

NOTE SENT BRITAIN

American Shipping Must Not Be Hindered Hereafter.

Definite Statement Asked as to Intentions of Future Conduct—Delay Is Forbidden.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government dispatched Tuesday a long note to Great Britain, insisting on early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet. It gave warning that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States.

The document, constituting the strongest representation on this subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents since the outbreak of the war, was cabled to Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary.

Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor General Johnson, Counselor Lansing and Secretary Bryan and finally had the personal attention of President Wilson, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, this communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable to this government.

Times France has adopted practically the same phrases on contraband as has Great Britain, the note is virtually a statement intended for all the members of the triple entente.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest silence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

The document points out that complaints on every side and public criticism in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries, a situation the seriousness of which must be apparent to Great Britain.

Reimbursement alone for cargoes unlawfully detained or seized, it states, does not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of British practice on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking risks or hazards which in no case ought to surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

Feeling has been aroused on the subject to such an extent, the communication adds, that the American government feels compelled to ask for definite information as to Great Britain's attitude, in order that it may take such measures as will protect American citizens in their rights.

AMERICAN CONSULS TO BELGIUM MUST SUIT GERMANS

Washington, D. C.—United States consuls in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities, and the withdrawal of some now there, for the present at least, is desired by the Berlin government. This was made known in a formal notification to the State department Tuesday.

Secretary Bryan declined to make public the text of the German communication or to comment on it until he had had full opportunity to consider it. The understanding in official circles is that the notice is similar to the one sent Argentina and other neutral countries.

It is said that while the German government does not insist that consuls in Belgium take out new exequaturs from German officers, it announces that such consuls must exercise their functions only by permission from the military in control of the territory in which the consulates are situated.

The United States has consular representative in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Ghent.

Military Plan Offered.

Chicago—A plan in line with President Wilson's "citizen soldiery" idea was submitted here by Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Davis, at the meeting of the Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve association. Under the proposed plan militia regiments would be mustered out of the state service and into the Federal, but would retain their state designations. Thus, the First infantry, of Chicago would become the First Illinois infantry, U. S. A. The present committee system of recruiting would continue.

Excises on Way to Cuba.

Panama—Ten persons deported from Costa Rica as the result of the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Alfredo Gonzalez, and start a revolution in the republic, passed through Colon on board the steamer Calamarez, bound for Cuba. The alleged conspirators are said to be members of the Conservative party in Nicaragua, who were attempting to foment trouble in Costa Rica.

Other Neutral Countries May Join With America

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson appealed Wednesday to American shippers of non-contraband goods, such as cotton, not to allow their cargoes to be mixed with contraband articles. The United States government, he announced, could deal confidently with the difficulties which had arisen in the treatment of American commerce by Great Britain only if supported by absolutely honest manifestos.

This statement followed a discussion by the President with his cabinet of the general shipping situation and of the note dispatched to Great Britain protesting at length against the British policy of prolonged detentions of cargoes and other interference with American trade.

Publication of a synopsis of the note, the tenor of which was confirmed at the White House and State department, aroused much interest, not only in diplomatic circles, but in congress and official quarters generally. Many diplomats of European and South American countries made formal inquiry at the State department concerning the note, and a memorandum on the subject was promised them.

"The estimate includes \$58,224.62 allotted by the emergency board to meet deficiencies in sundry appropriations for the current biennial period which were found to be inadequate for the purposes intended," said Secretary Olcott.

"Of the total estimate of \$8,775,396.47 the sum of \$1,650,588.51 is provided for by fees, licenses, contributions and, so forth, paid into special funds which, under existing laws, can only be used for specific purposes, though it will be found that in some cases the estimated receipts do not fully cover the item of estimated expenses, and in others that they are in excess thereof. The sum of \$275,270 is derived from the Federal government and private subscriptions, which are not paid over into the state treasury and disbursed upon warrants of the secretary of state.

"The special annual millage taxes, that is one twenty-fifth of a mill for the Monmouth Normal school, three-tenths of a mill for the University of Oregon, four-tenths of a mill for the Oregon State agricultural college and one-fourth of a mill for road purposes, aggregating \$1,898,000; the annual continuing appropriations, \$1,121,362.97; and the estimated amounts to be provided for by appropriations by the present legislative assembly, \$3,889,095.64, making a total of \$6,908,458.61, is the amount which under existing laws must be provided for by a direct tax on the people of the state during the years 1915 and 1916.

