## GERMAN REPLY REACHES WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

American Ships Engaged in Legitimate Trade Will Not Be Interfered With Nor Lives on Neutral Ships Endangered.

#### **MAIN CONTENTIONS OF** U. S. NOT ANSWERED

Kalser is Willing to Permit America to Place Four Hostile Ships in Passenger Service-Must Not Carry Con.

Berlin, via London. - Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the of the Lusitania and a bmarine warfare, which was delivered to American Ambassador Gerard is:

First, relterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans on neutral ships be endangered.

Second, that German submarines will be instructed to allow American as passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in reships do not carry contraband; such ing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag. and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same condit-

The text of the note follows: "Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to His Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo reference to the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war.

"The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also the appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany always had permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle m of the seas and for the protection of peacable trade. In to all the dangers of war. since have been conducted for the submarine which destroyed the Lusitection of the interests of neutrals.

has been always the measures of war. The Imperial children robbed of breadwinners, Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps come it with gratitude and satisfaccasion.

"If in the present war the princimore, the longer its duration, the in neutral vessels shall not be placed German government has no guilt in jeopardy. therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peace- steamers, made possible in view of the able traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from many's adversaries, German submathe very beginning and with increasing rines will be instructed to permit the lack of consideration at the destruc- free and safe passage of such pas-

WANT PROHIBITION SUBMITTED beverage liquor traffic," the resolu-TO PEOPLE. thirds of the counties and more than

Anti-Saloon League Adopts Resolution three-fourths of the municipalities of Urging Congress to Submit Consti- the country are under prohibiton.

Atlantic City, N J.The national con- ed prohibition laws while the legislavention of the Anti-Saloon League of tures of four other states have sub-America unanimously adopted resolu- mitted the question to an early vote tions urging Congress to submit the of the people. When the prohibitory question of national prohibition to the laws become operative in all these 18 people in the form of a constitutional states more than 60,000,000 people pendment.

"The nation is rapidly moving to and 80 per cent of the area of the na-ward the absolute prohibition of the tion will be no-ticense territory."

tion, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all

rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so (by?) that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary troband -Full Text of Note, to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercept ed legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven American note regarding the sinking to a submarine war on trade. On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formaility all merchandise proceeding to Germany well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neu; tral property. Just as it was also with turn the confident hope that the Am- the Boers, the German people is now erican government will see that these to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and ships to be provided with distinguish- children or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permafrancy. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the methods of warfare adopted by them in contravention of inter-

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb ruary 4 that the interest of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the Im perial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial government were derelict in these, its dutes, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been oblitrated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards therefor and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree

regulation of the laws of maritime tania had caused the crew and passenwar Germany and America have joint gers to take to the boats before firing ly advocated progressive principles, a torpedo this would have meant the especially the abolishhment of the sure destruction of his own vessel, right of capture at sea and the pro- After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy ves-"Even at the beginning of the pres- sels, it was to be expected that a ent war the German government im- mighty ship like the Lusitania would mediately declared its willingness in remain above water long enough even response to proposals of the American after the torpedoing to permit passengovernment to ratify the Declaration gers to enter the ship's boats. Circumof London and thereby subject itself stances of a very peculiar kind, espein the use of its naval forces to all cially the presence on board of large the restrictions provided therein in quantities of highly explosive matefavor of neutrals. Germany likewise rials (word omitted, possibly dissipattenacious of the ed') this expectation. In addition it principle that war should be conduct- may be pointed out that if the Lusied against the armed and organized tania had been spared thousands of forces of an enemy country, but cases of munitions would have been the weapon of democratic instructhat the enemy civilian population sent to Germany's enemies and thereby must be spared as far as possible from thousands of German mothers and

"In the spirit of friendship where earlier, to regulate the law of mari- habitants since the earliest days of its time war in a manner guaranteeing existence, the Imperial government the freedom of the seas, and will wel- will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent tion if it can work hand-in-hand with the jeopardizing of lives of American unjust tax upon the publicity which the American government on that oc- citizens. The Imperial government therefore repeats the assurance that American ships will not be hindered pies which should be the ideal of the in the prosecution of legitimate shipfuture have been traversed more and ping and the lives of American citizens

"In order to exclude any unfore seen dangers to American passenger conduct of maritime war by Ger-

tion said. "Already more than two-

Eightoen of the 48 states have adopt-

will be living under the prohibition

senger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time is advance. The ned a reasonable time is advance. The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed on by the naval authoritis of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration roposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner ade quate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefor, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Eu rope in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.

