

ITALIANS NOT IN WAR GAME

A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEUTRAL ATTITUDE APPEARS.

BELGIUM REPLIES TO KAISER

Protest Lodged Against Entrance of Her Territory by German Troops—Reports that Holland Has Been Invaded Through Limburg.

London.—All the great European powers except Italy and most of the secondary powers are mobilizing with all their energy. Mobilization has not yet reached a stage where any of the armies have met in battle.

Belgium's Protest. A most important event was Germany's demand upon Belgium, in the form of a twelve-hour ultimatum, that the German troops be permitted to cross Belgium to the French frontier.

To this Belgium refused to accede on the ground of her rights and honor. Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, made a statement in the house of commons, indicating that Great Britain's interests and obligations could not permit her to submit to the violation of Belgian territory.

This practically left the decision as to whether Great Britain should make war to public opinion. There is absolutely no doubt that British sentiment is for war.

Rome.—Italy has formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict. In a semi-official statement, published here it was said: "The Italian cabinet has decided that while some of the European powers are at war, Italy is at peace with the citizens and subjects of the kingdom of Italy are obliged to observe the duty of neutrality."

WAR DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE

Monday, August 5. Russian and German fleets had a battle Sunday. Russians were driven back and have taken refuge in the gulf of Finland.

German troops invaded Russian Poland Monday and occupied the town of Kalisz.

The German army violated the neutrality of Belgium, of which Great Britain is protector. German troops occupied the Belgian town of Arlon. Belgium had previously refused to consider an ultimatum offering a certain agreement with Germany in case Belgium agreed to facilitate the movements of the German army.

So grave is the situation regarded that a coalition government of all parties probably will be formed in the British Isles, while it was generally expected that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was to be appointed minister of war.

Dowager Empress Maria of Russia, was stopped by the Germans in Berlin on her way to Russia and told to return to London or go to Denmark. The Russian naval port of Libau on the Baltic was bombarded by a German cruiser, which was also engaged with a Russian cruiser.

Fighting between Russian and German cavalry patrols on the frontier resulted in slight losses.

French officers are reported to have attempted to cross the Dutch frontier into Germany, but were unsuccessful.

French airmen are said to have made daring flights over German territory. German cavalry reported have crossed the French frontier near Belfort and tried to commandeer horses.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout France where the mobilization and concentration of the various armies have been carried out satisfactorily.

The German authorities accuse the Gern Arabie and Pfister of Paris. Into a thick cloud of gum arabic and plaster of Paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream. Arabie was a break in the broken edges of the article cannot be broken in any place. The whiteness of the white is its value.

Unbidden Guest. Mrs. Uptump (to hostess)—"That grisly-faced brute standing over there at the door had such poor taste as to refuse to get me a glass of water. Surely you didn't intend to invite such a man to your reception?" Mrs. Hostess—"Don't fret, my dear, I didn't invite him. He is my husband."—Calumet.

French of violating neutrality and of crossing the frontiers before the declaration of war. Neutral Luxembourg is occupied by 100,000 German troops.

Tuesday, August 4. John Burns, president of the British government board, has resigned, owing to disagreement over the war policy of the British government, and a late report said that Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, was considering his resignation.

Sir Edward Grey in the commons reviewed the situation, and although he used qualifying phrases, his words were taken generally to mean that Great Britain is committed to war.

The German ambassador at Paris was ordered by the emperor to demand his passports, which lines up France with Russia, Serbia and Montenegro against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The mobilization of most of the countries has been virtually completed. Holland has been invaded at Limburg by German troops, and the Dutch people are flooding the country to prevent the passage of soldiers.

Germany has issued a white book justifying her action with respect to Russia, and at the same time German diplomats at London are using their utmost efforts to win Great Britain to a position of neutrality. Few reports of actual military movements are being received owing to the censorship.

WHAT WAR WOULD COST THE POWERS.

Table listing estimated costs for various military and naval operations, including arms, troops, ships, and infrastructure.

