

901 DROWN IN RIVER

CHICAGO EXCURSION STEAMER SINKS AT ITS DOCK

MANY THROWN INTO SEA

Loaded With 2,500 Passengers Steamer Eastland Attempts to Begin Trip But Slowly Lists and Turns Over in Five Minutes—River Filled With Bodies.

The bodies of 901 persons, drowned when the steamship Eastland capsized Saturday at its wharf in the Chicago river, had been recovered Sunday night after forty hours of searching by divers.

The total dead was put at approximately one thousand by Coroner Hoffman of Chicago, whose reports indicated that possibly one hundred bodies were held in the mud of the river by the superstructure of the Chicago river, had been recovered Sunday night after forty hours of searching by divers.

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FOR FREEDOM OF SEAS

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The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard—(Telegram):

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

The note of the Imperial German government dated the eighth of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates a readiness which is not in accordance with the principles of law and humanity which are applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States is deeply disappointed that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government had addressed to the Imperial German government, and that it has announced a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before he can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is possible in the case of law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as free to disregard the obligations which it has assumed in the past to observe these principles even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

The Imperial German government will understand that the government of the United States is not discussing the policy of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to the rights of the United States.

The Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights of life.

If a belligerent can retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued.

It persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for those novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principles, but upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called "war zone" in a manner which would conform to the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the rights of retaliation in defence of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania, or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial government, that certain vessels be distinguished and agreed upon as being free from the seas now illegally proscribed.

The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attacks, and would be a cur-

5,000 STORM OIL PLANT; ONE KILLED; 50 INJURED

SERIOUS RIOTING—POLICE FIRE INTO CROWD WHICH ADVANCES DESPITE SHOTS OVER THEIR HEADS.

STRENGTHENED BY OUTRAGED WARS

Serious rioting occurred early Wednesday around the plant of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, at Bayonne, where a strike is in progress. A mob encountered the guards there and in the fighting three of the rioters were wounded by pistol shots.

It was stated that the guards did not fire until the mob attacked them with sticks and stones and had fired a number of shots. Then the guards responded with a round from their revolvers and the crowd dispersed. A dozen firemen with hose went to the plant to fight rioters with water should there be more attacks.

Before the attack on the police a disorderly crowd gathered at the house of Fire Company No. 4 of the Bayonne department, and smashed windows in the building. The fire chief said he knew no reason for the attack except that the fire was not to be set and the city was guarding the Standard Oil plant.

Later fighting was resumed around the Standard Oil plant and assumed serious proportions. The Bayonne chief of police said about five rioters were killed and one hundred and thirty persons were taken to the Bayonne hospital suffering from injuries. The injured included both rioters and police.

There were no additions to the strikers' ranks Wednesday. The men employed at the Tidewater Oil company's plant, which adjoins the Standard, were expected by the strikers to join them. Instead, all hands went to work. The sight of the Tidewater anger the crowd which had gathered, and it was then that the attack on the Standard plant started.

No one went in or out of the Standard plant Wednesday. Some engineers and firemen remained on duty to guard against fire and to protect the lives of the strikers and one hundred special policemen furnished by Bayonne, were stationed in the buildings.

Several of the police stationed outside were mounted and they bore the brunt of the riot. They drove the rioters back and most of them were hit with stones and pieces of slag, and shots also were fired at them.

The police at first fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. It halted the attack only a moment, and then the order was given to fire. The rioters were driven back and the police believe many bullets found human marks, but that the injured were carried away.

TEUTONIC ARMY CHECKED BY OUTER WARSAW FORTS

CAPTURE OF LUBLIN AND CHELM RAILROAD UNDER A QUESTION OF TIME, SAYS VIENNA.

WAR STORES RUSHED GREAT FLEET OF TRADE SHIPS FILL VLADIVOSTOK

The war situation on Friday was summarized as follows by the Associated Press:

The outlying defenses of Warsaw appear to have checked for the time, the impetuous Teutonic drive on the Polish capital.

Driven back on the fortress of Ivanograd, southeast of the city, the Russian line still is maintained at that point as far as latest official reports show.

It is wavering along the curving front extending northwest around the city, Berlin claims, but has not yet been broken.

