

NATIONS' LAW  
NOT BRITISH  
MUST GOVERN

Formal Note Delivered to  
Foreign Office That Prize  
Court Cases Are Not to  
Be Tried Under Home-  
made Orders

GENERAL SUBJECT  
OF CONTRABAND

Is to Be Dealt With in a  
Note Which is Now in  
Course of Preparation  
by the Department of  
State

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Formal notice that the United States holds the rights of Americans who have cases before British prize courts, to test upon international law, and not upon various British orders-in-council or military law, is given in a brief statement cabled to Ambassador Balfour, and presented by him to the foreign office.

Secretary Lansing explained tonight that this communication is not to be confused with a general note now in preparation relating to contraband and interference with American commerce on the high seas. He said it was more in the nature of legal caveat, generally concerning the rights of citizens of the United States whose cases are about to be tried by British prize courts. Inasmuch as the prize courts have not yet ruled on any American cases, but are believed to be about to do so, the statement from the United States signifies in effect that if there is a denial of justice, diplomatic protests will be entered, based on the general principles of international law existing before the outbreak of the war. The statement will be made public here tomorrow.

## A Friendlier Tone

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ambassador von Bernstorff today told Secretary Lansing that he believed the German reply to the question of German submarine warfare presented an opportunity for a settlement of the controversy by diplomatic negotiations. The two conferred for an hour.

In the absence of President Wilson, Lansing was unable to inform the ambassador that in the next note, but he heard interestingly von Bernstorff's explanation of the purpose of Germany to satisfy public opinion at home on the maintenance of submarine warfare and at the same time to maintain friendly relations with the United States. The ambassador personally convinced that there will be no repetition of the Lusitania disaster and that German submarines are exercising great caution to avoid any incidents which might inflame public opinion in the United States.

He urged that the United States take advantage of the feeling in the German reply that Germany is willing that the question of the freedom of the seas be mediated with Great Britain through the United States.

The American officials indicated that such a course might be more welcome if the suggestion were accompanied by assurance that during the emergency of the negotiations American lives and vessels would be safe from attack.

Von Bernstorff refused to reveal what occurred at the conference beyond saying that it was a satisfactory interview and that he felt encouraged to believe that the danger of a rupture of relations had been removed. He based this optimistic view on the fact that Germany does not want any break and is willing to do all in her power to prevent one. He is also confident that the United States holds a similar view.

The interview was entirely informal and was held without special instructions from his government.

Lansing would make no statement.

That the note from Austria on war exports was not discussed was stated this afternoon on the highest authority.

## PROVIDENCE WALKS

Pending Negotiations to End Street  
Railway Strike

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—Through a proposition that Mayor Gahner act as arbitrator the street car strike which paralyzed the Rhode Island company's system the last two days, is settled. The men are expected to return to work tomorrow.

By an arrangement, suggested in a conference between the mayor, the company and the directors of the company, the union will select one arbitrator, the company another and the mayor will act as third.

The strike was precipitated on Wednesday night when the company refused to accept three men named by the union as arbitrators in the matters in dispute. The directors of the company in a session late tonight are considering the articles of arbitration be drawn up for formal signature. The union officials having announced that the men will not be ordered back to work until definite articles are signed.

AUSTRO-GERMAN'S GIVE  
THE RUSSIAN FORCES  
NO BREATHING SPELL

ROOSEVELT ENROUTE

SEATTLE, July 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, on his way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, will arrive at Seattle by steamer from Vancouver, next Sunday night at 9 o'clock. Upon his arrival at the hotel he will be received by a delegation of twenty-five progressive leaders, who will report on the condition of the party in Washington. At 4:45 Monday morning Mr. Roosevelt will breakfast with the leading republican editor of Seattle, and at 9 o'clock will leave by train for San Francisco, going direct.

PEACE PRAYERS  
ARE OFFENSIVE  
AT THIS TIME

The German Government is  
Halting Between Two  
Opinions Regarding Its  
Course Toward Cardinal-  
Archbishop of Cologne

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Dispatches from Berlin state that the German government is considering the advisability of indicting the cardinal-archbishop of Cologne on a charge of treason allied to have been committed by the publication of a special prayer, which, by order of his eminence was offered up in all Roman Catholic churches in his archdiocese on Sunday, June 6. The imperial government is in a position of serious difficulty in regard to this matter. On the one hand it is desirous of suppressing rigorously any attempt to influence the German people in favor of peace, all such efforts being regarded by the Kaiser and his advisers as their own death-knell, but at the same time it hesitates to give offense to the Roman Catholics of the Rhine province and of western Germany, to whom the cardinal-archbishop of Cologne is a figure of especial veneration.

