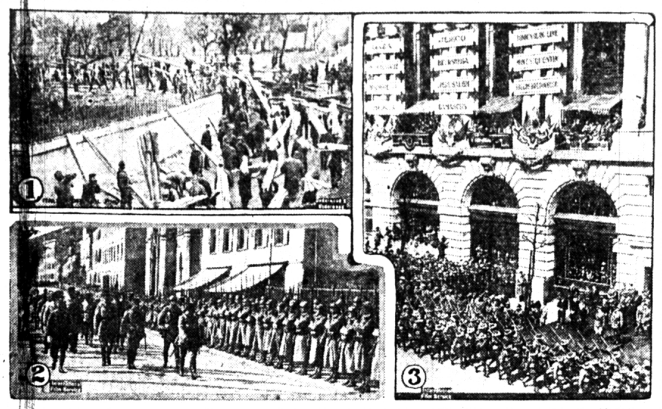


1—Italian soldiers reconstructing railways in the Trentino destroyed during the war. 2. General Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation, reviewing his troops in Sangerhausen, Germany. 3. Australian troops passing Australia house in London on Anzac day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Terms for Austria Are Prepared by the Allied Delegates at Paris.

GERMANS STILL PROTESTING

Ebert and Scheidemann Insist Treaty Must Not Be Signed, and Allies Get Ready for Further Action —Kolchak Plans to Crush Soviet Armies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The allied peace delegates at Paris were occupied last week mainly in preparing to hand out to Austria what is coming to her, and in listening to the wails, official and unofficial, of the Germans over the treaty that awaits their signature.

Austria's delegates, headed by Chancellor Karl Renner, were received and housed at St. Germain. They were treated with a good deal more cordiality than were the Germans at Versailles, and were given quarters in pleasant villas that overlook the Seine valley and Paris, with no high fences or sentries to restrict their movements. In return, the Austrians appeared in good humor and hopeful of lenient treatment, and seemed to appreciate the good nature displayed by the cosmopolitan crowd of journalists and others that met them. Chancellor Renner spoke in German but explained that this was because he was unable to speak French, his courtesy in this contrasting with the behavior of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles. In responding to the greetings of the allies' representatives he said: "I hope I may go away with as joyful a heart as I bring." Other members of the delegation intimated, none too strongly, that they would not be able to sign the treaty unless it provided for the union of German Bohemia and German Tyrol with Germany. It is assumed they will accept the fact even if that annexation is not permitted.

In some ways the treaty with Austria-it is said, will be like that with Germany. Austria is to lose her entire navy, according to the reports, and there is little doubt that when her new boundaries are delimited she will find that her southern frontier is pushed back so far that Italy will have not only the Trentino and Trieste, but also all the strategic passes and heights in the Alps which the Italians say are necessary to their future security. This is in accordance with the secret treaty of London. In the matter of reparation Austria of course will be required to pay certain sums, but these will be small in comparison with those demanded from the Germans. The clauses concerning waterways are much like those in the German treaty. The breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian empire has resulted in reducing Austria to a rather small fourth rate power without direct access to the sea, and it is the aim of the allied some of the allied nations to keep her in that condition. By herself she is comparatively harmless; united with Germany, she would help largely to make up a nation that might again threaten the peace of the world.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the German delegation, together with their numerous experts, have been as busy as bees formulating objections to the German treaty. Several of these were transmitted to the allies last week and most of them were rather summarily answered and dismissed. These formal objections were considered mere preliminary skirmishes, and meanwhile the Germans were preparing elaborate counter-proposals. These, it is said, would contain two dominant diplomatic features—an exaltation of the league of nations idea, and a vigorous demand that there be a "pure application" of Wilson's fourteen points. The latter is designed to win favor in America and to create a breach between the Americans and their allies. A strong plea also will be made to secure the sympathy of Socialists all over the world for what the Hun leaders call the German Socialist state.

One of the most seriously taken of the German objections was to the treaty terms concerning labor reforms, and with it was sent a draft of an international agreement on labor law. To this the allies replied at length, showing that the treaty fully covered all the points raised and that its provisions were more satisfactory than those in the German proposition, wherefore the allied and associated governments are "of the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegate professes for social justice and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have a right to ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

Yet another German note dealt with the economic aspect of the peace terms, declaring that if enforced they would bring death to "many millions of people in Germany, all the more quickly as the nation's health is already broken by the blockade."

