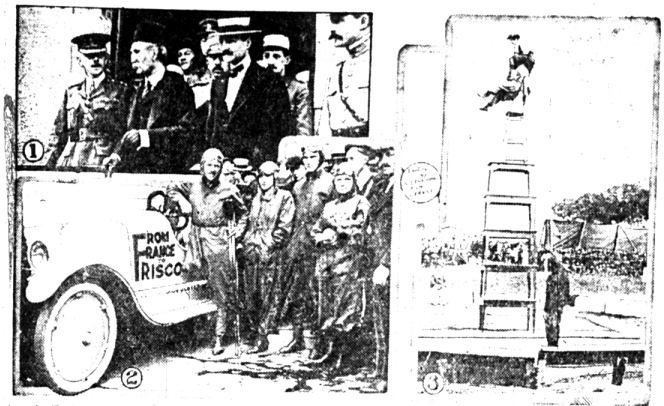

1. Turkish delegates to the peace conference who have been sent back to Constantinople. 2. Private Bolin and Corporal Edward J. Gillespie with their wives about to start from New York on the second leg of their journey from "France to Frisco." A American circus performance for the Yanks at Bordeaux, awaiting transportation home.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

How the United States Launched The Great Experiment of National Prohibition.

EMERGENCY LAW IN EFFECT

President Returns Home to Take Up Fight for League of Nations—Senator Borah Charges That Wall Street Is Financing League of Nations Propaganda—British Dirigible R-34 Meets With Disaster When Near End of Voyage.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States has launched the great experiment. Just after the treaty was signed that nominally brought the war to an end, our war time emergency prohibition act went into effect and the entire country became officially "dry." Presumably demobilization will be completed within two months or so and there will be a "wet spell" at least in some states until the constitutional amendment goes into effect on January 16.

At present there is considerable confusion concerning the scope and the enforcement of the emergency law. The federal court has ruled in favor of beer and wine containing not to exceed 2¾ per cent of alcohol and in many localities the dealers are taking a chance and dispensing those drinks. In most states the old and new laws on prohibition prevent even this. In any case the manufacture and sale of all drinks with the greater alcoholic content are barred and Attorney General Palmer has ordered rigid enforcement of the law relating to them.

The "wets" have been making a game but losing fight, and the "drys" have refused to yield at any point. The forces of the latter in congress are planning to pass measures to prevent the country from going on a whisky drinking basis between the time of demobilization and January 16, and to put a stop to the sale of weak beer and light wines at once, regardless of court rulings.

Though the United States is now the only "dry" country, there may be another before very long, for the United Kingdom alliance, encouraged by the successes of the American prohibitionists, has opened a campaign to put Great Britain on the same basis. American methods will be followed and American speakers imported. London correspondents predict that to deprive the Britisher of his ale porter and beer would almost precipitate a revolution. British labor is against prohibition, but so is American labor; and it may be that John Bull will in the not distant future be reduced to drinking "lemon squashes" and "lemonades." The world will watch the American experiment, one of the greatest ever made in economics, with intense interest.

The great task abroad completed so far as might be President Wilson has returned to his domestic duties. On the homeward trip he signed bills and read documents and otherwise prepared himself for the contest that confronts him in the United States. The goal he has set for himself is the ratification by the senate of the peace treaty including the covenant of the League of Nations. Many will not come easily, though it probably will come, maybe after the covenant has been amended to meet the objections now made by a considerable number of senators. Those who are against the league in any form are very few and stubborn. If Mr. Wilson is equal to it he can make the whole matter a ticklish question for the opposition to handle, and he has been suspected by the others of many party leaders to prevent this. It is intimated that if the senate makes evident its intention to refuse to ratify, the president will withhold the treaty for the time being and that would at once make it an out and out party question. There is precedent for such a course.

If the issue is put up to the people to decide they have had plain warning that, in case the United States becomes a member of the League of Nations, it will be called on soon to begin assuming international duties and responsibilities. Dispatches from Paris say President Wilson will propose to congress the acceptance of a mandate for Constantinople and for Armenia.

Senator Borah, rampant opponent of the league, broke out in a new place last week, with charges that the propaganda of the league to enforce peace, headed by ex-President Taft, is financed by Wall street. Mr. Taft's organization glories in the fact that most of its financial support comes from men of big business and broad vision.

"It may be," said Senator Borah, "that the occasion for the opposition upon the part of small men is not a limitation of vision; it may possibly be that their investments are not the same and their interests are not the same."

"It may be that they are confining themselves to the interests of their own country and believe in the traditions and policies of their country, and it may possibly be that those who take a wider view of the matter are those who have large investments in other countries, and who propose to have more investments there, which investments will be worth very little unless they are underwritten by the United States government."

