

ALLIES INSIST ON SEARCHING MAILS

LATEST REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTESTS REITERATES CLAIM TO RIGHT.

U. S. DOES NOT ADMIT THIS

Promise to Remedy Any Faults, Abuses of Serious Mistakes in Censorship That May Be Brought to Attention of Allied Governments.

Washington.—In their last reply to American protests against interference with neutral mails just made public, by the State Department, the Allied governments reiterate their right to intercept and search all genuine mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas or in allied ports but they promise to remedy "any faults, abuses or serious mistakes" in censorship that may be brought to their attention. They declare unjustified by facts the American charge that illegal jurisdiction has been gained by diversion of neutral ships from the high seas into the territorial waters of the Allies. The next move of the American Government has not been determined.

The note, transmitted jointly by the British and French governments was delivered to the State Department by the embassies several days ago has just been made public by agreement of the governments concerned. It makes reply to Secretary Lansing's memorandum of May 24 in which the United States declared the Allies had been guilty of "lawless practices" in their mail censorship methods and that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power will satisfy this government."

The Allies maintain they are "sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of inoffensive neutral commerce" and suggest that the Hague convention quoted in the American memorandum is not binding because it has not been ratified by several belligerent powers, though the allied policy has been guided by the intention it expresses.

The note is nearly 5,000 words in length. It argues that the United States and the Allies agree that the postal union convention does not apply and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband.

AMERICA ALWAYS READY TO FIGHT FOR THINGS AMERICAN

Pennsylvania Democrats Hear President Wilson at Shadow Lawn.

Long Branch, N. J.—In a speech before a large delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats who came here with bands playing and banners flying, President Wilson declared that while he is for peace, "America is always ready to fight for things that are American." He summed up his idea of the issues of the present campaign in these words:

"America knows that it is faced with this choice: Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed and the maintenance of well known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy and back of it all invisible government."

VOTE FOR HUGHES DOES NOT MEAN A VOTE FOR WAR

Lincoln, Neb.—Charles Evans Hughes characterized as "preposterous" the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

"I am a man of peace," Mr. Hughes said in a Nebraska speech. "Who wants war? I don't want war."

Correct policies, Mr. Hughes said, would keep America out of war.

"That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said. "It will enbroil us in difficulty."

In the six addresses which marked the opening day of his presidential campaign in Nebraska the Republican nominee discussed nearly all the issues of the campaign. He characterized as "temporary and abnormal" the present prosperity of the country and urged support of the Republican party so that a protective tariff might be enacted to fortify American enterprise in post bellum days against unequal competition.

"The country was living," he said, "on the stimulant" of the European war and would not long have the stimulant.

Chicken a La Hollandaise.

Take out the breast bone of a large young fowl and fill up the space with a nice force ment. Make a batter as for fritters, and when the fowl is half roasted pour the butter over it, let dry and then pour on more until it is thickly coated and a rich brown color. Remove from pan, cut up as for a fricassee, place on platter, lay corn fritters around the edge of dish, scatter some sprigs of parsley over and serve at once with melted butter and lemon quarters. Oyster force ment is nice.

REPORT SUBMARINE OFF NEW ENGLAND

ENTIRE DESTROYER FLOTILLA OF ATLANTIC FLEET ON NEUTRALITY DUTY.

BRITISH CRUISERS ARE NEAR

English War Vessels Lurk Near American Waters—Neutrality Patrol Searching For Possible Hidden Supply Base or Wireless Station.

Boston.—An unidentified submarine off the New England Coast was reported by the steamship Bovic at a time when the steamship lane to Europe was dotted with munition laden ships just released from the embargo placed on their movements after the German submarine raid off Nantucket.

The reports of the strange submarine were coincident with announcements that a fleet of British cruisers and destroyers was off the coast and that virtually the entire available destroyed flotilla of the Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy was on neutrality duty. That the American destroyers were conducting an active investigation of stories of secret submarine bases on this coast was indicated in a dispatch from Bar Harbor, Maine, which said the destroyer Paulding, sent out from the Newport naval base, made an exhaustive search of the coast between Bar Harbor and Rockland. There was not a cove or rock inlet that escaped the sharp scrutiny of the destroyer's crew. At dusk the Paulding put back to Rockland and it was understood that she had discovered nothing suspicious.

