempt to break through will be terrific, and in all probability more than the million men von Hindenburg has prophesied. It is not likely that even the iron discipline of the German army will withstand such losses.

Possibility of a disagreement between the United States and Spain because of the refusal of the latter country to supply certain war materials to General Pershing was removed by the signing of an economic agreement, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials from Spain in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States. Success of these negotiations was welcomed by officials in Washington as ability to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable General Pershing to build up his reserve stores more rapidly. The United States was able to bring pressure to bear upon Spain by refusing fuel to Spanish steamers in American ports.

The German invasion of Russia mysteriously slowed up and on March first it was reported from London that the forward movement of the Huns had been stopped on orders from Berlin. At the same time reports from Petrograd were to the effect that the bolsheviki were preparing to make the best possible defense of that city if it was attacked.

On February 28 it was reported from Petrograd that the allied ambassadors had left the Russian capital for Siberia. It is unlikely that they will be able to reach the Pacific coast at Vladivostok in less than close to three weeks, and the probabilities are that they will be seriously molested by the mobs of armed bandits that are roaming the country from the Ural mountains to beyond Lake Baikal. The bolsheviki have practically no control of any kind beyond the Ural mountains, though it claims to have suppressed the so-called Siberian republic.

Every report received from Austria indicates that that country would willingly seek peace on any fairly reasonable basis offered by the allies, if it were possible for her to do so, but she is so dominated by German influence that it is hardly possible for her to break away. The hold of Germany is maintained through the Austrian army which has been very largely Germanized since the war began.

So it is believed that Austria will have to remain in her unholy partnership despite her war weariness. She has lost 3,500,000 men, her food situation is desperate, and the future, even if Germany could win, is dark for her, for a greater Germany would only mean a more impotent Austria, but she cannot break away. She must continue in the war under pain of being stamped on by the nation that has her in its power.

That is how our allies regard the Austrian situation, and is the explanation of their lukewarmness toward the American effort to widen the rift between the kaiser and Emperor Carl.

The German socialists have not taken kindly to the German government's attitude toward President Wilson's last peace message. During the debate in the reichstag on von Hertling's speech Philipp Scheidemann, socialist, took the emperor to task for his reply to the address of the burgomaster of Hamburg, in which the emperor said:

"We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but victory for the German arms must first be recognized."

"The imperial chancellor frankly stated yesterday that he accepted President Wilson's four principles," said Scheidemann. "This declaration is all the more important when one considers that President Wilson emphasized that his principles were accepted everywhere except by the German military and annexationist party. Well, this party, fortunately, is in this country no longer of decisive importance."

REVENGE FOR GAS ATTACKS

American Artillerists Destroy German Emplacements From Which Poisonous Fumes Had Been Directed.

Photographs taken by aviators show that the American artillery pulverized the German gas emplacements from which poisonous fumes were sent against the American troops.

The suddenness of the gas attack and the possibility that it might be followed by an infantry assault made it necessary for masked Americans to man the fire-steps of the trenches. This was responsible for the casualties, which were light, considering conditions.

Additional casualties developed, and the total of dead was raised from three to five.

There were artillery duels and American artillery effectively shelled German working parties.

A direct hit was attained upon a German dugout.

An increasing movement of troops is observed behind the German front. Different uniforms have been seen in the German trenches. The new troops are apparently more cautious than the old ones, although a band was heard.

Air observers report an increase in the train movements behind the German front.

A German observation balloon which was observed opposite the American front was compelled to descend by the accuracy of the American artillerists.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

East Lansing—Michigan Agricultural college co-eds are blacklisting all girls who waste sugar. The names are posted daily.

Kalamazoo—Tunas Vanderkolk, 8, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vanderkolk, broke through inundated ice while wading and was drowned.

Corunna—The Biggar Trailer Co., of this place, has received a government order for $200,000 worth of trailers for the signal corps branch of the army and another order for $600,000 of shells is expected soon.

Battle Creek—Unless the Calhoun county board of supervisors agrees to the construction of another paved road between Battle Creek and Camp Custer it may be necessary to bar all civilian automobiles from camp to prevent congestion.

Mt. Clemens—A circuit court jury awarded $350 damages to Walter Braun on judgment against Wilson Hausenbick of Jonesville. Mich. Hausenbick, driving on the wrong side of the street last fall, collided with an automobile driven by Braun.

