

BERLIN STRIKE MORE OMINOUS

Strikers Are More Outspokenly Defiant.

Lack of Shoes Make Walking a Hardship.

Berlin Cable—Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defence, by the Citizens' League, was asked to-day to call for volunteers to man the surface and subway lines in Berlin and to provide military protection on the trains. Strikers and employers still are deadlocked on the question of arbitration. Another effort to re-open negotiations between the two sides failed to-day.

The striking car men are becoming more outspoken in their attempt to enforce their demands, while the companies apparently are equally determined to insist upon arbitration by a board whose verdict shall be final.

Slight relief in the traffic tie-up was afforded to-day by partial service on the belt lines. This service, however, accommodation only a small part of the population. So long as the underground lines are suspended the bulk of the people must walk unless they utilize the few expensive taxicabs or the cheaper, primitively-equipped conveyances operated by individuals.

As shoes are something of a luxury now, the necessity for much walking is a case of worry to many.

Leaders of the railway workers, who have been on strike for some time, are reiterating the statement that the present resumption of work is only a truce and that the demands of the railway workers for a general strike seem better prospects for a general strike when representatives of the railway companies assert that transportation conditions are approaching normal.

Bank workers, upon whose demands a referee has ruled, submitting a compromise, are said to be opposed to accepting the partial award although neither of the two clerks' unions has announced any official action on the proposed settlement. It is said there may be further arbitration proceedings.

The railway strikers, who brought about a virtual suspension of transportation in Southern and Western Germany, decided at Frankfurt on Sunday to resume work, but with a declaration that their demands must be met.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes indigestion, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parpele's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

GIRL VICTIM KILLS LOVER

Betrayed at 15 By Her Mother's Lawyer

Who Had Deserted Her for Another.

Chicago Report—Seventeen year old Margaret Selthamer was waiting for Attorney Benjamin Burr Monday afternoon when he returned to his office on the fourth floor of the building at 106 North La Salle street. Her half sister, Marie Larson, divorced wife of George Hermes, was with her.

"Well, what about it?" asked Margaret. Burr smiled indifferently and looked at a picture above his desk. It was the picture of a pretty girl, not Margaret. She had seen the picture often of late.

Burr was still smiling when Margaret's hand, which had been concealed in her purse, was withdrawn. It held a small, pearl-handled revolver. Before he could speak, she opened fire. Two bullets hit him, one in the neck and one in the back above the hips.

"For God's sake stop shooting, Margaret," he murmured as he sank to the floor.

She continued firing until the six chambers of the revolver had been emptied. The three were alone in the office.

Stanley F. Suchan, a machinist, working on the third floor, heard the shooting and ran up. He was the first witness to arrive. Margaret was standing beside the body, the revolver still in her hand. Her half sister was near her.

"I wish there had been more bullets," said Margaret, calmly. "He's still alive. I meant to kill him."

A few minutes later Patrolman George Peterson of the traffic squad arrived. He placed Margaret under arrest and telephoned for an ambulance. Burr was taken to the St. Luke's hospital. Margaret and the half sister were taken to the central station to be questioned by Capt. Morgan A. Collins.

While there word came that Burr had died. Margaret was told of it.

"Gee, I'm glad of that!" she said. "He had it coming to him. He threw me down."

She told Capt. Collins the following story:

"I met him first two years ago. I was just 15. He had obtained a divorce for my mother. One night he told me he would take me to see a cabaret. We saw several. It was late when we finished. He told me he would take me

to the home of his mother at 2214 South Keeler avenue.

"I trusted him and went. I spent the night there. Burr treated me nicely for some time, providing me with money and clothing. I became tired of doing nothing, however, and got a job in a grocery at 3702 Indiana avenue. I lived at the Eleanor club, 3850 Indiana avenue.

"Burr would often visit me at the club. Occasionally he would take me to his home. His mother was an invalid. Then I learned that he was not true to me. He had obtained a divorce for my half-sister, Marie, and he sought to pay her attention. She told me about it. I learned of other women.

"That made me wild. I pleaded with him. He laughed at me. Then one day he showed me the picture of the blonde girl on his desk and said tauntingly:

"That's the girl I'm going to marry."

"I decided then and there I would shoot him."

Nothing as Good for Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy to-day.

DEARER COAL.

Six Shillings Per Ton Increase in Britain.

London, Cable—Announcement by Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of Reconstruction, in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had decided to raise the price of coal to the consumer by six shillings a ton on July 15, caused a sensation among the members. Sir Auckland said it was hoped that the increase of six shillings would meet the increased cost of the payment of standard wages, the reduction of hours and the reduced shift. This increased cost of fuel, he pointed out, obviously would seriously hamper manufacturing and export business. Its effect undoubtedly would be very serious upon the Lancashire manufacturing concerns, he added.