Other destroyers known to be off the coast and believed to be engaged in much the same work as the Paulding are the McDougal, Fanning and Warrington. The McDougal, during the evening anchored at Eastport, in proximity to the Canadian border. The presence of these destroyers in Eastern Maine waters recalled rumors that have persisted for months that "Teutonic sympathizers had a hidden wireless station somewhere in the vicinity of Bar Harbor and that there was a suspicion also that they were establishing a secret submarine base on the Maine coast. Few places on the Atlantic shore line of the United States, shipping men say, offer better advantages for submarines having designs on allied supply ships. Submersibles operating from one of the innumerable isolated coves on the Maine coast, it is pointed out, could threaten both the steamship lane to Europe and the transport ships.

KING CONSTANTINE FAVORS GREECE JOINING ALLIES

Guarantee of Country's Integrity Necessary, However, Before Entry into Hostilities.

Athens, via London.—King Constantine motored in from Tattlo, his summer residence and presided at a meeting of the crown council to which he presented the report of Prince Andrew, his brother, who has just returned from a visit to the Entente capitals.

The king discussed the form which Greece's proposals to the Entente with a view of abandoning neutrality should take and declared his conviction that Greece's future depended upon her joining the Entente. He expressed a readiness to do so, not demanding more than a guarantee of the integrity of Greece and such material assistance in equipping the army as would be essential to render Greece's participation in the war of real value to the Allies.

Discussing a telegram from M. Romanos, the Greek Minister to France on September 30, reporting a conversation with Premier Briand, the sovereign pointed out that the three compensations which the French Premier offered informally did not include a guarantee of integrity, and he expressed the opinion that Greece's entry into the hostilities was impossible without an official pledge.

FEELING TOWARD U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO CHANGES.

El Paso, Texas.—Cordial relations between American punitive expedition and neighboring Carranza authorities is the subject of an article in El Democrata, Carranza organ, published in Chihuahua City, which is significant of a changed policy toward the United States, looking to a more extended co-operation against Villa. It was this paper that brought first news of the agitation last June for the retirement of the punitive force.

SOAKED AND SHIVERING S. C. TROOPS END HIKE.

El Paso, Texas.—Soaked from hard rains of the last 24 hours and shivering from the cold wind which pierced their summer uniforms, 15,000 National Guard troops of the tenth provisional division reached this city after a hike of 86 miles which required 13 days to complete. General Morton, commanding the Tenth Division, reviewed the troops as they marched into the city in a drizzling rain.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN CITIZEN



BRITISH FEAR U-BOATS NO GROUND FOR ACTION

EXERCISING CAUTION IN ALLOWING SHIPS TO LEAVE ATLANTIC COAST.

Still Presumably in Position to Strike Effective Blows at Enemy Vessels on High Seas, While on Way to Base at Helgoland.

New York.—Although there was no news to indicate that the German submarine U-53 still was lurking in the Atlantic Sea lanes and while some shipping interests believed she has headed for Helgoland, there was evidence that the British Admiralty will proceed with caution in allowing British ships to depart from Atlantic Coast ports.

There was a strong tendency in naval circles to believe that the U-53 unless that craft has received fresh fuel supplies on this side of the Atlantic, has hauled off shore and is headed for her base at Helgoland. This belief is founded on the knowledge that the cruising radius of the U-53 class boats does not exceed 7,000 miles, or just sufficient to permit making a voyage out from Helgoland, via the north of Scotland to Newport and return. It is considered possible, however, that sufficient extra fuel was carried to permit of a couple of days stay on the operating ground. By every precedent in commerce destroying work, experts said, the U-53 might be expected to have abandoned the Nantucket shoals locality after Sunday. Merchant ships, it was pointed out, would give the Nantucket lightship a wide berth as soon as apprised of the presence of a submarine.