While these diplomatic exchanges were going on, President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann and others were inflaming the German people with violent denunciations of the treaty and declarations that Germany never would submit to it. All of them harped on the alleged abandonment of the fourteen points by the allies, and President Wilson was bitterly attacked as a traitor to mankind and a weakling who has betrayed the trust that had been reposed in him by the people of Germany. President Ebert told his applauding hearers that he feared an outbreak of "psychic furor teutonicus" within a few days and that the wrath of the soul of the people when it reached the boiling point would know no bounds as a result of the deep disappointment and anger born of fury and just indignation.

The position taken by the government heads is supported by all factions except the Independent Socialists—Haase's crowd who, while declaring the treaty oppressive advise that it be signed. This may be explained by the probability that if the treaty is signed the present government will be forced to give way to one made up of Independent Socialists.

The protests of the Germans against the pact and their harping on the fourteen points also were indorsed by a convention of Socialists in Paris and by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace, in session at Zurich. The resolution adopted by the women was proposed by Mrs. Philip Snowden of England and seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin, former member of congress from Montana.

Despite protests, denunciations and wailing, it was still the opinion of the well-informed in Paris that the Germans would sign the treaty before the expiration of the period of grace allowed them. The possibility that they would persist in their refusal, however, has been amply provided for and the plans of the allies in that contingency are complete. Marshal Foch already has been sent to the Rhine-land and the council of four to take such military action as may be necessary and the council also has made its plans for the immediate re-imposition of the blockade on Germany. At Coblenz General Pershing said the American army of occupation was ready to do its part, whatever that might be.

Another thing that occupied the attention of the allied foreign minister was arrangement for marshalling order in Schleswig after the Germans evacuate that territory. Probably all the allied naval force in which the United States, Great Britain and France will join, will be stationed at Flensberg and several battalions of infantry landed to police the country.

Negotiations between the Italian delegation and the other allies over the settlement of the Adriatic dispute were still in progress when this was written. "In progress," however, may be misleading, for they did not seem to be getting ahead much. The Italians were said to be yielding as to some of the clauses of the London treaty, but President Wilson, according to reports, was as adamant in regard to Fiume. Anyhow, the plan to internationalize that port for several years had not proved acceptable. The Italians have landed large military forces at Sebenico and Zara, ports on the Dalmatian coast between Fiume and Spalato. Appeals are made by the Italians to America not to assume the role of an oppressor of "millions of Italians desiring to reunite with their mother country," and at the same time America and all things American are being reviled throughout Italy.

Premier Paderewski, returning from Paris to Warsaw, was greeted first by an attempt on his life by two bolshevists and then by a mammoth demonstration by his fellow countrymen who are grateful for his efforts at the peace conference. The Poles are highly pleased by the placing of the free city of Danzig under their control instead of that of Germany, though they wanted to be granted the port outright. The Silesian boundary settlement also suits them, but not the Silesians, who are said to be planning an armed revolt against annexation to Poland and asking aid from Germany. The Poles and the Ukrainians are said to have agreed to quit fighting each other, though later reports told of a defeat of the former by the latter in the vicinity of Lemberg.

In eastern Russia Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, is making plans for a great advance designed to establish communication with the Archangel forces on the north and those of General Denekine on the south and to effectually crush the soviet armies. As a starter he has captured Samara, an important city. He says he will move in the direction of Moscow and that the capture of that bolshevik capital will be his chief aim. What he asks from the allies is armament, munitions, material and clothing. After his final victory, he declares, a national assembly will be called to which he will hand over his authority. The bolsheviki have met further defeats at the hands of Petlura's Ukrainians, and revolts against soviet rule have broken out in the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov and Poltava.

Tchitcherin, bolshevist foreign minister, has announced that the bolsheviki will not consent to stop hostilities as a condition of the providoning of Russia by neutrals, and the anti-bolshevist leaders declare that this plan, proposed by Doctor Nansen, is no solution of the Russian question.