The German government is also reluctant to take any step which might interfere with its friendly relations with the Vatican, believing, as it professes to do, that the pope and the papal curia are pro-German in the extreme. It remembers also that the Roman Catholic center constitute the numerically strongest party in the German Reichstag, so that it would be folly to provoke their opposition. All these considerations may induce the ruling powers in Berlin to refrain from prosecuting the cardinal-archbishop of Cologne, whose special prayer contained the following striking passages:

"Nothing on earth is so cruel as war, and such a war as the present war, with its oceans of blood and tears. In the trouble and fear caused by this terrible conflict, which menaces the existence of nations, we plead to Thee, O God of Mercy, save us from these horrors. To Thee, O Prince of Peace, we offer up our heartfelt supplication, give us soon the peace for which we are longing with all the fervor of our souls. May holy love prevail and rule through all the world, so that every enemy may vanish and all men may live in peace and good will with one another. Have mercy upon us in this time of suffering, with its terrible hatred of man against man and its awful waste of human life. Have mercy upon the many mothers in Germany who are in sorrow or anxiety for their sons; have mercy upon the thousands of families who have been robbed of their fathers; have mercy upon the widows, on whom so many misfortunes have descended. Instill into our rulers and into our nation the thought of peace; let the conflict of nations cease; save us, O God of Mercy, or we perish."

It is obvious that a prayer giving expression to such sentiments must be extremely offensive to the German government, who are still stimulating, by all the means at their disposal, hatred of England and the allies, as well as zeal for the constitution of the war. Their final decision as to the way in which they will deal with the cardinal-archbishop of Cologne will be awaited with keen interest. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the "Vorwarts," the central organ of the German socialist party, which rarely has anything but abuse for the clerical party, quotes in full with warm approval of the cardinal-archbishop's prayer for peace.

GREAT RUIN WROUGHT  
IN FLOOD-SWEPT OHIO

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

COLUMBUS, July 16.—Five dead, scores injured and more than \$2,000,000 property damage were the toll of the floods which last night and today resulted from torrential rains throughout central Ohio. Hundreds of acres are under water and vast areas are impassable. Weak levees and embankments in several places have been destroyed. In some places the swollen streams are stationary and fears of further damage are allayed by favorable weather predictions.

At Lima three lives were lost, more than 200 homes were submerged and a large area was flooded. The Ottawa River began to rise again this afternoon and the city tonight faced unpre-

Von Hindenburg from the North and Von Mackensen from the South the Upper and the Nether Millstones.

GIGANTIC SCALE  
OF OPERATIONS

Usual Contradictory Reports Regarding Fighting on Southern West Front. Unofficial Report of Allied Gains at Dardanelles

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, July 16.—The Austro-German armies, which now appear to be working in perfect concert as a result of the German organization, are giving the Russians little rest or time to reorganize themselves after the retreat from Galicia. Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw, the Russian lines serving that fortress from the north, the Austrians have attacked along the Uniester and have succeeded in crossing the river at several points. Von Mackensen's army which has doubtless been waiting for von Hindenburg to move in the north has also come to life again and fighting has been resumed in southern Poland.

In this district north of Warsaw, the Germans claim to have made further progress but with the Russians retreating it is not likely the main forces have clashed yet. The combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, the aim being, according to military experts to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which lies held to the north, south and east of that city and at the same time attempt the invasion of Bessarabia.

So long as this effort to crush Russia or break her power for the offensive continues, there is little possibility, experts writing say, of the Germans making any important movement in the west, for it is believed that the Austro-Germans will for a long time require all their available troops in the east.

Four German army corps composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig, are said to have left Thorn to reinforce general von Hindenburg. In the west fighting is in progress on the Lorraine frontier and in Artois where the French continue to attempt the capture of Souchez.

The German Crown Prince did try to break through the French lines in the Artois forest but it is the opinion of military experts that the intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun. German official claims are that one result of this offensive was the capture of seven thousand French soldiers in three weeks.

On the other hand the French claim that they regained most of the ground they were forced to give up, which they state did not exceed 400 yards in depth. British critics describe the effort of the crown prince as costly but his partially successful advance was followed by a counter offensive which definitely checked his progress.

The entente allies announce another victory in Africa where they captured Naxos, an important trading center of Kamerun, the German colony in western equatorial Africa.