It is not easy to see why American business men should be criticized because they wish to see peace permanently established in Europe so that they can resume trade commerce and industry with the Europeans. All in stature of what they are getting ready to do is supplied by the news that three great American construction concerns have been awarded contracts for the rebuilding of the Nancy district of France at an estimated figure of $50,000,000, which sum may be doubled.

Dispatches from Weimar declared that the national assembly would at once take up the peace treaty and that a majority for its ratification was assured. The Germans had been notified that the blockade would be lifted as soon as the part to be ratified, and they expressed the hope that German prisoners of war would be released at the same time. As an earnest of their good intentions the Germans ceased all warfare on the Poles simultaneously for some time and not without a protest. Released from danger in that direction, the Poles turned all their attention to the Galician Volhynian front, starting a counter offensive in which they claimed to have broken the Ukrainian resistance and regained control of important towns and railways. There is no assurance, however, that Germany will not again break out on the east front, for according to correspondents she has, since the armistice, reorganized an army of 1,000,000 men and gathered equipment for three times that number, including as many airplanes as she had when she surrendered. Of course all this is contrary to the terms Germany accepted and if the stories are true the allies will have to get busy again. The Germans can be trusted in one respect, and one only. They will evade the treaty if it is possible for them to do so.

The French senate's office gave out the texts of the proposed agreements of France with the United States and Great Britain, designed to protect France against unprovoked aggression by Germany. The pacts differ in that Great Britain consents to come to the rescue of France while the United States "will be bound to come immediately."

Various plans are being devised by the Germans to save the former kaiser from trial and punishment, including the formation of a national league for the protection of his freedom and life. Von Bethmann Hollweg, former imperial chancellor, formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former emperor, assuming responsibility for all the acts for which William is blamed. The German several staff, which resigned, agreed to withdraw its resignations if the government would promise not to give up the ex-kaiser for arraignment before a court. William is in no danger of his life from the allies, but that they will purpose to try him for his crimes is evidenced by their warning to Holland not to permit him to escape from Dutch territory, and by Lloyd George's announcement in the house of commons that William will soon be placed on trial in London.

All matters concerning the peace treaties are now in the hands of the new council of five, comprising Lansing, Pichon, Balfour, Tittoni and Makino. Tittoni let it be known that Italy wished all territory taken from Austria to be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty, which meant that that part could not be formulated for some time and not without a protracted debate over the Fiume question especially.

The Chinese delegates said they expected to sign the treaty with Austria, in which they found nothing objectionable and thereby gain admission to the League of Nations despite the withholding of their signatures from the German treaty. China probably will make a separate peace with Germany. In refusing to sign the German treaty the Chinese delegates disobeyed their instructions from Peking, being influenced by the south China revolutionaries.

The Turkish delegation to Paris was sent back home in a hurry because its notes concerning the manifestoes of the ottoman empire were quite contrary to the terms of the allies. Those points, however, are still moderate enough, which wanted possession of Constantinople and realizes that she could have it, is arguing that the United States accept the mandate for that city as well as for Armenia, but there is more than a chance that the Americans would not agree to the establishment of the Greek forces in Asia Minor are fighting other Turkish armies over which the government of Turkey says it has no control.

It was predicted in Washington that with the return of President Wilson there would be a radical change in the government's policy toward Mexico. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, said the administration would practically assume a mandate to Carranza, demanding guarantees for the protection of American lives and property in Mexico and hinting at intervention by the United States. The public has just learned the facts concerning the brutal murder of John W. Correll, an American citizen, near Tampico on June 16, and the assault on his wife. There is every reason to believe that Carranza soldiers were the perpetrators of those shocking crimes.

Having lived to see the triumph of the cause for which she labored for many years, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, passed away at her home in Moylan, Pa., at the age of seventy-one years. During the war Doctor Shaw did excellent work as chairman of the women's committee on the council of national defense, and for this she had just been awarded the distinguished service medal.

The first "balloon" to cross the Atlantic, the British dirigible R-34, commanded by Major Scott, which was to have arrived at Roosevelt field, Mineola, N. Y., late in the afternoon of July 9, came to grief in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A United States destroyer was dispatched to her aid from the Grave Cliff station at Bar Harbor, Me. The airship evidently was following the coast line in a southwesterly direction toward New York. The dirigible started from East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:48 on the morning of July 2, and despite the accident the achievement is considered in aviation circles as a success. The long journey that was interrupted splendidly until near the end of the voyage and the crew of 25 men, including one American, had nothing but praise for the conduct of the big airship before that.

Scores of army and navy officers were at Mineola to welcome the British fliers, and general sympathy was expressed. During the voyage the dirigible had been in almost constant touch, by wireless with ships and ashore stations.