"In particular, the Imperial govern nent is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship the mere fact of their pres ence on board.

"Germany merely followed Engand's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrais on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves within dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings

"If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial government is prepared to interpose no objection as to placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passeger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England, Assurinces of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical pro-conditions to these formerly hos tile passenger steamers.

"The president of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposal to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned resquests the am passador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the oppor tunity to renew to His Excellency the ssurance of his most distinguished onsideration.

"VON JAGOW." (Signed)

Power of Appeal in Advertising.

San Francisco, Cal.-The growing ower of the newspaper advertisement and its advance to a higher plane of noral appeal and responsibility were pointed out by Talcott Williams, direc tor of the Columbia University School of Journalism, in an address here, as powerful and encouraging factors in the past half century's newspaper history.

"The American advertisement in the past half century has made an advance greater than in all its history before through the pressure of public opinion, the increased vigilance of the American newspaper and the higher standards of the solicitor and advertiser," said Dr. Williams, who spoke before the International Press Congress at the Panama-Pacific Ex-

tisement began with the futile atthe international proceedings which "If the commander of the German tempts to exclude lottery notices three quarters of a century ago. Any man who will compare American advertisements with those of the English French, German and other European newspapers will find our press and our public not apart, but together, has raised the moral standards of our newspapers to a level nowhere else maintained.

"Truth in the advertisement is more and more enforced under a social law which in all jurisproduce. age by age, imposes heavier penalties and wider sanctions on all written agreements which affect value. The American public has been the first, as its laws and its newspapers show, to see that the advertisement which began as the tool of trade, has become

"The use of the advertisement to bring all causes and pleas before the tribunal of the people will grow. with the German nation has been im-bued towards the Union and its in-must turn to this agency or the public will turn from them. The newspaper must keep its columns worthy of this new task and remember that all free publicity which should pay is an раув."

Danger in Waiting.

Just because an Oregon scientist de clares that old men do the best work is no reason, of course, why young fellows should put off contemplated achievements until the arrival of declining years. It may be that the man who accomplishes little in his early maturity will make up for the lack when he starts down the western slope of life. It doesn't sound reasonable

Congress also is urged to ber intext cants from interstate commerce and to prohibit use of the mails for trans-porting liquors and carrying liquor advertisements into dry territory.

Investigation of Lumber Rates.

Washington,-A general investige tion of the rates and practices of all common carriers in the United States in connection with transportation of lumber and lumber products was an nounced by the interstate commerce commusion. Hearings will be set later.

# PROSPECTS FOR

ALL OF AMERICAS IMPORTANT CROPS ARE BETTER THAN SIX YEARS AVERAGE.

#### BIG INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Outlook For Billion-Bushel Wheat Crop is Bright Record Money Values is Promised.

Washington. -American farmers, confronted with feeding the while Europe is at war, have planted record acreages of all principal crops. Moreover, official estimates made public by the Department of Agriculture disclose prospects of production exceeding the average of the last six years in almost every important crop. Based on the growing condi tions on July 1 some foodstuff crops give promise of new records. Their ney values promise records cordingly. Corn, greatest and most valuable of all American farm products, shows an area of 109,273,000 acres—half a million more than ever pefore—and is expected to produce 2,814,000,000 bushels

Despite wet and cold weather for seven weeks which has retarded growth and cultivation in the impor tant corn states and forces the con dition 3.5 per cent below the 10-year average, the new crop is estimated to be 106,000,000 bushels greater than the last 10-year average and 141,000,000 greater than last year's production.

The outlook for the billion-bushel wheat yield continues to grow. Lat-est estimates raise the prospective production to 963,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels since the last estimate. Winter wheat, however, shows a 9.7 per cent drop in condition which reduces its pros pective production by 8,000,000 bush els. That is ascribed to rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, Other states were reported practically the same or better than a month ago. The Hessian fly's depredations are not reflected in the June report.

Those reports now at hand in the Department of Agriculture show that corn, Winter wheat, oats, white and sweet potatoes and rice are growing on record acreages.