Upon this latter amount, however, is to be applied the estimated receipts of the state treasury not applied by law to some special purpose, aggregated \$982,118.94, leaving a net total of approximately \$5,926,339.67, which will be required to be raised by taxation and apportioned among the counties of the state through the medium of the annual tax levies for the years 1915 and 1916.

"Of the receipts from sundry source, that is, those not applied by law to some special purpose, only those emanating from the Corporation department, after deducting departmental administration expenses; from the Engineer's office, \$92,200; state department, less \$15,000 annually for departmental administration; from fees of the clerk of the Supreme court; fees of the state engineer, State department, Treasury department, and the State Water

board are diverted to the general fund for the payment of general governmental expenses."

Estimates of requirements for the various state departments for 1915 and 1916 are:

Accounting department, \$20,000; county fairs, \$95,400; state fair, \$172,286.27; banking department, \$39,660; barbers' examining board, \$6600; board of control, \$15,000; bounty wild animals, \$30,000; capital, \$87,915; inspection child labor, \$5000; conservation commission, \$5000; corporation department, \$37,200; dairy and food commission, \$36,000; delegates to national conventions, \$10,000; board of dental examiners, \$4200; desert land board, \$12,000; superintendent of public instruction, \$16,290; agricultural and industrial associations, \$12,000; uniform school record books and blanks, \$10,000; board of examiners, \$20,900; state teachers' association, \$500; Oregon normal school, \$183,200; blind school, \$37,789.18; deaf school, \$58,778; resident instruction (O. A. C.), \$958,543; extension service (O. A. C.), \$194,106; resident instruction (U. O. C.), \$714,906; medical department, Portland, \$181,093; Eastern Oregon asylum (main buildings), \$774,711; orphans and foundlings, \$85,000; non-resident poor, \$3000; soldiers' home, \$57,508.75; tubercular hospital, \$70,516; Florence Critchfield home, \$11,613.58; Patton home, \$9000; feeble minded institute, \$156,106; election expenses, \$35,000; executive department, \$23,700; fish and game commission, \$361,906.66; board of forestry, \$111,240; board of justice, \$14,000; G. A. R. department of Oregon, \$600; board of health, \$58,675; historical society, \$19,835; board of horticulture, \$18,000; horticultural society, \$1000; humane society, \$3416; hygiene society, \$31,000; immigration agent, \$71,790; industrial welfare commission, \$7702; accident commission, \$97,187.12; insurance department, \$30,000; attorney general, \$27,950; circuit court judges, \$176,000; district attorneys and deputies, \$134,600; Supreme court, \$94,874; labor commissioner, \$34,800; state land board, \$18,000; legislative assembly, \$651,500; state library, \$38,800; sanitary livestock board, \$49,940; board of medical examiners, \$1095; mines and geology, \$50,000; registration motor vehicles, \$47,150; national guard, \$154,920; naval militia, \$26,000; optometry board, \$890; girls' industrial school, \$66,875; penitentiary \$202,800; wayward girls' home, \$20,000; training school, \$68,545; pilot commissioners, \$5400; printing department, \$126,230; proclamations, etc., \$500; railroad commission, \$100,000; rewards for arrest, \$3000; construction roads, \$490,000; weights and measures, \$10,874; stallion registration, \$11,040; engineer's office, \$92,200; state department, \$81,000; tax commission, \$30,000; treasury department, \$38,300; water board, \$40,000; miscellaneous, \$2154.59; emergency board allowances on account of deficiencies, \$58,224.62.

O. A. C. Preparing for Farmers' Week Feb. 1

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—More Oregon farmers and other persons engaged in productive industry than ever assembled before at the Agricultural College Farmers' Week, will be on hand when the next session opens on February 1. This great mobilization of the industrial interests of the state will be due to war or other destructive causes, but to the fact that closer and more extended cooperation than hitherto characterized these annual gatherings has now been effected. Much of the most important work of the session will be done in groups rather than by individuals and at the same time the previous high standard of special, technical instruction and demonstration will be carried

West May Visit Belgium.

Salem—Governor West may go to Belgium. He was invited Thursday by the Belgium Relief committee to accompany the relief to the war-stricken little country. His answer was as follows: "While it is going to be rather difficult for me to adjust my affairs so as to meet this situation, I feel it my duty to respond. However, I will endeavor to give the committee a definite answer within the next few days." The invitation was signed by Samuel Hill, Octave Goffin, C. Henry Labbe and Joseph Van Homissen.

