VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN MOSCOW

PRESENT CAPITAL OF RUSSIA IS SCENE OF CIVIL WAR BETWEEN ANARCHIST FORCES AND BOLSHEVIKI.

MACHINE GUNS AND LIGHT ARTILLERY RAKE STREETS

Anarchists Refused to Surrender Guns and Armored Cars Accumulated in the Vast Court Yard.

Petrograd—Moscow has been in the throes of civil war since May 11.

Reports from the ancient and present capital are fragmentary, but at last accounts received late yesterday the city was the scene of violent street fighting between Bolsheviki and anarchist forces. The latter, well organized and amply supplied with arms and ammunition, are carrying on a determined warfare against the Bolsheviki government.

Open Strife in Moscow.

The counter-revolt, which Lenine warned a few days ago was showing its head, evidently has broken out into full flame. If it sweeps on the Germans will be compelled to send large forces into the capital district and detain them for a long period.

The Bolsheviki are faced by the same sort of warfare, the same tactics, and the same reckless and uncompromising campaign that they pitched against Kerensky when they overthrew his government and undermined law and order.

Open strife broke out on May 11 when a pitched battle was fought in the center of Moscow. Soviet forces surrounded the building occupied by the anarchists, including the latter's headquarters, and began regular siege operations.

Anarchists Hoist White Flag.

The anarchists refused to surrender the guns and armored cars accumulated in the vast court yard which the Soviet forces demanded in order to disarm them and forestall future trouble on an even larger scale.

For fully half an hour the headquarters was shelled by light artillery and machine guns, the anarchists finally hoisting the white flag. But the truce was short. Fighting flared up early on May 12, lasting all day, and was again in full swing. Petrograd views the turmoil in Moscow with almost ironclad indifference.

Germany Builds New U-Boat Cruisers.

Washington—Realizing that America and the Allies have gained the mastery over the present type of submarine, Germany is now said to be planning a new series of big U-boat cruisers.

Announcement of the new German scheme is made by George Leygues, the French minister of marine, in an interview cabled from France.

From other sources it appears that the cruiser submarines will be heavily armed and armored and will be designed to meet the menace of the torpedo boat destroyers which have proved so effective in hunting down the smaller submarines now in operation.

M. Leygues declared that the allies are ready to meet Germany's new efforts and that they will not rest upon the "fine results obtained" in the past.

Foe Rushes Aid From Rumania.

London—"Reports from Liege say one cavalry division from Rumania has passed through Liege going westward and more troops from Rumania are expected on the Belgian front," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam. "Orders have been given for all traffic on the railways to stop in order to allow these troops to pass," the correspondent adds.

It is probable the cavalry referred to by the correspondent belongs to German forces which were operating in Rumania and have ben released from that front through the signing of the peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers.

Allies Prepared for Next Attack.

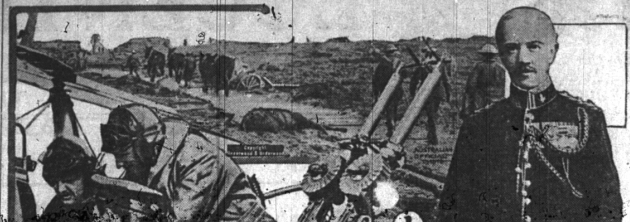
London—Ever since the costly defeat of Gen. von Arnim's army in its desperate assault on the front southwest of Ypres, over two weeks ago, the beginning of a new effort by the enemy either here or on some other front has been looked for from day to day. Possibly the Germans have been waiting for some allied counter blow, which they felt able to withstand, and therefore, hoped would be dealt.

Body Lice Cause Trench Fever.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Fifty volunteers from Gen. Pershing's expeditionary forces have enabled the allied medical officers to discover how to prevent epidemics of trench fever. This statement was made by Dr. T. E. Opie, dean of Washington university, St. Louis. Dr. Opie, who has just returned from France, said it was demonstrated that lice were carriers of the fever and that healthy subjects who mingled with the fever patients free of lice did not contract the disease.

Naval Airmen Drift 18 Hours.

An Atlantic Port—Their hydro-airplane adrift at sea and in danger of sinking from a leaking pontoon, Ensign Arthur Laverents, naval aviator, and C. C. Cotton, observer, were rescued by a coastwise steamship 35 miles off Miami, Fla., and brought here on the steamship. The men had been floating on the plane 18 hours without food or water after an engine breakdown which forced them to drop to the surface of the sea. The men were nearly exhausted when rescued.