NICHOLAS ISSUES NOTE TO SUBJECTS

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas issued a manifesto in which he majestically outlines the events leading up to the declaration of war by Germany, and then says that "Russians will rise like one man and will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy."

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II, emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, king of Poland and grand duke of Finland, etc., to all our faithful subjects, make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav people and faithful to her historical traditions, has never regarded her fates with indifference.

"But the fraternal sentiments of the Russian people for the Slavs have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force in these last few days when Austria-Hungary knowingly addressed to Serbia claims unacceptable to an independent state.

"Having paid no attention to the Serb government, and having rejected the benevolent intervention of Russia, Austria-Hungary made haste to proceed to an armed attack and began to bombard Belgrade, an open place.

"Forced by the situation thus created to take necessary measures of precaution, we ordered the army and navy put on a war footing, at the same time using every endeavor to obtain a peaceful solution. Pourparlers were begun amid friendly relations with Germany and her ally Austria, for the blood and the property of our subjects were dear to us.

"Contrary to our hopes in our good neighborly relations of long date and regarding our assurances that the mobilization measures taken were in pursuance of no object hostile to her, Germany demanded their immediate cessation. Being rebuffed in this demand, Germany declared war on Russia.

"Today it is not only the protection of a country related to us and unjustly attacked that must be accorded, but we must safeguard the honor, the dignity and the integrity of Russia and her position among the great powers.

"We believe unshakably that all our faithful subjects will rise with unanimity and devotion for the defense of Russian soil; that internal discord will be forgotten in the threatening hour; that the unity with the emperor and his people will become more closer, and that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy.

"With a profound faith in the justice of our work, and with a humble hope in omnipotent providence and prayer, we call God's blessing on holy Russia and her latent troops.

The Making of a Man. No university can make a man. . . . Man may lead himself with lore till they stoop beneath the weight of their accumulations, and yet fail to lift a care from the heart of the weary or impel a single soul an inch on its way to God. The real building of a man is within.—Dr. Clifford.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE AVERTED

WESTERN LINES AGREE TO ARBITRATE—WILSON'S PLEA BEARS FRUIT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington, D. C.—Managers of the western railroads have accepted arbitration of the wage dispute with their 55,000 engine men and firemen.

The railroad managers just before noon Monday, advised the president they would accept the plan proposed by the federal board of mediation, which had already been passed on favorably by the representatives of the engine men and firemen. The plan provides that the question of wages shall be arbitrated under the Newlands act and that rules and regulations enforced prior to October, 1912, shall be restored.

Immediately after the call of the railroad managers the federal board of mediation was notified of the favorable outcome. President Wilson had requested that the railway managers settle the difficulty for the general good of the country in the present situation.

BATTLE MAKES HISTORY

London.—A new chapter in war's history was written Monday. In a battle between a German Sappellin airship and a French aeroplane both were destroyed. The Frenchman flew high over his adversary, fired upon him and sent his ship crashing to the earth.

The most unique and thrilling act of modern war happened when Roland Garros, famous French aviator, met a German Zeppelin on the frontier. Daring above the huge airship Garros piloted his aeroplane into position and drove full speed into the German craft, rammed it and sent it plunging to earth, his own machine and his life going down with it.

Near Wassel one French airman was picked off by German troops. French aeroplanes have been sighted in many cases in the Rhine province. Paris.—A French aeroplane passed over the German frontier and dropped bombs in the German lines.

U. S. EXTENDS HELPING HAND

RELIEF FOR STRANDED TOURISTS IN EUROPE—EMBASSY CHECKS ISSUED.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government has extended a helping hand to more than 150,000 Americans who are stranded abroad without means of cashing their checks or letters of credit, owing to the financial stringency produced by the European war.

Besides forwarding hundreds of telegrams to Americans through diplomatic channels, orders were sent by the state department to all consular legations an embassies to use every influence at their disposal to obtain money for citizens of the United States.

