STATE NEWS

Lansing—Michigan is facing a famine in nurses, according to Elizabeth L. Parker, president of the state nurses' association.

Baldwin—Plans are under way for the reconstruction of Baldwin's city hall, so as to provide a rest room for out-of-town shoppers.

Battle Creek—A sale at the farm of Charles Hutchinson was attended by 600 people. There were 162 automobiles and 40 teams in the farm yard.

Manistee—Since January Manistee has had only one case of a communicable disease. That was mumps. Health conditions have never been better.

Gaastown—Herbert Journeay, blind as the result of wounds received at Verdun, was home on a furlough. He is attending a school at Baltimore for blind soldiers.

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.

Holland — Following instructions given at a mass meeting here, Mayor Nicodemus Bosch cabled President Wilson urging the speedy return of the Michigan troops in Russia.

Detroit—Charles F. Swan, assistant postmaster under Homer Warren, appointed to the office in 1906, and for more than 50 years connected with the mail service in Detroit is dead.

Grand Rapids—Paul Cheron, six years old, was blinded in his right eye when struck by a steel arrow discharged from an umbrella rib bow, in the hands of an 11-year-old playmate.

Ludington—Richard Bjorklund, 17 years old, was drowned while fishing on the Lincoln River. The boy's father saw his son's empty boat drifting and the body was recovered soon afterwards.

Pontiac—The Patterson Auto Body Manufacturing plant of Holly has been sold to L. A. Young, of Detroit, and will be used as a cushion spring factory, employing 250 men. Housing facilities are now being arranged.

Cadillac—Cadillac prides itself on being democratic, so that it was not unusual that oldest clothes were worn at the D. A. R. tea. One of the gowns was 250 years old. The affair was in the form of a war relic exhibition.

Battle Creek—John Rowland, Negro, was awarded $25 in Circuit Court in his suit against Peter Lascalenos, proprietor of a restaurant. The Negro charged that a waiter had refused to serve him because of his color.

Houghton—The Upper Peninsula has never been known very generally as an agricultural district, being famed rather as one of the world's greatest copper and iron producing districts. The peninsula, however, is one of the finest gardening spots in the northwest and as such is to be widely advertised.

Grand Rapids—Becoming lost in a wide stretch of woodland near Reed's Lake, R. Ray Baker, local newspaperman, was the object of a search which lasted well into the night before he was found. Reed's Lake was dragged and his wife, who was with him when he became separated, was prostrated while the search was on.

Cheboygan—Word has been received that Arthur Dargan, son of Henry Dargan, of this city, met death while attempting to swim the Dvina River, near Archangel, Russia, while under fire after a boat containing members of A. Co., 310th Engineers, grounded on a sand bar. All his personal effects were destroyed by shell fire.

Detroit—Thousands of Detroit Jews, representing the 70,000 members of their race in the city, protesting against the massacre of Jews in Poland, Rumania and Bessarabia, held five big mass meetings. The concrete sign of their resentment against the wholesale murder and pillage of members of their race took the form of a resolution to be sent to President Wilson, asking for guarantees of full civil, religious, and political rights.

Detroit—Regulations governing the issue of passports to Europe have been made less stringent, so that now any person who can satisfy federal court Clerk Elmer Voorheis that he has good reasons for going abroad, will be granted a passport. According to Mr. Voorheis more than 600 American citizens residing in Detroit have been granted passports to Europe since the armistice was signed. Nearly 3,000 foreigners have left the city since that time.

Lansing—Miss Roberta A. Griffith, of Grand Rapids, president of the state organization of blind people will be made director of extension education of the blind under terms of a bill passed by the last legislature. The appointment is to be made shortly before July by Thomas E. Johnson, state superintendent of public instruction, he announced. Mr. Johnson said he regards Miss Griffiths as one of the best qualified persons in the state for the work. Being without sight herself is one qualification which fits her for the position.

Kalkaska—Mrs. Mark Johnson killed a tarantula that leaped at her from a bunch of bananas.

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

Allegan—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sukkwasky, of Milligrove, were drowned in the Kalamazoo River when a leaky rowboat sank.

Cadillac—The potato flour mill has closed after a most successful season. The plant will reopen for the fall crop and double its output.

Ludington—The city of Ludington has set the wage for men with teams employed by the city at 75 cents an hour for a nine-hour day.