MINNEHAHA ON FIRE.

Caused By Explosion of Bomb Pos

sibly Placed By Holt. York.—While the steamer Minnehaha afire at sea with 15,000 tons of war ammunition aboard, was speeding to Halifax, N. S., Atlantic Transport Line officials and authorities here were bending every effort to learn if the blaze could have been the work of Frank Holt, assailant of J. P. Morgan, who had given warning that a steamship would sink in midocean July 7.

Captain Claret's last massage said the fire was under control. It started from an explosion in a forward hold far away from the ammunition. Line officials here believe that Captain Claret picked up the wireless warning sent to all ships and had caused search to be made to ascertain if there were any bombs aboard.

The fact that no further word was received at the offices of the Atlantic Transport Line was taken to indicate that the ship was making good pro gress.

The Minnehaha left here July 4 for London. She carried no passengers. Her crew numbered nearly 100. The possible fate of the Minnehaha

vershadowed 11 other developments in the case of the man who set off the Capital bomb, then shot J. P. Morgan and finally killed himself.

17 Killed in Trolley Wreck. Niagara Falls, Ont. — Seventeen persons are dead and fifty injured, some probably fatally, as the result of the trolley wreck on the slope of Queenstown Heights. Racing to catch a steamer for Toronto, a spe cial car of the International Rafiway loaded with 121 passengers, left the rails on a sharp curve, and plunged into a gulley 15 feet below.

Asks Position on Recruiting Washington.-Sir Cecil Spring-Rice the British Ambassador, formally applied to the state department for a definition of the American government's view as to whether English patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate neutrality sending British subjects from the United States to volunteer in the British arrmy. Conferences between the departments of state and justice will be held before an answer is given. A serious diplomatic controversy may develop.

Oppose Extradition of Huerta. Washington,-Notice that any attempt to extradite Gen. Victoriano Huerta to Mexico will be opposed has been given by the state department to Governor Ferguson of Texas and to both the Carranza and Villa leaders. York from her camp at Chateaugay Governor Ferguson recently referred Lake, near Malone, N. Y., and announcto the department a formal application from the Villa governor of Chihuahua for the extradition of Huerta on various criminal charges and later an influential request for the ex-dic tator's extradition was made by the Carransa agency here.

Washington.—The ancient Mexican fortress of San Juan de Uloa, in Vera Cruz harbor, is declared to longer a military prison in a decree published by General Carranza which reached the state department. "During the long years," the decree says, have had the subject under considera-"this fortress has been used to confine in dark, damp and unbealthy cells political prisoners and often those merely accused of sedition and rebeillon, subjecting them to serious sickness of body, incurable maindles of mind and often to many, death. | department will request.

#### HEROES IN EVERYDAY LIFE



#### HOLT TAKES HIS OWN LIFE SENDS OUTLINE OF NOTE

TO THE MANNER IN WHICH HE ELUDED GUARDS.

Body Found in Cell Where Keeper Says He Was Killed .-- Others Say He Jumped Through Window,

Glen Cove, N. Y .- Frank Holt, the Cornell University professor, who shot J. P. Morgan, in his home near Glen Cove committed suicide in the jail at

While several of the jail authori-ties declare that Holt killed himself by climbing through the opening at the top of his cell door and then plunging to the narrow court below, Holt's keeper said he was positive that the prisoner was killed in his own cell where he said he found the body. There were many conflicting reports as the manner in which Holt met his death, but it was definitely established through Doctor Cleghorn, the jall physician, that Holt died of a fractured skull.

Several of those about the fall said they heard an explosion, the report coming from Holt's cell. This it was believed, was que to the falling of boards from the top of the cell. Jeremiah O'Ryan, the keeper detailed to watch Holt, said he was 15 feet

away from the cell when he heard a loud report. He looked in the direc-tion of the cell, but it was dark. Entering he found Holt's body in a pool of blood in the corner.

The excitement that followed the noise brought Warden Hulse and other jail authorities to the scene. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and Dr. Cleghorn, together with several constables, were soon on the scene and immediately began investigation. Dr. Cleghorn denied a report that Holt had killed himself by chewing a precussion cap.