Michigan Happenings

Grand Rapids Grand Rapids has a population of 150,000 including the suburbs, according to the school census.

Kalamazoo Barney Stanik, 2 weeks old, choked to death when the child's mother offered it a drink of water from a cup.

Pontiac Joseph Newhouse of Walled Lake who took a large dose of turpentine in mistake for medicine, died at the jail here.

Saginaw Double platoon system has become effective in the Saginaw fire department with half the department working alternate twelve-hour shifts.

Petoskey Paris green mixed with salt and scattered on pastures has caused the death of eight head of cattle and two horses on farms in the Boy settlement.

Albion Frank C. Hall, Detroit was overcome by the heat while working in the hay field at the farm of C. A. Rogers, east of Albion, where he was visiting, and died in a few minutes.

Caro The Warner Cheese Factory at Gagetown was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. It was property of former Governor Fred M. Warner, but had not been in operation for a year.

Lansing The new budget and uniform accounting systems created by the present legislature at its regular session for the conduct of the state's business is now in effect.

Pontiac The Oakland County Savings bank has adopted a profit-sharing plan for employes. A six per cent dividend is to be paid annually based on each employee's salary.

Iron Mountain While attempting to make a coupling on a freight train here, Donald McDonald slipped and fell under a car and had one of his legs cut off. He died from loss of blood.

St Johns While officers were waiting to take Edward R. Lester, former superintendent of the Clinton County Infirmary to the Traverse City Insane Asylum, Mr. Lester took poison and died shortly afterward.

Big Rapids G. D. Langworthy of Grant Township has the "corn knee-high for the Fourth" legend beaten by the samples he brought to this city. He has stalks of field corn, tasselled, five and six feet high, and taller corn yet at home three acres of it.

Muskegon Camp Roosevelt, Michigan's second training cantonment for reserve officer candidates, was formally opened here when 1,200 youths, most of them Chicago high school students, reached here and were initiated into the routine of camp life.

South Haven Mildred Lawson, aged six, is dead as the result of burns received when her clothing caught fire from an exploding fire cracker Neighbors, attracted by the child's screams, rushed in and extinguished the flames. The little girl died in South Haven hospital half an hour later.

Grand Rapids Failing to see an approaching train while crossing the G. R. & I. tracks near here, William Byleveld and his wife were instantly killed, and his three-year old son fatally injured when the automobile which Mr Byleveld was driving was struck by the engine which carried the victims half a mile before coming to a stop.

Portland Leon E. Hixon, aged 32 local jeweler, died from lockjaw, caused by stepping on a rusty nail a couple of weeks ago. He had apparently recovered from the wound but was forced to return to his bed a few days later and suffered greatly until death came. A specialist summoned from Grand Rapids used a serum to counteract the disease, but it was of no avail.

Muskegon David Fider, and Bert Weitzman, both Chicago youths, were drowned at Mona Lake. Fider fell overboard from a canoe, and Weitzman, who tried to save him, was also drowned. Three companions, Bernard Goldstone, Charles Jacobson and Charles Bernard, all of Chicago, were nearby, but did not realize the boys had drowned until the canoe came drifting into shore. Hundreds saw the boys in the water, but believed they were swimming about the canoe.

Detroit Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, former superintendent of Detroit schools has accepted a position as dean of the college of education of the university of Illinois, at $6,000 a year. Dr Chadsey resigned his position here which paid him a salary of $12,000 a year to accept the superintendency of the Chicago schools at $15,000. A controversy arose there between Mayor Thompson and the board of education over Dr Chadsey's appointment and a new board was appointed and Dr Chadsey ousted.

Boyne Falls Heavy rains coupled with the vigilant work of the fire fighting organization has completely hastened the forest fire menace. Not since 1911 when the state experienced a six week drought has Michigan been so peculiarly susceptible to forest fires. Five weeks of drought with accompanying winds of high velocity, made the fire menace especially bad, however an analysis of reports received from fire wardens including township supervisors, show conclusively that the damage done was only nominal. The loss is under $200,000.

Detroit Prince Aage, second son of King Christian X of Denmark, was a visitor here last week.

Camp Custer—Notice that men can be enlisted for Mexican border service has been received at Custer.

Bay City The two-platoon fire system has gone into effect here. Thirty more firemen have been hired.

Baldwin The Lake County board of supervisors has purchased five tons of poison to combat the grasshoppers here by millions.

Alcona Souvenir rings were presented to all returned Army men in Clay Township at the home-coming celebration July 24.

Paw Paw Michael Miller of this city was fatally injured when his neck was broken by the coupling of a steam shovel which fell and struck him.

Cheboygan While starting a fire with kerosene, blazing oil fell on the clothing of Eli Jaks at his home here, and he received burns which resulted in his death.

