

GERMAN CRUISER MAY ATTEMPT DASH

REPORTS SAY CAPTAIN HAS
ASKED FOR PROTECTION
FROM ALLIED SHIPS.

EXPECT TO BE ATTACKED

The Guns at Fort Monroe Can Only
Protect the Eitel as Far
as the Capes.

Newport News.—While there is absolutely no information forthcoming from official sources, and up to this time the expected move has not been taken, general belief is that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich does not intend to intern here.

It is rumored that the delay of Commander Thierichens in leaving the harbor is not due to unpreparedness on the part of his vessel, but to the failure of the United States government to provide warships to protect the Eitel in territorial waters.

Reports from Washington say that Captain Thierichens has asked the government for protection from the allied ships within the three mile limit, and that he has been assured that he will not be molested within local or while in three limit outside the cape.

Other than two torpedo boats and one submarine, the D-2, there are no warships here that could protect the Eitel against any hostile move by the foreign vessels now lying in wait outside Cape Henry. It is also believed that the arrival of the battleship Alabama, which has been ordered to Hampton Roads from Philadelphia, may be followed by the long expected dash of the German cruiser.

The guns at Fort Monroe can only protect the Eitel as far as the Capes, and the Alabama will be used, it is said, in conveying the German ship outside while she remains in the three mile limit. Should the cruiser go to New York to intern, as reported, there is a question as to whether she can find enough water in the three mile limit.

U. S. Note Not a Protest.
Washington.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan practically completed consideration of the note to be transmitted to Great Britain and France, giving the view of the United States on the recently proclaimed blockade of commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

To Guard Against Another Big War.
Petrograd.—It is the opinion of Baron Rosen that the war should lead to an entirely new conception of international political relations. Armed peace, he points out, has been a failure, and it will be necessary to evolve a new theory for the purpose of maintaining the political equilibrium of Europe.

President Takes Rest.
Washington.—President Wilson will take a short vacation, going to Annapolis to attend a luncheon in his honor on board the new Argentine battleship Moreno, as the guest of Dr. Romohe S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador.

Corner Stone Laid.
Washington.—President Wilson laid the corner stone of the memorial structure to the women of the Civil War, which will be the permanent home of the Red Cross.

To Continue Capital Punishment.
Des Moines, Ia.—The Senate defeated a bill providing for the abolition of capital punishment. The vote was 18 for and 23 against.

142 Measures Acted On.
Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Major announced that he had signed or vetoed all but six of the 148 bills passed by the Forty-Eighth General Assembly.

May Send Thaw to New Hampshire.
New York.—It looks like Harry Thaw will be sent back to New Hampshire, where they do not consider him insane.

Becker's Second Trial.
Albany.—The second appeal of Charles Becker, the former New York City police lieutenant, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, will be argued in the court of appeals.

Pest Invades Washington.
Walla, Walla.—The army worm has appeared in Umatilla County, Oregon, and is reported to be spreading rapidly. Several sections have been devastated and the pests have almost entirely destroyed the grain.

Finance War Until Fall.
Berlin.—The Berlin Tageblatt declares that the \$2,250,000 subscribed for the second German war loan means that money to finance the war until late in the autumn has been secured.

New Destroyer is Speedy.
Philadelphia.—The torpedo destroyer Nicholson returned to Cranford shipyard from a successful trial trip in the Delaware capes. On several tests the Nicholson averaged 30½ knots an hour.

Let U. S. Ship Pass.
New York.—Officers of the American steamer Santiago, in from Copenhagen, say their vessel was closely scrutinized on the way over by two German submarines, which appeared unexpectedly near the Shetland Islands at daybreak of March 14.

No More Whiskey Posters.
Chicago.—A ban has been placed on whiskey and other spirituous liquors by the Poster Advertising Company of the United States and Canada.

AEROPLANE SCOUT RETURNS TO REPORT



This picture shows one of the armored aeroplanes of the British corps, snapped just as it returned to its base after having gone on an important scouting expedition. The lieutenant, who had been making observations of the enemy's positions, is hurrying off to report his findings to the commander of the division.