He repeated that death was caused by a fracture at the top of the skull. An explosion which would have blown his head off would have followed an attempt by Holt to chew a percussion cap the physician said.

A thorough examination of Holt's cell failed, according to the jail authorities, to disclose any weapon or implements of any kind which Holt could have used to kill himself.

500 CARRANZA TROOPS KILLED.

A Fruitless Attempt is Made to Cap

battle in a fruitless attempt to capture Paredon, a Villa stronghold about 30 miles northwest of Monterey, according to reports here. Eighten thousand men were reported en gaged in the battle with total casu alties on both sides of 2,000. Car ranza reinforcements renewed attack.

About 8,000 Carranza troops under Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino advanced along the railroad from Villgarcia, a village about midway between Monte rey and Paredon. The advance followed a truce during which both sides buried the dead, who during two weeks incessant fighting about Villagarcia had fallen so thickly as to menace health. The Carranza cers estimated that Villa had nearly 10,000 men concentrated at Paredon under Generals Urbina and Chao

Charles R. Connant Dead. New York, a banker and financial expert, died in Havana of hemorrhage the last month, the Morgan firm havof the stomach. He was in Cuba at the request of the Cuban authorities to reform the financial system of the ity as it does for the British govern- able that more submarines would be republic.

Evelyn Thaw Will Not Testify. New York.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw summoned by the state to testify against Harry K. Thaw, her husband, in the jury proceedings to determine his mental condition, reached New ed she would stand on her constitution al rights and refuse to take the stand seainst her husband. Deputy Attorney General Cook asserted that as the

Preparing Naval Program. Washington.—The naval program to be presented to congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, nas not been definitly framed notwithstanding the fact that Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his advisors tion continuously for months. building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the navy Greens department will request. murder.

MANY CONFLICTING REPORTS AS PRELIMINARY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS REGARDING NATURE OF GERMAN REPLY.

> Germany is Anxious to Draft Reply So That America Will Be Satisfied. Note Soon.

Berlin, via London -- It is learned that a preliminary exchange of views is proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note resp ing submarine warfare and the Lusitanit incident.

This is responsible for delay in the delivery of the German note, trans-mission of which to the American government was expected at once. Efforts of the diplomats on des are directed toward evolving a formula for a note acceptable both to Germany and the United States and it is believed the note will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

In consonance with the plan, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, conferred recently when the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conferences was outlined to the Ambassador and discussed. It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department fully as to the outline of the note and instructions from the United States are awaited before further steps are taken. The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

HOLT WILL TELL ALL.

Crank Who Shot Morgan Will Explain Recent Event of His Life.

Glen Cove, N. Y .- Frank Holt, the university professor who shot J. P. Morgan, declared that when arraigned he would tell the whole story of his life particularly his movements leading up to the rlacing of a bomb in the United States Capitol at Wasnington and his attempted assassina-tion of Mr. Morgan. He will reveal also, he said, where he bought the dynamite found on him.

members of his family and friends destroyed. ture a Villa Stronghold.

Lareno, Texas.—Six hundred Carrenza troops were killed in an all day received W. H. Porter, a business associate, and Police Arthur Woods, an old friend of the family. Later the two callers said Mr. Morgan appeared in the best of spirits.

The favorable turn in Mr. Morgan's condition was in marked contrast to that of Holt, the financier's assailant.

How Morgan Firm Helped Allies. New York...... In explanation of the part J. P. Morgan & Co. has taken in the furnishing of war munitions and supplies for the European nations Lloyd's as missing. at war, it was stated authoritatively here that the firm had handled more tuan \$500,000,000 worth of contracts for the account of foreign govern ments since the war began

Of this amount about \$400,000,000 worth has been purchased for the British since the Morgan firm was appointed agents for Great Britain in this country, and \$60,000,000 worth for the French contracted for within ing been appointed by the French government to act in the same capac-

Threaten Marshall's Life. St. Louis.—Thomas R. Marshall, vice Washington.—Further compilea-president of the United States, in a tions in the efforts of American texstatement to newspaper reporters said tile manufacturers to induce he had been threatened with death in

The vice president said the threats The vice president said the threats merce by came to him while he was in Wash-Thompson. ington. He added that as he was more or less a fatalist, he did not notify the secret service department. of the explosion at the capital.