China is still holding out on the peace treaty because of the Shantung clause, and her delegates recently received warnings from the people of that territory that they would sign the pact at the peril of their lives.

Roumania also has joined those nations that have a grievance. Her delegates threaten to bolt the peace conference unless the decision of the council of ten to divide Banat between Roumania and Serbia is modified. Roumania's record since the outbreak of the war has not been such as to entitle her to the special consideration of any nation or group of nations.

The plans for the trial and punishment of the former kaiser are not going smoothly. There contemplate the assumption of the role of complainant by some one of the allied nations, and it was presumed Belgium would so act. But Belgium, perhaps because it is a kingdom, declines, and no other has yet volunteered. Holland has not decided to surrender Wilhelm for trial, the Dutch government contending that at present the question concerns only Germany and the entente.

One of the most impressive ceremonies incident to the war was the reception by the British of the remains of Edith Cavell, the nurse the Germans murdered in Belgium, and the public funeral services in Westminster abbey. High officials and representatives of foreign governments attended, as well as a great throng of citizens, and the streets around the abbey were filled with an immense throng of those who sought to do reverent homage to the brave woman

STATE NEWS

Grand Rapids—George Maichele died in Butterworth Hospital from a fractured skull received when kicked by a horse.

Evart—The body of Mrs. Adam Brown, who disappeared from her home April 7, was found in the Muskegon River, near Hersey.

Port Huron—Many farmers in St. Clair County are depending entirely on the help of boys to assist with farm work, so scarce is farm labor.

Boyne City—Bee keepers from all parts of Michigan will meet at Boyne City July 22 and 23 for the annual convention of the state association.

Bay City—Bay City soldiers have charge of the drive here to raise $37,000 for the Salvation Army. A new citadel will be built with $25,000 of the fund.

Saginaw—Reappearance of a number of influenza cases has caused health authorities to open the city's old detention hospital as a precautionary measure.

Charlotte—John H. Evans, of Olivet, who received an appointment to teach school in the Philippines has left for San Francisco, where he will board a transport bound for Manila.

Hastings—As the result of the discovery that a dog recently killed here was suffering from rabies, the State Livestock Sanitary Commission has ordered a quarantine for 30 days of all dogs.

Hastings—On request of residents of Barry County, Frank R. Rogers, highway commissioner, has designated a trunk line highway to be between Hastings and Nashville, a distance of 12 miles.

Saginaw—Because a bridegroom refused to supply a party of men and boys with money for a "treat," they stoned his home and as a result a number of the crowd paid fines in police court.

Kalamazoo—What is claimed will be the leading celery packing plant in the United States will be erected here. Celery will be offered to the trade the year round after the new building is completed.

Saginaw—Edward G. Rust, of Merrill, has received the Croix de Guerre awarded to his son, Lieut. William H. Rust, of the 125th Infantry, who was killed in action Aug. 29 at Juvigny, near Soissons.

Kalamazoo—Miss Anna Sonnedecker and Miss Gertrude Workman, Kalamazoo's two policewomen, have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs. For the summer months they will watch the bathing beaches.

Flint—Returning for more gasoline after the auto which he says he borrowed had stalled outside the city, Carl Dehmel was trailed by an officer and arrested for stealing the machine from a local auto factory.

Petoskey—Short circuiting of a switch in a pump house at the plant of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co. at Calcite caused a serious blaze. The plant was closed down and Rogers City was left without light or power.

Saginaw—Production work has started at the General Motors Corporation's new plant here, converted from a Stokes mortar shell factory. When the new plant reaches capacity production, it will employ more than 1,000 men.

Flint—Concealed in a concrete-covered cave beneath the home of Vaso Moncilovitch, the police found a still for making whisky from corn meal in operation. Moncilovitch had a cot in the place where he slept while the mash was cooking.

Lawton—When Charles, the 8-year-old son of Mrs. Roy Delmater, failed to return from the barnyard, his mother investigated and found him lying in a dazed condition with his lower jaw broken and all the teeth on one side knocked out. He had been kicked by the horse he had been told to drive into the barn.