1—Australian official photograph that shows strikingly the wastage of war; troops and horses moving to the front along a duckboard road that is lined with dead horses and broken wagons. 2—Twin Lewis guns mounted on a British airplane and used with deadly effect. 3—Major General Maurice whose accusations of misrepresentation and lack of sincerity against the Lloyd George government brought on a cabinet crisis in England.

Photo by Western Newspaper Union.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Premier Lloyd George Again Is Winner in Crisis Brought on by General Maurice.

GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

German Attack South of Ypres Smashed, While Allies Improve Their Positions at Many Points—Investigation of American Aircraft Production Collapse Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Premier Lloyd George and his cabinet successfully weathered another storm last week when the house of commons, by a vote of 293 to 106, rejected Herbert Asquith's motion providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges made against the premier by Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice. Having declared that he would considered the action of the commons as a test of confidence, Mr. Lloyd George would have resigned and turned the conduct of the war over to Mr. Asquith had the latter been sustained. As it is he has won another great personal victory largely by means of the statement he made in the house—an ex parte statement, to be sure, but one that impressed his hearers with his evident honesty and frankness.

The charges made by General Maurice, formerly director of military operations, were that the premier and other officials had deceived the people by false statements concerning the army. The accusations were fully refuted by Lloyd George, who showed that his statements were made on information obtained from General Maurice's department. He protested vigorously against such distracting and paralyzing controversies and implored that there should be an end to "sniping." He called Maurice's action a flagrant breach of discipline, especially pernicious in its effect on a new army and not understandable to the allies of Great Britain.

There is no reason to question the patriotism of General Maurice's motives in precipitating the crisis, but it is evident that he was made the tool of the political opponents of the premier who hoped to ride into office on the resulting storm. Presumably the offending officer will be court martialed.

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Last week passed with only one important infantry action on the west front, but neither army has been idle. The heavy artillery of the allies has been continually hammering the German positions and especially devoting itself to smashing the enemy's lines of communications and munition depots and to hampering the bringing up of re-enforcements and supplies. In this the aviators have given invaluable aid and the work has been so well done that the renewal of the offensive was perforce delayed. Heavy and frequent rains also handicapped the Germans and they found great difficulty in moving their ponderous tanks and largest guns across the devastated country, the roads being consistently broken up by shell fire and their repair made almost impossible.

Meantime the allies took every opportunity to improve their positions and in many local operations advanced their lines and strengthened their hold on the commanding heights both in Picardy and in Flanders. In these fights the Australians and Canadians had a prominent part, the former between the Ancre and the Somme and the latter south of Arras, both contingents making considerable and very valuable gains. All along the line the British, French and Americans repulsed all the enemy raids until Wednesday night, when, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans attacked in the sector of Ypres, between La Clytte and Voormezeele. It was their apparent intention to outflank the important heights of Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge from the northeast and they succeeded in forcing the British and French there out of some of their first-line trenches. But later in the night the British counter-attacked and regained all that had been lost. Two Hun divisions carried out this attack and they suffered heavy casualties. On Thursday morning the enemy made a new attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and slightly bent the British line. At the same time troops from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made a great raid on the German outpost line at Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting many casualties.

Most of the American troops that have been moved into the battle region appear to be placed along the line between Montdidier and Noyon, and they are giving a good account of themselves there, as are also those holding the Toul sector. There have been no heavy operations in either sector recently, but the artillery in both is always active and the American gunners have proved their excellence. They are now using their heavy artillery northwest of Toul after several weeks of preparation. The American casualty lists, still relatively small, are increasing daily.

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There is no indication that the German high command will abandon its plan of smashing the British army and forcing a breach between it and the French. Ludendorff is increasing his resources in every way possible and Austria and Bulgaria have been called on to supply troops for garrison duty in order that the Germans may be sent to the front. Intimations such as have appeared in some German papers that an attempt to reach Paris will be abandoned mean nothing. No doubt there will be repeated great offensives throughout the summer and the allies are preparing to resist them to the utmost, their intention being to maintain their lines unbroken until American aid are there in sufficient numbers to enable General Foch to do more than resist. It is admitted that without our army the allies could not gain a military decision over the Germans under existing conditions. How long the German people will stand for the slaughter of their men is another question. From captured mail and the more outspoken of their newspapers it is evident they are becoming sickened by the awful bloodshed, but they probably will continue submissive so long as they think there is a chance of a final victory.