Further progress, unofficially reported from Athens has been made by the allies in the Gallipoli peninsula. Of importance is the news that Rumania has declined to accede to Germany's demand that Rumania allow munitions to pass through that country for Turkey.

extremely offensive to the German government, who are still stimulating, by all the means at their disposal, hatred of England and the allies, as well as zeal for the constitution of the war. Their final decision as to the way in which they will deal with the cardinal-archbishop of Cologne will be awaited with keen interest. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the "Vorwarts," the central organ of the German socialist party, which rarely has anything but abuse for the clerical party, quotes in full with warm approval of the cardinal-archbishop's prayer for peace.

CARELESSNESS  
OF SUPERIOR  
HIS DOWNFALL

McDaniels, \$20,000 Post-  
office Robber, Accident-  
ally in Possession of Com-  
bination to Safe, Yielded  
to Irresistible Impulse

HAD A VISION  
IN THE NIGHT

Thought He Saw the Inner  
Door of Safe Open—He  
Went to See, Found the  
Money, and Left No  
Clue

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Clarence McDaniels, the postal clerk who confessed to a \$20,000 robbery from the postoffice at Wallace, Idaho, in 1912, will leave either Sunday or Monday for Wallace in charge of a United States deputy marshal. He will be held there for the November session of the grand jury.

McDaniels told Inspector O'Connell, "I took money because I had the combination safe and because the inner door of the safe was open, I am where I am now. I found the figure of the combination on memoranda left on the desk by the postmaster. I kept it three weeks with the temptation to use it daily becoming irresistible. I knew my superior was careless."

"On the night I took the money I lay awake until 2 o'clock in the morning, fighting down a consuming desire to steal the money which I knew was there. I had a vision of an open inner door. I scrambled for the key, had snatched a suit case and hurried through the deserted streets to the postoffice.

"The inner door was open and I swept the bills and gold into a suitcase, and fled back to the house. I had not met a soul."

The prisoner told his story optimistically. He said he hid the bills in the rafters of his house, went back to bed and reported for work in the morning.

The postal inspectors told how admirably he duped them a year later when he discovered \$1000 in gold in his trunk by plausibly explaining it as a legacy.

Munitions Act  
Is a Failure  
In Coal Strike

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, July 16.—The day brought no change in the South Wales coal strike situation. Wet weather kept the men indoors but few gatherings took place where the speakers devoted themselves to attacks upon the colliery owners and the press, which is outspoken in condemnation of their action in quitting work.

The executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation, most of the members of which opposed the strike, came to London and conferred with Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, who it is understood made new proposals for a settlement of the trouble, which will be considered at a meeting in the morning.

It is not believed that the introduction of the munitions of war act can force the men to return to work, for it is impossible to bring 150,000 men before the courts and impose fines for contravening the act. The resort to that measure it is believed has made the situation worse, and the men's demands now include its withdrawal, so far as coal mining is concerned.

## MACHINISTS WILL JOIN

BRIDGEPORT, July 16.—The machinists of Bridgeport by unanimous vote tonight voted for a general strike should the Remington Arms company decline to meet their demands. Two alternatives will be offered the company tomorrow by representatives of the machinists.

## THE FORD DIVIDEND

DETROIT, July 16.—The Ford company this afternoon announced that it would refund approximately \$15,000,000 to owners of Ford automobiles who had purchased machines since the first of last August. On the first of August the company announced that if 200,000 automobiles were sold during the ensuing year each purchaser would receive a refund of from \$40 to \$60. The \$15,000,000 mark was reached this afternoon. The company says the refund will be strictly in the nature of a profit distribution policy of the company.

FOUNDER OF A CHURCH  
GOES TO HER REWARD  
MRS. ELLEN G. WHITE

The Head of the Seventh-  
Day Adventists Succumbs  
to an Injury Received in  
a Fall Several Months  
Ago

A PROPHETESS  
OF LATTER DAYS

Her Church Was a Devel-  
opment from the Teach-  
ings of William Miller,  
Head of Millerites Sev-  
enty-five Years Ago

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ST. HELENA, Cal., July 16.—Mrs. Ellen White, one of the founders of the Seventh-Day Adventists, died today aged 88. She was seriously injured in February by a fall.

Mrs. Ellen G. White was one of the founders of the denomination known as Seventh-Day Adventists. She was one of the converts of William Miller, who in the early '40s aroused thousands to a belief in the speedy advent or second coming of Christ. According to information set out by the North American Division Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists, Mrs. White was considered by practically all Seventh-Day Adventists as their prophetess.