All American diplomatic officers were instructed to exchange letters of credit or travelers' checks for "embassy checks," or certificates. These are issued by the authority of the United States government, and Secretary Bryan said he was confident embassy checks would be honored by railroads, steamship companies and hotels abroad.

Relatives and friends of Americans in Europe can deposit funds with the state department in Washington, and an equivalent sum will be delivered in an embassy check abroad. Americans devoid of funds will be given loans, just as was the case in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan expressed the view that there were enough ships running to care for Americans who desired to leave, but said if any emergency arose everything necessary would be done by the American government to assist them to return home.

President Wilson gave his personal attention to the problem of aiding citizens of the United States. While the state department was asking its representatives abroad to determine the most practicable way of giving financial assistance, the administration let it be known that if necessary, large quantities of gold would be shipped to American embassies to cash checks for Americans.

It is not expected, however, that such a contingency will arise. Mr. Bryan suggested that if American embassies ran short of funds with which to cash travelers' checks or letters of credit, the American government would have no difficulty in getting currency direct from the foreign governments.

The government has undertaken to persuade big steamship companies to have their agents in the United States accept checks or money for passage sent by friends here or to have them honor "embassy checks" abroad for steamship passage from European points.

Value of Money. I consider him a wise man who does not overrate the value of money, nor thirst for it, nor found all his hopes on it. . . . Who makes a good and rightful use of it may be called his lord and master.—Petrarch.

The Making of a Man. No university can make a man. . . . Man may lead himself with lore till they stoop beneath the weight of their accumulations, and yet fail to lift a care from the heart of the weary or impel a single soul an inch on its way to God. The real building of a man is within.—Dr. Clifford.

EXPLANATION OF EUROPEAN CRISIS IS HARD TO FIND

Diplomats and Observers Unable to Understand the Attitude of Austria.

RECENTLY STRONG FOR PEACE

Count Berchtold, Only a Few Weeks Ago, Bitterly Criticized the War Party, and His Change of Front Has Not as Yet Been Explained.

"Confusion worse confounded" is the one phrase that aptly characterizes the war situation in Europe. The leading newspapers and the most experienced observers are unable to agree on any explanation of the crisis. And the reason is not far to seek.

Only a few weeks ago the foreign minister of Austria, Count Berchtold, was earnestly defending the pacific and moderate policy he had been pursuing toward the Balkans and Russia.

In a speech to the delegates at Budapest he vigorously answered criticisms of spokesmen of the war party, particularly of a delegate who was supposed to be expressing the sentiments of the then heretofore, the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Count Berchtold spoke of the aged emperor's sincere and resolute devotion to peace; he gave arguments of his own, moreover, in support of a policy of patience and peace.

Feared Loss of Prestige. The frankness and directness of that speech impressed everybody except those who feared that Austria might be accused of timidity and weakness, might be misunderstood and in consequence might lose political and military prestige.

There were some among these who thought, moreover, that Russia, whose recuperative power was wonderful, whatever might be said of its efficiency and actual strength when pitted against a more civilized and free power—was getting too mighty and too confident, and was enjoying too much opportunity for rehabilitation and consolidation of its financial and military resources.

Sweden Takes Up Cry. But Count Berchtold's view prevailed for the moment and excellent observers concluded that Austria, at any rate, was not going to add to the troubles, complications and dangers of Europe by tempting fortune.

At that very moment Sweden was excitedly discussing "the Russian peril" and demanding new measures of defense, while a section of the German press was pointing to the "bear that walks like a man" as the foe to reckon with in the near future.

Yet the peace of Europe is broken not by Russia, not by a Balkan power desirous of revising the settlement imposed by Roumania and the concert of Europe at the Bucharest conference, but by Austria, and seemingly under Count Berchtold's direction.

What has happened in the short interval? If peace was necessary a few weeks ago, why is war inevitable today?

