

BY JUDGE

Eastland Case

Are Released

REDFIELD NOT RECALLED

Secretary Redfield Was Summoned to Court by Federal Grand Jury of Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Former officers of the Eastland told federal grand jurors that they had experienced in sailing the "cranky ship." The vessel was in every phase of the disaster.

C. W. Davidson of Cleveland, chief engineer of the Eastland from 1919 until 1924, is said to have told of the disaster, considering on shoals in Lake Erie and having so much on other occasions that the crew feared disaster.

Davidson was followed to the jury room by two of his former assistant engineers. They reviewed the many changes that had been made in the ship's superstructure, told of the tearing out of cabins and parts of decks in an effort to make the ship more stable.

Federal Judge Landis freed Steamship Inspectors Robert Reid and Charles H. Eckhoff, arrested by order of the coroner's jury. He held them under \$2,500 bonds pending a hearing on Wednesday on their application for a writ of habeas corpus.

He granted them liberty upon the promise of Albert L. Thurman, secretary of the department of commerce, to produce them whenever they are wanted.

It was learned at Washington that Reid is in truth in the rumor that Secretary Redfield has been recalled from Chicago.

Investigation was caused along the river front by a report that 50 bodies had been discovered in the lower mainmast and in the hold of the wreck of the steamer Eastland.

Reid brought up three bodies, which were taken to an undertaking establishment and later identified. They were taken to the morgue and Reid brought to the surface the divers declared that a large number of bodies, probably as many as 50, were in the body of the boat, wrapped in wires and wreckage.

Heard to Recover Bodies. It was declared by the divers that it would be difficult to remove the bodies now remaining in the ship, and that it would take a number of days to bring them to the surface. One of the men said he believed there might be not more than twenty bodies left, but that it was difficult to determine because of the tangled wreckage and mass of debris in the cabin and hold.

U. S. Grand Jury Quiz On. The federal grand jury quiz was held at the residence of Secretary Redfield.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Cline, who is personally directing the inquiry into the cause of the overturning of the Eastland at her berth in the Chicago river, said during the quiz that he expects to take some of the more material witnesses before the grand jury this week.

The inquiry which is being conducted by Secretary Redfield will be continued today, Saturday Judge E. M. Landis of the northern district will issue an order that no witness appearing or summoned to appear before the federal court shall be questioned by any other body without the permission of the court.

Old Warning Remembered. The 40-year-old plan-boat report of a special federal inspector recommending a careful inspection of the Eastland before the ship be permitted to carry as many as 2,500 passengers was one of the records at the Redfield hearing by Lieut. Governor O'Hara.

The letter was written by George P. Redfield, special agent, sent to the grand jury in 1924 to inspect the Eastland and one other steamer boat.

The Redfield inquiry was resumed in the face of much opposition which developed through the week and culminated in the sending of protests from several organizations to President Wilson.

Threats of bodily violence to Redfield as a result of the bitterness shown by his method of inquiring into the horror were received by that official. Their name in the form of anonymous letters.

Captain Pedersen of the Eastland was released from jail on a \$10,000 bond.

Secretary Redfield and Albert L. Thurman, secretary for the commerce department, probably will be called before the federal grand jury. They will be asked to explain the purpose and workings of the steamboat inspection service.

Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Lake Steamship Union, told United States District Attorney Cline that the steamboat inspection service had been made possible by the Eastland disaster, but that such a catastrophe is preventable.

Federal Judge Landis, exercising his power of subpoena, today issued orders for the bringing in the names of the Eastland's government, the owners, the captain, the crew, the passengers, the Eastland on which the disaster occurred, and the names of the 1,200 lives were lost.

The names of Judge Landis was the names of nearly every other house in these neighborhoods has been taken. But not all the Eastland dead are buried. There will be more funerals today and tomorrow and for several days to come.

At St. Mary's church in Forty-ninth avenue, the place where Bishop Sheen said a mass over the bodies of the Eastland victims, a crowd of over 1,000 people gathered in the early afternoon. The bodies of the victims were placed in the altar.

BRITAIN JUSTIFIES SHIP SEIZURES

Few Concessions Made to U. S. Protest.

CITES CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE

Notes on Free Seas Issue Suggest Appeal to Court of Neutrals—Holding Up of Cargoes Justified by Emergency.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Great Britain's replies to the latest American representations against interference with neutral commerce reject entirely the contention that the British orders in council are illegal. They also justify the British course as being wholly within international law.

"Unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity," is the first reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any case in which the United States is dissatisfied with the action of British prize courts.

Great Britain's reply embodied in two notes, one supplemental, was made public simultaneously in both London and Washington by agreement between the two governments. With the notes was made public also the correspondence over the American steamship Neches, seized by the British while en route from Rotterdam to the United States with goods of German origin.

The British goods from Germany, specifically a declaration to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany in a territory under German control. The general cargo of the Neches originated in Belgium.

Sir Edward defends the blockading of neutral ports through which goods might go to Germany, and argues that it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on the subject.

Referring finally to British measures to shut off commerce to and from Germany through neutral ports, Sir Edward says:

"We still continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

British Justification Views. Changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends, require a new application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities of German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders in council, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

Grey Cites Lusitania Case. "I need scarcely dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle."

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the allied troops in Flanders, and finally the sinking of the Lusitania, to show "how indispensable it is that we should have recourse to a justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Coming to the question of the allied blockade of neutral ports, the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy."

Cut Off Neutral Ports. "The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary."