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.

Kalamazoo—Bids for the construction of 13 miles of highway in various parts of the county will be opened by the highway commissioners May 29.

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.

Reed City—Osceola County will provide a rousing celebration for returned soldiers June 4, when a carnival will be held in connection with the Osceola County McKinley Club banquet.

Mt. Clemens—The three city banks have announced that there will be a 4 per cent discount charge made by them on Canadian checks and Canadian currency. It is stated that the rate of discount is likely to advance.

Morrice—Glutted with goodies provided by people along the Grand Trunk main line, soldiers on troop trains have been throwing tinned beef from car windows, which is being harvested by residents of this section.

Battle Creek—Maj. Robert Rosaw, commander of a battalion of the 129th inf., was robbed of about $600 at the Camp Custer community house. The thief used a long fishpole to reach in the window and haul out the officer's clothes which contained the money.

Battle Creek—James Riley, 78, of Marcellus, known throughout the country for his remarkable mechanic powers, is dead at his home. Mr. Riley, familiarly known as "Farmer Jim," has given thousands of seances during his lifetime and it is estimated that a quarter of a million people have made pilgrimages to his farm near the little Cass county town for sittings in his circle.

Detroit—Determined to do the utmost to insure training and education for disabled soldiers, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, according to announcement just made by the grand lodge, has turned another sum of $100,000 over to the federal government for vocational training purposes. This donation is in addition to one of $150,000 the Elks already had made for the same purpose.

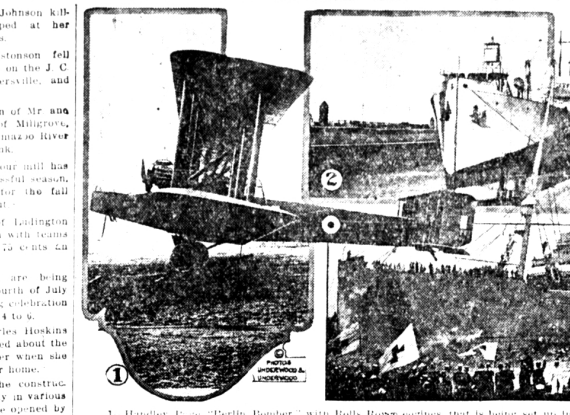
Detroit—According to his latest report, William H. Venn, parole agent, has made 1,096 loans, totaling $18,152.57, to his wards during the past seven years, and the amount uncollectable is only $1,097.73, less than a dollar a loan. Inasmuch as all the men under his care have served prison terms and no security is demanded, not even a promise to repay, Mr. Venn considers the showing remarkable.

Lansing—State taxes for 1919 and for 1920 will total $34,950,343, it is estimated by Auditor General Fuller. The amount to be raised for 1919 is $18,203,320.73, and for 1920, $16,727,023.20. Mr. Fuller's figures show that the legislature of 1919 authorized appropriations of $12,673,829 for the current year and $11,189,523 for 1920. Bills which do not appropriate specific amounts he estimates, aggregate $112,000 and $120,000, respectively, for the two years.

Ann Arbor—Ground for the new university hospital will be broken about July 1. It has just been announced. This is the hospital for which the 1917 legislature appropriated $315,000 and to which fund the last legislature added $700,000, making a total of $1,015,000 now available. The structure will call for an expenditure of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. It is promised that future legislatures will appropriate whatever funds may be necessary.

Saginaw—The state of Michigan lost its fight in circuit court here to collect one per cent inheritance tax amounting to $60,000, on the Rust estate on the ground that iron ore leases in Minnesota were real estate and that the state could not collect on an estimated total income of $5,600,000. Judge Gaskill held that the leases, which amounted to 24 cents per ton royalty, were real and not personal property and the case was taken from the jury and a verdict directed.

Lansing—A corporation has just been formed at Marquette, which is probably the first of its kind in the state. The articles of incorporation given its purpose as the buying, selling and owning of one or more aeroplanes, flying boats or hydroplanes to be used in exhibition flights, for distributing advertising matter, and pleasure flights for passengers. It will not conduct a transportation business. The Upper Peninsula Development bureau is behind the concern, with nine citizens of Marquette owning the stock.