One report that has not been verified was to the effect that the U-53 took on board crude oil from the Christian Knudsen before sinking that craft. In the event that the U-53 has not been able to replenish her fuel tanks, the view was expressed that the logical course for her to take would be to follow the line of the Gulf stream to the "corner" as it is known to navigators. The "corner" is the turning point in the North Atlantic where traffic between the United Kingdom and the United States either heads up for the English Channel or shapes away for various ports on the American seaboard.

ALLIES DEMAND GREEKS TO SURRENDER FLEETS

London.—Vice-Admiral Dartige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the Entente Allies, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent. Demand also is made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

"The minister of marine," the correspondent continues, "says vice admiral Fournet's demands will be complied with and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time."

"The demands were made as a precautionary measure to ensure the safety of the Allies' fleet."

It is explained that the dispatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of the reservist leagues have aroused fears of a disturbance of order at points where the Allies' war vessels are anchored and also endanger the security of the Allied troops on the Balkan front.

GERARD DENIES COMING ON SUBMARINE MISSION

New York.—James W. Gerard, United States ambassador to Germany, who returned here on his first vacation in nearly three years, issued a formal statement in which he denied that his homecoming had been caused by the need of warning the administration at Washington of Germany's indeterminate submarine warfare against neutral as well as hostile shipping across the Atlantic.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY LANSING CONSIDER SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

Pointing Out to Germany the Inadvisability of Operating so Close to Territorial Waters of U. S.—International Law Was Not Violated.

Long Branch, N. J.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing discussed in detail at Shadow Lawn German submarine attacks on merchantmen off the New England coast. The conference lasted until late at night.

It was indicated by officials that facts so far collected through governmental agencies have disclosed no grounds for drastic action by the United States Government because of the attacks themselves. No evidence has been found that international law was violated by the German submarine or submarines. It was understood, however, that the president and Secretary Lansing discussed the wisdom of pointing out to Germany the inadvisability of operating her submarines in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States.

Administration officials took the position that the transferring of submarine warfare so close to America's shores was fraught with grave danger because of the possibility of mistakes being made by submarine commanders. Reports that strong sentiment exists in Germany for the resumption of submarine warfare on a broader scale caused some alarm among officials.

The announcement of Counselor Polk of the state department in Washington that the United States will refuse to accept the contention of the Entente Allies that neutrals should deny the uses of the harbors to all submarines, was discussed by the president and the secretary of state.

In discussions of the submarine attacks officials here referred to diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain beginning in 1914 in which the American government protested against the patrolling of the American coast outside the three-mile limit by the warships.

GERARD, ON ARRIVAL FROM BERLIN, SILENT AS TO PEACE

Ambassador Does Not Expect to See Wilson for Several Days.

New York.—James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, upon arrival here declined either to affirm or deny published reports that he was returning to the United States on a peace mission on behalf of the emperor of Germany.

Mr. Gerard's attention was called to a story which appeared in The New York World to the effect that his errand was to inform the administration that a renewal of submarine activity is being considered by Germany in a manner which might threaten German-American relations. Mr. Gerard, after quickly glancing through this story, said:

"You don't see me quoted anywhere in it do you?" he said.

Mr. Gerard said he did not expect to see President Wilson until after the president's return from his trip this week to Indianapolis.

FRENCH TROOPS ON SOMME BEND GERMANS' LINES.

London.—The French troops, fighting south of the Somme region in France, have bent back the German lines considerably over a front of two and a half miles from the village of Bovent to the Chaulnes wood.

MYSTERIOUS SUBMARINE IS REPORTED OFF TYBEE BAR.

Savannah, Ga.—The presence of a submarine of undetermined nationality off Tybee bar, below Savannah, was reported to local custom house officials and to the British consul here, it was learned. Officials at both the customs house and consulate refused to say where their information came from, but stated that it was entirely unconfirmed. No American merchant boats are known to be in the waters.

REICHSTAG PRAISES KING CONSTANTINE

SUBMARINE QUESTION NOT TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN OPEN SESSION.

HERR BASSERMANN REPORTS

National Liberal Leader Emphasizes Entente's Pressure on Neutral Powers and Effort to Force Hellenic People into the Great War.