OPENING OF DARDANELLES MAY HAVE WIDE REACHING EFFECTS

Development of Indicated Operations Seems to Purpose Expulsion of Turks From Constantinople—Allies in West End Need Oil and Grain, While Russia Desires Southern Ingress to Her Territory for Her War Shipments.

New York.—The Herald's naval correspondent writes:
The most striking characteristic of this great war is the rapidity with which its main interest centers first in one part of the world and then in another. Something like eight thousand miles separated the scene of the battle of the Falkland Islands and that of the Dogger bank, while on land attention is riveted at one time on the Belgian coast or the campaign in Lorraine, and at another in the Carpathians or on a life-and-death struggle in Poland. This week the minds of both naval and military watchers of the conflict have been directed to the Dardanelles, the gates of Asia. There another phase of the world-wide war is opening, the effect of which no man can tell.

Each of the contending empires in the conflict possesses an advantage which in a measure compensates one the other. While Britain holds the command of the sea, Germany has the interior position on land, which enables her to strike alternately heavy blows on either front. She also has been able, with the assistance of Austria and Turkey, and aided by the geographical conditions, to drive a wedge between the communications of her enemies which extends from the North sea almost to the Indian ocean. The movement in the Mediterranean indicates the determination on the part of the superior sea power to cut that wedge in two.

The strategic importance of the straits between Europe and Asia has been recognized from very ancient times. It was on the Chersonese, the peninsula on the western side of the straits, that the Turks got their first foothold in Europe. It may very well be that if it now falls into the hands of Great Britain its occupation by British troops will mean the uprooting of the last vestige of Ottoman rule in the northern continent. There are at least indications of the development of a far-reaching operation from both ends of the Sea of Marmora, having for its purpose the expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople.

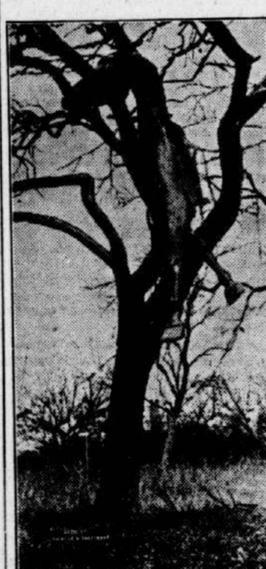
There are other objects of first-class importance to be obtained from a successful attack on the Dardanelles. Now that the Archangel route is closed by ice, communication between Russia and her allies has almost entirely ceased. There is no outlet for the immense supplies of corn and oil of which they are in want and which she could furnish, and, on the other hand, the only source of supply of the munitions of war, which she cannot manufacture herself, must be brought over the long and difficult road from Vladivostok and Harbin. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus must have, therefore, an immediate and important effect both in the western and eastern theaters of war. Nor can it be doubted that a substantial gain of this character to Germany's foes would directly influence the nations which have been for so long hesitating about entering the war. All the Balkan States would be affected considerably, and while Greece could scarcely stand still with Russia at the gates of Constantinople, Italy might well feel that this sharp stroke removed the last doubt as regarding the side with which she should be acting.

Of the operation itself, although the Dardanelles have long been regarded as impregnable, it is more than likely that as other fortresses have failed to maintain their security

against the modern materials of war, so those in the straits will be overwhelmed by the mass of explosives hurled upon them from the long-range artillery of the battleships of today. When the forts in the straits were planned ships were dependent upon the wind and they carried guns which could not compare in power with those mounted in the land batteries. When Vice-Admiral Duckworth took a British squadron through the straits in 1807 his vessels were assailed with huge shots, some of them weighing 800 pounds, but even these heavy missiles did little damage. Today the British ships will throw shells filled with high explosives, each more than double the weight of the shot thrown at Vice-Admiral Duckworth's ships, and the destruction wrought by such missiles will be immeasurably greater.