From the fortress of Nowo Georgievsk along the line of the Varena to the north, the Russians are battling desperately against the surging German tide.

To the southeast the great armies of Mackensen still are engaged in a mighty drive for the strategic Lublin-Chelem railroad. Official and unofficial accounts agree that the fighting there is desperate and that the issue has not been decided.

On nearly all the other fronts the Russians, while fighting hard, are falling back.

Dispatches to Berlin newspapers declare capture of Lublin and Chelem is only a question of a brief time, but praise the bravery of the Russian resistance in the fact of lack of ammunition.

The struggle of the Italians for Gorizia continues. Rome's claims of advances are denied by Vienna.

They have been few recent operations along the fronts in France and Belgium.

It is reported in Rome that Turkish-German forces have been landed in Tripoli.

No decisive actions on the western front were reported to-day. The Germans tried to win back some of the ground they had lost near Metzlar, but they were driven back, the Paris statement says.

The war American note on submarine warfare was delivered by Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign office this afternoon.

WAR STORES RUSHED

GREAT FLEET OF TRADE SHIPS FILL VLADIVOSTOK

MAY SAVE RUSSIAN ARMY

Great Britain, France and the United States are Rushing Supplies Needed by the Czar's Legions—Big Gangs of Laborers Build Docks With Feverish Haste.

Twenty thousand American freight cars and forty American locomotives are due in Vladivostok, Manchuria, from the United States within two months to relieve the congestion of supplies destined for the Russian armies at the front.

The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, and ammunition; Vladivostok will supply them. They need armored cars, many hundreds of them, and Vladivostok will give them these. They need dynamite; they need pig lead and pig copper; they need cotton to be made into clothing; they need food—and Vladivostok hopes to see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammunition are arriving from Japan and the United States by the steamer load. The armored motor cars are coming by the hundreds from the United States. They are being made at Detroit and Cleveland and other points, and they are going out there mostly by way of Seattle on vessels which sail direct to Vladivostok. So also is the lead, copper, and dynamite.

As for the cotton, it is coming out from New York via Panama in such vast quantities that more than anything else it has caused this terrific congestion of supplies which has forced Russia to place rush orders for locomotives and cars to get them off to the front. It is piled high on the hills about the city waiting for its turn to be forwarded to Moscow and other cities to be manufactured into blankets and uniforms for the soldiers.

From Great Britain have come guns for the navy. They arrive by steamer and then they are shipped by rail to Vladivostok. The British are mounted on the warships Russia is building.

From France has come ammunition. From the United States have come several nine-inch guns—also to find their place on Russian warships in the Black Sea. And, above all, is coming barbed wire from America—an amazing quantity of it—to protect the front lines of the Russian army.

Ships bringing these vast supplies are arriving in such numbers and with such rapidity that they can not be accommodated at the docks. Plans of permanent enlargement of the port have been temporarily put aside in favor of provisional enlargement.

Huge gangs of men are building pontoon piers and transshipping their cargo to lighters, but a shortage of lighters has retarded even that means of discharging. So the Russians are building more lighters.

Vladivostok, they believe, is to save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to lighten the Black Sea port to supplies to their destination at the front.

The feverish activity at the war front is duplicated elsewhere in this great port, which, while peaceful in itself, is the very incarnation of war. Every month new armies are sent to the front. For a hundred miles to the north of the fortress of Vladivostok proper extends a series of fortified places.

All these, when not used as prisons for German prisoners of war, serve as drill grounds for Russian troops. The Russian lists come from all points in the eastern part of the empire and within six months are turned into soldiers. Then they are hurried off across Siberia.

The mushroom war growth of Vladivostok as a port of commerce is being retarded by the extra operation of looking after detained civilians and the interests of the prisoners of war, has given the American consulate great prominence and responsibility as well as work.

NAVAL OFFICERS WORRIED AT FIRES ON WARSHIPS

SEVERAL FIRES ON BOARD DIFFERENT VESSELS CAUSES MARKED UNEASINESS.

HAS TOURED THE SOUTH

Several fires on board different vessels recently were caused by spies or incendiaries, there is a general feeling of uneasiness among naval officers who are unwilling to believe that the blazes were of accidental origin.

