

SUMMARY OF THE
WORLD'S EVENTSIMPORTANT NEWS BOILED DOWN
TO LAST ANALYSIS.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY READERS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings In
This Country and Abroad That
Are of Legitimate Interest to
All the People.

Washington

Asserting that Japan had faithfully lived up to its treaty obligations by keeping its coolie labor from American shores, former President Taft, in an address before the National Geographic society at Washington, declared that the United States must keep faith with Japan by not discriminating against its people.

President Wilson sent word from Washington to Judge W. Lea Chambers, commissioner of mediation and conciliation, now in New York, asking him to get in touch with the strikers on the Southern Pacific lines as quickly as possible.

President Wilson is busy working on his first annual message to congress, delivery of which is due a day or two after the opening of the two houses in the regular session in December. The president will deliver the message in person.

The senate at Washington confirmed the nomination of James H. Newton of Georgia to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Secretary of State Bryan had a narrow escape when his horse fell to the ground on the wet asphalt pavement in Washington. The secretary managed to keep from falling, but dismounted his ride and walked home.

Foreign

His majesty, with her cotton cargo on fire, was towed into St. George's harbor at Bermuda by the tug Gladstone and Powerful. The tug had on board 103 passengers. Of the balmes, taken off the burning ship in mid-ocean.

While surgeons carrying out the last operation on the dead husband of the dead and returned to the brain of the late Prince Katsura, one of the greatest statesmen Japan has ever known, Princess Katsura, his widow, stood beside the body and gazed typically at the men repeating all the while prayers for the spirit of the departed.

The Russian government has ordered an appeal in the case of Mendel Belia, the Jewish workman, who was acquitted at Kiev of the murder of Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian boy, for ritual purposes.

The king of Saxony had a narrow escape when a private train, in which he was riding was wrecked near Mieritz junction. He was unhurt.

The Chinese parliament was suspended by the decision of a joint session of the remaining members of the two houses.

Domestic

Water is a real object, according to Judge T. H. Ryan of Appleton, Wis., who ruled against an insurance company which refused to pay \$15,000 damages for the automobile, caused by the multiple run into the Fox river at Green Bay, when Louis Kirchner was killed.

An elk weighing 700 pounds was slain at the borders of Seven Miles Park near Silverglenn, Pa., by Dayton Aikens. He asserts he mistook it for a deer. Aikens went before a justice of the peace and furnished bond for \$200 fine he will have to pay for killing protected game.

Saginaw, Mich., enrolled in the list of commission form a 450-foot steamer and adopted the new charter by a vote of 4,306 to 3,318.

America's "immortals"—sculptors, actors, artists—began in Chicago the first session of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters ever held in the west. The objects of the meetings are the advancement of literary standards and the promotion of beauty.

Attorney Daniel Donahoe was found guilty on a charge of conspiring to defraud the character of Clarence S. Funk, and assessed a fine of \$2,000. Private Detective Isaac S. Gelf, indicted with Donahoe on the conspiracy charge, was found not guilty.

About 2,500 employees of the Southern Pacific railroad on the line between El Paso and New Orleans went on strike, according to the terms of their ultimatum to the road. Four unions of operating employees are affected by the strike.

With the entries exceeding in number those of last year, and the usual brilliant attendance of society folk, many officers and horsemen, the twenty-ninth annual horse show opened at Madison Square garden, New York.

LETTER FROM THE
STATE CAPITOLPURITY OF ONLY ARTICLE OF
DIET FURNISHED PUPILS
IMPERATIVE.WATER SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED
BY APPEARANCE.C. L. Glasgow in Discussing Grade
Crossings Says It is Matter of
Vital Importance in This
Fast Age.

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

Lansing, Mich.—"One of the most important points to be looked after in the sanitation in schools is the pure water supply," says Edward D. Rich, sanitary engineer of the state board of health. "This is the only article of diet furnished to the pupils by the educational authorities and upon its purity will depend the danger to its users of infection by intestinal diseases, such as among which may be mentioned typhoid fever.

