principle of international law by a

Uses American Argument.

conditions and means of naval war-

fare since the rules hitherto govern-

ing legal blockade were formulated,

and recognizes that 'the form of close

blockade with its cordon of ships in

the immediate offing of the blockaded

ports is no longer practicable in the

face of an enemy possessing the means

and opportunity to make an effective

defense by the use of submarines,

"The only question, then, which can

arise in regard to the measures re-

sorted to for the purpose of carrying

lines is whether, to use your excel-

Cites Civil War Precedent,

"are somewhat akin to those with

which the allies are now faced in deal-

ing with the trade of their enemy."

as through ports in her own terri-

tory." Hence an extension of the

Protects Real Neutral Trade

Proposes Arbitration Plan.

in lieu of international law, Sir Ed-

ward Grey written be does "not under-

stand to what divergence of views as

to the principles of law applicable in

cases before the prize court the guy-

ernment of the United States refer.

for I am not aware of any differences

existing between the two countries

as to the principles of law applies ble

plied by the prize courts of the tro

countries appear identical. He poirts

council or of the measures taken under

them have not yet been brought to

decision in a prize court, but he re-

minds the United States that "It is

open to any United States citizen

whose claim is before the prize court

to contend that any order in council

which may affect his claim is incon-

sistent with the principles of inter-

national law and is therefore not

binding upon the court. If the price

court declines to accept his conten-

tions, and if after such a decision has

been upheld on appeal by the judicial

committee of his majesty's privy coun-

cil, the government of the United

States consider that there is serious

ground for holding that the decision

Ready for Further Parley.

If the United States should be dis

satisfied with decisions of British prize

courts as sustained by the privy coun-

cil, the British government is pre-

pared to concert with the United

States "in order to decide upon the

ciple of the situation which would then

To the American note in the case

of the steamer Neches, which rum-

marily demanded the expeditious re-

lease of the American-owned goods de-

tained under the orders in council, "the

international invalidity of which

government of the United States

gards as plainly illustrated by

out that the legality of the orders in

Sir Edward says the principles ap-

in cases before such courts."

general interest," says the note

Germany fully comply.

the rules of war,' and we shall

with neutral commerce."

mines and aircraft.'

it effective.

RECALLED

Donles That Secretary Way Summoned to Capi-Former Officers of Ship Latt Grand Jury of Mishap.

Aug. 4,-Former officers of coubles they had experienced in ting "the cranky ship." The a delved into every phase of the

C W Donaldson of Cleveland, chief of the Eastland from 19 1914 to said to have told of the in foundaring on shoals in Lake and listing so much on other ocis that the crew feared disaster. Donaldson was followed to the jury om by two of his former assistant They reviewed the many tankes that had been made in the superstructure, told of the tearet of cabins and parts of decks m effort to make the ship more

teral Judge Landis freed Steam-Inspectors Robert Reid aries H. Eckliff, arrested by order the coroner's jury. He held them \$2,500 bonds pending a hearing Wednesday on their application a writ of habeas corpus.

is granted them liberty upon the of Albert L. Thurman, sotor of the department of comto produce them whenever ley are wanted

M was learned at Washington that bore is no truth in the rumor that learning Redfield has been recalled ros Chicago. Excitement was caused along the

or front by a report that 50 bodies been discovered in the lower a and in the hold of the all of the steamer Eastland.

ruce brought up three bodies, were taken to an undertaking ment and later identified ther were brought to the surthey here brought to the surce the divers declared that a large of bodies, probably as many afty, were in the body of the boat of in wires and wreckage. Hard to Recover Bodies.

was declared by the divers that to difficult to remove the on now remaining fu the ship, and take a number of days to bring on to the surface. One of the men d he believed there might be not ers than twenty bodies left, but that an difficult to determine because ne thugled wrenkage and mass of hele in the cabins and hold

U. B. Grand dury Quiz On. The federal grand jury quis was

District Attorney Bfates P. Clyne, who to personally directing the injudy into the causes of the descioud at or dock in the Chicago river, said oring the day that he expects to take of the more material witnesses The hearing which is being conseted by Becoutary Redfield will be before the federal court shall sed by any other body with the permission of the court

Old Warning Recolled. The mineyear-old pigeon-holed reet of a special federal inspector reccland before the ship be permitted ain to carry as many as 2,500 pas sedfield hearing by Lieut, Gov

The letter was written by George P. met lakes in 1904 to inspect the Eastd and one other excursion boat. The Redfield inquiry was resumed face of much opposition which d through the week and cui ted in the sending of protests

several organizations to Presicents of bodily violence to Redas a result of the bitterness he his method of inquiring

the horror were received by that They came to the form of an-Paderuse of the Rastland

stary Redfield and Albert L. ctment, probably will be called to the federal grand jury. They saled to explain the purpose

Seamen's union, sold United District Attorney Clyne that and somittle the Eastland dissuch a catastrophe in-

dge Landis, exercising

Roberta, a botel man of Arlington Heights, as foreman of the grand jury. Meanwhile the department of commerce quiz, under Secretary Redfield's direction, proceeded in the federal Secretary Redfield himself promised

thorough quiz to discover the faults of the steamboat inspection service and the shortcomings of the officers and crew of the Eastland.