Grand Rapids—Motor trucks will be used this summer by the Goodrich Transportation and the Crosby companies to speed fruit shipments. Shipments from points along the Michigan Railway will be transported to the Muskegon line by fast motor trucks and a rapid run will be made to Grand Haven and Muskegon, where connections will be made with boats.

Mason—When Charles Heth stepped from Jackson prison, where he served 31 months for stealing a motorcycle, he was arrested by Sheriff Silsby, of Ingham county, for violation of the probation and sentenced by Judge Wiest for a forgery committed in 1916 from five to 14 years at Jackson. When he pleaded guilty to the Lansing forgery charge three years ago he was placed on five years' probation.

Monroe—Whisky worth $7,500, a thousand quarts of it, concealed in 11 barrels wrapped with burlap and buried in the middle of a moving van from Detroit, beneath furniture, was confiscated by the state constabulary on Dixie Highway. Two Detroiters, Charles Frank, driver, and William Campbell, helper, who were in charge of the van, are charged with violating the Lewis law. They protest they were ignorant as to the contents of the barrels, having been told, they say, that the barrels contained preserved fruits.

Grand Rapids—Rabbi Charles Freund will give up his work here September 1 to enter business.

Bay City—A trunk containing 15 quarts of whisky, checked through from Toledo, is awaiting a claimant here.

Battle Creek—Battle Creek is to have a mounted police force in order to cope with reckless automobile drivers.

Charlotte—David Christenson fell from his wagon in a field on the J. C. Potter farm, near Potterville, and broke his neck.

Marine City—Medals will be given to all enlisted men who participated in the war. A homecoming celebration is also being planned.

Port Huron—Word has been received that Lieut. Otto Sickles will remain in Germany to engage in business there after his discharge.

Manistee—Preparations are being made for an elaborate Fourth of July and soldiers' home coming celebration to be held here from July 4 to 6.

Port Huron—Mrs. Charles Hoskins found a garter snake curled about the arm of her infant daughter when she entered the kitchen of her home.

Flint—Private Elyn Tanner, who was elected justice while overseas with the 329th Field Artillery has returned home and begun his duties.

Flint—Graduates of the Michigan School for the Deaf who reside in Flint have organized the Flint Deaf Club with a charter membership of 60.

East Lansing—Bulletins giving full information on the culture in Michigan of raspberries, gooseberries and currants have just been issued by the M. A. C.

Flint—The 2-year-old son of Robert Wade, of Otisville, was drowned in 15 inches of water which had flooded the neighbor's cellar and into which he fell while at play.

Lansing—Among bills which Governor Albert E. Sleeper signed last week are the Miles measure, providing that women shall be given equal pay with men for equal work.

Olivet—The 85 pupils in the public school here marched out safely when the fire was discovered, believing it to be only a fire drill. The building was destroyed, the loss being about $15,000.

St. Joseph—Four prisoners escaped from the county jail by sawing through six bolts and two steel plates. Turnkey Burnett, in making his rounds, prevented an exodus of all remaining prisoners.

Kalkaska—Announcement has been made that the partridge season will be opened next fall. The birds can be hunted in the Upper Peninsula during October and in the Lower Peninsula during November.

Vanderbilt—Yuill Bros., of Vanderbilt, and Horner Bros., of Eaton Rapids, both owners of large tracts in Otsego County, are organizing the Otsego Cattle Co., and will use 20,000 acres for a cattle ranch.

Port Huron—W. R. Shadwick, deputy collector of customs, has received orders from the Canadian commissioner of customs to bar all publications from the mails for entry into Canada which are printed in German, Bulgarian, Hungarian or Turkish languages.

Flint—Oscar Howe, 28-year-old Flint worker, and Max McArthur, 3-year-old son of Sidney McArthur, Columbiaville, at whose home Howe and his mother were visiting, were killed when a Michigan Central passenger train struck Howes' automobile north of Columbiaville.

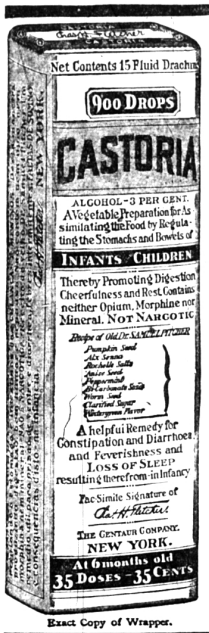
Lansing—The Condon Bill, making it illegal for the proprietor of any place of public resort to discriminate against anyone because of race or religion, was signed by the Governor. The bill is designed to give Negroes equal rights with white people in hotels, restaurants and theaters.