Moreover, it is unnecessary for the ships themselves to approach near enough to be injured by the shore batteries, even if the guns in these have been somewhat augmented from German sources. It is already announced that the forts at the mouth of the straits, about two miles apart, have been crumbled into atoms, and those in the narrows, further up, can be similarly treated at ranges at which the ships themselves will be comparatively immune. There remain other obstructions in the shape of mines in the channel, but that these have been located by the British submarines is

WHAT ONE SHELL DID



Few people realize what great power there lies in the modern shells and explosives. This unusual picture vividly tells what an enormous amount of destruction a shot from one of the French 75 mm. guns is able to accomplish. When this horse was struck by the shell the force of the shot cut the animal in two and lifted the fore half of the carcass into the tree.

There are 91,818 organized workers in Missouri, of whom 3,926 are women.

WILDCAT WAS BIG AS GOAT

Alabama Hunter Kills Huge Bobcat Which Had Been Preying on Animals in Vicinity.

Bay Minette, Ala.—K. R. White, one of the leading hunters of this vicinity, is exhibiting a mammoth bobcat which he killed several days ago about five miles southeast of town. The animal is almost as large as a goat and is noted as one of the fiercest of the wild animals yet in the woods of this

county. The animal has been preying on the smaller animals in the vicinity of the White home, and when chase was made the hunter and dogs were able to capture it. The fur is very pretty and it is highly prized by the owner.

Modern Living.

According to a New York physical expert, modern living is destroying the human body. That is one of the serious plagues of the high cost of living.—Kansas City Journal.

certain, and their removal should be no difficult task. Once the passage is clear for the ships of war, and these are off Gallipoli, the remainder of the business is simple.

With the numbers and composition of the Turkish garrison in the Gallipoli peninsula the British authorities must be acquainted, and, the forts being destroyed, a force of sufficient strength doubtless will be landed, if necessary under the fire of the guns. The configuration of the mainland by a narrow isthmus not four miles wide at Bulair, and open to bombardment from the sea at either side, makes the occupation and holding of it by the stronger sea power easy. The possession of the peninsula, as the late admiral of the fleet, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, said in 1877, when he took an ironclad fleet through, guarantees a safe passage, not only for the ships of war, but for their auxiliaries as well.

The appearance of a Franco-British fleet off Constantinople and the consequent winking out of the Ottoman navy, even with its German re-enforcement, will make the task of Russia at the Bosphorus end a light one. Already, it is said, Russian forces are assembling at Odessa and the transports are available whenever required, so, in the opinion of many astute onlookers, the ultimate success of this undertaking is scarcely in doubt. It will be one more lesson of the ubiquitous exercise of sea power.

IMAGINED RAT WAS BURGLAR

Girl Bitten by Rodent Thought Her Cheek Punctured by Hypodermic Needle of Night Intruder.

Lafayette, Ind.—Miss Bernice Crowden heard a noise in her bedroom at her home and, thinking it was a burglar, did not move. In a few minutes she felt warm breath on her face and was too badly frightened either to scream or to move. She thought that she was about to be chloroformed and a second later, when she felt a sharp sting in her cheek, she was certain that a hypodermic needle had been used by a burglar. She screamed for her brother, who rushed into the room and found Miss Crowden's cheek bleeding.

The cause of the wound was not determined until a physician was called. He declared that the young woman had been bitten by a rat. A rat, believed to have been the one that bit the young woman, was caught and killed by her brother, Louis Crowden. Miss Crowden is in a serious condition from the nervous shock.

IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES



Underground Houses in the German Trenches in Poland.

WAVE DOES HOUSE MOVING

Huge Breaker Accomplishes Work So Gently Milk and Coffee Are Not Spilled.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Jennison of Alamitos Bay, near Long Beach, planned to move his home back 20 feet. Before he started a big storm struck.

A huge breaker picked up the house and moved it back 20 feet, setting it down squarely on the ground so gently that a pail of milk and pot of coffee on the table in the house were not spilled. Mrs. Jennison and her two children were not in the house at the time. The house was placed on its new foundations the next day.

SHOULD HE TAKE ONE DRINK?

It Will Cost Him \$4,000 Placed as Conditional Forfeit to Obtain His Release.