Farmers Four Freezout.

Pendleton—Though nearly 100,000 bushels of club wheat have been sold in Pendleton during the past few days at \$1.10 a bushel, the highest price ever paid here, local growers of grain are far from happy. The continued cold weather, with the absence of either snow or rain, is responsible for their depressed state of mind, and many of them already have visions of being compelled to reseed their ground in the spring with seed wheat worth anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

State's Bill Rejected.

Salem—Declaring that the bill is exorbitant and almost three times larger than it should be, County Judge Busby announced that the county would not pay the \$1578 asked by the state auditing department for auditing the books of the county departments. "We had the books audited several years ago for \$550," continued the

Estimated Oregon Budget Increased By \$802,075

Salem—Secretary of State Olcott has announced that his estimate of the expenses of the State department for the next two years is \$5,775,396.47. The budget is based upon estimates submitted by the various departments to provide the legislature with something tangible for use as a basis in making biennial appropriations. The estimate is an increase of \$802,075.64 over the expenses of the present biennial period.

Under the law the various departments must submit estimates to the secretary of state not later than November 15, and he must have a complete itemized statement ready for the members of the legislature several weeks before the beginning of the session.

"The estimate includes \$58,224.62 allotted by the emergency board to meet deficiencies in sundry appropriations for the current biennial period which were found to be inadequate for the purposes intended," said Secretary Olcott.

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judge, "and that is all the job is worth." J. G. Moore, county treasurer, who, according to the report of the State department, had a shortage of \$118 in his accounts at the time of the examination, declared that there was never a shortage.

Crook Boundary Puzzles.

Gateway—There is much discussion throughout Crook county as to whether it still is intact, or whether a portion is Jefferson county. The district judge rendered a decision in favor of the new county but the case has been appealed to the Supreme court. Should the Supreme court uphold the district decision, no less than three towns, Metolius, Culver and Madras, are after the temporary county seat. William Boeglin, J. M. King and Roscoe Gard, the commissioners recently appointed by Governor West, are being besieged by appeals in behalf of each place.

Packing Plant Planned.

Albany—In a few weeks Albany will have an important new industry, a meat packing plant to be established by D. E. and H. L. Nebergall. Equipment is being procured and as soon as a site is selected the plant will be assembled and placed in operation.

Nebergall Bros. have been engaged in the retail meat business in this city for three years and recently have been doing packing at the plant of the Albany Ice company. This work demonstrated the feasibility of such an industry here.

U. S. Authorities Nip Plot of Conspiring Filipinos

Manila, P. I.—Disclosures of the checking by American authorities of an uprising of Filipinos set for Thursday night were made here Sunday. Eight arrests have been reported, with more to follow. Christmas eve had been chosen by the conspirators in the belief that the army officers would be engaged in preparations for celebrating the holiday.

Warning was given that 10,000 Filipinos in Manila alone planned a concerted attack on Fort Santiago, the Cuarter Espana, the Cuarter Infante and the Medical department. Acting on this information, the military officers instituted a patrol of the streets at dusk and took other measures of defense.

It is disclosed that secret agents of the Filipino constabulary who are members of the secret societies disclosed the plans for an uprising, thus enabling the constabulary and police to disperse gatherings at Bagumbayan, Pao and Navotas, near Malabon.

The uprising was conducted mostly by followers of Artemio Ricarte, a revolutionary now in Hongkong, to which place he was banished by the officials several months ago. Its failure was due in part to poor organization and lack of good leadership.

Reports from Navotas, a town six miles north of the capital, say that simultaneously with the outbreak at Manila on Christmas eve 30 men entered the municipal building, seized three policemen on duty there and ineffectually tried to open the safe.

Later the Filipinos seized several attendants conducting midnight mass and also captured the Filipino governor, Melendres. When reinforcements of police arrived the revolutionaries fired a volley and then retreated. Later they encountered another force of police with which they exchanged shots and in this engagement the constabulary succeeded in arresting 10 men. In all 21 Filipinos were taken prisoners at Navotas.

Diplomatic Issue Is Raised in Belgium

London—British authorities were advised Monday that Germany had announced its refusal to recognize the exequaturs of British consuls to Belgium. This is regarded as preliminary to Germany's formal taking over of the government of Belgium.

It is believed here that refusal to recognize Brand Whitlock as United States minister to Belgium would follow as a matter of course. Spain also has a minister to Belgium whose status would be questioned in the same manner.

