

U. S. WARNS BERLIN AGAINST OFFENDING

Repetition of Sinking of Ships "Deliberately Unfriendly."

NEUTRAL RIGHTS DECLARED IMMUTABLE

Germany Must Adapt Practice to New Conditions or Else Discontinue It, Says Latest U. S. Note.

Washington, D. C.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin Saturday by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here.

It reveals that the imperial government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

Contending that "defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal," the American government argues that it cannot discuss actions of Great Britain with Germany and must regard as "irrelevant" in the present negotiations the conduct of other belligerents.

"Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself."

Pointing out that a belligerent should give up its measures of retaliation if unable to conduct them "without injuring the lives of neutrals," the note declares that persistence in such measures, under the circumstances, would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nations affected.

"The United States," it is further asserted, "is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions" created by the present war and is "ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea," but cannot consent "to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances."

The note says that events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is "possible and practicable" to conduct submarine operations "in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." The comment is added that the whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders, and that it is "manifestly possible to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense."

Idaho Cowboys Capture Boy's Abductor---Youth Makes Escape

Idaho Falls, Ida.—Cowboys late Saturday night captured the abductor of Ernest Empey, son of a wealthy rancher who was kidnaped several days ago and held for \$6000 ransom, according to a report received here.

The desperado, it is said, came down from Sheep Mountain at nightfall and was surrounded and taken on what is known as Crane's Flat.

Empey escaped from his abductor and was found by United States forest rangers and is now safe at Montpelier, according to advices reaching here.

Empey fled while his captor was asleep in a hut on Sheep Mountain, five miles from Empey's ranch, where he was taken at the point of a rifle.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of Empey's escape a posse left here to conduct a search for the kidnaper.

Six thousand dollars in gold was taken to the spot indicated by the abductor for payment for the release of the cattleman in an effort to capture the man.

Canal Paying Expenses.

Washington, D. C.—Counting only the cost of operation; of civil government, sanitary work and the administration and handling of ships, the Panama canal is now on a paying basis, according to official reports. Receipts from May not only wiped out the deficit of \$39,480, which had grown since the opening up of the canal, but left a balance of \$177,799, which works out a profit of 4.79 per cent on the expenditure. This, however, makes no allowance for interest on the vast sum expended in the construction.

Loss of Warship Denied.

Berlin, via London—Supplementing the denial made recently that a German warship had been sunk in the Baltic by a hostile submarine, the German admiralty authorized the statement that in the operations in question no battleship of the Deutschland class was attacked by a submarine, and that no German warship of any kind was sunk.

The only loss during the operations was the Albatross, a minelayer, it was said.

ROAD WOULD SELL TIMBER FROM LAND

Oregon & California Asks Court to Modify Decree.

COMPANY CITES WORDING OF DECISION

Railroad Willing to Sell Cut-over Land at Dictation of Government—More Litigation Probable.

Washington, D. C.—The Oregon & California Railroad company wants permission to cut or sell the timber on the unsold portion of its grant before disposing of the land, coupled with authority to retain all receipts from the sales of this timber. The railroad company has sought to file a petition with the United States Supreme court asking for modification of that portion of its decree of June 21 which enjoins the sale, cutting or other disposition of the timber on the grant pending action by congress.

The intimation is conveyed that if this modification is not made by the court further litigation will be instituted in the hope of securing to the railroad company full control of the timber. If permitted to dispose of the timber the railroad company is willing to abide by the remainder of the decree and sell the cut-over and non-timbered lands to actual settlers.

The decision in the land grant case was rendered at the last day of the term and under the court rules parties to cases decided on the last day must at that time ask and receive from the court permission to petition for rehearing or else forfeit that right. The government applied for and obtained permission to petition within 30 days, but after studying the decision the department of Justice decided to abide by the decree as it stood and filed no petition. Its right of petition has expired.

The railroad company failed to ask such permission and when its attorney undertook to file the brief it was rejected by the clerk of the court on the ground that no authority had been given the railroad company to petition for the reopening of the case. When the court reconvenes in October the railroad company may seek to submit the brief which was rejected.

The railroad company cites the Supreme court decision as saying "we can only enforce the provisions as written." The proviso, it contends, relate only to the disposition of the lands, the court having held that the law authorized the company to sell to whom it pleased, and when it pleased, so long as the sales were consistent with the settlers' clause.

United States Navy Yards Closely Guarded---All Sentries Fully Armed

Philadelphia — Although officials at the Philadelphia navy yard denied that recent fires aboard battleships had caused them to take extraordinary precautions, it is noticed that the guards about the yard had been increased to more than five times the usual number. Where there were formerly only three posts there are now 16 and each sentry carries a rifle loaded with ball cartridges. Some of them said they had instructions to shoot if necessary.