Tacoma, Wash.—One drink will cost Thomas Cannally \$4,000—that is, if he takes it. Six weeks ago Cannally was sentenced to six months in jail for stealing \$4 while intoxicated.

After serving a month of his sentence Cannally appealed to Police Justice Evans to be released, offering to deposit \$4,000 in cash, to be forfeited in case he took a drink before his term would have expired. Justice Evans agreed, and placed the money on deposit in a local bank.

The money was still in the bank today drawing 3 per cent interest and Cannally was occupying a seat high on the "water wagon."

Thief-Catching a la Mode.

New York.—Pursuing a thief who had stolen his watch, Robert Brown ran his automobile on to the sidewalk and pinned his man against a building.

Save Baby From Gorilla.

According to Doctor Livingstone, the gorilla sometimes picks up a negro baby and carries it about. The natives rescue it in rather an ingenious way. They place a large bunch of bananas in the way of the gorilla, which seizes them with both hands and lets the baby drop. Had the baby been one of its own kind it would have clung to its nurse. But, being a human baby, it naturally falls, so that the rescuers can drive away the animal and carry off their prize.

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH



Jersey Cattle on a Tick-Free Pasture at Jackson, Miss.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairying, properly conducted, is a profitable business and a safe and steady line of farming affected less by uncertainties of weather extremes or late seasons than many cropping systems. It is a cash business, furnishing a sure and reliable income, puts the farm on a cash basis, and thus saves the high rates of interest paid for money on short loans and the high prices charged for supplies bought on credit. On a large proportion of the farms in the South small herds of good dairy cows will furnish ready cash enough to finance the making of the cotton crop and at the end of the year leave the money received from the cotton as a clear cash profit. Such a plan, more than anything else, will eliminate the old line system, which keeps many farmers one year behind.

Dairying furnishes profitable employment for labor and equalizes the distribution of labor throughout the year. The gathering of bedding, hauling of manure, repairing of fences, etc., furnish paying work for the farm hands at seasons when, on account of wet weather, help is not needed in the cotton fields or when steady work is scarce or lacking altogether. With cash coming in every week or month a better class of labor can be employed.

On farms where there are children of eight years and older dairying furnishes them with profitable employment which does not interfere with their attendance at school. They can assist in milking and other work before and after school and in this way contribute materially to the income of the farm.

Dairying furnishes large quantities of manure for the cotton fields and thereby returns to the land about 75 per cent of the fertilizing value of the crops which the cows have consumed.

These crops can be preserved in the silo, and thus good succulent feeds are provided for the cows for winter feeding and when pasturage is short. With roots, leguminous hay, silage, stover, straw, and the cottonseed meal obtained by exchanging for cottonseed, the feed for the cows is all raised on the farm.

Climatic conditions are such in the South that less expensive buildings for the protection of cattle are required than in colder climates. This reduces the expense for care and housing. The long grazing season and the many excellent grasses which grow luxuriantly make it possible to produce milk, butter, and cream at a low cost for a large part of the year.

The scarcity and high price of good dairy cattle are attractive considerations, for after a farmer has become established in the business the sale of the surplus cattle can be made a source of considerable income and profit.

The skim milk obtained from a herd of cows is one of the best supplementary feeds for hogs and poultry, and these two lines of live stock furnish profitable cash side lines and naturally go hand in hand with dairy farming.

Large quantities of milk, butter, cream, and cheese must now be purchased in other sections. The South can produce these at home. If the supply is constant and the quantity good, southern products will find a ready market at profitable prices.

Dairying, properly conducted, will restore fertility to the southern farm and equalize the distribution of labor throughout the year. It will put the southern farm on a cash basis, so that the cotton crop, free from all liens, can then be sold for cash whenever it will bring the highest market price.

The following publications giving further information may be obtained



Aberdeen Angus and Other Grade Cattle Feeding on Sorghum and Cowpeas Near Rowland, N. C.

Likewise the cottonseed meal, so largely used as a nitrogenous fertilizer, is one of the best milk-producing feeds and loses only a small percentage of its fertilizing value when fed to cows. Every garden spot in the South is a monument to the value of manure.