Ambassador Page is without official information, but it is said he is keeping the State department at Washington informed as to reports reaching London concerning the situation.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government at a late hour had received no notification from Germany that American consuls, originally accredited to Belgium, would be required to obtain new exequaturs or certificates of authority. Until such a notice is communicated and its form is examined, high officials said the American government would be unable to determine a course of action.

Officials here regarded the points involved as of a delicate character and would say only that they would study various precedents before reaching a decision.

In reply to a question recently as to the status of Brand Whitlock, President Wilson replied that Mr. Whitlock would of course remain American minister to Belgium, even though he left the country indefinitely.

Mr. Whitlock is now in Brussels dealing unofficially with the German military authorities, but is accredited to the Belgian government, whose seat is at Havre, France.

Bryan to Retire?

Washington, D. C.—The Christmas season political rumor is that William Jennings Bryan is to retire soon from the cabinet, and is to be succeeded as secretary of state by Senator Stone, of Missouri.

The politicians base their credence of the rumor on their belief that the Secretary of State must get out of the cabinet soon to make his race for the presidential nomination in 1916. They say his candidacy is an assured fact. Senator Stone, they say, will succeed him in the cabinet because, as chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, the Missourian has supported the foreign policies of both the President and Mr. Bryan.

Steel Net Saves Fleet.

London—A steel net stretched across the entrance to Pola Harbor, the great naval port of Austria, proved the undoing of the French submarine Curie, says a dispatch from the Milan correspondent of Lloyd's News. In company with other submarines in the harbor to torpedo an Austrian squadron at anchor there. The Curie had penetrated the harbor bar when she collided with the net. An Austrian merchantman gave the alarm and the fleets opened fire.

Oklahoma Battle Fatal.

Cleveland, Okla.—An unknown robber was killed, Chief of Police Penton was shot through the leg and two other citizens were wounded in a battle here following an attempt to hold up 20 men in a pool hall. Penton was passing the place and happened to see the men inside with their hands up. The police chief stood in the front door and emptied his revolver at the robber, who returned the fire, wounding the three men.

FLOODS DAMAGE SOUTHERN STATE

Tucson, Ariz.—Floods, the result of a week of practically unbroken rainfall, inflicted severe damage on nearly the entire area of the state lying between Phoenix and the Mexican border. Three persons, so far as known Thursday, have lost their lives; livestock by hundreds of head has been drowned; ranch houses and city residences wrecked or washed away by torrents roaring through what are normally dry arroyos, and traffic by rail, highway and wire either has been badly crippled or completely suspended.

A Southern Pacific train loaded with passengers still is marooned some where near Nogales. Floods completely surrounded it.

The most serious damage seems to have been suffered in that part of the Santa Cruz valley lying 30 miles south of here. The Santa Cruz river, swollen by the almost continuous rain of the past seven days, attained a width of more than 1½ miles and the crest of the flood, after sweeping through Amado and the farming region round about, reached Tucson, wiping out bridges and houses and threatening to work further destruction.

Dozens of ranch dwellings were destroyed in the vicinity of Amado. Two Mexicans were drowned there after they had hung in the branches of trees for hours awaiting rescue. A United States soldier was reported to have been drowned in a big wash at Naco.

An open cut a mile long, containing 19 centrifugal pumps and other machinery costing \$500,000, which served the Tucson Farms company project, went under water. Poles coming down the river a little later indicated that the power lines had been destroyed.

At Bisbee floods tore through the deep canyons between the mountains and inundated portions of the business section. Gangs of city workmen were engaged there digging and scraping away a three-foot layer of sand deposited on the main streets by the flood, which receded almost as rapidly as it came.

Americans in Philippines Furnished Riot Guns

Manila—A government vessel Thursday distributed riot guns and ammunition to the American civilians on Caragao and Fraile islands in the bay. One hundred rounds of ammunition and the necessary field equipment have been issued to the soldiers in the Cuarter Espana in Manila.

Several barrels shipped to Corregidor island supposed to contain cement were found to be full of bombs. The native scout officers disarmed their companies and confined them at Corregidor. The plan was to free the prisoners by a sudden night attack, to overpower the scant guard, man the guns and capture the island. The date had been fixed between Christmas and New Years. If nipped, the uprising was to be postponed until March.

Leper's Exile Is Costly.

