

RAISES NEW POINT

NOTE TO ENGLAND WILL QUESTION HER BLOCKADE

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

Great Britain Has no Right to Interfere With Our Trade to Neutral—Blockade of Germany is Not Effective, as Baltic Ports are Open—German Trade With Norway and Sweden.

In its note to Great Britain, which is soon to be forwarded to the United States, according to the New York Times, will not only reiterate its contention that Great Britain has no right to blockade the Scandinavian coasts, but will emphasize the view that the blockade as it is being carried out under the order in council, is discriminatory.

In setting up this contention the United States will point out that while North Sea coasts of Germany and Scandinavia are blockaded, and American trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland is cut off, the Baltic coast of Germany is free for trade with ports of Norway and Sweden.

The American government will point out that England has sent no warships into the Baltic to prevent this traffic, and that as a result a large trade has been in progress between Sweden and Germany.

The United States will insist that this is discriminatory and that it has a full right under international law to trade with these neutral countries without restraint.

While the recent short communication to the British government, which is given in another column headed "States Its Claim," came as a result of representations made by the Chicago packers, the warning was not limited in its scope of application to the packers' cases, but was intended to be broad enough to cover every American interest of right under international law.

High officials of the state department explained that it was not necessary, in order to maintain American rights, to notify Great Britain of this government's determination to insist upon neutral commercial rights under the principles of international law, but that, in view of differences that have arisen between the two governments over the application of the law, it was deemed wise to serve another warning on Great Britain to avoid misunderstandings.

It was said that the warning also carried the message of the United States government that the United States was "not asleep at the switch," to quote the phrase of a high official, in its determination to protect American commercial rights, but was thoroughly awake to the situation produced in cumulative effect by the disregard of American rights by the British treatment of cotton, meats, tobacco, and other export products as well as by the refusal of the British government to permit between fifty million dollars and one hundred million dollars worth of American-owned goods that were contraband of war to be shipped through the neutral port of Rotterdam to the United States.

The attitude of the United States toward British interferences with commerce has been absolutely consistent since the beginning of the war and is identical with its position toward the German policy of submarine warfare. In the controversy with Germany and Great Britain, the United States has discarded the Declaration of London and municipal legislation by both belligerent governments, and has planted itself upon principles of international law.

In the controversy with Germany it has been insisted that Germany has no right to destroy life by indiscriminate attack upon merchantmen and it has been demanded that the rule of visit and search be applied. In the controversy with England equally definite rules and principles of international law are being insisted upon.

But just as the Germans, through the promulgation of the order instituting submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen, which brought on the Lusitania issue, so the British government has sought by orders in council, pre-emption of rights, and other municipal legislation, to restrict recognized international law rights to which American commerce is entitled.

The German war zone decree and the British order in council and the manner of their enforcement are regarded by the United States as a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European war area and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace. The United States denounces emphatically any of the groups of belligerents possesses any "unlimited" rights over neutral commerce or citizens at sea.

On the contrary it is the contention of the American government that these belligerents possess only limited rights over the trade or citizens of neutrals on the high seas, and that these rights are limited only to the prevention, if possible, of contraband trade with either enemy, and the prevention of hostile acts. Even when the United States insists, the agents of the belligerents must observe rules that are in accordance with well-recognized principles of law so as to avoid derogation of neutral rights.

A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is unlimited. President Wilson and other leaders contend that this national sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except insofar as the armed and consent of civilized nations are limited by the recognition of international law.

U. S. WILL WARN GERMANY STRONGLY IN NEW NOTE

It Will be Made Plain That Another "Lusitania" Will Bring Action.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing Monday discussed in detail a draft of the note to be sent to Germany this week informing the imperial government what the United States will do if there is further violation of American rights on the high seas.

The return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., gave Secretary Lansing his first opportunity to confer on the policy to be followed as the result of Germany's failure to satisfy the demands made in the American note of June 17.

It was understood the president and Mr. Lansing found they had reached about the same conclusion—that the next communication to Germany must be of a definite character, making it unmistakably clear that the United States cannot be expected to remain passive in the event of another attack on an unarmed and unresisting ship with a loss of Americans. The note probably will contain little or no discussion on the principle already treated at length in previous communications.

Although it is not certain whether reference will be made to the attack on the Cunard liner Orduña, it is known that the incident has swept aside previous suggestions that the next communication would take into consideration that German submarine commanders do not conform to the rules of international law.

Secretary Lansing was at the White House for more than an hour. It is understood he obtained the president's final decision of the extent to which the purposes of the United States should be stated in the next note.