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The movement of Americans to France continues with increasing swiftness and it is the avowed intention of the war department to have not less than 1,000,000 men there by the end of May. The administration and the congressional leaders, excepting such men as Kitchin, now view the situation comprehensively and agree that no limit should be put on the size of our army, as it is likely as many as 8,000,000 men will have to be placed under arms within three years. A total of about four millions will be available immediately, and Provost Marshal Crowder and others believe it will be necessary to increase the draft age limit to forty years within a year. Indeed, many details have been worked out with this increase in view. Classes 2, 3 and 4 of the draft are being carefully combed out to eliminate slackers and many names will thus be added to class 1.

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Austrian reports tell of the presence of American troops on the Italian front, though this had not been announced by Washington. The expected offensive on that front has not yet materialized, but it is believed it will not be much longer delayed, because of the critical state of affairs in Emperor Carl's realm. Hunger and discontent are increasing so greatly that troops have been concentrated in the most disaffected parts of the empire. Also there have been serious disturbances in the Austro-Hungarian fleet, the crews of which are largely Slavs and men of Italian origin.

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Roumania has submitted to what seemed the inevitable and signed a peace treaty with the central powers. Of course she loses much and gains nothing. The instrument provides that most of the Dobrudja be ceded to Bulgaria and other Roumanian territory to Austria and Hungary; the central powers are to control the navigation of the Danube, and the Roumanian army, except ten divisions, is to be demobilized, its equipment going to the central powers until the conclusion of a general peace.

The queen of Roumania and her children refuse to recognize the peace treaty and lose no opportunity to affront the Germans in their country.

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The German vice chancellor announced the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, and defended her policy of intervention in Finland, declaring it had insured the independence and freedom of that country and was undertaken at the request of the legitimate Finnish government. It is reported that Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been selected as king of Finland. Little news of moment came from Russia or the Ukraine last week. It is quite evident now that Germany will get little food from the latter country this year.

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In Palestine the British forces apparently met with a reverse which compelled them to evacuate Es-Salt and retire to the west bank of the Jordan. Constantinople claimed the Turks administered a stinging defeat to General Allenby's troops.

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Nicaragua lined herself up with most of the rest of the nations on Tuesday by formally declaring war on Germany and its allies. Its congress empowered the president to employ all the resources of the nation in prosecuting the war.

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Gutzon Borglum's charges that graft, incompetency and pro-German influences were responsible for the collapse of America's aircraft program could not be ignored, so President Wilson ordered a thorough investigation made by the department of justice. The senate committee on military affairs also announced it would resume its inquiry into the fiasco. Both the administration and the committee assured the public there would be no "whitewashing" and that if anyone was guilty he would be duly punished. Secretary Baker protested against a public hearing of the matter by the senators on the ground that it would only aid and comfort the enemy, and he told the military committee of the house that results under the management of John D. Ryan would soon be gratifying and that criticism of the condition of airplane production was pro-German. There is reason to believe his confidence in Mr. Ryan and the reorganized bureau is not misplaced, but the public would like to know what became of the $640,000,000 already spent and why there is so little to show for it.

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Another revelation that has stirred congress and that Secretary Baker may be called on to explain is that quantity production of the heavy Browning gun and of heavy artillery is very far behind the hopes of the people that were inspired by the promises of the war department. In the case of the howitzers it would seem that valuable time has been wasted in the effort to devise new designs of a new and distinctively American model instead of going ahead with the models found satisfactory by the British and French. There is also a great shortage in pistols, though General Pickson, chief of the arms manufacturing division, says the outlook for improvement in this is encouraging. Mr. Baker says an inquiry into the entire question of ordnance production is being made by Lieut. Col. Bascom Little.

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The railroad wage commission last week recommended increases for all employees whose wages were less than $250 a month in December, 1915. The increases range from 4.6 to 43 per cent, the lower the wages, the greater the relative increase. The total annual increase in the pay roll of the railroads would be about $300,000,000. Director General McAdoo can use his discretion in conforming to the recommendations of the commission, and is expected to render his decision very soon. Large as the increases are, they do not come up to the demands of the railway workers' unions and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed. However, Mr. McAdoo's decision doubtless will be accepted with good grace.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN EAST

Old Cry of Military Security of Frontiers Against Russia Is Raised By Von Payer.

Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice chancellor, in announcing to the main committee of the reichstag the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, said:

"We hope particularly for advantages relating to the safeguarding of our food supplies and then for what can be comprised under the general terms of colonization. The relationship of border states to us shall and must furnish us with the military security of our frontiers against Russia, which security we cannot renounce.

"Besides this, however, there is also national sympathy with the Germans in these territories. That applies particularly to the Baltic provinces. The treatment of states must differ, according to their size, their economical and political conditions, their geographical situation, and further direct connection, which is possible."

Charging the Russians with supplying the Red guards with arms and ammunition, Herr von Payer said the entire staff of the Forty-third Russian army corps, consisting of twenty officers, recently was captured in Finland. This, he said, proved that Russia had attempted to rob Finland of her freedom. "Our intervention was solicited by the legitimate Finnish government," he added.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Chesaning—The body of Myron Newton, 68, well-to-do farmer of this place, was found in his yard. It is believed he pressed the muzzle of a shotgun, which was found at the side, to his head and pulled back the trigger with a poker.

Houghton—The steamer Buffalo cleared from the Calumet & Hecla dock on May 9, with the first cargo of copper of the season, 2,500 tons. At the sale price of 28.1-2 cents a pound, fixed by the government, the cargo represents a value of $1,175,000.

Marquette—Special watchmen guarding the Sunfield elevator against incendiary fires saved the Sunfield State Savings bank from being looted by four bandits. One of the bandits was shot by Peter Knapp, deputy sheriff, but all four men escaped in an automobile.

Traverse City—Two thousand farmers of the Grand Traverse region will assemble July 4 to form a farm bureau center to promote better agricultural and marketing conditions. An elaborate program, including games, addresses and special numbers, is being formulated.

Camp Custer—Mastafa Selim, the Detroit Turk who deserted from Camp Custer and escaped to Mexico, but who returned when he thought he was safe from arrest, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Selim's brother was lately given a federal court sentence in Detroit for aiding in the desertion.

Caro—Celebrating a subscription of $223,000 over a quota of $487,000 for the third Liberty loan, 542 workers in the Tuscola county campaign met here in a patriotic demonstration, honoring representatives of the 23 townships, each of which flies the honor flag. Bands and state troops participated in a parade. Prominent state men spoke.

Holland—The Holland Rusk Co. and the Michigan Tea Rusk Co., Holland, are among the few baking firms in the United States to be granted permits by the federal food administration allowing exemption from the use of wheat substitutes. Although experiments are being made with substitutes neither company has been successful in making rusk with anything but wheat.

Detroit—Mrs. Mary Frazier, Negress, was killed and two men were badly burned when Casper Laconia, seeking a gas leak in his tenement home at 13 15 Chase street with a lighted candle caused an explosion that blew out an entire side of the house. Mrs. Frazier, 24 years old, who resided on the ground floor of the building, the woman killed, had her head smashed by a falling beam.

Detroit—With only one another for mourners, ten lonely unclaimed bodies were taken in one day from the county morgue for burial by City Undertaker J. W. Maney. They were the remains of William Rivers, who died in the Detroit house of correction; James McMilan, dead of natural causes; three unknown men, one drowned, one killed by a train and one a victim of pneumonia, and five babies.

Petoskey—Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Charlevoix fishermen have just learned of a government order to owners of wharves not to allow fishermen on them. Docks and wharves will be closed to all except employes with passes and passengers with tickets. Fishermen in northern Michigan ports have made a handsome revenue each year from the docks. Now if they desire to fish they must use boats.

Petoskey — Judge Houghton has ruled that the suspension of Attorney W. A. Harrington from the office of prosecuting attorney of Otsego county for mal-practice, automatically caused a vacancy because it removed him from the essential qualifications for holding such office. The ruling came as a result of quo warranto proceedings instituted by Harrington to regain possession of the office of prosecutor.

Camp Custer—Plans for extending Camp Custer on the south and west along the road to Climax have been made and machinery set in motion for securing leases for 3,500 additional acres. Added to the present acreage this will mean that Camp Custer will cover between 11,000 and 12,000 acres, three times the reservation originally planned. It is stated that the new acreage will be largely used for artillery range purposes.

Detroit—Present indications are that youths reaching 21 years of age will in the future be registered for army services every 3 months. "The registrations will come every 90 days after June 5," said Special Agent Fred Thornton, of the district board. "The government will not wait an entire year for the men who reach 21 years of age, but will accept them four times a year. This will give a steady stream of men for the national army."