Camp Custer—According to persistent reports the 85th division will go to France as a depot or replacement division. It will doubtless be placed behind the lines, and as battalions and regiments holding front line sectors need troops to take the place of their casualties, the 85th will furnish them.

Algonac—The parents of Harry Stewart, rescued from the Tuscania, have received a letter from him in which he describes the experiences of being submarined. It all happened so quickly that he could save nothing but his sleeping garments and sweater. He is being well cared for in a village in northern Ireland.

Pontiac—Organization of Oakland county farmers into a league to engage in local politics with a view to electing men "with the farmer's interest at heart," and especially to have the short road law's legality tested, or have the law repealed, has been undertaken in three townships. Farmers are contributing funds to test the law.

Flint—Harry Storey, 8, is the hero of Beechwood, a suburb of Flint. His presence of mind saved Willie Hundshammer, 4, from drowning in a sewer manhole containing six feet of water. Mrs. J. Storey heard screams for help and saw her son bending over the hole. She pulled out the Hundshammer boy, to whose coat young Storey was clinging.

Flint—Army supply companies composed of deaf mutes have been suggested by Bert E. Maxson, a local deaf mute. The local war board has sent the suggestion to Washington for consideration. Maxson says deaf mutes can be drilled easily, releasing normal men for trench service. Maxson is an athlete, who was rejected against his wishes by the draft board.

Camp Custer—Germany has thus far won the present struggle, which may last another 10 years, was the statement made by Capt. Inches, formerly health officer of Detroit, in an address to officers of the division. Capt. Inches also stated that fraternizing between Austrians and Italians was the direct cause of the Italian retreat. These observations were made when the Detroiter visited the Italian front last year.

Camp Custer—Colonel John Craig, of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry, put in operation a new plan for granting passes which makes the privilege dependable on the actions of the men personally, taking the granting of passes out of the hands of commanders and vesting it in the soldiers. He has divided all men in the regiment into four classes, A, B, C and D, and every man's classification is governed by his record in the army.

Lansing—Michigan will be a veritable fisherman's paradise again this spring and summer, and it will not be necessary for the Walton living in the southern part of the state to journey north for his sport, because he will find the waters of the lower peninsula also well stocked. Between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 brook trout will be distributed by the Michigan fish commission this year, divided among nearly all of the 83 counties of the state. Only five counties have no streams suitable for brook trout.

Detroit—"We probably will have to send seven or eight million men to Europe before we are through," declared Dr. E. J. O'Brien, Detroit physician, who has just returned after months of service with Base hospital No. 17, the Harper hospital unit, at the front in France. "The war will last five years longer, at least," Dr. O'Brien said. "The men we already have sent over are only a handful compared to what we actually need, and are scarcely noticeable, so far as their effect on the firing line is concerned."

Flint—Merton and Theron Bearup, brothers, both married, were arrested on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Grand Trunk officers. It is alleged the brothers went to Swartz Creek, west of Flint, boarded a Grand Trunk freight train, broke into a car of perishable freight, and when the train reached Flint, threw off about 200 pounds of butter and some other articles, near their home. Most of the stolen property was recovered, it is said, some of it in the homes of the men under arrest, and part of it from persons to whom it had been sold.

Lansing—An S. O. S. call to women to become pharmacists, has been sent out in Michigan. War times have played Mecca with the available supply of pharmacists, even assistants, and classes in training have been reduced 60 per cent in the last year. Unless girls and young women come to the rescue the registered pharmacist in Michigan may soon become extinct, H. H. Hoffman, former member of the legislature from Sanilac county, and now a member of the Michigan board of pharmacy, says that young women can save the day.

Flint—George E. Passmore, 38 years old, unmarried, was killed when a cupola at the Flint Foundry plant collapsed.

Ypsilanti—Frank Allen narrowly escaped death when a tree fell on him while he was working in the woods near Belleville. One of his legs was broken.

Battle Creek—Lester Mellen, 35 years old, killed himself at his home here. He left a note saying he feared leaving his invalid mother. He expected to be drafted April 1.

Ann Arbor—Free tuberculosis clinics will be established in many Michigan counties by Dr. E. R. Vander Slice, the new medical director of the Michigan Anti-tuberculosis association.

Houghton—A campaign for the extermination of a few of the countless number of dogs in the copper county is advocated by Game Warden Foster, who complains that deer are being bothered by the canines.

Detroit—With his hands frozen and swollen, David Dill, a juror, sat for ten days in his place and refused to countenance suggestions that he take time to be treated. "It is my duty to serve as a juror," he told the court.