A good system of dairy farming rests upon the crop rotation, which in itself restores fertility to the land, for the raising of feed is necessary to the profitable keeping of cows, and the best feeds for them are the leguminous crops, such as soy beans, vetches, lespedeza and other clovers, velvet beans, alfalfa, etc. These crops are preeminently soil builders, since they gather nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most expensive element of fertilizers, and it is a valuable part of a ration for dairy cows. The rotation of crops and the manure from the cows continually going to the land will soon double the production of cotton per acre and at the same time decrease the fertilizer bills. This increased production will enable the farmer to raise on a smaller area of land as much as he does at present, or more.

Dairying furnishes a good home market for all the feed crops which can be grown on the farm. In rural districts and small towns the local markets for most of these crops are very limited, and oftentimes the comparatively small amounts possessed by the farmer make it unprofitable to transport them to the larger markets. This is especially true if the roads are bad. In such cases the dairy cows furnish the means for converting these crops into finished products which are easily transported and which bring good prices.

Dairying also enables the farmer to utilize for feed and bedding large quantities of roughage, such as straw, corn stover, shucks, and coarse and weedy hay, which cannot ordinarily be sold in the market.

Two crops can often be grown on the same land in one season. By growing such crops as corn, sorghum, peas, vines, etc., after the wheat, oat, or rye crop has been cleared off, excellent feed crops can be provided at minimum cost of growing, because of the small amount of cultivation necessary.

Profitable Combination.

A Pennsylvania poultry keeper sold \$120 worth of peaches from one town lot this season. He kept a flock of chickens on the lot also. Peaches, plums or pears and poultry go well together. Two crops on the same land, you see, and each helping the other.

Raise Feed for Stock.

Every stock farm should support large crops of clover, alfalfa, cowpea, soy beans or other proteinaceous forage and fodder crops.

free on application to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers' Bulletin 55. "The Dairy Herd: Its Formation and Management."

Farmers' Bulletin 349. "The Dairy Industry in the South."

Farmers' Bulletin 509. "Forage Crops for the Cotton Region."

Farmers' Bulletin 541. "Farm Buttermaking."

Farmers' Bulletin 578. "The Making and Feeding of Silage."

Farmers' Bulletin 598. "Homemade Silos."

Farmers' Bulletin 602. "Production of Clean Milk."

SILAGE GOOD POULTRY FEED

Ration Will Do a Great Deal to Keep Egg Production Up to Standard—Laying Hens Relish It.

Cows and sheep thrive on silage; it is a little too bulky for hogs to eat a great deal; horses and mules eat small amounts with profit, and a writer to Hoard's Dairyman tells that it is the best ever for poultry. He states: "We have tried it for two years and find the birds are crazy for it and will clean up all given them. Of course, we give a grain ration, oyster shells, grit, etc., besides the ensilage." Since poultry require some green food in order to do very well, and lay best when they enjoy their food best, it can be seen that ensilage will help a great deal to keep the egg production up to the standard, as well as stimulating the milk flow of dairy cows or putting beef on steers and mutton on sheep.

Dip the Sheep Regularly.

Many farmers have the idea that after the sheep are shorn the ticks will abandon them. Certainly they do to some extent but they immediately go to the lambs where they find a comfortable nest and make life a burden to the youngsters. Buy a dipping tank and dip regularly twice a year.

Exercise for Sows.

The brood sows must have exercise every day.

Time and Money Wasted.

If you are going to dip your hogs and then put them back in the same old infested pens better save time and money by letting them alone, because it will not be two weeks until the animals are as lousy as ever.

No Indication of Milker.

A large udder does not always indicate a large milker. The cow that made the 30,000-pound record of milk in one year does not carry a remarkably large udder.

IN THE DANGER ZONE

By MARY WORDEN BLISS.

(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

There was not one of the odd one hundred choppers who did not know the full history of Leoti Rogers and of Rob Marsh. A school had been started in the encampment, and the father of Leoti and an aunt had been given charge of it. Both had died. Leoti was left without a relative in the world. A half-breed teacher and his wife then took charge. It was possible for them to give Leoti a position as assistant teacher. The government supplied quarters for them in the school building, and Leoti was content to stay.