To understand the situation it is essential to distinguish between glittering generalities, fanciful aspirations, literature and rhetoric, on the one hand, and hard, grim, concrete facts on the other. It is essential to know what the conflict is not. It is not a war between Teuton and Slav. It is not a war between the Pan-German world party and the Pan-Slav world party. It is not war for the preservation of Hapsburg monarchy.

Move is Anti-Austrian. The Pan-German movement is anti-Serbian and cannot fail to be so. The success of that movement would destroy Austria as a political entity. The Pan-German extremists have had to be rebuked and repudiated by responsible German statesmen. As allies of Austria they could not countenance a movement which assumed and labored for the disruption and disappearance of Austria.

The Pan-Slav movement in Russia is manifestly anti-Austrian, as well as anti-German. It dreams of Slav union "from the Adriatic sea to the Pacific ocean." It dreams of Slav union or confederation under the gentle and benevolent sovereignty of Russia.

Czar's Interest in Serbia. Pan-Slavism is, however, in a limited sense, unmistakably in evidence in the czar's profound interest in Serbia and Montenegro. The czar's ministers have often blundered in the Balkans and have at times caused estrange-

GREAT WARS' COST IN LIVES AND MONEY

Table showing the cost in lives and money for various wars, including England-France (1793-1815), Crimean war (1854-56), and Russo-Turkish (1877-78).

ECONOMIC WASTE OF WAR

Estimate is That One Hundred Billion Dollars Would Be the Cost of the Conflict. Paris, July 30.—The general European war means a frightful economic waste amounting to 100,000,000,000. The war of 1870 cost France \$3,000,000,000. Germany, after France had paid the indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, was in a worse state than before the

TO LEAD SERBIAN ARMY



Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, who made a gallant record during the Balkan war, will lead his battle-scarred veterans against the Austrians.

ment, gravitation toward Germany, bitter feeling against Russia. But the blunders were personal blunders of bungling politicians. Russia has always posed and often acted as the patron, friend, and protector of the Slavs everywhere, and especially of the Balkan Slavs. It has had and still has its eye on its "estate in reversion."

Constantinople, and it cannot hope to plant its flag there without the consent and support of the Balkan Slavs. It is good "Pan-Slavism" to support Serbia.

But in facing Austria, Russia confronts not a German power, but a power that is itself largely Slav. Slav will thus be fighting Slav and the Germans, whatever their colors, will be fighting for Slavs and with other Slavs and postponing the realization of the Pan-German ambitions and dreams.

Jealousy a Great Factor. Here, then, is a strange paradox, but not the only paradox in a situation full of anomalies—anomalies inseparable from the very nature and complexion of the Austro-Hungarian empire, an empire, to repeat, that has been held together quite as much by the jealousies and differences of outsiders as by the dynastic and personal influence of the Hapsburgs.

If Austria cannot and does not represent German interests and German culture in this fight, what is it fighting for? Pan-Serbian agitation did not endanger its existence, while the war does. Its own Slav elements at no time displayed an inclination to exchange its rule for that of the czar, although they were not averse to using Pan-Slav slogans in order to secure better representation and larger recognition.

Danger to Dual Monarchy. The opinion of the soundest students of politics has long been that if Austria-Hungary was to be preserved, only a policy of peace, liberalism, greater autonomy, and home rule, conciliation and reform measures, political and social contained the promise of such preservation.

The war actually endangers the existence of the dual monarchy, for aside from the chances of defeat and disaster, there is the fact that the Slav subjects of the emperor cannot sympathize with it. The separatist and particularist tendencies feared by the court and government can only be deepened and strengthened by the conflict.

The army and navy may be loyal and obedient, as many assert. The army and navy may be "Austrian," if the nation is not. But popular sentiment is a potent factor in war and popular sentiment among the Austrian and Hungarian Slavs does not favor fratricidal strife.

No wonder the intelligent world is puzzled and utterly at a loss to explain Austria's course.

A CORN PALACE?

COMMISSION DEVISES PLAN TO RAISE MONEY FOR STATE FRISCO EXHIBIT.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sunshine State.

