

GERMANY WILL WARN VESSELS IN BRITISH ZONE

Makes Concession to United States—President Wilson Undecided as to Acceptance.

A despatch from Berlin says: Germany concedes fully President Wilson's contention that in the future no merchant vessel, whether freighter or passenger liner, shall be sunk without warning, either within or without the war zone around the British Isles, unless they offer resistance or attempt to escape. President Wilson already had conceded the right of submarines to sink ships under such conditions.

Here is the clause wherein the German government makes this concession:

"The German government notifies the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search, and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape, or offer resistance.'"

Germany's adherence to this policy, however, is made conditional upon

the success of efforts it urges the United States to make to force Great Britain to "preserve fully the principles of international law."

"Should the steps taken by the government of the United States (to force England to alter her conduct of war) not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision," concludes the note.

President Wilson Considering.

A despatch from Washington says: Though President Wilson is reserving decision until he receives the official text, there are many indications that the German reply to the United States note will avert the danger of an immediate diplomatic break. The German note, though unsatisfactory in more ways than one, apparently meets the President's basic demand that Germany "immediately declare and effect an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare."

FEAR OF DEFEAT HAUNTS GERMANY

If Teutons Want Peace, It Is Only Because They Are Being Beaten.

A despatch from London says: Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a statement given to the Associated Press, deals with the charges against Great Britain and Germany's avowed desire for peace as contained in the German reply to the note of the United States on submarine warfare.

After re-examining alleged inhuman practices by Germany, through employment of submarines, Zeppelins, poisoned gas and high-explosive shells, Lord Robert, on the issue of peace, says:

"Of the German peace overtures, if such they are to be called, I will say little. It was only in last December that their Chancellor declared that we believed it to be in our interests to attribute falsely to them peace proposals. Yet the German Government now says that twice within the last few months Germany has announced before the world her readiness to make peace. Which is the truth?"

"It may be that the Germans want peace. If so, it is because they fear defeat. It may be only that they want to appear peaceful. 'For us it matters not. Our attitude, at any rate, is unchanged. We drew the sword unwillingly. We shall sheathe it gladly, but we should be untrue to our trust, we should be betraying civilization, if we abandoned our task until we have re-established in Europe the supremacy of law, the sanctity of treaties and the right of all nations, great and small, to live their lives, to fulfill their destinies, free from the intolerable menace of Prussian militarism.'"

BRITISH LINER SINKS U-BOAT BY GUNFIRE IN BAY OF BISCAY

Three Hours Later Second Submarine Fired Torpedo at the Liner, but Missed by a Few Feet.

A despatch from London says: The British liner Clan MacFadyen has arrived in Gravesend from Africa some what damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire, and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed.

The steamer reports that the first

attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action, and it is believed, destroyed it.

Three hours later another submarine fired a torpedo, but missed the Clan MacFadyen by a few feet.

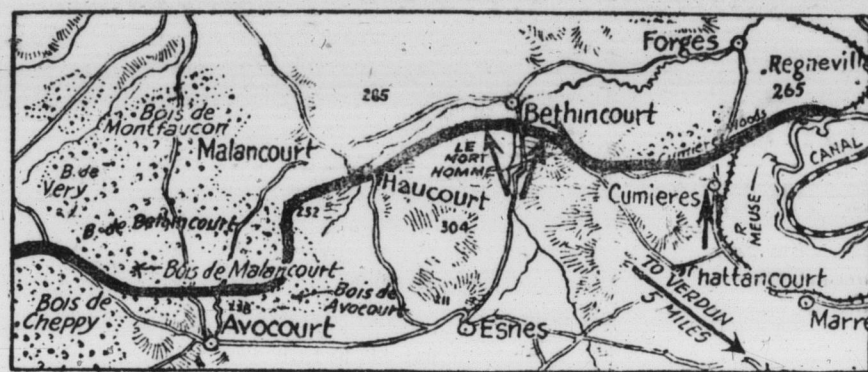
TURKS ABANDON GREAT CAMP AFTER DEFEAT BY RUSSIANS

Grand Duke's Forces Continue Their Advance in the Direction of Bagdad.