"Responsibility for a pure water supply rests heavily upon those in charge of rural schools and upon the boards of education in small towns having no special water supply delivered to pipes. In the case of large cities some municipal officer is charged with the duty of maintaining the purity of the city water and the school board may generally rely upon him for proper systems. But in instances where the school has its own supply its safety too often depends upon the mere opinion of some citizen or member of the board and not upon positive evidence obtained by actual test of the purifying water, made with systematic regularity.

"It is difficult to eradicate from the mind of a layman the idea that if a drinking water looks good, tastes good and smells good it is most probably good. How fortunate would humanity be if the germs of diseases which infect drinking water were large enough to be readily seen and thrown out of it before taking a drink. Unfortunately such is not the case, and turbidity and color are no indications whatever of the germ content. In fact it has often happened in the laboratory that of two samples, one dirty and one clear and sparkling, the first has proved by far the safer of the two. Let us all try to rid ourselves and our neighbors of the fallacy that appearance is a guarantee of purity.

"In Michigan the water supply for the rural school, and generally for that of a small village, is taken on or near the school grounds. Only rarely will it be possible to utilize springs for this purpose. Wells may be divided into classes depending on the geological formation in the locality: shallow wells from 10 to 50 feet or more in depth and deep wells, more than 100 feet deep. Deep wells are almost always put down by driving a pipe or drilling a hole into which a tight casing is inserted later. If the formation is such that one or more strata of clay or other impervious layers are passed through the strata the chances of contamination are very materially reduced. If ledge rock is encountered near the surface through which it is necessary to drill, it is more difficult to protect the deep seated water from being polluted by surface drainage finding its way through fissures in the rock to the well.

"It is almost impossible to predict with any certainty the distance from which a well may draw its supply. This is especially true of wells in rock or in soils susceptible to cracking or uneven density. Contamination has been known to travel long distances from sources of infection through underground passages more or less open.

"Proper care of an outdoor closet at a school is one of the most difficult problems educational authorities have to deal with. If such toilet facilities must be used the only course to pursue is a liberal use of earth and strong disinfectants with weekly cleanings. A manure belt or grass-mat is now possible for cases where no powerage is possible. There has lately been put on the market a chemical closet which can be installed in the school building without objection from the neighbors and the use of the indoor water carriage system realized. By the use of this outfit greater convenience and neatness is obtained. But most important of all, the possibility of contamination of a water supply is removed."

Seco Grasseno, of Negaunee, an employee of the Cleveland Cliffs Mining company, is the oldest man to ever apply to the industrial accident board for compensation under the workmen's compensation act. Grasseno's age is given as 88, and in the physician's report of the accident, it is alleged that he was injured by falling rock while working in a mine.

Along the side wall in the G. A. R. headquarters in the state house are long rows of boxes which contain the records of the Michigan G. A. R. posts, amounting to 43 of these boxes.

Now the number has dwindled to 280. It is estimated that there are 8,000 members of the 280 G. A. R. posts in the state and about 25,000 veterans.

C. L. Glasgow, of the state railroad commission is making an extensive study of grade crossings and he says that no object engaging the attention of the railroad, utility or public service corporations is of more vital importance to the general public than the protection of street and highway crossings.

"The safeguarding of human life is not to be compared with gain resulting to our people from a rate reduction or a lowered passenger fare or the safety of a stock and bond issue," said Commissioner Glasgow.

"This is a great age and a great country. In foreign countries where life is lived at a more moderate rate, regulations are in force forbidding in an interference to traffic that our people would not tolerate. When this country was new and the railroads so necessary to its development and growth, permission to construct grade crossings was freely given by local authorities as the demands of business required additional trains and the population increased and the use of these crossings greatly multiplied. The danger to the public increased in proportion yet in the value of the rapid increase in the value of property, the expense of constructing crossings other than at grade became enormous and except where insisted upon by railroad companies continued the construction of the least expensive crossings. The companies were willing to protect the public against accident at such crossings by installing bells or gates or by stationing flagmen, but human judgment and mechanical devices failed and the slaughter of humanity continued.