1. Handley Page "Berlin Bomber" with Rolls Royce engines, that is being set up in Newfoundland for a try at a transatlantic flight in June. 2. U. S. S. Westward Ho in the Kiel canal carrying food sent by the Polish national committee to the starving Poles and Jews. 3. Arrival of the transport Mount Vernon carrying the One-Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, formerly the Second regiment I. N. G. of Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Given Another Week to Complete Their Protests Against the Treaty.

ALLIES CONCEDING NOTHING

Ironic Replies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's Notes—Displeased American Experts Resign—Wilson's Stand on Wartime Prohibition Arouses Storm — Suffrage Winning in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Stalling and playing for time by handing in many voluminous protests and promising to produce many more, the German delegates to the peace conference succeeded last week in gaining an extension of time to May 29 for making their full reply to the treaty terms. To expedite the work Brockdorff-Rantzau asked leave for a special train to take printing presses and printers to Versailles.

Among the notes he said that are to be presented to the allies were those dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, the occupied territories with the extent and discharge of the reparations obligation undertaken by Germany, with labor laws with German private property in enemy countries and with territorial questions in the east.

The answers of the allies to the notes already submitted by the Germans could not have given the latter much encouragement as to results. When they complained of the taking of mines and nitrate beds they were told the treaty did not prevent their buying minerals and nitrates from other nations; when they objected to the loss of their mercantile shipping and the consequent loss of employment for their sailors, they were reminded that the allies were not thus nearly compensated for their losses due to submarine ravages; and when they said Germany would be unable to feed her population if deprived of agricultural lands, they were told the reduction of population through the loss of territory left her fewer mouths to feed, and the Germans could easily obtain agricultural products from other countries.

The attitude of the allied delegates is that their countries have suffered far too much already, and it is the turn of Germany, and they assert the German people cannot shirk the responsibility for the war because of a partial and perhaps nominal change in their form of government and in its personalities. Such, indeed, was the substance of the reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations, in which the Hun delegates declared Germany would not admit responsibility. They were told it was too late for such a position and that it was impossible to dissociate responsibility from reparation. Having asserted the German people would not have undertaken a war of aggression, they are reminded that their approved of Secretary Lansing's note of November 5, 1918, in which it was stated that "the obligation to make reparation" arises out on Germany's aggression by land, sea and air." The Germans asked that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to them; this was peremptorily refused.

Of course it is apparent that in trying to disclaim the responsibility of the German people for the war of aggression the Berlin delegates are relying on President Wilson's early contention that America was making war not on the German people but on the military autocracy that was oppressing them. After a while he admitted he was disillusioned by realization that the German people heartily supported their government as long as they were winning battles, and then he directed the exertion of "force without stint or limit." However, the Germans chose to remember rather his former stand, and on that and the Fourteen Points they base most of their objections to the treaty terms. Those points are especially emphasized in the statement issued last week by the Scheidemann cabinet which says Germany cannot possibly accept the terms as formulated.

What the Germans really will do about the treaty is still the subject of much speculation. Opinion in Paris that they ultimately will sign is unchanged, and is supported by advices from Berlin to the effect that a powerful party is growing there in favor of submitting to the allies and gaining peace that will permit the resumption of business. In this the Independent Socialists are joined by bankers, merchants and many others, who say that anything would be preferable to bolshevism. In Washington it is believed that the Ebert government may retire temporarily in order to let a dummy government approve the treaty. The dummies thereupon would be ousted by public opinion and the Ebert crowd could return but the treaty would have been signed.

It may be that final ratification of the treaty will be delayed by the action of the United States senate, which has begun debate on the league of nations covenant. Some Republican leaders wish to notify the peace conference formally that the covenant must be amended and should be separated from the peace treaty which they assert is now an integral part. It is certain too, that the peace terms will be scrutinized at length by the senate. Senator Hitchcock and other supporters of the covenant are convinced that both the treaty and the league covenant will be ratified by the senate.

An interesting fact concerning the peace negotiations has just developed. A number of the experts attached to the American delegation have resigned because the treaty is unacceptable to them in many respects. They were taken over to gather historical, racial and other data, and they assert that the mass of information they handed in has not been used or even read by the delegates. They more than intimate that the framing of the peace treaty degenerated quickly into a process of haggling and that Mr. Wilson was compelled to surrender his ideals one after another, in order to put across his main idea of a league of nations. According to these malcontents, the settlement of the Saar basin, Dalzig, Shantung and other problems was all wrong and they evidently have no confidence that the Italian muddle will be cleared up properly and justly.