LOYD-GEORGE TAKES HAND IN COAL MINERS STRIKE

Goes to the Miners and is Expected to Lead Them Into Working Agreement.

David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, at last has taken a hand in the South Wales coal strike. He went to Cardiff Monday night to have a talk with the men.

Mr. Lloyd-George is very popular with the miners and it is thought a direct appeal from him will have a greater effect than any other influence.

A conference between the executive committee of the miners and Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, has been arranged for, but it was made unnecessary by the action of Mr. Lloyd-George. The meeting has been cancelled.

The adjustment proposals, it was defined later, originated with the miners. They were sent to London by the executive committee with the sanction of the miners' leaders, who believe they will prove acceptable.

It is understood the plan contemplated temporary concession of the miners' demands, which, however, would not be embodied in any new agreement until the government had ample time to consider the whole matter.

The questions in dispute then would be referred to the munitions court for decision regarding marginal differences between Mr. Runciman's proposal and the full demands. It is also reported that Mr. Runciman instead of the munitions court, will conduct the arbitration. The proposed terms entail some concessions on both sides.

What the United States has conceded to be within the rights of the British government, as a belligerent, are: First—That belligerents have the right of visit and search. Second—That belligerents have the right of capture and condemnation of neutral vessels found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces.

Third—The right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts. Fourth—That belligerents have a right to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade.

Fifth—It even concedes that a belligerent has the right to detain ships taken into its own ports for judicial examination of all vessels which he suspects, for "substantial" reasons, to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained.

These rights, long clearly defined by doctrine and practice, are held by the American government to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas between belligerents and nations not engaged in war. This is all that the American government has conceded either to England or Germany.

The United States concedes the right of Great Britain to maintain a blockade of the ports and coasts of Germany, but holds that it must be effective to be binding. The British theory of the right of blockade has gone far beyond this right, the United States continues. In effect the British government, it is pointed out, is seeking to blockade, not only the ports and coasts of Germany, but also the ports and coasts of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The United States is challenging the right of England to interpose any blockade between this country and Holland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, because there is nothing in international law that permits the blockading of the coast of a neutral. (Continued on last page.)

STATES ITS CLAIM

STRONG NOTE OF WARNING IS SENT GREAT BRITAIN

DENY COUNCIL ORDERS

Rights of Americans to be Based Upon Recognized Rules of International Law—British Changes and Their Legality Comes up for Justification.

The state department Saturday gave out a summary of a note it has sent to England, informing that government that it will uphold the right of American trade.

The note is a firm, flat denial of England's assumed right to interfere with American commerce to an extent not countenanced by the recognized rules of international law. It is a vigorous statement that this government cannot permit its commerce to be treated according to the arbitrary regulations of British order in council and various municipal decrees.

The effect of the note is to shift the shadow of a real international crisis from the affairs of the United States and Germany to the issues between the United States and Great Britain. It is evident that Germany has won the first ground of her demand that as "the freedom of the seas" underlies the questions at issue between the United States and Germany, this government must take up that subject with Great Britain.

Furthermore, it is indirect mediation between Germany and England. And, finally, it demonstrates the realization by the administration that it can no longer maintain an attitude of aggressive diplomacy against Germany and continue to let the case against England slumber.

The summary of the note is as follows: In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the principle of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American shipping, to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, the government of the United States informs the British government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize validity of prize court passages taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law.

The note means: First, that Lord Crewe stated an indefensible position when he told the United States that the British government would not consider cases of seizures and detentions in prize courts as "diplomatic questions."

Second, that the United States asserts that Great Britain had no international right "to interfere with the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the line of coast affected by the order in council, when such ships do not carry contraband or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory."

Third, that the manner of seizure and detention is laid down by international law, and that law can no more be changed by the exigencies of Great Britain's blockade than by the present impossibility of Germany using any other craft than a submarine to exercise the right of visit and search.

Fourth, that the United States does not challenge the effectiveness of the British blockade of actual ports of Germany, but it does challenge the extension of that blockade to cover the ports of Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Norway.

Fifth, that interference with American and neutral vessels en route from American ports to other neutral ports is a contradiction of the principle of free seas for free ships.

Sixth, that the assertion by Great Britain of the principle of holding up all vessels and rejecting diplomatic intervention is illegal as the establishment by Germany of a submarine blockade.

Seventh, that the principle and practice of retaliation between Germany and Great Britain cannot defeat any of the rights of neutral commerce as defined and enjoyed before the commencement of the present war.