"The general public are by no means exempt from criticism as shown by the annual reports of the interstate commerce commission containing statistics showing the number of people killed at crossings by carelessly using the right of way of the railroad as a public thoroughfare.

"It is therefore apparent that impatient, impatient American refuse to be restrained in their mad rush, either by flagmen or mechanical devices and it is up to us to devise and suggest such reasonable conditions as will protect the wild automobile driver, the careless pedestrian and the thoughtless child from injury or destruction by railroad trains at crossings. While it must be conceded that the several devices now in use are a great aid, it must also be as readily conceded that in order to properly and entirely remove the danger at least within the corporate limits of cities and villages where there is any great amount of traffic, the grade at such crossings should be separated. This involves considerable expense and as the public share in the benefits they also should share in the expense. Different states have placed the authority to order such separation of grades and the proportion of the expense in the hands of different authorities and many states have failed to take any action whatever. I believe that the laws in the several states relative to this subject should be uniform."

In all probability the matter of grade crossings will be taken up for consideration by the next legislature. If an attempt is made to force some of the railroad companies into line a bitter battle may be expected in the state capital.

Weeds, which the state of Michigan has been endeavoring by law to eradicate, are to be fought by the Michigan Agricultural college by educating public school students to recognize the noxious plant growths and aid in killing them.

This campaign of education will be forwarded under the direction of Dr. E. A. Bessey, head of the department of botany at M. A. C., who has made preparations for commencement of the work.

The botany department is making up cases of 100 small bottles, which will contain the seeds of practically every weed known in Michigan. These cases will be forwarded to any school of the state on request to enable instructors to communicate weed information to the students.

It has been estimated at the college that weeds cause hundreds of thousands of dollars damage each year throughout the state, but by properly educating children to know the harmful plants, it is thought that much can be done in the future towards lessening the loss.

Before Corporation Counsel Lawson, of Detroit, prevents the state from collecting the tax of 50 cents per dollar on automobiles as specified under the terms of the new law passed at the last session of the legislature, he will have to beat Attorney General Fellows in a hard legal battle, as Fellows is prepared to go into court and prove that the bill is constitutional.

Under the provisions of the new bill it is expected that the tax from automobiles will bring back a million dollars into the state fund of the state next year. Wayne county will be the hardest hit under the new law as there are 10,000 licensed motor vehicles in that county. Kent, Ingham, Jackson and the other automobile centers of Michigan will also have considerable property taken off the local tax rolls.

Secretary of War Garrison will soon investigate the military department of the M. A. C. for the purpose of learning whether the government is deriving from the \$120,000 appropriation to it annually for military training of students.

JUAREZ TAKEN
BY REBEL ARMYFEDERAL OFFICERS SHOT BY
ORDER OF GENERAL
VILLA.FORTY PERSONS ARE KILLED IN
BATTLE.Provisional Government of State
of Chihuahua is Established in
Juarez. No Looting Allowed
By Victors.

El Paso, Texas.—By the cleverest court yet executed by a Mexican constitutionalist Juarez fell into their hands early Saturday morning. The rebel army under General Villa were in the center of the city before a shot was fired. In the ensuing battle about forty persons were killed, one of them an American auto driver, from El Paso.

The rebels took 125 federal prisoners, \$5,000 rounds of ammunition, two field pieces and two machine guns. General Francisco Castro, made his escape, but the other federal officers were taken and executed on the order of Villa.

"No Looting" was the order given to the victorious men after the town had surrendered. No cases of theft were reported.

The provisional government of the state of Chihuahua has been established at Juarez. Col. John N. Medina has been named as governor.

Order was quickly restored in Juarez after the capitulation, and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock street car service was resumed. El Paso and Juarez was resumed, and Americans began to flock to the Mexican city. Little damage was done in Juarez, as the rebels had no cannon.

Villa assured Mayor C. E. Kelly, of El Paso, that all Americans would receive protection. They met in the center of the international bridge at noon Saturday and later Mayor Kelly accompanied Villa to the Juarez customs house. The new rebel headquarters, where they talked for a few minutes. Mayor Kelly on his return ordered the bridges opened and traffic between the towns was resumed.