What shall be done with Turkey? was a question that occupied the attention of the council of four last week. President Wilson acting rather in an advisory capacity since America was not at war with the Porte. Some of the delegates wish the sultan to be removed to a small territory in Asia Minor and Constantinople turned over to the United States under mandate. The Indian delegates, however, fear that to force the sultan to quit Constantinople would cause great trouble in the Mohammedan world and therefore the British prefer that he be left there but with only spiritual power. Though it seems to be accepted that America shall be the mandatory for Armenia, it is not at all certain that the American people would be willing to take charge of the Turkish capital.

Continued fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians gave the delegates added trouble for the Ukrainians, who were losing ground in Galicia, complained bitterly. Blaming the "insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles," Paderewski apparently cannot compel his countrymen to cease hostilities, and the council of four took under consideration the wisdom of giving further support to any people who refuse to obey orders from the conference. Jews throughout the world also have been aroused against the Poles by reports of bloody pogroms in which thousands of their race have been slain, and mass-meetings of protest were held last week in the larger American cities. The leaders of the Poles deny the accuracy of the stories and point to the fact that their relief organization is supplying food and clothing to Jew and gentile alike.

Recent news from the near East says Lenine and Trotzky have established airplane communication with the Hungarian communists and are urging Bela Kun to hold out at all costs, promising aid as soon as they get possession of Roumania. The Red army, it is asserted, has orders to burn Budapest and scatter if too hard pressed. Meanwhile an anti-communist government has been set up at Arad, Hungary, and the belief that it has the backing of the allies is confirmed by the arrival there of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey for the purpose of directing a new movement against Budapest. Lenine is quoted as declaring he will make class warfare until capitalism is destroyed and the whole world is one in brotherhood.

Admiral Kolchak has been notified that the allies will recognize the government at Omsk as soon as it is firmly established and a constituent assembly is formed, and he has replied that he is striving hopefully toward that end. It is said only 20,000 of the Czech-Slovak troops who went to Russia are left, and these are seeking their way to their homes in Bohemia.

The international woman's congress at Zurich, after registering its opposition to the peace treaty, has adopted a resolution declaring that the women of the world will go on strike the moment another war starts, which, of course, it is ordered by the league of nations.

President Wilson's message called from Paris and read to congress as soon as it was convened in extraordinary session, made serious recommendations for drastic legislation, most of which had been anticipated by the various programs of the Republicans, who control both houses. These include the question of labor, the revision of taxes, the stimulating of foreign trade, the return of telegraph and telephone lines to their owners, the settlement of the railroad question and the adoption of woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson added the advice that the wartime prohibition law, which goes into effect July 1, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to beers and wines. For a day or so the "wets" were jubilant over this part of the message, but the "drys" promptly declared their intention to prevent any such action as the president recommended and took steps to put into effect the measure as it stands. Temperance and church bodies all over the country joined in denunciation of Mr. Wilson for what they term a surrender to the enemy. Sheppard of Texas, introducing in the senate a bill providing means for enforcement of the law, said he knew of no senator brave enough to introduce a bill repealing the measure and in any event such an attempt would be certainly defeated. He attributed the president's attitude to representations made to him of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law.

The suffragists are about to reap the reward of their years of strenuous effort. The house last week passed a resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and there seems to be no doubt that the senate will take similar action for enough votes are pledged. The vote in the house was 304 to 55, most of the opposition coming from the Southern Democrats.

Spectacular success and tragic fail are marked the week's doings in aerial navigation. Three American navy seaplanes, after making the flight to Newfoundland, sailed away for the Azores along a course dotted with navy vessels. One reached the islands safely, one was lost near the islands, though the crew was rescued, and the third after landing on the water, "taxied" 205 miles to its port in a wonderful achievement. The successful plane was prepared for further flight to Portugal and thence to England.

Pilot Hawker and Navigator Grieve, in their Sopwith plane, undertook their long-planned flight direct from Newfoundland to Ireland, and met the fate of so many pioneers. They never reached land, and just what befell them probably will be forever a mystery.

VOLCANO WIPES OUT 20 VILLAGES

ISLAND OF JAVA VISITED BY DISASTROUS ERUPTION OF MOUNT KALUT.