"This is a contention which his majesty's government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a

Horticultural Points

CAUSES OF FRUIT FAILURES

Many Varieties of Apples and Pears Are Self-Sterile—Pollens From Other Trees Remedies.

(By W. W. ROBBINS, Colorado Experiment Station.)

The failure of orchard trees to set fruit, in spite of the fact that an abundance of blossoms is produced, is due to one or more of several causes. These are as follows:

1. Self-Sterility—Many varieties of apples and pears are self-sterile. That is, they are not capable of setting fruit properly unless pollen from another variety is used. For example, Bartlett and Kieffer pears, in many locations, where they are planted in solid blocks, give less satisfactory results than when they are planted with such varieties as Lawrence, Duchess and Anjou. With apples and pears it is good practice to mix varieties. However, if varieties with proper affinities are selected, one variety to furnish the pollen is as good as a number.

2. Frozen Pistils—The pistil, the part of the flower to develop fruit, is more easily frozen than other parts of the flower. Hence, the pistil may be frozen while other flower parts are not affected, consequently blossoms are formed but fail to set fruit.

3. Weak Trees—Trees in a weak condition, although blooming abundantly, often fail to set fruit.

4. Rain and Snow—The pistil may be mechanically injured and the pollen washed away by rain or snow at the time when the blossoms are open.

5. Excessive Growth of Wood—Blossoms often drop in great numbers when the tree is forming an excessive amount of wood.

6. Overabundance of Nitrogen Fertilizers.

7. Diseased buds.

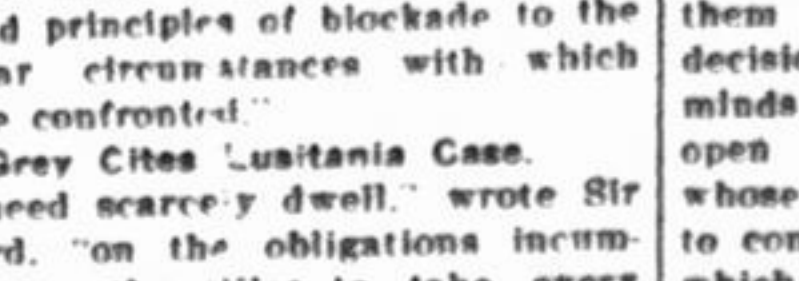
8. Sprayed—Heavy spraying of trees, especially before pollination, has in some few instances resulted in a loss of blossoms. This is not serious, however.

CAUSES OF APPLE FAILURES

Scab is One of Principal Agents—Can Be Controlled by Thorough Spraying by Orchardists.

Prof. W. Paddock of the horticultural department of the Ohio College of Agriculture recently said, in a talk on the causes of failure in apple crops, that when all is said and done it will probably be found that apple scab is one of the principal agents causing the failure of trees to set fruit.

The fungus which causes apple scab starts into growth in the spring of the



Apple Scab.

year with the tree and by the time the tree blossoms the spores are abundant. These spores are carried in the air to the tender blossoms which they attack and may destroy in quantities.

The little fruits may set, but the attack of fungus saps their vitality and soon most of them fall.

Scab, he said, can be controlled if orchardists will only practice thorough spraying.

KEEPING TRASH IN ORCHARD

Dead Branches, Old Bark and Even Prunings of New Wood Contain Egg Masses of Insects.

The term, keeping the orchard soil clean, applies to what may be thrown upon it as well as to what may grow upon it. When pruning and working over the trees don't leave the trash and rubbish to remain where it falls.

Dead branches, old bark and even prunings of new wood may and usually do contain egg masses of insects, hibernating larvae, spores of fungi, etc.

When the work of pruning is done, make a thorough cleaning up, and if you go to the trouble of sweeping up and burning the loose bark that has fallen to the ground, your time will not be profitlessly spent.

Grow Currants.

Currants are hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally respond to cultivation and generous treatment. Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

Lesson in Honesty.

The package labeled "tea" lay on a London pavement, apparently unnoticed by the youth who stood near. Just as a stout dame came along he darted forward, snatched the package, and presenting it to her, exclaimed: "Oh, she had dropped it. A coin passed between them. 'It should be yours, my dear, my boy' returned a passer-by who had witnessed the scene. 'That's all right, my dear,' said the dame, 'but I don't want it.' 'Then I'll take it,' said the youth, 'I always see'—"

Not Permitted.

He had been told, etc. He had been told, etc. He had been told, etc.

Pruned Fruit Trees.

Be sure to get the right quality and quantity of pruning tools. Pruning tools should be kept sharp and clean.

Soil for Gooseberry.

The gooseberry, as do other small fruits, requires for best development a fertile well-drained soil. It may be of a slightly heavier texture than is suitable for strawberries and raspberries. A site which has plenty of sunlight is preferable, as the light and warmth will assist in holding the soil in check.

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Wash-Silk Blouses.

Models of pussy-willow silk are shown among the washable silk blouses. They come in pink, maize, pale blue, white, navy, brown and black. There is a satin stripe about two inches in width, which is scarcely visible, running through the material.

Spring.

There are some charmingly embroidered dresses, with deep or narrow embroidered borders in color. There is embroidered lace, too, in sheer and thin, with light, dainty embroidery in pastel shades. There are embroidered borders on children's sets. Sometimes ribbon is embroidered into festoons in these borders.

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Royal League. Meets first and third Tuesday in each month in the home of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. R. W. Babcock, Secretary.

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