Detroit—Fourteen thousand Detroit young men are expected to place their names on the national army selective draft lists June 5, when the second registration will be held. This registration is for those who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, and the officials of the First district board estimate the figure given as the new maturing forces. Of this number probably less than 10,000 will actually go into service because of rejections for physical disabilities and deferred classifications on account of dependents and needful occupation.

Camp Custer—Admitting that he was guilty of stealing $23 from a bunk mate, but pleading in extenuation the fact that his wife and year-old child had received no government allowance and were in need, Archie C. McDonald, of Bellaire, a mechanic in Co. H, 327th infantry, found no mercy from the courtmartial which handled his case. He was sentenced to one and one-half years' imprisonment, loss of all pay and allowances and the recommendation that he be dishonorably discharged from the service at the expiration of his sentence.

Ypsilanti—Kenneth Campbell, eight years old, was drowned when he fell from an abutment near the Peninsular Paper Mill where he was fishing.

Flint—The Flint Rotary club has pledged funds for the erection of a boy scout lodge on a 160-acre tract east of the city, to be used for camping purposes.

Albion—The 100th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Juliet Calhoun Blakely, was celebrated in the Albion Methodist church. A feature of the occasion was the sermon preached by Dr. Seth Reed, Flint, who is 95 years old.

Kalamazoo—Ann and Nellie Dicker were seriously hurt when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Michigan Central switch engine at the West street crossing. Two other occupants of the car were uninjured.

Monroe—The Monroe Workmen's Benevolent society instructed delegates to the state convention at Monroe, June 13, to vote for the substitution of the English language for German. The society has 25,000 enrolled members in the state.

Camp Custer—Thousands of rifles are firing simultaneously on the rifle range each day. The men are given 10 shots in the morning and 10 in the afternoon as a part of their course. Five thousand men are taking the course and daily shoot away 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Flint—The Owosso Sugar Beet company will plant 21 acres at Swartz Creek this season with sugar beets, which have been kept in pits during the winter, in an effort to raise seed for sale in Michigan. Heretofore the country had depended largely on German seed for beet crop.

Bay City—Homes of several members of the local Bible Students cult were visited by members of the Bay county war board and a wagon load of literature taken. The "conscientious objectors" agreed to desist from further activities. They had distributed their literature over the city under cover of darkness.

Hastings—Unless the 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes are used before July 1, they will be wasted," according to John C. Ketcham, of Hastings, master of the state grange and national grange lecturer, who is interested in pushing a campaign to use more potatoes and milk, the only two foods of which there is a surplus.

Camp Custer—People of Michigan are again warned not to shoot pigeons unless they wish to feel the legal wrath of the war department. Carrier birds from Camp Custer have been taken to many cities in the southern portion of the state and released. Very frequently the birds fail to return or carry shot back with them.

Hastings—There is such a dearth of rural school teachers in Barry county that the county school commissioner has advised officers in districts in which there are not more than 10 pupils to suspend school during the coming year and to send the pupils into other districts where they will have the advantage of attending a large school.

Lansing—"Eating new potatoes before July 4th will be considered unpatriotic by the Food Administration of Michigan," declared Food Administrator G. A. Prescott. "When our potato belt farmers, in response to federal, state, municipal and civic appeals raised nearly thirty-six million bushels of potatoes last year as a war contribution it is the plain duty of the people of this state to do everything within our power to utilize this crop."

Lansing—The interstate commerce commission, at Washington, has handed down a decision in favor of the Huron Milling Co., of Harbor Beach, which requires the Pere Marquette Railroad Co. to make an allowance to the milling concern of 75 cents per car for switching interstate shipments between the railroad yard and the complainant's plant at Harbor Beach and of 45 cents per car for switching between loading and unloading points within the plant.

Detroit—Word has been received from an officer in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth infantry, now near the firing line in France, that Major Augustus H. Gansser, of Bay City, has been put in command of the first battalion of that regiment, which is made up of national guardsmen from Detroit and a few selective soldiers that originally were sent to Camp Custer. According to the latest advice the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth still is building railroads back of the "line."

Kalamazoo—Hiram J. Ouding, 38 years old, was instantly killed and Lena Ouding, 12, Bertha Ouding, 8, daughters of the victim, and two other children, Betsy and Gracie Cramer, were injured when a limited car going more than 40 miles an hour struck the auto driven by Ouding. Ouding was a celery grower living near Comstock, four miles west of Galesburg. He had taken his children out for a ride and attempted to turn his car around on the interurban crossing when he was struck.