A despatch from London says: The Russians continue to advance in the direction of Bagdad. After dislodging the Turks from their positions in the neighborhood of the village of Serinakerind, the Russians bayoneted the defenders and occupied the positions. Sunday's Petrograd official says: "In the direction of Bagdad since our occupation of the organized points of the Serinakerind position

the Turks, having sustained heavy losses, retired hastily, abandoning a great camp of tents and other material. It has now been established that by the occupation of Trebizond we captured eight mounted coast guns, fourteen six-inch guns, one field gun, a thousand rifles, fifty-three caissons and other important booty.

"In the direction of Erzingan we repulsed a Turkish offensive supported by artillery."



WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

This has been one of the most eventful weeks of the war. Saturday Gen. Townshend fearing starvation was forced to surrender to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, after a stubborn resistance lasting 143 days. A relief expedition had met with serious reverses about twenty miles below the Kut a few days previous and the day before the surrender a ship laden with supplies was grounded just four miles east of the town. These adverse circumstances, together with the impoverished condition of Townshend's forces, caused the gallant commander to surrender.

On Sunday "Provisional President" Pearse of the "Irish Republic" issued a proclamation advising the surrender of all the rebels in Ireland, which sounded the death knell of a revolutionary government that had lived only 120 hours.

Patrick Pearse, "Provisional President of Ireland," James Connolly, "Commandant General of the Irish Forces," and Thomas MacDonagh, signatories to the Republican proclamation, were taken prisoners, and shot Wednesday morning.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resigned his post, as an outcome of the uprising.

On the French front at Verdun the Germans kept up a continuous violent bombardment and attacks. During the early part of the week the French won by storm a mile of trenches, thus getting a firm hold on this front. The Germans brought up heavy reinforcements to stop the French drive, but as the military experts put it, Gen. Petain had struck the psychological moment for advancing and as a result the French situation at Verdun is very largely under the control of the French.

Heavy bombardments have been prevalent on both sides. The French have been able to hold their own positions by forming a curtain of fire directly ahead of their lines thus preventing any dangerous advances of the enemy.

Berlin admitted on Thursday that the French had gained a foothold in one of the German outposts, south of Dead Man Hill, and the Paris statement gave a glowing account of the advance at this point attended with great success and even to the point of consolidation. This advance was preceded by a terrific hail of artillery shot. "At one point two Germans came forward and surrendered in the midst of our fire," the report says.

Enemy Zeppelin made short visits to the British east coast. On Tuesday night five enemy aircraft made a flight over the north-east coast of England and the south-east coast of Scotland. The British official statement said that the raid resulted in 36 casualties and 100 bombs were dropped. The Berlin statement made much of the attack, saying that the raid had dropped bombs with success on several industrial centres, the fortified port of Hartlepool, and on railroads. The statement also admitted losing the Zeppelin L 20 which the British reported as wrecked off the coast of Norway, Thursday morning. Another raid on Wednesday resulted in one man being killed and several houses damaged. This attack was over Deal in Kent county on the east coast of the North Sea.

LAST MESSAGE OF TOWNSHEND

Everything Humanly Possible Was Done to Hold Out.

A despatch from London says: In the House of Lords on Thursday Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary for War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows:

"We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Goringe (commander of the British relief army), and all ranks of the Tigris force, for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to General Townshend and his troops, whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record."

LIGHT YIELD OF STRAW.

There is Nothing Serious in the Seedling Situation.

A despatch from Guelph says: Prof. Zavitz, head of the Field Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, is not of the opinion that anything that could be termed a "serious" situation has yet been created by the wet weather interfering with the seeding operations. "Reports show that there has been little seeding done yet. In the college plots we have not yet put in spring wheat, barley or mixed grains, although a start has been made. In the last twenty years I can remember only one season like this," stated Mr. Zavitz, "and I suppose we can look for similar results this year. We shall probably have a light yield of straw, although there should be an average crop of grain of good quality." Professor Zavitz added that fall wheat, hay and clover were in splendid condition and growing very rapidly.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE EXCHANGED.

A despatch from London says: An agreement has been reached between Germany and Great Britain for the transfer to Switzerland of wounded prisoners on both sides, according to an official announcement made on Tuesday.