St. Louis—How a Greek leper, Anastasio Loizos, recently discovered in St. Louis, was taken secretly to New York and put in the isolated ward of a trans-Atlantic liner for deportation at an expense of approximately \$1000 to the United States immigration bureau at St. Louis, became known here Thursday. A special car was engaged at a cost of \$500 and permission was obtained from the board of health of every state between St. Louis and New York through which the railroad runs. A government revenue cutter carried the leper to the ship.

Harwich Fears Attack.

Harwich—A possible German attack on Harwich is indicated by the following notice issued by the mayor of that English seaport: "Although an attack on Harwich is not expected at present and there is no special reason for anxiety, it is considered desirable to notify the civilian population that in event of belligerent operations the members of the local emergency committee will direct everyone as to the course to be pursued. All civilians are hereby required to act strictly in accordance with such instructions."

Pope Is Not Encouraged

Rome—Pope Benedict XV is trying to obtain the cessation of the belligerent powers to an exchange of prisoners. The answer to his proposals thus far received and the difficulties of various kinds that are being encountered are said to incline the Pontiff to the belief that his initiative will meet with no better success than his request for a truce at Christmas-tide.

Merrimac Survivor Dies.

Grass Valley, Cal.—Andrew G. Peterson, a survivor of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, died here Tuesday of paralysis, aged 80. Peterson was a Finnish sailor and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate navy and was assigned to the Merrimac. He had lived here for many years and at one time was town marshal.

Kaiser Urges Son as King.

London—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "Germany is energetically pushing the candidature of Prince Eitel Frederick for the throne of Hungary, the independence of which is expected to be one result of the war." Prince Eitel Frederick is the second son of Emperor William.

AIRMEN MAKE RAID

British Attack German Coast With Seaplanes and Cruisers.

Attempt to "Dig Out" Warships of Tonnans Results in Battle of Ultra Modern Forces.

London—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made a daring attack Christmas day on the German naval base of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Six of the airmen returned safely, but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, it is feared, has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland, wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the affair says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in thus attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle in which the most modern of war machines, the British squadron, including the light cruisers Arethusa and Undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, were attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes and submarines.

By rapid maneuvers the ships were able to avoid the submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. German seaplanes dropped bombs, which, according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The Germans, however, reported they hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warships and picked up the seven pilots and their planes.

The others were picked up by submarines, but their machines were sunk. Commander Hewlett, it is thought, was drowned.

Bomb Is Exploded by Fanatic in Hindu Temple

San Francisco—In the midst of the mystic services of an Oriental cult, a stranger identified only by the name of Vevara, Sunday entered the crowded little auditorium of the Hindu temple here and at the very feet of the officiating Hindu swami exploded a bomb, which literally tore the bomb-thrower to pieces, probably fatally wounding Swami Trigunatita, the leader, and three scores of worshippers, mostly women, into a panic.

The stranger entered the temple while the swami was in the midst of his address on "The Divine Peace," and with loud steps that attracted the attention of all the members of the cult, walked up the center aisle until he reached the rostrum on which the swami was conducting the services.

While the eyes of all followed his actions, wondering at the meaning of his strange conduct, the man was seen to withdraw a small white package from his black fedora hat and strike it three times on the rostrum.

Italy Will Hold Albania Firmly.

Rome—It is reliably reported here that the Italian foreign office has notified the powers that Italy is determined that deliberations of the London conferences in connection with Albania shall be unconditionally respected, hence she will not tolerate the slightest attempt against the territorial integrity, independence or neutrality of Albania, will not allow a change of government, and will prevent inhabitants from participating in the war.

The present revolution in the note continues, obviously, was projected to create complications; but unless these complications are avoided, Italy will exercise complete liberty of actions toward the restoration of order, despite the lack of interest of some of the signatory powers of the London conference.

More Americans Give Aid.

Paris—It is pointed out here that every day Americans are doing something to win the gratitude of French people. During the past week Alfred S. Heidelberg, president of the American chamber of commerce gave 10,000 francs for the benefit of the French soldiers and their allies. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt contributed 125,000 francs to the American ambulance and Miss Julia Aylward gave 100,000 francs. Twelve children of Berkeley, Cal., contributed articles made by themselves which were sold for 1000 francs.

Turks Send Heavy Guns.

Athens, via Rome—The Turks are transporting heavy guns from Adrianople to points on the Sea of Marmora, near the Bosphorus, especially Santo Stefano and Kadi Kol, on opposite sides of the entrance to the Bosphorus and commanding the approach to Constantinople from the Sea of Marmora. It is indispensable that the Dardanelles be defended strongly, since the forcing of the straits means the end of Turkey.