Lansing—A conference of tractor men here decided to hold a big competitive test demonstration at some central Michigan point early in August. Lansing, Flint, Saginaw or Kalamazoo have been suggested. A six-day meet is probable. The Michigan Agricultural college will conduct competitive tests.

Cadillac—April was the best month for the Michigan timber operators since before the war, according to J. C. Knox, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' association. The lumber mills of the state are practically all cutting on full pre-war schedules after a period of depression caused by poor markets and transportation facilities.

Detroit—More than 11,000 Detroit school children have been attending half-day sessions during the present school year, and there is likelihood that 22,000 will be forced into such sessions next year. Relief for this condition will not be possible until September, 1920, the earliest date at which the 16 additions and seven new schools in the board's building program for 1919-20 can be completed.

Detroit—Signal honors have been conferred by Pope Benedict XV. upon Mrs. Josephine B. Sullivan-Conlon, who has been awarded a certificate and gold medal with the decoration "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" (for church and pope), in recognition of her 25 years' service on the Michigan Catholic, as writer, secretary and treasurer, and editor. She became editor of the paper following the death two years ago, of William H. Hughes, though she had previously borne the burden of a great deal of the editorial work.



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There are millions of people who suffer almost daily from the horrors of an acid-stomach—indigestion; sour, gassy, stomach; distressing heartburn; sickening food-repeating; painful bloat and that miserable, puffed up, lumpy feeling after eating. Many of these people have tried treatment after treatment; medicine after medicine; others have gone to doctors and stomach specialists and some to hospitals, but in spite of all of their efforts they have obtained no lasting relief or a permanent cure.

These symptoms simply mean acid-stomach. If allowed to run on, they are very likely to cause a lot of serious trouble. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, splitting headache, dizzy spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, mental depression, melancholia, a feeling of listlessness and all goneness—these are just a few of the disorders which can be traced to acid-stomach. As a matter of fact, acid-stomach is often the direct cause of those almost incurable conditions known as catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, and cancer of the stomach. The lives of those who suffer from these serious troubles are nothing short of daily agony. Surely, then, you must see how important it is to go at once to the seat of the trouble—acid-stomach. You know what acid-mouth does to the teeth—how it eats right through the hard enamel and causes them to decay. Think then of the havoc that must be caused by excess acid in the stomach!

Even if you are not suffering any immediate stomach pains, but are not feeling just as fit and fine as you should, you should by all means make this test: Go to your drug store at once and get a big box of EATONIC. It is in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets—you eat them like a bit of candy. EATONIC is prepared for just one purpose—correcting acid-stomach by driving out the excess acid. EATONIC literally absorbs the excess acid. It brings instant relief from the pains of indigestion, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, bloat, etc. It makes the stomach pure, sweet, cool and comfortable, puts it in a normal, healthy condition, so that your food is properly digested. You need every bit of strength you can possibly get out of the food you eat—and EATONIC helps you get it.

Don't put this test off if you value your future good health and happiness. You run no chance at all because EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, you give no relief or your druggist will refund your money. The cost is a mere trifle.

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Mabel—Oh, she got real ugly about it.

If a man is wide awake during the day he can afford to sleep at night.

Most of us are willing to take up our cross, but it must be a gilt one.

Counterfeiter Caught! The New York health authorities had a Brooklyn manufacturer sentenced to the penitentiary for selling throughout the United States millions of "Talcum powder" tablets as Aspirin Tablets.

Aspirin "DON'TS"

Don't ask for Aspirin Tablets—say "Bayer!"
Don't buy Aspirin in a pill box! Get Bayer package!
Don't forget that the **"Bayer Cross"** is your only protection against dangerous counterfeits.

BAYER

Don't fail to say to druggist: "I want 'Bayer Tablets of Aspirin' in a Bayer package." The genuine! Buy only the regular Bayer package with the safety **"Bayer Cross"** upon it and on each tablet inside.

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