SOLDIERS SHOT DOWN PEOPLE IN THE STREETS OF BUDAPEST

Thousands of Socialists and Women Paraded Shouting: "Give us Peace! Give us Bread!"

A despatch from London says: Serious rioting took place in Budapest on Sunday, according to a Central News despatch from The Hague. It is said that a thousand Socialists

Markets of the World SCIENCE HAS SAVED MANY GERMANS

TYPHOID DRIVEN OUT—CHOLERA ALMOST BANISHED.

Bacteriologists and Hygienists Guard Troops From Menacing Plagues.

How the application of modern scientific methods to army sanitation has reduced the deaths from contagious diseases and lockjaw practically to zero among the Kaiser's troops is described in detail in an address delivered recently in Bochum, an important centre of the iron and steel industry of Prussia, by Professor Martin Kirchner, chief of the highest medical officials in the German government, and reported in the German press as follows:

"The assignment of bacteriologists and hygienists to the army and the installation of apparatus for sterilizing the water and disinfecting wagons, as well as the use of the modern field kitchen, accounts for the fact that, although we have been menaced with plagues on every side, our military and civil population has remained practically exempt."

"When the war broke out there was a dangerous type of dysentery in Belgium, typhoid fever was widespread in France, cholera raged in Russia, especially in Podolia and Volhynia, and there was talk of an outbreak of the plague. If it not, in view of these dangers, a brilliant achievement when we can truthfully affirm that so far in this war only six Germans have died from smallpox? That is the result of the vaccination of all the soldiers before they go to the front."

Losses in 1870.

"In the war of 1870 Southwest Africa vaccination against typhoid was tried for the first time and, although the results were satisfying they were not so favorable as to render the vaccination of the civil population advisable. Now we have used no less than 29,000 quarts of anti-typhoid vaccine. And the result?"

"In the war of 1870 we lost no fewer than 8,000 men through typhoid fever. When the present war began many of our soldiers fell ill from typhoid, but as soon as the general vaccination was carried out the number of those affected began to drop with remarkable rapidity, and since last January we have had hardly a case of typhoid. With this experience as a base, it is intended, with the arrival of peace, to have the civil population generally vaccinated against typhoid."

"Cholera was brought from Russia into Austria and things did not look very cheerful in the Austrian hospitals. Consequently we were menaced by a great danger from the East to avoid which all our troops on the eastern front were vaccinated against cholera. Comparatively few cases of cholera developed among the German forces in the field. The civil population has remained almost exempt, as only forty-one cases of cholera have been discovered in all Germany."

Spotted Fever Almost Wiped Out.

"Considerable anxiety was caused at the beginning of the war by the appearance of spotted fever in several prison camps where Russians were quartered. But as a result of the measures adopted this epidemic, formerly regarded as beyond control, has been almost completely wiped out."

"The eight great disinfecting stations, in which 96,000 men can be cleansed and clad in new clothing in four hours, constructed by our military authorities on the eastern frontier, have shown themselves of especial value."

"It should also be mentioned that because of our sanitary arrangements, the number of persons affected by inflammation of the lungs and tuberculosis is no larger than in time of peace."

"Because of the aseptic treatment of the wounded the rate of recovery among them has been remarkably high. Ninety of every hundred wounded men return to the front completely cured."

"Early in the war a great number of young men perished from lockjaw. So we are using vaccine against that disease. Although the effects of the anti-tetanus serum discovered by Behring are not so striking as in the case of the diphtheria serum of the same scientist, as its use will not save those already stricken, the disease can be prevented by its timely application."

Brazilian Pests.

In certain parts of Brazil rats are a great nuisance. The common cat does not thrive for some unaccountable reason, but is replaced by a species of small boa-constrictor—the gila. The snakes are not venomous. They sleep in the house, generally taking up their position at the foot of the stairs. When nightfall approaches they begin to wake up, and during the night they glide swiftly about the premises, looking for rats. It is claimed that they are so easily domesticated that, if moved from one house to another, they invariably return to the house whence they have been taken.

Mother—"You disobedient boy! I've a good mind to whip you." Willie—"Well, ma, there's nothing so easy as change as a woman's mind, you know."