The Minister also pointed out that the profits of the colliery owners would be limited in accordance with the report of the Sankey Mining Commission, to one shilling, two pence per ton.

CONTROLS HUGE STOCK OF LINEN

Young Briton Outwitted the Manufacturers

Who Hoped to Get It for a Song.

London Cable—Leonard J. Martin, a young English business man who deals in agricultural machinery, has bought for \$20,000,000 from the British Government about 40,000,000 yards of linen which was intended for making airplanes. He knew nothing about linen, but bought it for speculation.

To-day his name and picture are featured in every British paper, and editorial writers are pointing out that the enterprising young man don't have to go to new countries to find golden business opportunities. Martin is 37 years old, and began his career, he says, with a capital of about \$500.

"I bought over the heads of everybody else," he said, in discussing the big deal, "simply by offering a higher price than anybody else would pay. This is a one-man deal. I am fascinated by the possibilities of the thing. I have never seen a proposition with so much scope in the markets of the world."

The stock of material Martin now controls represents three years' normal supply. He is reckoning on a profit of about \$5,000,000. Of that amount \$2,000,000 would go to the British Treasury in excess profits and another \$1,250,000 in super-tax.

The linen has been for sale by the Government since January under an offer to sell to the general public in 30-yard lengths and 100-yard bales, but only \$1,000 worth of it had been purchased.

"Belfast people," said Martin, "imagined they had the stuff between their two fingers. A large part of this linen was actually manufactured after the armistice, because the Belfast mill owners refused to allow their contracts to be cancelled."

"They went on making linen by millions of yards at 40 to 75 cents a yard. Then they offered the Government seven cents a yard to take it back. Their price later went up to about 25 cents a yard, and it was still hoped in view of the monopoly to sell it to the public at three shillings. They could have re-equipped all the mills in Ulster out of the profits. I have got the linen at about double the final Belfast offer."

The Tower of Lions.

Just outside the Syrian port of Tripoli, lying alongside the railway track, is a famous old fort, known as the Tower of the Lions, from the tradition that it was built by Richard the Lion Hearted of England. As a matter of fact, it is one of six such forts built by the crusaders to protect the coast from one other of which exists, and this one is in a poor condition. Now the Tower of Lions is to be demolished to make room for the railway, much to the discomfort of archaeologists, who would like to see this old tower preserved as a relic of antiquity.—Scientific American.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A NEW APPEAL FOR EX-KAISER

Prince Henry of Prussia to the British King.

Offers Aid in Throwing Light On War.

Berlin Cable—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, has now come to the aid of the deposed Emperor, and adds his plea to that of the others for abandonment by the allies of their project to bring the former Kaiser to trial for his crimes against mankind.

Prince Henry, in a telegram to King George, begging him to desist in the effort to extradite the former monarch, pledges himself to assist the King in bringing to light "the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

In his message Prince Henry says that after his conversation with King George in July, 1914, he returned to Berlin, and was with the then Emperor when mobilization began. The telegram continues: "I can testify that the Kaiser and his councillors endeavored by every means to avert the war and disaster to mankind. I am ready to refute the calumnies regarding the German Kaiser, which have circulated for years in contradiction of all truth, and I place myself at your disposal in order to assist your Majesty in bringing to light the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

In December last, addressing all the members of the Prussian royal house, Prince Henry said that while forced to recognize the former Emperor's abdication, he considered himself personally attached to the fallen monarch to the end of his life, and would do everything to preserve him from harm.

Prince Henry, under date of July 30, 1914, sent a telegram to King George asking the latter to secure the neutrality of France and Russia, assuring the King that "William (the German Emperor), being very uneasy, is doing his best to carry out the Kaiser's request in trying to preserve peace."

King George, in reply, informed Prince Henry that the British Government was doing its best to get further military preparations if Austria continued herself with the occupation of Belgrade, and a pledge for the satisfaction of Austria's claims against Serbia. The King said he trusted Emperor William would use his great influence to persuade Austria to accept this proposal. These telegrams, it is probable, constitute the "conversations" Prince Henry mentions in his telegram to King George.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That it far exceeded enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

THE LUSITANIA. Secret Evidence at Inquiry to Be Published.

London Cable—The Board of Trade announces that the evidence given secretly at the inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania will be published.

Inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania opened in London on June 16, 1915, at a public hearing. The first day's session was interrupted in order to permit the court to take evidence in secret regarding certain instructions sent by wireless to Captain Turner of the Lusitania by the admiralty. This was the only secret testimony taken at the public inquiry, which ended July 17, but a private session was held on July 18, at which Solicitor-General Smith represented the board of trade and Butler Aspinall appeared for the Cunard Company. Captain Turner attended the meeting. What transpired at this sitting has never been made public.

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Indoor Flower Lore.

Calla lilies require rich soil and liquid fertilizer. They should be grown in a warm, sunny place. Being semi-aquatic, the soil should not be permitted to dry out. Callas do well in fibre.

Sponge dirty leaves of plants. Clean dirty pots and remove any moss on the soil surface.

Cyclamen in flower will have the season of bloom prolonged by giving the plants weak liquid manure.

FEDERALISM IN ALL GT. BRITAIN

Inquiries to Be Made Into the Possibilities.

Meanwhile Home Rule May Be Deferred.

Dublin cable—The proposed enquiry into the possibilities of federalism for the whole United Kingdom, it is believed here, in well-informed circles, will be furthered by the Government. It is said that such an enquiry would furnish a breathing space, during which the Act suspending the Irish Home Rule Bill would be further extended.

Two proposals looking to the examination in Parliament of federalism or something akin to it have been made recently. The House of Commons on June 4, after a debate of two days, adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to examine and report upon the creation of subordinate legislatures. A second suggestion along this line was made on July 4 in the House of Commons by Major Waldorf Astor, who announced that a committee would be set up to make a full enquiry into the whole problem of legislative affairs in the United Kingdom.

The Irish Home Rule Act, passed May 26, 1914, never became effective. It was put on the statute books but it was suspended during the war by an Act adopted September 16.

ALLIES WILL END BLOCKADE AGAINST HUNS

Order to Be Effective at Once, Following Enemy Ratification of Treaty

TO AVERT ANARCHY

Said Leaders in National Assembly, in Passing the Motion.

Weimar Cable—In the debate on the ratification of the treaty in the German National Assembly, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, said: "We agreed to the treaty under hard compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the Fatherland from internal ruin."

Herr Kreisig, Socialist; Prof. Schuecking, Democrat; Dr. Traub, National Party, all spoke, violently protesting the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfillment, and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come.

Weimar Cable—The resolution ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German National Assembly to-day by a vote of 208 to 115.

Most of the Ministers were present at the meeting of the National Assembly, and there was a full attendance of deputies. Dr. Hermann Mueller, the Foreign Minister, in introducing the Government bill, explained that the hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a 40 years' march through a desert," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfillment of the treaty prescribes for us."

The National Party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying with the express reserve that the sanction of international law experts of repute should first be obtained concerning articles 227 to 230, and that a neutral court should be created to investigate the responsibility for the war.

In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would preserve their German character, customs and civilization.

Part 7 of the peace treaty, comprising articles 227 to 230 relates to penalties. Article 227 assigns the former German Emperor for "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The other articles relate to the bringing before military tribunals of persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war; to the handing over of these persons by Germany, and to an undertaking by the German Government to furnish all documents and information of

every kind bearing on these offences and violations.

Ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance of the terms by Germany.

The National Assembly by ratifying the treaty makes it possible for the allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany on June 29 that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in Peace Conference circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification by Germany.

The Council of Five on Monday decided to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneously with the removal of the blockade.

The peace treaty does not become effective for all the signatory powers until three of the great allied powers in addition to Germany have ratified it.

When three of the principal allied powers, in addition to Germany, have ratified the treaty it becomes effective for those who have ratified it. After Germany and the three allied powers have ratified it, the treaty will come into force for each other power on the day when it notifies the Peace Conference secretaries of its ratification.

The resolution adopted by the Allied Council concerning the blockade was as follows:

"The Superior Blockade Council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restriction upon trade with Germany upon the presumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of ratification as provided for at the end of the treaty with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately upon receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

Promulgation of the resolution ratifying the treaty is dependent upon the signing of the resolution by President Ebert.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who they will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulatory medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED IN ROME

Protest On Means Taken to Prevent Food Riots.

Heavy Forces Patrol Streets of Capital.

Rome Cable—The Chamber of Labor has proclaimed a general strike as from midnight Tuesday, as a sign of protest against the police and military measures adopted by the Government to prevent further disorders.

The Chamber of Labor maintains that these measures were adopted to prevent the lowering of the price of necessities, as demanded by the people.

During this morning the strike wasn't quite general, as only the Popolo Romano published last night the decision of the Chamber of Labor to call a strike.