NEARLY 16,000 PEOPLE KILLED

London Reports Indicate Tragedy May Equal That of Mount Pelee in 1902.

London—Between 15,000 and 16,000 persons were killed and 20 villages were wiped out in an eruption of the Volcano Kalut on the Island of Java in the Dutch East Indies, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam May 26. Seventeen other villages were partially destroyed.

The Island of Java with a population of about 30,000,000, has frequently been visited by disastrous eruptions, there being numerous active and extinct volcanoes in its mountain chains.

The best known volcanoes on the island are Tengger and Galungzung. In Galungzung's eruption in 1822 many thousands lost their lives.

There are about 65,000 Europeans on the island. The casualties from this latest disaster probably were largely among the natives inhabiting mountain villages.

Reports indicate that this latest disaster may rival the ones caused by the eruption of Mt. Pelee, which destroyed St. Pierre, Martinique, with a death list of 30,000, May 8, 1902, and the volcanic earthquake which virtually wiped Messina off the map, Dec. 29, 1908.

Kalout is one of the smaller volcanoes in the western end of the island. In May, 1901, it broke into eruption after a period of inactivity lasting several years, enveloping towns 150 to 250 miles distant, killing about 200 persons and destroying the sugar crop of the entire western end of the island.

There are 14 active volcanoes in an area 25 by 35 miles in this immediate vicinity. In 1686, the Ringghit one of the loftiest of the group, blew off most of its peak and in a series of internal explosions that followed more than 10,000 persons were killed.

LIBEL SUIT TESTIMONY BEGUN

Ford-Tribune Case May Continue All Summer.

Mt. Clemens—Five "libels" and six "libels" are contained in the six-column editorial in the Chicago Tribune of June 23, 1916, calling Henry Ford an anarchist, according to Mr. Ford's attorneys.

If the Ford attorneys carry out their announced program of proving the Tribune to have been animated by sordid financial and proletarian motives at the time it was urging the United States to produce it, bought by armed intervention in Mexico, and if the Tribune wins the right to introduce its mass of evidence showing the conditions on the border and elsewhere, which it declared constituted a situation under which it was anarchistic for Henry Ford to take his attitude toward military preparedness, it is likely to be a legal summer in Mt. Clemens.

ASKS BILLION FOR RAILROADS

Director General Says Operating Deficit Was Due to War.

Washington—Appropriation of $1,200,000,000 in addition to $500,000,000 already provided, for use of the railroad administration during 1918 and 1919, has been requested by Director General Hines.

The estimate revealed that there had been an operating deficit of $256,000,000 during the last calendar year and of $250,000,000 during the first four months of 1919.

Of the total of $1,700,000,000 appropriated and requested Mr. Hines said that $1,214,000,000 eventually would be returned to the government.

TOLEDO HAS LAST WILD NIGHT

Passing of Booze in Ohio Marked By "Grand and Glorious" Orgies.

Toledo, O.—Toledo last Saturday engaged in the wildest orgy of her history, the celebration that marked the farewell to John Barleycorn in Ohio.

Although state-wide prohibition did not become effective until Monday, May 26, only about one-third of the 2,500 bar proprietors elected to close their doors on the extra day by paying a $500 license fee.

Smuggled Chinamen are Jailed.

Ann Arbor—Five Chinese believed to have been smuggled over the Canadian border at Detroit were captured in a shack on the McMullen farm in York township and taken to the Washtenaw county jail. Two men believed to be in charge of the smuggling were arrested at Adrian when they drove there in a car bearing a Canadian license. It is believed the Chinese were smuggled across to Belle Isle where an auto was waiting for them.

Latest Markets

LIVE STOCK—DETROIT.

Best heavy steers, $14@14.50; best handy wt. butcher steers, $13@13.50; mixed steers and heifers, $12.50@13; handy light butchers, $11.50@12.50; light butchers, $9@10.50; best cows, $11@12; butcher cows, $9@10.50; cutters, $8@8.75; canners, $6.50@6.75; best heavy bulls, $10.50@11.50; bologna bulls, $9.50@10.50; stock bulls, $8@9; feeders, $11@12; stockers, $8@10; milkers and springers, $60@115.

Calves.

Best grades, $17@18; culls and heavy, $8@16.

Sheep and Lambs.

Best lambs, $14@14.50; fair lambs, $13@13.50; light to common lambs, $9@11; fair to good sheep, $8.50@9.50; culls and common, $5@6.