The guard at the entrance were also strengthened and strangers passing were closely scrutinized, while nearly all the vessels of the reserve fleet bore signs saying visitors were not permitted. On some of the battleships, however, it was said that visitors would be allowed. In addition to the close guard placed around the buildings and warships, extra men have been detailed to guard the aviation field and the guns of the advance base.

The official investigation into the fire on the dreadnaught Oklahoma at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding company in Camden has not been completed, but preliminary reports leave the exact cause a mystery. All the water has not yet been pumped out of the compartment where the blaze occurred, and until this is done it was said the damage would not be known.

Two After Each Job.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Not for years has there been such a plentiful supply of labor for the harvest work, E. L. Wells, government employment agent for this section, says. For every job available south of the Snake river there are two eager, capable men, and most of the big outfits seem to be supplied. Many of the ranchers own their own outfits and trade work with their neighbors, leaving little for outsiders. Hundreds of men are camped in and around Walla Walla, along the creeks and railroads, living off the country.

Grand Duke Is Confident.

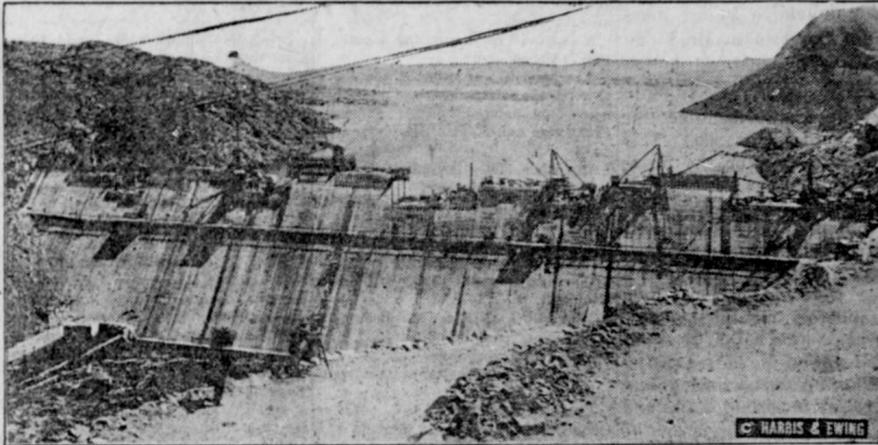
Moscow—Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, received a deputation representing the municipality here Thursday. He spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of the Russian soldiers, all of whom he said were confident of final and complete victory. A commission appointed to investigate charges of inhuman methods on the part of the Germans made a report that they had employed shells with castiron tips filled with prussic acid.

COMMITTEE OF MERCY SAILS TO AID SERBIANS



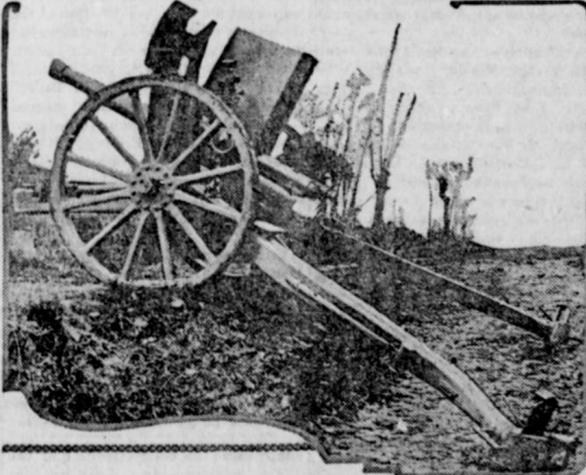
Professor Pipin's Columbia university expedition to aid Serbia, known as the Committee of Mercy, photographed on the steamer Themistocles as it sailed from New York. At the right is Prof. Elbridge Colby of Columbia, active head of the committee; below are Dr. George Baehr, Dr. Peter Oblitzky and Dr. Henry Poltz, who went with the expedition.

ELEPHANT BUTTE IRRIGATION DAM



Within the next few months agricultural land of as great an area as some of the smaller states will be added to the wealth of the nation through the opening of the Elephant Butte irrigation project in New Mexico in the valley of the Rio Grande river. The United States reclamation service is now putting the finishing touches on one of the world's greatest dams in that river about 150 miles north of the Mexican boundary line, and when the water fills up behind this great wall of masonry a lake 45 miles long will be formed, covering 40,000 acres of land, and with this water reclaiming 180,000 acres of what is now an arid desert. The completed dam will be 18 feet thick on top, 215 feet thick at the bottom and 1,200 feet long.