Two important points were brought One was that the captain of a ressel is the officer responsible for any overcrowding. Inspector General George Uhler of the steamboat inspection service gave this testimony.

In opening his inquiry at the federal building Secretary Redfield stated It would be "confined to the conduct of the licensed inspectors who had Rastland on which to do with the steamer Eastland." He was the in other accidents of less moment."

The order placed the Eastland who k in the hands of the federal government, and lifted the matter of investiation and rescue of bodies from the sunken bull of the vessel out of the

hands of the police and the state au-

thorities, except insofar as Judge Lan

Judge Landis' order overshadowed

all the other investigations of the

Eastland disaster, including the one

being conducted under the personal

The coroner's jury has found six

Robert Reid, United States steam

E. C. Eckliff, United States 'nspec

William H. Hull, vice-president and

general manager of the St. loseph-

Chicago Transportation company,

W. K. Greenebaum, general mana

Harry Pedersen, captain of the

of the Eastland and son-in-law of in-

All six are in Chicago, either in cus-

Held for Both Juries.

The jury, so far as its jurisdiction

in fixing the blame was concerned,

included the owners of the ship, the

inspectors who certified to the sea-

Jury Instructed.

United States court in instructing the

federal grand jury, which started an

inquiry into the Eastland cisaster, de-

livered what was considered as a de-

liberate rebuke to Secretary of Com-

At the conclusion of his instruc-

"One word by way of caution. Much

publicity has been given the declara-

tions purporting to emanste from of-

ficial sources in vindication of the con-

duct of persons with whose acts you

will be concerned. Of course, you will

not be impressed by any such publica-

tion, no matter how high the purport-

ed authority may be, just as you will

not be influenced by any publication

respecting any other thing or matter

Taken as Rebuke to Redfield.

This was taken in official circles to

be directed at Secretary RedSeld,

who, since his arrival in Chicago, has

given out several interviews uphold-

ing all actions of the faderal inspec-

tors and controverting charges made

In his instructions Judge Landis

made the scope of the grand jury's

work so broad that it may include an

investigation of the department of

commerce right up to Secretary Red-

"It will be for you to inquire wheth-

er the navigation laws of the United

States have been obeyed and to act

according to your determination of

that fact. Those laws deal with the

construction equipment, management

and navigation of passenger-carrying

"A department of the government

obedience to their terms; officials are

barged with this duty and clothed

with authority for its discharge. You

will, therefore, perceive it will be for

you to ascertain in so far as it is hu-

manly ascertainable, all the facts of

the construction, equipment, manage-

"And in this your inquiry will not

be ilmited to conditions existing at

the instant of the occurrence on July

24, but you will familiarize yourselves

with the career of this boat and the

experiences of her owners, managers

and crew, in its management and

navigation. All this is ordered that

you may answer the question: 'Did

the occurrence result from any act or

acts of omission or commission en-

joined by federal law on the parts

either of the owners, managers, crew

or other persons having to do with the

subject matter, or on the part of any

government official or officials charged

with the duty of inspecting the same

Grand Jury Inspects Boat.

the disaster and inspected the East

land. Judge Landis named George

The grand jury went to the scene of

nent and navigation of the boat

Judge Kenesaw Land:s in the

ger of the indiana Transportation

company, which chartered the boat.

tor of steamboat boilers, with head-

boat inspector, with headquarters at

dis may direct their activities.

William C. Redfield.

The men held are:

quarters at St. Joseph.

owners of the Eastland.

tody or under surveillance.

United States grand juries.

worthiness of the ship.

lions, Judge Landis said

merce Redfield

involved."

against the service.

field's office.

may warrant."

St. Joseph, Mich.

Few Concessions Made to U. S. Protest.

supervision of Secretary of Commerce CITES

Notes on Free Seas Issue Suggest men responsible for the Eastland dis-Appeal to Court of Neutrals-Holding Up of Cargoes Justifled by The charges include manslaughter and "such other offenses as the facts Emergency.