Big Rapids Elmer Ward, 15 years old, thirteenth son of Maurice Ward, was killed while shooting hawks. His body was found at the foot of a tree with a bullet wound in his chest.

Marshall Because Mrs. Horace Ball started a sheet metal plant in a residence section of Albion, neighbors have brought suit in Circuit Court, asking injunction against its operation because of the noise.

Milan While cultivating corn on the McKohn farm here William Royal, son of Walter Royal, was thrown beneath the cultivator when his team ran away. He was badly cut about the head and arm, but will recover.

Morenci While funeral services were held here for the late Lieutenant Simon H. Doran, who met death in a 1,000 feet fall at Morrow Field, Detroit, other birdmen circled above his grave and dropped wreaths upon it.

Lansing Primary school fund money amounts to $7,041,000, according to unofficial totals of the report to be made by O. B. Fuller, auditor general. The school census on which the apportionment is to be made shows 945,665 children in the state.

Houghton Ralph Carlson, 35 years old, a bachelor farmer living two miles from Baraga, told his nephew, 10 years old, he intended to kill himself. The boy ran for help. When he returned Carlson was found dead with a 22 caliber rifle bullet in his head.

Corunna Two damage suits in three months due to automobile accidents, is the record of Sol. Rifkin, junk dealer, of Owosso. Mrs. Alice Wallace, Corunna, the second plaintiff, asks $5,000 for personal injuries and the alleged wrecking of her buggy by Rifkin.

Cadillac Several hundred Polish farmers are to be brought into Wexford and Lake counties in a colonization scheme promoted by Chicagoans for development of waste lands here. Already 120 Polish families have bought land, no less than 80 acres being sold to each farmer.

Lansing A state-wide inspection of business houses is to be launched at once under direction of Homer Ferledge, state fire marshal. Particular attention will be paid to the smaller towns where no inspections are made by local officials. Inspectors will be kept so busy in a town as is necessary to complete the work.

Saginaw A. R. Hutchins, 74 years old, gave his life in the Flint river at Fosters to save the lives of his grandaughters, 8 and 10 years old. The girls went beyond their depth while bathing and were drowning when the old man plunged in, dragged them to shallow water, but fell back into the stream and drowned before he could be rescued.

Pontiac A sequel of the mob rule demonstrations in the Groveland township during the war has come into court. Suit has been brought by Mrs. Carl Tode against several prominent Groveland men for payment for injuries she said she suffered when a mob called at her home and painted the barns yellow. Tode, it was then charged, had refused to sign a Red Cross pledge.

Detroit The first German to be granted full citizenship papers in the Wayne county circuit court since the United States government halted such proceedings, following the outbreak of the war with Germany, is a priest, the Rev. Father Roman Klafkowski, of Hamtramck. The clergyman, who was born 40 years ago in Posen, came to Detroit in 1905. He took out his first papers in 1912.

Lansing By order of the public utilities commission, service on the Ludington & Northern railroad between Ludington and Hamlin Lake, which was discontinued in April, has been restored. Heretofore the road operated to the upper end of the lake. Hundreds of property owners from Michigan and Illinois appealed to the state commission to compel service on the resort special.

Kalamazoo Donald nine-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Devereaux, of Detroit, was saved from drowning at Gull Lake by a business Scotch collie that was sleeping on the shore when the swimming boy screamed for help. The dog jumped up with a bark and plunged into the water, tearing at the drowning youth. The boy wound his fingers around the long hair of the dog and retained his hold while the animal desperately battled to drag his human freight to the beach. The Detroit family at once adopted the wandering canine.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

TREATY OF VIENNA, 1864.

Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia.

The treaty of Vienna, signed October 30, 1864, was one thoroughly [illegible] between Denmark on the one hand and Austria and Prussia on the other. It ended the long struggle between the latter powers and Denmark for the possession of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had been wrested from Denmark by the German confederation in 1848. Prussia had taken the lead in the war, which was brief, and the treaty was signed at Vienna by the representatives of the three powers mentioned. By its terms the duchies were ceded to Austria and Prussia, the latter power receiving the larger share. The [illegible] of the treaty was the result of the [illegible] of the Prussian premier, Bismarck, who had already made the [illegible] of the Prussian army and navy. He was the real power behind the throne, though he was not the minister president, that position being held by Count von Bismarck-Schönhausen, who was the premier's father. He [illegible] or acted without consulting him.

The German problem, as it was then called, was the subject of many [illegible] pictures, drawn by Count Beust, the Austrian premier, who feared the [illegible] of the Prussian premier. Bismarck had already made [illegible] to Austria, which he [illegible] to withdraw from the German confederation, and which would make Prussia the dominant power in Germany. Austria had refused to do this, and Bismarck had [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of