ITALIAN ARMY'S NEW FIELD GUN



A feature of this new Italian field gun is the base, which can be moved so as to afford wide range of fire.

OUR ONLY WOMAN MAIL CARRIER



Miss Ada Pearce of Manhattan, Kan., the only woman mail carrier in the United States, is here seen delivering mail to a farmer. Her route is 30 miles long and she covers it each day.

SHE REPRESENTS ELECTRA



Miss Florence Cassasa, selected to pose for the figure of Electra in the design that is to be the keynote of the nationwide campaign preceding the celebration of Electrical Prosperity week, November 29 to December 4. More than 100,000,000 copies of the design, on posters and placards, will be distributed all over the land.

Lives After Heart Stopped.

H. G. Harris lived 20 minutes and retained consciousness after his heart had stopped beating. Harris, a fruit merchant of Los Angeles, was stricken in his shop and was rushed to the receiving hospital, where Dr. A. W. Hiller said he was dead.

Then Harris opened his eyes and began to talk. For 20 minutes he spoke at intervals. He was able to tell his name and address and describe his sensations.

During this time his heart did not beat perceptibly and powerful heart stimulants failed to bring any response.

Not all kinds. "Don't you think, after all, war is something of a tonic?" "Perhaps it may be, if it's not Teutonic."—Baltimore American.

OVERLOOK THE GARDEN

Average Farmer Fails to Appreciate Rare Privilege.

One That is Poorly Planned and Not Well Kept is Anything But Good Advertisement—Value Cannot be Reckoned in Money.

(By O. M. CLARK.)

The pleasure and profit to be derived from a good vegetable garden is a privilege enjoyed to its fullest extent only by those leading a rural life; but, strange to say, the average farmer painfully fails to appreciate this rare privilege. In fact, in many cases he neglects this opportunity to such a pitiful extent that we are prone to think that he, more than any other person who pretends to have a garden at all, needs to be urged to have, and informed how to make and maintain, a good vegetable garden. The farmer used to large areas of general farm crops feels that he is stooping from his dignity or is wasting his time when he undertakes anything so small as he imagines the vegetable garden to be; consequently, he plows it, perhaps, and leaves the planting and tilling to the "women folks." As a matter of fact, there is not on the farm a piece of land of the same area, the profit of which approaches anywhere near to that of the vegetable garden. An authority on this subject says: "From careful observation the statement can be safely made that a well-kept garden will yield a return 10 to 15 times greater than would the same area if devoted



A Handy Garden Tool.

ed to general farm crops." Besides, the fact that there can be had at a minute's notice a bountiful supply of fresh, clean vegetables is a value that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

The great question of keeping the boy and girl on the farm would be more than half solved if people would only realize the important part the vegetable garden plays in this regard. It is hardly likely that too much attention can be given the vegetables, for if there is a surplus of any kind of produce, a ready market may be found for it in the nearby towns.

In locating the garden, the question of its proximity to the house is of vast importance, for naturally most of the work is done during spare moments that could not be taken advantage of if the garden were located a half mile from the house. Too often it is the case that all of the gathering and most of the work is done by the farmer's wife. Even where the work is done by a man, the women of the household go back and forth between the house and garden many times during the year. All these things tend to add to the work of the already overburdened housewife, which condition could be materially improved by exercising a little care and forethought in locating the garden spot.

The general lay of the land determines to a considerable extent the fertility of the garden crops. Well-drained land sloping gently to the south or southeast is preferable for the production of early vegetables. Wind barriers, such as hills, woods, hedges, buildings, etc., on the north and northwest produce much the same effect. If none of these are so located that they can be taken advantage of, a tight board fence will answer the purpose, and at the same time act as a safeguard against farm animals and poultry. Choose a location that is well drained or bring it to this condition after it has been chosen. None of the vegetables will tolerate "wet feet." In many cases it will pay a hundred per cent to tile drain the garden.

BAD DISEASE AMONG CATTLE

Infectious Abortion Entitled to Rank in Importance With Tuberculosis and Hog Cholera.

Infectious abortion among cattle has become one of the most serious problems for cattle owners so far as infectious diseases are concerned. It is well entitled to rank in importance with tuberculosis, hog cholera and Texas fever. Two new medical treatments have recently appeared, either one of which may possibly prove to be of very great importance. One abortion is used, like tuberculin, as a diagnostic; and the other is a vaccine, which it is hoped will immunize heifers against the infection. There is not sufficient reliable information available as yet, upon which to make any definite statement. Breeders should keep these things in mind and watch for future development.