Mitchell.—Banks and commercial clubs of South Dakota will receive the first appeal for financial aid for the erection of a state building at the San Francisco exposition. This was decided at the meeting of the state building commission at Rapid City.

In addition to soliciting funds for the proposed state building, which will cost approximately \$200,000, the commission decided to place souvenirs on sale. The souvenirs will be the exposition seal and the letters of the state, and will sell for \$1 and \$2. J. W. Campbell of Huron was named as the treasurer of the commission and will receive all contributions and funds derived from the sale of souvenirs.

It seems probable that the projected structure at San Francisco will take the form of a corn palace, as the sentiment of the members of the committee is in favor of its erection. It is believed that this type of building would be unique in design and advertising value, as well as typical of the agricultural resources of the state.

Meridian Party at Madison. Madison.—The Meridian road automobile party from San Antonio, Tex., on their way to Winnipeg, were in Madison. The party consists of 12 people occupying three automobiles, and they are traveling in the interests of the Meridian road which is to be the great highway from the gulf to Winnipeg. The party and their official connection is as follows: Col. Westgard, of New York City, vice president of the Meridian Road association, and president of the Texas division, who is accompanied by his wife; Colonel D. E. Colp, vice president of the National Highway association and Mrs. Colp; E. M. Gafford of the Associated Press; Clarence Meyers and J. A. Strober, representing the Austin, Tex., chamber of commerce; George Garde, James Westgard, Thomas Bates and E. E. Kiefer. Colonel Westgard says that it is his duty to map the transcontinental routes so that the national highway commission may be in a position to make intelligent recommendations on the expenditure of funds from the federal government.

Record Price for Land. Centerville.—A record price for South Dakota land was established by the sale at \$177 per acre of the Anderson farm near here. The sale was at auction and the bidding which began at \$1000 was spirited, attracting a large crowd of those curious to see who would get the place and how high the figure would go. The sale was conducted by the heirs of the late F. J. Anderson estate.

Will Appeal Indian Land Cases. Sioux Falls.—Government agents contend that Clown Woman, Big Old Woman, and Yellow Hair, three Indians who sold land to E. J. DeBell, failed to receive value for their farms. This is one of several contentions of the government in the famous DeBell land cases, which will be taken to the circuit court of appeals, according to an announcement made by Assistant District Attorney E. W. Flske, who is handling the cases for the government. The cases were decided in favor of DeBell in the lower court. The government also contends that DeBell and the Indian agent had conspired to have the trust patents issued and that the land was then sold to DeBell at less than its actual value.

Indians Ordained to Ministry. Gettysburg.—Sioux Indians of South Dakota showed their Christian zeal at the annual convention at White Horse recently by presenting cash offerings for missionary purposes amounting to nearly \$4,000. Other gifts brought the total amount of offerings to about \$4,600 in cash presented to Bishop Biller, of Sioux Falls, for missionary work of the Episcopal church. About 2,000 delegates were present at the convention at White Horse and Indians were present representing every reservation in South Dakota and the Santee reservation in Nebraska.

Addition to Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Custer.—With the addition of facilities for 14 more patients planned, under the recent action taken by the state board of charities and corrections, the state tuberculosis sanatorium here will be better able to meet the demands made upon it for aid. The sanatorium occupies 320 acres of land owned by the state and 800 acres of government reserve at an altitude of 5,320 feet. The buildings are neat and there is a fine water plant. Forty-six patients are now being cared for there.

Pierre.—Some confusion has arisen over the state in regard to the law giving taxation exemptions for planting trees. The 1913 legislative sessions increased this bounty from \$2 per acre to \$5 per acre. The attorney general has ruled that this statute can not be retroactive and that the \$5 bounty can not apply to trees planted before this law went into effect. Only trees planted after the passage of the 1913 act, and which conform to the specific examinations as to care and culture, are eligible for this special exemption bounty.