Born in Gosham, Cumberland county, Maine, November 26, 1827, she had lived to the advanced age of 88 years. Her maiden name was Ellen Gould Harmon, and she was one of eight children, who, like their parents, became staunch Methodists in New England. At the age of nine years the girl, who had shown remarkable mental powers, was struck in the face by a stone which a drunken man, fracturing the nasal bone and resulting in an almost fatal illness and permanent disfigurement. The calamity, which made her almost unrecognizable among her friends, was upon her heart, and she turned with great yearning to the worship of Christ.

In March, 1840, she first heard William Miller, a Baptist evangelist, tell of the second coming of Christ, which he was then predicting for 1843. She was greatly stirred by the evangelist's message and consecrated her life toward spreading it, and, as she claimed in December, 1843, God gave her a vision of the second coming of Christ, and added as her interpretation of the Bible that it was her duty to observe the Seventh-Day Sabbath, as she believed it was so observed by Christ. She and her husband, whom she married about this time, and who was one of the converts, therefore, began the observance of the seventh day, and taught this in their meetings which eventually were held all over the country. While they believed that Christ's coming was near, they did not believe that men knew the date of the event, and so never taught or had any sympathy with "timesetting."

Her husband was James White, a final descendant on his father's side of Peregrine White, born on the Mayflower in the harbor of Cape Cod, before the Pilgrims had made their homes in the wilderness. Mr. White died in 1881, but Mrs. White kept on with her revelations.

A paragraph from a story given out in official quarters as to her remarkable powers, reads:

"While in vision she was repeatedly examined by skeptics, unsympathetic physicians, and by one physician conversant with spiritistic manifestations, who had boasted that he could immediately bring her out of vision, but who was compelled to leave the house in alarm. Other men had the same experience. Mirrors and candles have been held before her mouth while talking, showing no indication of breathing. One skeptical man held her nostrils tightly closed with hand over her mouth for ten minutes without any water affecting Mrs. White. At times she arose and walked the floor talking of what she was there beholding."

She believed in the ultimate an-

(Continued on Page Five)

## HOW TO SERVE GOD

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Worshipers were urged to abandon giving ice cream suppers and socials for the purpose of lending financial aid to their churches, and instead, to devote their energies to assisting the pastor in spiritual work in an address by Rev. George Tashman of Long Beach at the twenty-seventh annual convention of Christian churches in Southern California, which opened here.

BUNCO MEN ARE  
ON THEIR WAY  
TO SALT LAKE

Three Italians Charged With  
Cleverly Swindling Salt  
Lake Greek, Extradited  
by Governor Who Doesn't  
Want Them Around

Deputy Sheriff Christensen of Salt Lake City, accompanied by J. Gleason, the young Greek who was swindled out of \$5000 by Ektor Oppicini, Louis Parodi and Abdonio Anfosso, arrived in Phoenix yesterday morning to make application of Governor Hunt for the three Italians.

The deputy sheriff was eminently successful, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon had secured the necessary papers and was ready to start for Los Angeles, where he will be joined by another deputy now on his way to meet him.

Parodi and Parodi made no effort to put up a fight against being taken from the state. On the contrary, Anfosso was not disposed to return without some sort of a dispute. The hearing was before the governor yesterday afternoon, with Attorney Justus Lavin acting for the accused Italian. He claimed he never was in Utah, that he met his countrymen in southern Colorado. When asked how he came into the possession of the money, issued from a Salt Lake bank, he claimed he won it gambling in New York just before he left for the west. The money was then shown to have been issued within a few days, and was of the same serial number as the bills in possession of the other two men. In reference to the three men all having new bank notes, and all with like serial numbers, Deputy Christensen said yesterday that at the time Gleason went to get the \$5000 to give to the Italians, the bank officials had just finished counting and signing a number of bills, and they reached over, took the necessary cash off of the top and passed it out. This unusual circumstance will probably lead to the conviction of the three men.

In his attempt to gain his liberty, Anfosso stated that he would be exonerated and turned loose upon his arrival at Salt Lake, as he could prove that he had never been in that city. The governor then expressed the opinion that such being the case, it would be better to go back there and be released in Utah, than to have him roaming around Arizona. During the proceedings, some question was raised as to the validity of the notes. Happening to have an autographed picture of Joseph Young hanging in the executive chambers, and as the notes were all signed by Young, the governor made a close scrutiny of the two signatures and pronounced them the same.

It was through the medium of a police magazine called the "Detective" that the three men were caught. Shortly after the trick had been perpetrated on Gleason, Christensen received a copy of the magazine, containing a picture of the three men.