It was a wild, crude, even perilous environment, but Leoti was glad to be able to earn a living until she could think out a coherent future. The even tenor of her life was at length interrupted, however. Wineka, the son of the chief, returned from a long Alaskan chase. Leoti had shuddered the first time the dark flashing eyes of the impetuous young savage rested upon her face. Every day after that he managed to cross her path. He was respectful, but determined. It became known among the tribe that Wineka had resolved to take Leoti as a bride.

Then came the logging gang, and Rob Marsh among them. The young lumber cruiser met Leoti one day at first sight. Something of this Wineka had learned. He began an active courting, or rather attempted it, to be repulsed by Leoti.

"I will kill the pale face lover," he told her fiercely one day. Leoti imparted the dread information to her lover. One evening both were missing.

Between the lovers a perfect understanding had come about. They would have then married at once, only that Rob owned a mining claim a short distance away from the lumber camp. It was necessary, in order that he might file a claim upon this, that he make a survey of it and stake it out. Then he could sell it for a sum sufficient to warrant his taking a wife, and he and Leoti would settle down in the city.

Rob had attended to the claim, and on his way back to the city, had stopped at the lumber camp for a food supply. He hoped to evade notice from the savages. Someone had seen him. Wineka had been apprised of the fact. Bill Budd had discovered his danger. He had hidden him away in a cave. The question now was as to getting Rob back to the city. One of his men came to Budd about noon.

"Bill, I've been carrying out your orders and nosed around the Indian camp this morning. It's a blockade."

"You mean?" inquired Bill anxiously.

"Bear Bluff is completely surrounded. I suppose there isn't a hundred foot space that hasn't a friend of Wineka on patrol or in hiding. The orders are to shoot Rob Marsh on sight."

"All right," observed Bill abstractedly. "You and some of the others begin shooting a few logs into the river in about an hour."

"Why!" exclaimed the other, "we're not ready to make a run yet."

"Do as I say," ordered Bill, and himself proceeded to a part of the camp near the stream where the bluff formation was a shelter against observation from the Indian camp.

Half a hundred logs were sent sliding by the men within the next two hours. The current of the stream was rapid, and the logs floated swiftly down the river and past the Indian encampment. There was an interim of about forty minutes, and then Bill and his helpers came to the edge of the bluff and set afore another log.

The old foreman watched it slide down the stream like the others. He gave utterance to a fervent sigh of relief as it passed the encampment, and rounded a curve in the stream, taking it out of sight.

"Good!" he muttered to himself with profound satisfaction. "Holler—Rob Marsh is in it, and Leoti will greet her future husband."

But, wise and confident as was old Bill, he had not sufficiently counted on Indian vigilance and cunning.

Two miles below the Indian camp a canoe shot out into the stream, guided by Wineka. He proceeded to sink the hook of a short pole into the bark of the log and pull it ashore.

"Pale face come out," he ordered, and kicked the plug loose. "You and Wineka, for Leoti," he added innocently, as Rob stepped forth, and he flung at his feet a counterpart of a long hunting knife he held in his hand.

The young chief made a spring toward him off, but he saw death in the more dexterous maneuver held in store by his adversary. They were saved from the brush an agile form leaped on tiptoe. He recognized an Indian girl, the discarded fiancée of Wineka.

She held outspread a heavy blanket over her head, and another on his opponent, flung the blanket over his head, and she struggled helplessly, she who had stout lasso across arms and had thrust him to the ground, and was now to Rob, pointed down stream.

Rob Marsh did not hesitate to stagger. Within an hour he was on the outpost, and the next morning reached the end of his journey—Leoti.

Self-Consciousness.

"To think about one's self is a waste of time," said a philosopher. "To think about one's self is a waste of time," said a philosopher. "To think about one's self is a waste of time," said a philosopher.

In Boston.—Estimate the distance between you try to negotiate it.—Boston.