This uneasiness was increased greatly when reports were received informally that fires were discovered on the dreadnought New York and the destroyer Warrington, at the Brooklyn navy yard. A fire in the forward bunker of the collier Vulcan at Portsmouth Wednesday destroyed one thousand tons of coal. Secretary Daniels may order an investigation of the causes that led to these fires.

While there is a general disposition to discount such contentions; many naval officers appear to be of the opinion that the great number of naturalized foreigners serving in the American navy may be a cause of serious trouble, before the European war is ended.

Officers fear that some of the sailors of German birth may become obsessed with a belief that this country should prohibit the exportation of munitions to the belligerent nations. They have balanced an attempt to destroy the vessels to which they are attached.

NINE CENTS COTTON

PROMINENT GINNER PREDICTS MUCH SMALLER CROP

HAS TOURED THE SOUTH

Says 1915 Crop Will be Considerably Below Government Figures—Estimates Cotton Stored at 2,751,000 Bales—Thinks Government Should Take Some Action.

The 1915 cotton crop will be the shortest in the last decade—considerably under the government estimate made last June—according to Veigh Cockrum, of Memphis, president and general manager of the National Cotton Ginners' association, who arrived in Atlanta Thursday.

Mr. Cockrum spoke after he had completed a tour of virtually every cotton state in the South where there have been held in the last ten days state meetings of the cotton ginners.

He said he based his prediction on the low estimate for this year's crop on the confidential report received by the national association from the seventeen cotton ginners in the Southern States and gave these significant reasons why the country may look for one of the shortest crops in the history of the South's chief product:

First—The uncertainty of the international situation arising from the embargo placed on cotton by the British government and the American government's subsequent demands for a removal of the embargo or a modification of the British order in council.

Second—the dawn of a new era in farming in the South out of the growth of the gospel of diversification which he said has taken a firm grip on the planters.

Third—A reduction in the yield per acre, owing to the climatic conditions which have prevailed over the cotton belt since the government's time estimate was sent out from Washington.

After a survey of the general cotton crop conditions of practically every cotton-growing state, Mr. Cockrum said the following composite report would give an idea of the crop as it is in its state of production to-day:

The Texas acreage will be greatly cut by the floods and the drought which preceded the heavy rains; in Alabama the yield is good, but the acreage cut; Oklahoma, the acreage will be off considerably; the Mississippi Delta section, fair; Louisiana, normal; Tennessee, light crop, and South Carolina, fair.

The condition of the crop in Georgia, Mr. Cockrum said, he could not speak of, having failed to receive reports from the state's ginners. He said, however, should cool weather continue long the crop would be seriously menaced.

He declared the 1915 crop, taking all conditions into consideration, as the lowest since 1902. In his opinion, the yield will sell for about nine cents. He assigned the reason for the low price to the surplus on hand from last year's crop and the uncertainty of business conditions in the next twelve months.

There are 2,751,000 bales of cotton in warehouses in various parts of the South, Mr. Cockrum said, being held because of the impossibility of the exportation of the product abroad to neutral ports, on account of the British embargo order.

Mr. Cockrum said, "If, of course, make our crop for this year, in the aggregate, considerably higher than we estimated some months ago. It is a serious situation the country is facing, and especially the South, when we are forced to hold this product here until another nation sees fit to permit us to send it to the foreign markets."

"The United States government appears in a dilemma as to what to do at this moment with Great Britain on the embargo question. In my opinion it is either to go to war and run the risk of being able to hold our own or sit still and take the medicine as it is now being offered us. It is my personal opinion that the United States should demand its right of freedom of the seas for its international shipping."

Mr. Cockrum represents 17,461 ginners in the South, who operate twenty-seven thousand gins, about four thousand of which are controlled by leased oil companies and the remainder being run along independent lines.

GERARD DELIVERS NOTE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR VISITS FOREIGN OFFICE AT ONE O'CLOCK

REPRESENTATIVES SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO VOTE FAVORABLY

Berlin, via London, Friday: The new American note to Germany was delivered to the foreign office by Ambassador Gerard at one o'clock Friday afternoon.

Washington: With the delivery by Ambassador Gerard to the foreign office in Berlin of the new American note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violations of neutral rights is the United States rests its case for the present at least.