Officials are now concerned in speculation as to what the reply of Great Britain will be and what the United States must do in certain emergencies to be created by that reply.

If Great Britain stands firm, the United States has two remedies. One is to take up particular cases and assert that there has been "a denial of justice." That is one of the forms of pursuing a case through the courts, which a nation thinks an injustice has been done by foreign courts. The assertion that there has been a denial of justice is a diplomatic action which can result in the gravest kind of a situation.

The other recourse of the United States is to treat Great Britain, if she concedes nothing, as a nation which will not be bound by international law. It has been frequently stated, under color of local diplomatic sanction, that if Germany would not yield to the United States this country might break off diplomatic negotiations.

There is some reason to assume that Great Britain will make certain concessions. It is known that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has reported to his government the state of public sentiment in the United States, and has suggested

GRAND DUKE TO WITHDRAW HIS ARMY FROM POLAND

Rather Than Wage a War for Warsaw's Defense.

London, Monday: Attention now is centered on the gigantic operations in the east where fighting is in full swing in nearly every section of the Russian line from the Baltic to the Dniester.

General von Buelow is pushing the German advance toward Riga on the northern end of this line. The movement is being conducted by cavalry on a scale exceeding anything heretofore during the war. Berlin claims a steady advance and Petrograd concedes that the Russians have fallen back after a stubborn contest.

On Von Buelow's right is General von Eichhorn, who is being held up by the great Russian fortress of Ossawetz. On Von Eichhorn's right is General von Gallwitz, who captured Przenysz and now is pressing an attack on the Narew and its tributaries.

On the famous Rawka and Bzura line there is comparative quiet which appears to have been the result of a standstill of the movement again Lublin, which was temporarily checked, again is in full swing.

The Russians must fight a defense battle for possession of Warsaw or the western front will be cut. Military observers believe first that the Russians will likely to adopt a latter course and withdraw his armies intact.

These tremendous German activities in the east suggest that the Russians have little reserve to devote to the western campaign, offering the entente allies a respite of three or four weeks in the completion of munitions supplies or a concerted attempt to recapture Lille.

Another view holds that the best service her allies could give Russia would be received in Iberia. Aduitation of food is causing much stomach trouble, according to physicians.

"Most of the misery already manifest, not to mention that which is to be heaped upon this land in the weeks to come, makes the task of relief almost hopeless. From interviews with the professional men who have been working at the problem for weeks past, all of the relief that they can give is but a touch of what needs to be given."

"One man vouched for as reputable and trustworthy, who has just returned from the United States by way of El Paso, Torreón and other points in the north, reports a marked change for the worse has taken place in the region through which he passed in the last three weeks. He mentioned Aguascalientes as being in great distress."

"The acreage planted to corn and other grains this year in the great grain producing states is limited. Estimates of this vary from ten to fifty per cent of the normal."

Arnold Shanklin, American consul general in Mexico City, is on his way to Washington under orders from the state department to report on conditions. This was stated officially Monday and incidentally it was admitted that Mr. Shanklin has been withdrawn temporarily from duty in Mexico City to avoid continuation of friction with Senor Cardoza, the Brazilian minister there.

Last week Mr. Shanklin went to the Mexican capital to carry on Red Cross relief work. Some differences as to methods developed between the consul general and the Brazilian minister.

They were not serious, but as Senor Cardoza has been for many months looking after American interests in a manner so thorough and satisfactory as to win the gratitude of the state department officials they regarded it as a pity to remove the cause of friction regardless of the merits of the question.

A delayed dispatch from Pueblo, Mexico, dated ten days ago, says conditions in the region between Vera Cruz and Pueblo are greatly unsettled and there has been much looting and destruction of property.

"On the Interoceanic railroad all stations have been destroyed between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, sixty miles inland. In one instance the station agent and telegraph operator were killed."

"On the British-owned Broad gauge railroad the Zapata forces are becoming bolder. There has been shooting in the outskirts of Orizaba and Cordoba. Trains are delayed and frequently passengers, including Americans, are compelled to lie on the floors of cars while bandits shoot through the windows."

"In response to the protest of John R. Silliman against continued destruction of foreign owned property, Carranza stationed a guard at the large American owned sugar plantation at Protero. Zapata troops went to the plantation and hanged the Carranza men to a tree."

"Although Mexico City has been cut off from direct communication with Pueblo for three weeks, couriers with newspaper dispatches are arriving intermittently. Sometimes the messages are seized by soldiers and destroyed, as both sides seem unwilling that news of conditions in Mexico City become public."