Passengers Saved by "S. O. S."

New Orleans.—A wireless message from Bermuda states that the Spanish steamers Balmes was destroyed by fire at sea.

One hundred and twenty-five passengers and the crew of 42 were rescued by the Cunarder Pannonia, a sister ship to the famous Garpathia which picked up the Titanic survivors. The disaster occurred about 500 miles east of Bermuda while the Balmes was bound from Havana to Cadiz with a cargo of rum and cotton. The fire is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Pannonia is thought to have been the only vessel to receive the "S. O. S." call sent out by the Balmes. The Pannonia reached the burning vessel within four hours and reported by wireless that 125 passengers had been taken off without mishap.

Eaton Must Reduce Road Work.

Charlotte, Mich.—State Highway Commissioner Rogers advises "the county road commission that he made a blunder in interpreting the new law. He had intended of Eaton county receiving \$1,700 a mile for this class of construction, only \$950 will be paid, which will result in a loss of \$3,000 to this county and will force the county commissioners to reduce their 1914 work to that extent, as they were figuring on using the reward money to make up the cut made by the supervisors.

Canadian Ship is Lost.

Montreal.—The steam collier Bridgeport, sailing from Sydney, Cape Breton, with a crew of 42 and a cargo of 10,000 tons of coal, has been lost and probably all aboard have perished, according to an official announcement made by the Dominion Coast Guard, which chartered the vessel.

Wreckage found on the shores of Bird Rock island, in the St. Lawrence river, told the story of the tragedy.

Rev. A. R. Mitchell, of Algoma, has been called to the pastorate of the Episcopal church in Ionia to take the place made vacant by Rev. J. E. Wilson, when the latter went to Manistee two years ago.

Three women have entered M. A. C. to study agriculture, the first of their sex in the history of the college, and perhaps in Michigan for that matter, to take up scientific farming. They are Misses Margaret Clark of Gladwin, Mrs. Mary Goodrich, town of Feinton, and Miss Ethel Arlington Fielding of Chicago.

Alfred Oxford, aged 23, a farm hand, near Keokuk was instantly killed when his head became caught between a hayrack and a tree when his team ran away. The body was sent to his parents in Vassar.

The common council of Saginaw will have to go ahead and make necessary preparations for a special election to be held November 15 on the proposed new charter for the city, as the supreme court granted the writ of mandamus asked against the council, asked on behalf of the charter commissioners.

MARKETS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm
Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT.—Cattle: Receipts, 857; market steady; extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7@7.25; do 800 to 1,000, \$6.50@7; do that are fat, 600 to 700, \$5.50@6.25; choice fat cows, \$5.75@6; good fat cows, \$5.50@5.80; common cows, \$4.25@4.75; canners, \$2.75@3.55; choice heavy bulls, \$6.25@6.50; fat to good bologna bulls, \$6; stock bulls, \$5.25@5.75; choice feeding steers, \$6 to 1,000, \$6@6.25; choice stockers, \$5 to \$7.50; \$5.25@5.50; fat stockers, \$5 to \$7, \$6@6.25; stock heifers, \$6@6; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$5@5.50; common milkers, \$4@5.50.

Veal calves: Receipts, 205; market steady; best, \$11; others, \$9@10.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 4,879; market for sheep steady; lambs 25c higher; best lambs, \$7.25@7.50; fat to good lambs, \$5.50@7; light to common lambs, \$5.50@6; fat to good sheep, \$4@4.25; culls and common, \$2.75@3.

Hogs: Receipts, 2,850; market slow; light to good butchers, \$8; pigs, \$7.75; light Yorkers, \$8; heavy, \$8.