Mt. Clemens—Undaunted by his failure last fall, Robert L. McConnell, aged 74, of Memphis, obtained a marriage license to wed Jane Ellis, 64. McConnell secured a license last autumn, but the prospective bride deserted him at the altar.

Big Rapids—Big Rapids dealers will sell no sugar without sugar cards. One-half pound per week for each member of the family is the allowance and the whole week's purchase must be made at one time. The cards are given out at the city office.

Flint—John Baker, patrolman, was knocked out by five rioters in an all-night restaurant as he was calling headquarters for assistance. When relief came Baker was unconscious, with Fred Rockwell chained to him by cuffs. Several suspects were arrested.

Kalamazoo—Mr. and Mrs. Renselaer Smith, of Martin, recently celebrated their seventy-second wedding anniversary. Mr. Smith is 98 years old. Mrs. Smith is 87 years old. They have lived in Martin for more than 50 years. They are believed to be the oldest married couple in Michigan.

Lansing—The Michigan industrial accident board has about decided to class Russia as an enemy and to withhold payments to dependents in Russian provinces until after the war. This action will be taken because it is believed that Russia is practically controlled by Germany.

Lansing—Lieut. Gov. Luren D. Dickinson will not be a candidate for the United States senatorship. Instead, he will likely be a candidate for renomination and re-election as lieutenant governor. Mr. Dickinson confided to friends recently that he had no thought of getting into the senatorial race.

Lansing—L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester, member of the committee sent east to investigate the seed corn offered to Michigan by a Pennsylvania firm, advised farmers not to plant or to enter any agreement for the purchase of the corn, and notify Michigan farmers not to purchase this corn. He says the seed will not germinate.

Iron Mountain—W. H. Scandlin, retail dealer of this city, sold Fred Smith 100 pounds of granulated sugar February 1. Last week Smith's War Administrator O'Hara seized 40 pounds of it, but it is a mystery how the Smith family disposed of the other 60 pounds. The local dealer is also accused of selling flour without substitutes.

Detroit—Because of the shortage of wheat flour, wholesale bakeries have advanced the price of bread. The price of the 16-ounce loaf has gone from 8 to 9 cents, and the wholesale price of the 24-ounce loaf from 11 to 12 1-2 cents. Instead of 9 cents for a 16-ounce loaf the price stays 10 cents. The 24-ounce loaf now costs the consumer 13 1-2 cents instead of 12 cents. George A. Prescott, state food administrator, has approved the advance.

Lansing—Section 928, laws of 1915, provides that property of all officers and enlisted men in the actual service of the United States shall be exempt from execution, levy, seizement or attachment for debts. While it does not say exempt from sale for delinquent taxes this provision may be construed by the courts as barring the purchaser of a tax title from perfecting the title he has acquired as against the owner of the property if the owner is a soldier or sailor in actual service.

Grand Rapids—The Michigan Independent Telephone & Traffic association elected these officers: President, C. E. Tarte, Grand Rapids; vice-president, W. J. Batchelor, Ionia; secretary-treasurer, Roy F. Mapes, Grand Rapids. Other directors follow: A. E. Wells, C. E. Smith, Grand Rapids; L. L. Conn, Owosso; W. B. Servis, J. F. Gibbs, A. H. McMillan, Saginaw; W. C. Henke, Alma; Frank B. Somer, Thomas Bronle, Jr., Muskegon; N. F. Wing, Grass Lake; C. G. Fitzsimmons, Readlar, and G. L. Hall, Dowagiac.

Traverse City—Grand Traverse cherry growers will demand a uniform price for their fruit in the 1918 season, according to the decision of a Grand Traverse peninsula horticulturists. They are unanimous in the agreement that canneries would not be considered unless six cents a pound could be obtained for sweet cherries and three and one-half or four cents for sour. Sour cherries are believed to be a good crop this year. The cold weather has practically destroyed the sweet cherries, according to E. O. Ladd, local fruit expert.

Lansing—"I believe, before the year is closed, a large percentage of commercial bakers will be forced to suspend, declared John W. Symons, Saginaw county food administrator, addressing a prolonged session of county administrators held at the capitol. Mr. Symons stated he based his declaration on recent talks with some of the largest millers in the west. Another startling declaration was the assertion of his belief, "even with the use of substitutes, I do not believe there will be wheat flour enough to last until the next harvest."