Hogs.

Mixed grades, $20.75@20.80; pigs, $20.25.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo. Prime heavy steers, $17.50@18; best shipping steers, $15@16; medium shipping steers, $13.50@14.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs; $15@15.50; light native yearlings, good quality, $14.50@15; best handy steers, $14@15; fair to good kind, $12.50@13.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, $12.50@13.50; western heifers, $14@15; best fat cows, $12@13; butchering cows, $9@10; cutters, $7@8; canners, $5@5.50; fancy bulls, $11@12; butchering bulls, $9@10.50; common bulls, $7.50@8.50; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $11.50@12.50; medium feeders, $10@11.50; stockers, $9@10; light common, $8@9; best milkers and springers, $100@150; mediums, $75@90.

Hogs. Heavy and yorkers, $21.75; pigs, $21.

Sheep and lambs—top lambs, $15.25@15.50; yearlings, $13@14; wethers, $11@12; ewes, $10@11.

Calves—market strong at $7@17.25.

GRAIN AND FEED.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $2.65; No. 2 mixed, $2.63; No. 1 white, $2.60.

Corn—Cash No. 3, $1.83; No. 3 yellow, $1.86 bbl; No. 4 yellow, $1.83; No. 5 yellow, $1.80; No. 6 yellow, $1.77; No. 3 white, $1.88.

Oats—Standard, 74 1-2c; No. 3 white, 74c; No. 4 white, 73c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1.53 asked.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $7.75 per cwt.

Barley—Cash No. 3, $2.30@2.40 per cwt.

Seeds—Prime red clover, $26.50; October, $19.75; timothy, $5.25.

Flour—Early spring patent, $13.75@13.85; fancy winter patents, $13.75; second winter patent, $12.75@13; straight, $12@12.25 per bbl in jobbing lots.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $37.50@38; standard timothy, $36.50@37; light mixed, $36.50@37; No. 1 timothy, $35.50@36; No. 2 timothy, $34@35; No. 1 clover, $35@36; rye straw, $11.50@12; wheat and oat straw, $10.50@11 per ton in carlots.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks to jobbers: Bran, $41; standard middlings, $48; fine middlings, $55; coarse cornmeal, $66.50@67.50; cracked corn, $73@75; corn and oat chop, $66@67 per ton.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Detroit Butter—Fresh creamery, 56 1-2@57c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh firsts, 46 1-2; extra firsts in new cases, 46 1-2; storage packed firsts in new cases, 46 1-2c; extras, 47c per doz.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 30 1-2c; Michigan single daisies, 31c; brick, 32c; long horns, 32c; Wisconsin double daisies, 31 1-2c; Wisconsin twins, 31c; limburger, October make, 31@32c; domestic Swiss, 44@45c; American head cheese, 36@38c per lb.

POULTRY.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 60@65c; No. 1 springs, 33@34c; stags, 26@27; fat hens, 37@38c; small hens and Leghorns, 35@36c; roosters, 22@23c; geese, 19@20c; ducks, 38@40c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Popcorn—Shelled, 14c per lb.

Cabbage—New, $7.

Onions—New Texas, $4.65@4.75 per crate.

Honey—White comb, 32@33c per lb.

Dressed—Hogs Light, 25@26c; heavy, 23@24c per lb.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 22@23c; choice, 20@21c per lb.

Apples—Russet, $10.50; Baldwin, $11 per bbl and $4.50 per bu.

Celery—California, 90c@$1.40 per doz. Florida, $6@7 per crate and $1@1.40 per doz.

Potatoes—Carlots, No. 1 round white, $3.20@3.30 per sack of 150 lbs.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 24@25c per lb. Florida, original $5@5.50, repacked $8.50@9 per crate.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, $17.50@18 per bbl and $6 per bu. Florida, $9.50@10 per bbl and $2.50 per bu.

Plan to Keep Up Price of Bonds.

Washington—A plan to save from loss subscribers to Liberty loan bonds who may be forced to sell was presented by Representative Husted, of New York, in a bill introduced in the house. The secretary of the treasury was directed by the bill to exchange for bonds of the Liberty loan issues, except the first issue, unconverted, and the Victory loan, a long term bond free from all taxes, excet estate and inheritance taxes, bearing interest at 3 3-4 per cent per annum.