Berlin.—The most notable incident at the opening of today's Reichstag session was supplied by Major Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, in his report from the budget committee that although it had been unable to reach a decision on the submarine question it had voted, 24 to 4, against a discussion of the subject in open session.

Herr Bassermann ran through a short report of the general international situation emphasizing particularly the Entente's pressure on neutral powers and its efforts to force Greece into the war, in connection with which he expressed admiration for the attitude of King's Constantine. He then read the committee's recommendations.

"The committee occupied itself with a thorough discussion of the question of submarine warfare," the report read, "the members of all parties and the representatives of the government participating. All the naval, technical, military, economic and political aspects were thoroughly investigated and weighed."

"An agreement could not be reached in the committee, which therefore refrained from making a decision. The committee recommends that the Reichstag in its deliberations abstain from a discussion of submarine warfare. It bases this attitude upon the standpoint that a thorough discussion of the naval, technical, military, economic and political details is impossible without injury to the interests of the Fatherland, but, on the other hand, that without such thorough discussion the subject could not be completely cleared up."

The speaker pleaded for the abolition of the censorship. He said the committee had received the impression that the "military situation everywhere was satisfactory and hopeful."

Herr Naumann alluded to the causes of the war, insisting that the only means of avoiding resort to arms would have been direct communication between Vienna and St. Petersburg, which was rendered impossible by the continuation of the Russian mobilization.

LINER WITH 353 PASSENGERS AND BIG CARGO DEFIES U-BOAT

White Star Liner With All Lights Out Follows Two Freighters Out of New York Harbor.

New York.—With all lights extinguished the steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line, carrying 353 passengers and 18,000 tons of war munitions was speeding south from this port, well without the three-mile zone of safety. Her announced destination is Liverpool and her course to that city would lead east from Sandy Hook. She apparently followed in the wake of the freight-laden Pannonia and Minnehaha. The Danish vessel Helig Olav, more venturesome than the British steamers, took the easterly course after clearing the bar. They were the first vessels to leave New York for European ports since the submarine raid.

The Adriatic left her dock, but after reaching Sandy Hook dropped anchor outside the bar. As night fell, no lights flashed aboard the liner.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL HELD FOR KIFFEN ROCKWELL

Paris.—A special memorial service has been held in the French Protestant Church for Kiffen Rockwell, of Atlanta, Ga., and formerly of Asheville, N. C., the young American aviator who, as a member of the French air corps, was killed recently in battle with the Germans.

U. S. RECEIVES ALLIES' MAIL SEIZURE PROMISES

Washington.—Identical memorandum from the British and French governments replying to the American protest against seizure of neutral mails were delivered to the state department by the embassies here. The text was not made public but the Allies are understood to give renewed promises that every effort will be made to minimize delay and annoyance caused by examination, but to insist upon certain legal rights in regard to mails.

ITALIANS TAKE ANOTHER STEP IN QUEST OF TRIEST

London.—Another step toward their quest of Triest has been made by the Italians in the region south of Gorizia, additional points of vantage to their progress having been captured and 1,771 men made prisoners. In this region, which is about six miles northwest of Triest and in the Julian Alps, to the east of the Italians from August 6 to the present report they have captured 30,581 Austrians.

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Life today brings many worries and worrying brings on kidney troubles, so the doctors say. Kidney weakness reveals itself in backache, pains when stooping or lifting, dizzy headaches and urinary disorders. Be cheerful. Stop worrying. And, to strengthen weak kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the kidney remedy that is used and recommended the world over.

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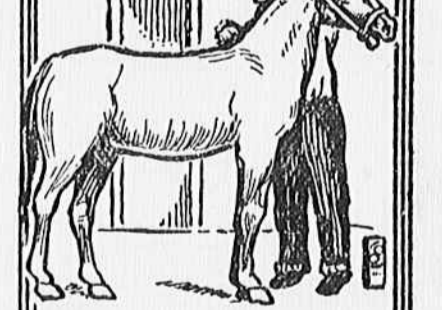
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