Camp Custer—The report of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Custer for April shows that a continually increasing number of soldiers are being served by the various branches of the association. During that period 10,405 men attended 43 educational lectures and at 350 educational classes there were 7,259 students. A total of 3,573 books were distributed from the Y. M. C. A. libraries. In the recreational field the report shows that 27,430 men participated in athletic games promoted by the association athletic directors.

Detroit—An escort of 7,500 soldiers, sailors and citizens will greet Theodore Roosevelt when he comes to Detroit Memorial day to boost for the navy. At the Michigan Central station, awaiting him, will be 2,000 sailors from the Ford Eagle cantonment, 600 from the Detroit recruiting office, 2,000 state troops, four bands, including the new Liberty band, and prominent citizens. It is possible the baseball game at Navin field the afternoon of Memorial day will be postponed a half hour to permit the colonel to attend the opening innings.

GETS HEART BALM WEDS OLD SUITOR

Irish Beauty Who Received $100,000 Is Now Happily Married.

RICH OLD MAN PAID

Give Secretary, Her Fortune After Breaking Engagement—She Returns to Ireland and Marries Old Playmate.

New York.—Miss Honora May O'Brien, the "colleen of Skibbereen," who collected $100,000 heart balm from John B. Manning, an aged and wealthy stockholder of New York city, has been secretly married in Ireland to one of her childhood playmates, according to a letter forwarded by the young Irish beauty to one of her friends in this country. The bridegroom is John Daly, a farmer of Skibbereen, who wanted to marry her three years ago when she came to America.

Jilted Girl Received $100,000.

When Miss O'Brien arrived in this country she went to work in Manning's Wall street office. Manning, who was eighty-three years old, surprised his friends by announcing, early in December of 1916, that he was about to marry Miss O'Brien. The day before the wedding was to have taken place, Manning telephoned to Cardinal Farley that there would be no wedding; that the six children of his first wife had strongly opposed the match, and that he was too old to marry a woman of twenty-eight. It had been said that he had arranged to settle $500,000 upon his bride.

When the wedding was called off Miss O'Brien began an action for $1,000,000 against Manning. A jury gave a verdict of $225,000, which the presiding judge reduced to $125,000. Manning's lawyers threatened to appeal and Miss O'Brien accepted $100,000, returning to Ireland almost at once. At the trial Miss O'Brien testified to the ardent wooing of her aged suitor,

Surprised His Friends.

while the latter tried to impress the jury with the belief that the Irish beauty had made the advances.

It Was That.

In her letter to an American friend, the bride wrote: "I have changed my name to Daly. Wasn't it quick work? You may remember my telling you about the chap who wanted to marry me three years ago—well he has had his wish. We are very happy.

"Of course, we have known each other since childhood and the two families always were very friendly. We didn't intend to be married so soon, but in view of the fact that I had no home and a great many other reasons, we changed our mind."

LOSES BRIDE OF 10 MINUTES

Fifty Year Later New York Man Is Trying to Locate Her.

Urbana, Ill.—Although 50 years have elapsed since A. H. Keach of Norway, N. Y., was married and "lost" his bride of ten minutes, he has sent a letter to the county attorney here asking him to locate her. He describes his wife as a "banker's daughter," having forgotten her name. She was seventeen years of age at the time, he says.

Keach declares he was married to the girl while he taught school at Tolono, near here, in 1871.

They met on a train as Keach was leaving for New York, he writes, and were married by the county judge of Urbana.

Ten minutes later they became separated and he has not seen his wife since.

Felt Sorry for Them.

New York.—"I used to feel sorry when I saw a pretty girl living all alone—and, well, I just had to marry her."

Such was the defense entered by Sydney Lee Shellgrave, indicted for bigamy in general sessions here. Shellgrave, testified he was married four times that he could remember—and maybe more. He declared he sold a hair restorer and could not withstand the charms of pretty unmarried girls.

Arrested Brother-in-Law as Thief.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—After hearing a crash in the window of a jewelry store and seeing two men flee with trays of jewelry, Chief of Police McLaughlin, pursued and captured one, who proved to be his brother-in-law, Edward Witchey.

Women Bandits Secured $1,000.

Cleveland.—Four robbers, three women and a man, robbed the East End theater in Cleveland, O., after striking down Peter Slocum, the manager. They secured $1,000.