"Every city along the railroad has been isolated from the territory back from the line. Interruption of the food supply, with the added burden of supporting the invading troops, has caused increased suffering."

"Reports from the state of Oaxaca, which early in June declared its independence of the rest of Mexico in general, peace is restored, says the people there are enjoying comparative prosperity. The state has coined its own money and notice has been served that the people will resist invasion by any faction."

MEXICANS STARVING

RED CROSS TURNS 60,000 AWAY WITHOUT FOOD

FIGHT OVER DEAD HORSE

Twenty People Struggle Over Carcass—Two Thousand People Besiege Slaughter House to Get Blood of Slain Animals—Rioting and Looting Around Pueblo.

Department dispatches arrived in Washington Monday from Nogales confirm earlier reports of the victory of Carranza troops over Villa forces at Anavacachi, Sonora. The triumphant forces took possession of Cananea.

American Consul Silliman reported the arrival of large quantities of food at Vera Cruz and that wireless communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established.

Famine conditions in the capital are described by a Red Cross report received Monday dated July 1. It says more than one hundred thousand women on the previous day applied to the international committee for food. Enough for only forty thousand was available.

"Where formerly two hundred people a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is saved and given away there are now two thousand daily besieging the gates."

"Near the other day twenty people were seen struggling to get pieces of a dead horse."

"Infants in arms are given food entirely unguilted to them and that is causing disease among adults. The resultant infant mortality consequently is very high. A deterioration of food is causing much stomach trouble, according to physicians."

"One man vouched for as reputable and trustworthy, who has just returned from the United States by way of El Paso, Torreón and other points in the north, reports a marked change for the worse has taken place in the region through which he passed in the last three weeks. He mentioned Aguascalientes as being in great distress."

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CUTS FRANK'S THROAT AS HE SLEEPS IN PRISON

Convict's Determined Effort to Kill Man Convicted of Mary Phagan's Murder.

Leo M. Frank, doing a life term for the murder of Mary Phagan, was attacked in the Georgia State prison at Milledgeville, at eleven-ten o'clock Saturday night by a fellow prisoner. His head was cut half off with a prison-made butcher knife that convicts had used during the day in killing hogs. Frank was still on the operating table an hour after the attack, conscious, but bleeding from the wounds.

Frank was quartered in a dormitory with about one hundred other prisoners and occupied a bunk about forty feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Green's bunk was fourth from his. No prisoner is allowed to leave his place without permission from one of the two guards stationed at the dormitory at night. Shortly after eleven o'clock Friday night Green called out for permission to get up, and it was granted.

He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he quickly grabbed Frank by the hair and delivered one blow with the knife he had concealed. The attack was witnessed by the guard, who rushed to the bunk and prevented Green from striking again. Green was overpowered and among prisoners who rushed to Frank's aid were two physicians, one of whom also was serving a life term for murder.

The two convict-physicians gave first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home about a mile away. The three men took twenty-five stitches in Frank's neck.

Frank asked the prison doctors again if they thought he would live. "You have a good chance to recover," he was told Sunday.

"Don't punish the man who attacked me," he said. "I have nothing to fear. There is nothing between me and God. I will be able to prove to the world that I am innocent of the crime of which they accuse me if they give me a chance."

"Doctor," he said, late Sunday afternoon, "I am going to live. I must live. I must vindicate myself."

William Green, the life term convict, who admits that he cut Frank's throat, was questioned again Sunday by prison authorities to ascertain if there was a conspiracy to kill Frank.

Green asserted that there was no plot. He said that he got inspiration that he should kill Frank, and plotted alone to kill him. He told of aiding in the butchering of hogs on Saturday morning, how he had hidden a butcher knife, that had been made out of a big file, in his clothing. He said that he cut Frank, and he attacked Frank as the latter slept.

Frank's Condition is Serious. Physicians who examined Leo M. Frank in the Georgia state prison at eight o'clock Monday morning said soon after that his condition was much worse. The jagged cut in his throat was swollen and his temperature was 102-2-5.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR URGE GRANT OF CONCESSIONS

Spring-Rice Advises His Government to Accelerate Decisions as to Ships.

For the first time since the methods of Germany submarine warfare wrung a protest from the United States, supplemented with a demand for apology and adequate reparation, the British government, heretofore ignoring similar remonstrances against its own violation of international laws, has been put upon the defensive.

It is known that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, within the last day or two has communicated to his government his belief that some concessions should be made by it to the protests of the United States against the continuance of the seizure of American ships and cargoes and the blockading of neutral ports.