The food shops were crammed with people to-day buying provisions in the fear of being caught with scanty supplies.

The Popolo Romano, commenting on the situation, says that as Taranto is still in the war zone, the maintenance of order in the city has been entrusted to soldiers, who have proclaimed a state of siege. Immediately thereafter, the newspaper declares, the riots ceased as if by magic. It asserts that if the same action had been taken everywhere all the disorders would have been over by now.

Stringent measures have been adopted to meet possible developments. The entire police garrison is held in readiness, and strong contingents of troops occupy the principal points in the city, the Government buildings and the banks, while armored cars and machine-gun crews patrol the different quarters.

Premier Nitti remained until the early morning at the Ministry of the Interior, to be certain that his instructions were carried out. The proclamation of a general strike coincides with the re-opening of Parliament this afternoon.

During the morning mobs attacked several shops, because the shopkeepers refused to sell at low prices, otherwise there were no serious complications.

TO AID AIRSHIPS.

Automatic Landing or Mooring is Being Planned.

London Cable—(Reuter Despatch.)—The Admiralty Airship Department is making a practical experiment in a few days, with the object of overcoming the drawbacks from a commercial standpoint connected with the handling and housing of airships. It is hoped the new device, which has been kept secret, will enable the landing or mooring to be effected by the crew without other assistance, and that there will be no necessity for sheds.

"Automatic" landing, and mooring is regarded as practically essential before airships can be put up as a commercial proposition. The technical department is tackling three points, namely: Moving the ship in the open, economy of manpower for landing and the necessity for a good reserve of fuel.

Some people never stop to think, and wouldn't think if they did.

Growing Tomatoes in Alberta

The production of tomatoes in large quantities on the prairie does not appear to have been a success in the past, but prairie people are of a type who are forever doing something which was never done before. Messrs. G. O. Kerr and J. E. Terrill, of Lethbridge, Alberta, have observed for some years that tomatoes in small quantities were matured in the Lethbridge district and decided that there was no reason why the experiment should not be made on a commercial scale. As a result about two acres of tomatoes were set out last summer on land farmed by Mr. Kerr, a few miles east of Lethbridge. The plants were started under glass in Lethbridge and set out on June 6, 7, and 8, at which time they were from 6 to 8 inches in height. Three thousand five hundred plants were set in the plot, some of them three feet apart and some four feet apart. The experience of the season seems to indicate that the four foot plant is preferable.

The soil secured was an old pasture which had since been in alfalfa and is protected by a wind break of trees on the western side. It is a very rich loam with a gentle south slope and, of course, is irrigated. The land was cultivated in the ordinary way and irrigated before planted and three times afterwards.

The first of the ripe fruit was available seven weeks after setting out the plants, or about the end of July. During the month of August from five to six hundred pounds of beautiful ripe fruit was taken off the plot each day and this rate of production continued into September. The total yield of the plot is estimated at 35,000 pounds and a ready market was found for the product in the city of Lethbridge, the early ripe tomatoes bringing twenty-five cents a pound and the latter crop fifteen cents a pound. The gross price of 35,000 pounds at the latter figure is \$5,250.

According to Mr. Kerr, no difficulties were experienced in the production of this crop. The vines were trimmed early in July for the purpose of producing more sunshine and also admitting heavier fruit and also ripening very rapidly. The tomatoes were as large and as well developed as the best imported stock from British Columbia or Washington and, being local grown, they, of



Gathering Tomatoes in Alberta.

course, reached the consumer in better condition. The crop was so heavy that in many cases the support stakes which had been put in for the vines to climb on were broken down. One vine was noted which had eighty-three tomatoes on it.

Up to the middle of September no damage had been experienced from frost, although as a precautionary measure flax straw had been dumped about the plot, so that smudges could be started if necessary. Mr. Kerr points out that the essential thing in the production of this crop was the irrigation, which not only increased the amount of fruit but by affording ample moisture at the right time resulted in early ripening. Without irrigation it is doubtful if the experiment would have been at all successful, and while it is not suggested that

every person can go into tomato raising in Southern Alberta and produce \$2,600 per acre the experience in this case is at least instructive as to what these irrigated lands are capable of. It is not too much to say that such lands, if located in the mountainous part of the continent, would be sold at many hundreds of dollars per acre, but because they are found in Alberta in practically limitless sweeps of prairie they are still sold ready for the plow at less than what would be the cost of clearing them in even lightly timbered regions. Their very abundance makes it difficult to grasp their value but there is little doubt that some day they will be the home of the most productive and closely settled agricultural community on the continent.