If the note meets with a friendly reception and there appears no intention on the part of Germany to further violate neutral rights on the high seas, the president shortly will take up the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the allies.

A note virtually is ready now to be dispatched to Great Britain again protesting against deviations from international law in the operations of the order in council against commerce with Germany.

German Seize American Ship.

The U. S. bark Dunsmuir has been seized by the Germans according to a Berlin dispatch relayed through London Friday, and taken into Swine-dunde. The records show no American ship by that name, but there is a Canadian schooner, which sailed from San Francisco for Sweden on April 17.

Release Steamers.

Great Britain Friday released the steamers Florida, Danish, and Skogland, Norwegian, which have been detained for about a week.

Steamer Detained.

The steamer Louisiana, a Danish bark, has been detained Friday by British naval authorities and has been toured into Kirkwall.

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FINAL WORD TO BERLIN IS CONTAINED IN NOTE

OFFICIALS ARE WATCHING FOR ITS RECEPTION BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

The United States government, before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy, will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly."

Senator Phelan's report has been at the state department and before President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known he had resigned.

Mr. Sullivan's brief term as minister in the island republic was attended by charges and counter charges as to his conduct. Walker W. Vick, collector of customs for the United States at the island, resigned because it was stated, he had to work under unsatisfactory conditions brought about by Minister Sullivan.

Senator Phelan took testimony in the Dominican republic and in the United States at which witnesses charged that President Bryan in appointing Sullivan, had been consulted by financiers associated with Samuel M. Jarvis of New York, who control the Banco Nacional at Santo Domingo City, which was seeking deposits of customs dues collected by the United States.

Other witnesses gave testimony to show that the minister was interested in securing contracts there for other Americans. Former Gov. Fort, of New Jersey, and other witnesses testified that Sullivan was "big-hearted, good natured and honest."

The report, which Secretary Lansing announced Friday, would not be made public until next week, is understood to sustain many of the charges against Sullivan.

COAL MINERS OF WALES READY TO RESUME WORK

REPRESENTATIVES SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO VOTE FAVORABLY

Government representatives, mine owners and miners reached an agreement at Cardiff, Wales, Tuesday, which, it is believed, will end the great South Wales coal strike, which since Thursday has menaced the navy's fuel supply. The agreement is subject to ratification by the miners. The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase and involve concessions which strike leaders consider as tantamount to a concession of nearly all the miners' claims.

The chief cause for the miners' unrest was what they considered the excessive profits mine owner were making in the sale of their coal at very low prices. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration, as authorized by the application of the Munitions Act to coal miners. Though it is now a law, this measure was not actually invoked against the miners, and no mention is made of its future scope in the proposed settlement.

The hopeful turn of affairs has been received with a sigh of relief all over Great Britain, for the humiliation of the public that a strike should have taken place at such a time was keen. This humiliation was reflected in the press, and there was growing talk of the government taking over the mines. The agreement provides that neither side shall be penalized for the dispute.

Sanster Man Dies Suddenly.

Robert Haynesworth, of Sumter, president of the National Bank, died in Birmingham, Ala., Friday morning, when the union station from heart failure.

Mothers' Pension Law.

Wisconsin has adopted a pension for mothers. The first child gets fifteen dollars and ten dollars more is given for each additional child.

GERMANS CAPTURE 66,790

RUSSIANS REMOVE OFFICIAL ARCHIVES FROM BALTIC SEAPORT.

Berlin reports Wednesday that the Vossische Zeitung estimates that the official headquarters reports as a basis the number of Russian prisoners taken since the beginning of the new offensive is 175 officers and 66,790 men.

According to dispatches reaching Berlin, all of the official archives in Riga, the Russian Baltic port now threatened by the Germans, together with the moneys of state banks and court records, were taken to Petrograd Monday. Government officials have been advised to be ready to defend the city.

It is said more than ten thousand inhabitants of the city fled last week.

ITALY WANTS TO EXTEND WAR TO INCLUDE TURKS

RELATIONS ARE BECOMING DAILY MORE AND MORE STRAINED—HOSTILITIES SOON.

Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey, already strained, are becoming more tense according to a dispatch from Rome to Paris Friday, because of the