BERLIN STRIKE MORE OMINOUS

Strikers Are More Outspokingly 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 will be renewed when prospects for a general strike seem better. 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 Frankfort 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 dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee'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 Selthamler 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 P. 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 attentions. 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 Geddies, 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 16, 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 men 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 80-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 only 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 dethroned war lord, 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 Czar's request in trying to preserve peace."

King George, in reply, informed Prince Henry that the British Government was doing its best to get Russia and France to postpone further military preparations if Austria contented herself with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Serbian territory as a pledge for the satisfactory settlement 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' Eclectric 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 is far afield 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 15, 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 25, 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 HUN

Order to Be Effective Once, Following Ener Ratification of Treat

TO AVERT ANARC

Said Leaders in Na Assembly, in Pass the Motion.

Weimar Cable — In the the ratification of the trea German National Assembly, Spahn, leader of the Cath party, said: "We agreed to under hard compulsion, t selves from anarchy and the Fatherland from int Herr Kreizig, Soci Schuecking, Democrat; National Party, all spo protesting the injustice the impossibility of it and declaring that the many's liberation woul

Weimar Cable — T ratifying the peace tre ed by the German Nat to-day by a vote of 20

Most of the Minist ent at the meeting Assembly, and there tendance of deputies Mueller, the Foreign troducing the Gove plained that the ratification order w the lifting of the b

"We are about 40 years' march he said. "I can for the path of s of the treaty pres

The National amendment in with the expres sanction of in perts of repute tained concerni 230, and that a be created to in sibility for the

In the course dent Fehrenba Alsace-Lorraine Germany. He 1871 simply been taken fr before. He ho Alsace-Lorrain German chara ization.

Part 7 of prising articl penalties. A former Germ preme offen morality treaties." to the brin bunals of committed laws and handing o Germany, the Germ all docum

Growing Tomatoes in

The production of tomatoes in large quantities on the prairie lots 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 heavier fruit and also admitting more sunshine which ripened it 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 course, reached the consumer in better condition. The crop was so heavy that in many instances it was necessary to support the vines to climb on were stakes which had been set in for this purpose. One vine was noted which had eighty-three tomatoes on it.

Up to the middle of September the crop had been experienced no damage had been experienced from frost, although as a precaution measure flax straw had been dumped about the plot, so that damages could be started if necessary. Mr. Kerr points out that the essential thing in the production of this crop was the ample moisture, at the right time. With the exception of the Irrigation it is doubtful if the experiment would have been at all successful, and while it is not suggested

Gathering Tom