"The British representative is said to have indicated to his government in plain language the determination of President Wilson to crouch the demands that he will shortly make in a note to England in terms no less positive than those he has repeatedly employed in his protests to Germany."

The chief recommendation of the British ambassador is believed to have taken the form of pointing out the expediency of greater acceleration on the part of his government in adjusting some of the issues that lie between the United States and the United States as a result of the seizure of American ships and cargoes and the closing to them of neutral ports in Holland and the Scandinavian countries, whose attitude toward the belligerents is identically the same as that of the United States.

The act of the British ambassador has inspired a much easier feeling in official circles at the American capital. It instances the first relaxation of the policy of Great Britain in obstructing American commerce and in persistently ignoring protests sent by this government in more than one hundred such cases.

Wisconsin Assembly Quarantined. The members of the state assembly of Wisconsin have been vaccinated and their meeting hall is quarantined because a member developed an attack of smallpox Sunday.

Swiss Chemists to Come Over. The government is trying to create agreements with Swiss chemists to cover over to the United States and operate works to aid in the developments of the dye industry here.

British Casualties. Since the war's beginning Great Britain has lost 3,865 officers killed, 7,662 wounded and 1,115 missing.

FIRED AT ORDUNA

NEWEST CUNARDER NARROWLY MISSES DESTRUCTION

TORPEDO COMES CLOSE

Story is Told in New York—Submarine Appeared Before Ship on July 9 and After Missing it With Torpedo Undersea Boat Shelled It With Guns.

Into the grave situation that has developed between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania was thrust another issue Saturday when the Orduña, carrying a score of Americans, had been attacked by a German submarine.

Lacking information as to the circumstances of the attack, officials were unable to predict to what extent the Orduña incident would aggravate the situation, but they thought the question would certainly require serious consideration by President Wilson and his cabinet. Although the Orduña escaped unhurt, this, in the view of officials, does not relieve the case of grave possibilities.

The fact that a belligerent merchant ship, bound for the United States with Americans on board and without arms and ammunition or contraband cargo, was assailed while her passengers slept convinced many officials that the theory they had enunciated of an actual change in the practice of German submarine commanders apparently had been dissipated.

One point on which the entire case so far as the United States is concerned, may hinge is whether any attempt was made to halt the Orduña by the customary warning signals. As yet the case is not officially before the state department, but as soon as some of the American passengers file their statements of what took place, the question undoubtedly will be brought immediately to the attention of German government for a report from its submarine commander on the circumstances of the attack.

The case is believed to be different from that of the Anglo-Californian and the Armeulan, which were ordered to halt but repeatedly attempted to escape. According to the rules of international law, even though neutrals are on board, the use of force is held to be justified to compel submission.

The captain and officers of the Orduña have stated that no warning or signal had been given when the torpedo was seen streaking through the water. Officials thought therefore that any attempt made by the Orduña to escape was probably justified.

Irrespective of whether or not signal was given to the Orduña to halt or whether the shots fired by the Germans came without warning, the view which impressed officials was that German submarines had not abandoned their attempts to destroy enemy passenger vessels, whether carrying contraband or not, and that American citizens seemed still to be subject to hazards from which under previously accepted rules of international law they should be immune.

In official quarters news of the attack came as a shock, for it had been confidently believed, as a result of the informal expressions of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and press dispatches from Berlin that Americans on board passenger vessels at least would be safe from attack.

When the Cunarder reached New York Saturday the story of the attack came to light. On July 9, when the Orduña was out twenty miles from the graveyard of the Lusitania off Old Head of Kinsale, the Orduña escaped the Lusitania's fate by one-half of a second of time or ten feet of space, the German torpedo churning the war that distance behind the liner's rudder. Then the Orduña sped away. She was followed by the submarine, which rose to the surface.

TILLMAN SEES CANAL

Senator Says Japan and England Know All About It.

Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina, who is on his way to Alaska, reached Portland, Ore., Saturday to rest for a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Hughes. He said that during his recent trip to the Panama canal he studied its defenses carefully and found that the principal concern manifested there was to guard against observation by ships.

"All the information has been guarded very carefully," he said, "but there is no doubt the British and the Japanese are in possession of full information about the canal."

Women Volunteer to Work. Fifty thousand women tried to improve upon Lloyd-George, English minister of munitions.

Battleships Use Canal. Three big battleships of the U. S. navy passed through the Panama canal Friday. This is the first time big ships have used the ditch.

Bibles for Russian Soldiers. The Carina of Russia has agreed to distribute million Bibles to her soldiers. An American Sunday school.

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