> Washington, Aug. 4 .- Great Britain's replies to the latest American representations against interferences 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 British 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 Brit-

Joseph M. Erickson, chief engineer ish 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 jury recommended the six man the notes was made public also the correspondence over the American steamship Neches, seized by the Brit ish while en route from Rotterdam to the United States with goods of German origin. All the correspondence aggregates 7,000 words. charterers, the operators, and federal,

Bars Goods From Germany. The British reply, in the Neches case, specifically is a declination to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control The general cargo of the Neches originated in Relgium.

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 parts, Sir Ed-

"We shall 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 praciples of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities of German troops in Belglum 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 belligerent is dutitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne

commerce of his enemy. In the general reply to the American representations against the or ders in council, Sir Edward Grey. the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the admiristration in Washington "that the measures we have ancharged with the duty of enforcing nounced are not only reasonable and the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which

we are confronted Grey Cites Lusitania Case. "I need scarce y dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumcommon enemy if view of the shockand principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in ous gases against the allied troops in Flanders, and finally the sinking of the Lusitania, to show "how indis- of their citizens, it is open to them to pensable it is that we should leave claim that it should be subjected to unused no justifiable method of de- review by an international tribunal. fending ourselves.

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

"In the various notes which I have 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

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 right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such commerce still open to his adversary.

plying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making "The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account 'the great changes which have occurred in the

CAUSES OF FRUIT FAILURES

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

(By W. W. ROBBINS, Colorado Experi-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 out a blockade upon these extended

causes. These are as follows:

1. Self-Sterility-Many varieties of lency's words, they 'conform to the apples and pears are self-sterile. That spirit and principles of the essence of is, they are not capable of setting fruit properly unless pollen from ancontent to apply this test to the acother variety is used. For example, tion which we have taken in so far Bartlet and Kiefer pears, in many as it has necessitated interference locations, where they are planted in solid blocks, give less satisfactory results than when they are planted with Sir Edward Grey refers to the Amersuch varieties as Lawrence, Duchess ican civil war blockade of 3,000 miles and Anjou. With apples and pears it of coast with a small number of vesis good practice to mix varieties. sels and recalls how the United States However, if varieties with proper finally took recourse to blockading affinities are selected, one variety to neighboring neutral territory which furnish the pollen is as good as a numafforded convenient conters from which contraband could be introduced | ber.

2. Frozen Pistils-The pistil, the into confederate territory and from which blockade running could be fa- part of the flower to develop fruit, is more easily frozen than other parts of Sir Edward says "the d'fficulties the flower. Hence, the pistil may be which imposed upon the United States | frozen while other flower parts are the necessity of reshaping some of not affected, consequently blossoms are formed but fail to set fruit. the old rules" in the civil war case

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

4. Rain and Snow-The pistil may He points out how easy it is for Germany to get or ship goods through be mechanically injused and the polnearby neutral ports, particular's Rot- len washed away by rain or snow at the time when the blossoms are open. "A blockade limited to memy 5. Excessive Growth of Wood-Blossoms often drop in great numbers ports," he adds, "would leave open when the tree is forming an excessive routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as casily amount of wood.

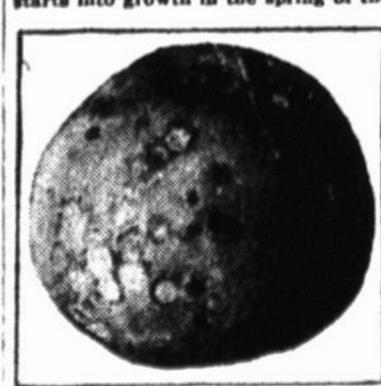
6. Overabundance of nitrogen fer-Diseased budš.

blockade of such neutral ports in de-8. Sprayed - Heavy spraying of trees, especially before polination, has in some few instances resulted in "What is really important, in the a loss of blossoms. This is not serithat adaptations of the old fules should not be made unless they are CAUSES OF APPLE FAILURES consistent with the general principle upon which an admitted belligrient

right is based. It is also essen'ial Scab Is One of Principal Agents-Can that all unnecessary injury to neutrals Be Controlled by Thorough Sprayshould be avoided. With these cot diing by Orchardists. tions it may be safely affirmed that

the steps we are taking to intercept Prof. W. Paddock of the horticulcommodities on their way to and from tural department of the Ohio College of Agriculture recently said, in a talk on the causes of failure in apple crops, in the supplemental note, which is that when all is said and done it will a reply to the American caveat giving probably be found that apple scab is notice that the United States would one of the principal agents causing the not recognize the orders in council 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.

Seab, he said, can be controlled it prchardists will only practice thorough

is incorrect and infringes the rights 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 spon 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,

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 culti vated, 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 dust with heliebore.