Two Negroes Lynched. Macon, Ga.—An armed posse of Washington.—A tour of investiga-about 100 farmers was searching for tion to cover the Middle West, the John Richey and Thomas Brooks, ne Pacific Coast and the South was angroes who are alleged to have been nounced by the Federal Trade Com-responsible for the killing al Garys in mission. Hearings will be begun in Jones county, of Silas Turner a promi- Chicago July 19, and the commisnent planter. According to informs sion will travel for nearly two tion received here two negroes. Will months. Exporting manufacturers will be examined and asked for sugar Round Oak by a mob during an outgestions as to the best means of break of race feeling after the killing building up the country's export of Turger. The authorities believe the trade.

### SEVERE STORM **VISITS MISSOURI**

DAMAGE BY TORNADO MAY AG-GREGATE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

#### ISOLATED SMALL VILLAGES

Four Passenger Cars Are Hurled From Track.-Wind Gauges Reglater 80 Miles Per Hour.

St. Louis.-A tornado and cloudburst which swept St. Louis and St. Charles counties caused damage which may aggregate half a million dollars, isolated several small towns, blew half a passenger train off the tracks and deluged parts of the af-fected district with four inches of rain in half an hour. In spite of all the storm's severity

no definite reports of loss of life had been received, although railroad men brought to St. Charles a rumor that the village of St. Peters had been blown away and that 40 of its several hundred inhabitants had been killed. General Manager Cotter of the Wabash, immediately ordered an engine to St. Peters to find out what damage was done.

St. Charles suffered most from the tornado. Wind gauges there registered 80 miles an hour and an area of more than 100 square blocks in the city was more or less ruined. Wabash bridge over Dardenne Creek between O'Fallon and St. Peters was demolished by wind and water and western bound railroad traffic

stopped. Between Gilmore and Wentzville the tornado struck a Wabash passenger train bound from St. Louis Kansas City and hurled four cars off the track. The five passenger coaches left on the track were coupled to the engine and the train proceeded. From Montgomery City the crew wired General Manager, Cotter that no one was hurt seriously.

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONS.

Battle Just Commenced But Russians Seem Successful,

London.—By the employment strong reinforcements, the Russians, temporarily at least, have checked the Austro-German advance toward toe Lubin Railway, which if successful would imperil Warsaw. The Russians claimed a serious defeat for the Austro-German army in the region of Keasnik, south of that railway while the Austrians state that she battle was invigorated by the participation

of strong Russian reserves. So far as communications are con cerned the Russians now have the advantage of positions as they have a splendid system of railways behind them by which they can quickly move troops and guns to the threatened

areas. This battle, one of many since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive through Galleia, has just commenced, but according to dispatches received in Geneva from Austrian sources the Russians thus far have had the best of it and since Monday have inflicted heavy losses on the invaders. These dispatches state that thousands of wounded are arriving in Lemberg, Przemysl and Jaroslau.

Artillery combats continue from Arras to the sea and it is stated that as a result of German bombardment Mr. Morgan spent a restful day and 'Arras is in flames and its cathedral

President Will Decide.

Washington. - President Wilson personally will decide what reply if any, shall be sent to Ambassador Gerard's message outlining the tentative draft of a note submitted to him informally as a proposed answer to the American communication concerning submarine warfare.

Dutch Steamer Lost.

London,-The Dutch steamer Albergen, which left New York March 30 and Newport News April 1, for Port Spain, has been posted at

To Conserve Food Supply. London.—The Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, noving in the House of Lords for a second reading of a bill to prohibit. the slaughter of young stock to preserve the meat supply, expressed the opinion that the Germans were puting their whole shipbuilding strength. into the construction of submarines. German submarines, he said, were and as the war continued it is probengaged in this task.

Trouble in Dye Situation.

many to permit shipments of coal tar more than a dozen anonymous letters dyes to the United States were reported to the Department of Co Commercial Attache Barring of American cotton from Germany by the British order-in-council was the primary obhearing was a civil proceeding the He said he had no fear of death, but assent to shipments and now to that court could direct her to testify and that he was startleed when he learned has been added reports of the exportassent to shipments and now to that ing of American dyestuffs to Britain.

> A Tour For Investigation. er. The authorities believe the trade. Various commercial and in-had no connection with the dustrial organizations will be consulted to secure a general view.