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AN ARIZONA WITNESS IN  
WESTERN RATE HEARING

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, July 16.—Counsel for the western railroads pointed to the figures presented by the protesting states in the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and declared that the figures support their petition for advanced passenger fares.

S. T. Bledsoe, assistant general solicitor for the Santa Fe, questioned U. M. Sangster of the Arizona Corporation Commission concerning the figures presented by Sangster covering a number of western railroads, dealing with conditions from 1904 to 1914.

"You show that the number of Santa Fe passengers per mile of the road in 1911 were 143,000 and in 1914 were only 137,000," said Bledsoe.

"Yes," replied Mr. Sangster.

"The passenger service train revenue per mile of the road you show was \$3,736 in 1911 but only \$3,671 in 1914," said Bledsoe.

Sangster assented.

U. G. Powell, of the Nebraska railroad commission said under cross-examination that in his opinion the higher cost of hauling passengers a short distance did not justify a different rate on short haul business, but that the road should be considered as a whole. This contention brought out a protest by representatives of state commissions who argued that the state and inter-state fares need not be the same and that even short inter-state fares be advanced, state fares should remain at two cents a mile.

FIRST LIBERTY  
IN NINE YEARS  
OF HARRY THAW

Verdict of Jury Declaring  
Stanford White's Mur-  
derer Sane Accepted by  
Supreme Justice, But the  
State Takes Appeal

BOND HOLDS HIM  
TO FURTHER ORDER

Crowds on Broadway Cheer  
the Late Prisoner as He  
is Taken to Jersey City  
to Be Formally Turned  
Loose

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, July 16.—Harry Thaw today shook off the grip of the law trotted down Broadway to the apartment of his admirers, crossed the ferry to Jersey City, made the stern good-bye and whirled away toward Philadelphia with his car thrown just on a procession of automobile filled with newspapermen under orders to stay with him.

His announced intention was to motor to Philadelphia and there to take the train for Pittsburgh.

For the first time since he fired the shot that killed Stanford White at Madison Square roof garden more than nine years ago, Thaw was free to go and come as he pleased.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick accepted the jury's verdict that Thaw is sane. The state's lawyers, appealed from the decision and Thaw was released on \$25,000 bail pending the result of the appeal.

The bond, which was furnished by a surety company, differed from the ordinary bond inasmuch as it assured Thaw's obedience to any magistrate of the court until the final disposition of the appeal. The agent of the surety company said that the Thaw family had deposited with the company negotiable securities valued at \$25,000.

As soon as the bond was signed Thaw entered an automobile accompanied by a deputy and his secretary. The machine, which was followed by six cars containing reporters and photographers, moved a block across town into Broadway and then started downtown toward the office of Thaw's attorneys. All the way down Broadway persons on the sidewalks cheered and applauded Thaw. Traffic policemen sought to prevent the crowds from gathering.

Thaw got his traveling bags at his lawyers' offices and then proceeded to Jersey City by the way of the Cortland Street ferry. There he was formally released from the custody of the sheriff.

Under the terms of the bond Thaw is to hold himself amenable to the court's orders until the appeal is finally decided. Meantime he may go wherever he pleases. Thaw seemed delighted. He appeared excited somewhat by the demonstration which hailed him good naturedly but boldly, and said he was very happy. He frequently stood up in the automobile to bow to those around him.

His private secretary accompanied him.

What Thaw's attitude will be toward Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was a matter of considerable speculation. To no question about the point would Thaw return a direct answer. One interviewer asked him if he expected to see her soon. Thaw's answer was a look at the questioner steadily a few moments. Then he turned away without a word.

Thaw reached Newark about two o'clock and stopped at the Hudson. His presence there was known immediately and a crowd which taxed the capabilities of the police assembled outside the restaurant. They cheered when he approached, and Thaw, smiling in his appreciation, resumed the trip.

Outside Newark Thaw lost some of the cars following. Apparently he headed back to New York as a run to elude newspapermen. This created some speculation as he previously had said he wanted to attend a theatrical performance on Broadway that night, and had abandoned the idea rather reluctantly when he saw the size of the crowd awaiting his departure from the courthouse.

Changed His Mind

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16.—Harry Thaw arrived here by automobile shortly before midnight, having changed his mind about going to Pittsburgh. He refused to be interviewed at the Beach Hotel.

## PROBABLY MURDER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—While blankets wrapped about her head and body, Mrs. Frances Harrison, the divorced wife of an Indianapolis broker, was found in her home here where she had lain a week. The police are working on the theory that the woman was murdered and the body robbed of jewels. There is evidence also that the woman was shot.

## WEATHER TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 16.—For Arizona, Fair.