Pierre.—State Engineer Derr went to Wasta to put in a river gauge at that place to get the flow of the istering gauge will be put in the stream above the proposed dam for the Angostura irrigation project. The purpose of the measurements is to show the amount of flow which would be carried by the river at Wasta if all the flow is taken out at the proposed irrigation site. People down the stream have been putting in objections to the irrigation plan on the grounds that it would leave them without a water supply.

Mitchell Professor Weds. Mitchell.—Levi A. Stout, more than twenty years professor of mathematics in Dakota Wesleyan university, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Crawford of Martinsville, Ind. The couple has gone on a honeymoon trip over the Great Lakes to Niagara Falls, N. Y. They will visit in New York and Boston before their return late in August.

Miller.—Creameries in this vicinity are in favor of a vigorous swathe-the-fly campaign as an aid to business. According to buyers, the amount of cream received in July is little more than half that bought in June and they blame the flies, bothering the dairy stock, as the cause for the shortage.

Pierre.—Robert L. Eddy of Watertown has presented the state museum with the first postal note ever issued by the Pierre postoffice. It bears date of September 3, 1883, and was signed by S. M. Laird as postmaster.

LUMBER COMPANY CUTS TIMBER

Warren Lamb Lumber Company Commences Work in Black Hills.

Deadwood.—The Warren Lamb Lumber company has commenced cutting out its contract with the government, whereby it has purchased 11,000,000 feet of timber in the Black Hills national forest, along Prairie creek. The company also has a contract with the government for the purchase of 150,000,000 feet of standing timber, but the cutting of this is not expected to commence until the 11,000,000 feet supply has been exhausted. The company has suffered two fires at its plant at Rapid City within a year, but rebuilding is in progress and the mill will be again in operation in six weeks.

Officials Seeking Smooth Gaffer.

Marion.—Another smooth faking game is being worked in this district by a stranger who represents himself as a government inspector for widow pensions, favoring those who are or have been connected in the rural mail service. Explaining that he is sent out by the government to make examinations of widows and their children, who under new law just passed, may be entitled to a pension of \$50 a month with \$5 additional for each child, providing, of course, that they pass the required examination. He then collects 25 cents for a registration fee on each person. Authorities in towns where the stranger has shown himself with his scheme charge him with the attempted seduction of children. He is described as being a small man with dark hair and wearing a blue suit with large buttons, a cap and leggings.

Illegal Practice.

Yankton.—For the first time in this state, action has been started against the new school of chiropractors, Brownell & Brownell, husband and wife, charged with practicing medicine and surgery without a state license covering, is not surgery in any form. It is a test case and will be illegal practice charged.

Pit Silos Popular.

Brookings.—Professor C. Larsen, head of the dairy department of the state college, has recently been inspecting pit silos in representative parts of the state around Newell, Rapid City and Ree Heights. He reports that the silage was well kept and in first class condition for feeding purposes. A large number of farmers in the western part of the state are building pit silos for the coming season. The state experiment station does not as yet recommend pit silos for the eastern part of South Dakota, but they are undoubtedly placed where they will be successful.

Record Price for Land.

Centerville.—A record price for South Dakota land was established by the sale at \$177 per acre of the Anderson farm near here. The sale was at auction and the bidding which began at \$1000 was spirited, attracting a large crowd of those curious to see who would get the place and how high the figure would go. The sale was conducted by the heirs of the late F. J. Anderson estate.

Oppose Present Methods.

Mitchell. Opposition to the federal government's system of printing its envelope under a single contract, approval of a plan to have a general understanding of the advertising and circulation rates and an appeal for honest circulation statements were voiced in the resolutions passed here at the close of the midsummer session of the South Dakota Press association.

Base for Clear Lake.

Clear Lake.—A large quantity of black bass have just been placed in the lake here by government agents who came here in a special car. The water in the lake will be maintained at a depth sufficient for all kinds of fish and it is believed that within a few years Clear Lake will have been restored to its former reputation as a fishing ground.

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