East Buffalo Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Receipts 300 cars; good heavy and handy weight steers steady; common heifers sold \$10.25c lower; best heavy corn-fed cattle, \$8.50@9.75; best shipping steers, \$8.25@8.50; fair to good weight steers, \$7.50@8; fair to good shipping steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice fancy yearlings, \$8.50@9; best handy weight butchers steers, \$7.50@8.25; common to fair, \$6.75@7; heavy fancy fat cows, \$6.75@7; choice to prime fat cows, \$5.75@6; good butcher cows, \$5.50@5.75; canners and cullers, \$4.50@4.75; heavy prime fancy heifers, \$7.50@7.75; good to choice heifers, \$6.75@7.25; choice dehorned feeders, \$7@7.25; stockers, 800 to 850 lbs, \$6.50@6.75; best yearling stockers, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good, \$6.50@6.75; bologna bulls, \$5.50@6.25; extra milkers and springers, \$7@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 150 cars; market 5@10c lower; heavy mixed and yorks, \$10.50@12.50; pigs, \$7.75@8; roughs, \$7@8.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 70 cars; market active; top lambs, \$7.25@7.40; yearlings, \$5.50@6; fetters, \$5@5.15; ewes, \$4.25@4.50; 4-5 yearlings, best, \$11.50@12; fair to good, \$10@11; heavy, \$5@6.8.

Grains Etc.

DETROIT.—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red 56c; December open—14c lower at 56 1/4c, touched 56c at the low point and closed at 56c; May opened and closed at 56 1/4c, going to 56 1/2 during the day.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 75c; No. 2 yellow 1 car at 75c; No. 3 yellow, 75 1/2c per bushel.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 42 1/2c; No. 1 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c per bushel.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 67c per bu.

Beans—Immediate and November shipment, \$1.85; January, \$1.59 per bu. contract.

Cloverseed—Spot, \$4.80; December, \$5.50; March, \$6.00; by sample, 30 bags at \$5.20; at \$5.50 and \$5.75 per bu; prime alkali, \$10.50; by sample, 8 bags at \$9 per bu.

Timothy Seed—Prime, \$2.50 per bu. Alfalfa Seed—Prime, \$7.25 per bu.

Hay—Carlots, track, Detroit: No. 1 timothy, \$16.50@17; standard, \$15.50@16; No. 2, \$14.50@15; light mixed, \$15.50@16; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50@14; rye straw, \$3@3.25; wheat and oat straw \$7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 100 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, \$3.80; second patent, \$3.60; straight, \$4.50; spring patent, \$5.10; rye, \$4.60 per ton.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$25; coarse middlings, \$27; fine middlings, \$41; cracked corn, \$31; coarse cornmeal, \$30.75; corn and oat cut, \$25.50 per ton.

General Markets.

DETROIT.—Pears—Kiefer, 75c@81 per bu, \$1.75@2 per bbl.

Grapes—Concord, 32c per 8-lb basket; Malaga, \$5.00@5.50 per bu.

Apples—Hoop, \$4.50@5.50; \$3.50@4.50; Greening, \$5.00@5.75; King, \$3.50@4; Twenty-one, \$3.50@3.75 per bbl; No. 2, \$1.75@2.25 per bbl; bulk, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt.

Cabbage—\$20.25 per cwt.

Dried Hops—\$11.10 per cwt. Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20c@25c per pound.

Onions—\$1.25 per bu, \$2.40 per crate of 100 lbs; Spanish, \$1.40 per crate.

Potatoes—In bulk, 60c@65c per bag; in sacks, 70c@75c per bu for carlots.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 16c@16.50; amber, 10c@11c; extracted, 7c@8c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, \$1.55@1.75 per bbl and \$1.75 per bu; Jersey, \$3.35@3.25 per bbl, \$1.20 per bu and \$1.25 per hamper.

Nuts—Chestnuts, 15c per lb; shell-bark hickory, \$1.50@1.75 per bu; large hickory, \$1.50@1.75 per bu.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 12c @13 1/2c; broilers, 12 1/2c @13 1/2c; 12 hens, 9c@10c; old roosters, 10c; turkeys, 19c@20c; geese, 31c@34c; ducks, 15c@16c per lb.

Butterfat—Michigan: Michigan, \$16.10c; New York, \$16.12c @17c; brick cream, 16c@16 1/2c; lump butter, 14 1/2c@15 1/2c; imported Swiss, 14c@14 1/2c; domestic Swiss, 14c@14 1/2c; block Swiss, 16 1/2c@17c; long horns, 16c per lb.