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 mi

J. H. ROBINSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

ffice Fermers & Merchants Bank Bids

Phone 106-M

EDGAR D. OTTO

Engineer-Contractor

Surveys, Plans, Estimates

Bullding Construction

Phone 168 W 1

Bowners Grove, Ill.

MARY S. DIENER

Graduate Nurse

Ev. Deaconess Hospital

PHONE 98-M. DOWNERS GROVE.

P. O. Box 21 Res. 109 Ross Ct.

Cut Flowers

Sweet Peas, Roses, Boquets for

Weddings and other Occasions

Set Pieces for Funerals

C. V. WOLF

Meat Market

Fresh or Salted Meats

Fish or Game in season

Imported and Domestic

CHEESE

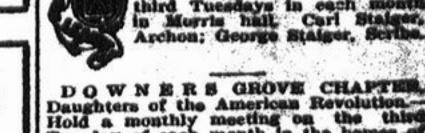
Phone 16

KLEIN

153 Prairie Ave.

32 S. Main St.

VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 1 Royal League.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall, Carl Stalger, Archon; George Stalger, Scribs



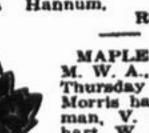
Daughters of the American Revolution.— Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. R. W. Babcock, Secretary.



APLE GROVE LODGE No. 629, K. of ian, Chancellor Com-mander; H. F. Legen-hausen, Keeper of Rec-ords and Seal,







MAPLE CAMP NO. 886 M. W. A., meets the secon Thursday of each month in Morris hall, W. E. Chessman, V. C.; A. H. Barn-bart, W. A.; R. O. Miller,



NAPER POST, No. 468, G. A. R.-Meets the secon Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain T. S. Rogers. Commander; F. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Commander; Geo. T. Hughes, Juniot Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Heartt, Quarter-



GROVE CHAPTER, No. 230, Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. John Gollan, Becretary; Delbert Austin, E. H. P.

MARTIN F. POZDAL Painter, Paper Hanger and Decorator

By Bay or Coatract Country work a specialty My figures are right and my work is Guaranteed

> address P. O. Box 349 Res. 235 E. Franklin Street Downers Grove, Illinois

B. C. White, Becretary; T. H. Slusser, Worshipful Master.

VESTA CHAPTER, No. 242, O. E. S. - Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Laura. ticinta, Worthy Matron; Walter Chessman, Worthy Putron: One Lower, Secre-

urday evening at \$ o'clock in Mason hall, corner Main and Curties streets. F. H. Kentson, P. G.; W. H. Beldelman, ROTAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA .-Honor Camp, No. 3079.- Meets the third

Thursday evening of each month in Mor-Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- Meets every first Thursday in the month in the Library. Mrs. J. M. Burns, President; Mrs. L. P. Naramore, Secretary.

T. E. BROOKS Auto Moving, Packing

STORAGE

Tel. 15, Res. 186

13 W. Railroad St.

LOANS

CONVEYANCING

W. H. BLODGETT

Fire and Tornado Insurance, Companies the Best-100 years in business.

应急急急

Agent for the Traveler's Insurance Company Life, Accident and Health.

RENTING

TELEPHONE No. 7

A. P. Mehren

Electrictal Contractor

Heating Appartus, Lamps, Fixtures. Houses Wired.

19 Railroad St. Phone, office 62-R; res. 70-w

To Reach Home People Advertise in The Reporter

and the second s Wash-Silk Blouses,

Models of pussy-willow silk among the washable silk blouses. They come in pink, maize nele blue, white, navy, brown and black. There is a satin stripe about two inches in width, which is scarcevisible, running through the mate

spring. There are some chamings embroidered crepes, with deep or nur-There is embroidered lace cloth, toosheer and thin, with light, dainty broidery in pastel shades. Thereembroidered borders on chiffor neta. Sometimes ribbon la

IFI II. doors of nearly every other house in

The package labeled "tea" lay on a London pavement, apparently unnotleed by the youth who stood near

'er as is done. T'see, I gets the packet at 'ome, tears a small hole in the paper, empties the tea, fills it with ashes and drops it in the street. Wonderful 'ow it works, Serves folks right for not bein' honest, I always ses."

be pressed to abandon the rights principles of international and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively to grow; if the current worm appears, "They are unable to admit that a patrolled by British ships of war.

that his majesty's government should

present instance," Great Britain plied that "while these acts of German government continue f'ainking neutral as well as British merchant ships irrespective of destination or ori gin of cargo and without proper re gard for safety of passengers or crews') it seems neither reasonable 'nor just

best way of applying the