CHICAGO EXCURSION STEAMER

### 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, drown-

mately one thousand by Coroner

The Eastland lies on her side with divers still floundering through her interior and burrowing under her in a death search, while Chicago, appal led, is just beginning to grasp the significance of one of the greatest of

and federal officials turned their attention to investigations of the catastrophe and the work of providing relief for those left destitute.

While no families were made wholly dependent by the disaster, it was said many victums had been working only half time or less in recent months. Several men who made this report, in asking for aid, were asked why they started on the excursion while in poor financial circum-

They replied that an organization of employees gave the picnic and that experience had taught them it was best to buy tickets, if they desired preferment for work. They said the company had nothing to do with this condition or the management of the excursion, but that members of the employees' organization found purchase of tickets for the annual lake

the Eastland to turn over were discussed. The four considered most

That the boat was overloaded; that she was not properly ballasted; that a tug that made fast to warp the Eastland from the docks started pulling too soon; that congestion of pas-

not more than one-third of the victims were employees, the others being members of employees' families or friends.

Stories by witnesses and survivors cleared many details of the catastrophe. All the Eastland's passengers, except two or three hundred who clung to the starboard rail or climbed out the starboard portholes, were thrown into the river, crushed into the slimy mud of the bottom or imprisoned between decks.

turned over. Capt. Pederson said five minutes. When full realization came the slow list had become an overturn. Men, girls, women and children, deck gear and furniture slid into the water in a conglomerate

line began passing through the ortions were made with rapidity and unidentified bodies Sunday night had dwindled to less than one hundred. Tension and repression were

shown in the identification line. Those who walked in it had given up hope and with clenched hands, steelturned over to undertakers and caralongside the armory. Ministers said more people attend-

ed church Sunday than for many join in prayers for the bereaved.

summed up people shuddered that a thousand people would go to their erless to aid standing within a stone's throw-that that great mass could drown in a narrow river twenty fee: from the dock.

The Eastland and four other steamers had been chartered for the picnic occasion. Under misty skie: seven thousand men, women and children went to the Clark stree dock early Saturday to fill five large lake steamers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michigan City. The steamer Eastland was the first to be load-

superintendents lifted the gang planks from the Eastland, declaring that the government limit of twenty-

The passengers swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf A tug was hitched to the Eastland. ropes were ordered cast off and the steamer engines began to hum. The Eastland had not budged, however.

Instead, the heavily laden ship wavered sidewise, leaning first toward the river bank. The lurch was so startling that passengers joined the large concourse already on the

The ship never heeled back. turned slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of their mothers and sisters to keep from falling. Water began to enter lower port holes and the hawsers tore out the piles to which the vessel

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow excursionists on the dock awaiting the next steamer. Wharf men and picnickers soor lined the edge of the embankment

wovering steamer.

the swift current of the river. During the listing of the vessel liweboats, chairs and other loose appurtenances on the decks slipped down the sloping floors, crushing the passengers toward the rising waters.

Then there was a plunge with a sigh of air escaping from the hold mingled with crying of children and shrieks of women and the ship was on the bottom of the river, causing hundreds of living creatures to the

Many sank entangled with clothing and bundles and did not rise, but hundreds, coming to the surface, seized floating chairs and other objects. Persons on shore threw out ropes and dragged in those who would hold the lifelines.

Employees of commission firms along the river threw crates, chicken coops and other floatable objects into the water, but most of these were swept away by the current.

Boats put out, tugs rushed to the scene, with shieking whistles and many men jumped into the river to of spectators ready to aid and the ard: wharf within grasp hundreds went to death despite every effort at res-

child was torn fro mher, but she and fairs: the other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and children to safety.

One man was seen to clip to a spike in the side of the wharf while two women and three . . ildren stepped upon his body to safety. He fell exhausted into the river as the last of one of the five reached the pier.

Instances of heroism were almost as numerous as the number of perfull took rescued passengers to the wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up oppo-

site the Eastland. In an hour the water was cleared of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river toward the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Itt., many miles away. The locks were waised to stop the current and arrangements were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chicago.

Shortly after the water was clear ed, city firemen and workmen were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull, cutting through its steel plates with gas flames. Divers were hurried into underwater suits. A tug pier and the capsized ship.

As the divers gained entrance to the extemporized morgues. the river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the floors.

Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured and these were taken to the Iroquois hospital, built in memory of the six hundred women and children and a few men who where neutral vessals are concerned. were burned and crushed to death in by what it believes the policy and the Iroquois theatre several years practice of the government of Great ago.

Efforts to resuscitate those from the river were generally unsuc-cessful. Only two or three were thus readily understand that the governthe injured would die.

the accident spread rapidly and to the thousands already at or near the belligerent governments as irrelevant wharf other thousands added themselves. The Clark street bridge near the wharf was crowded until it threatened to collapse. Streets had to be cleared by the police to allow the passage of ambulances.

biles and motor trucks to help aid the injured and carry away the dead. One warehouse soon was filled with bodies and other dead were taken to away.

the divers in the heart of the sunken vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerged decks.

her teens who had been caught between a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gathered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to his offspring, even in death.

gown.

as word came from the steamer that a girl baby had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the ship. She was found in a starboard stateroom, where she had been held from the water by a chair that jam-med against the berth. The baby only half awakened as it was carried to the land. Its mother could not be found.

hulk said that all were dead.

places for identification proceeded all day and night. Reports from various temporary morgues gave a total of 770 bodies, but tabulation became so confusing that it was decided to take all bodies to the Second regiment armory, so that those who were looking for lost friends and relatives could view all the victims in one

at the morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the steamer capsized. biers of children whom they had sent away a few hours before on what was intended to be a day of pleasure.

Men had to summon all the stoical qualities they possessed to retain their composure as they passed beween rows of corpses, looking for

Yet amidst all the horror and neartacre officers of various departments attended to the disposition of the dead and injured, tracing of the missing, inquiry into the cause of the lisaster, and precautions against disease from sunken bodies and the carying of corpses by the river towards

British Apology to Norway. Yorway for the violation of her neu-

Business men sent their automo-

While those on land were dispos-

First, it was a gaily dressed girl in

Then followed an old woman, who had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchildren, or a little girl with bare legs and bootees, with gay ribbons sodden against lace of her holiday

A thrill passed through the crowd

Two women were found alive in another stateroom in a protruding side of the Eastland. There were still three hundred persons in the hold when these persons were taken out alive and the explorers of the Work of tagging the bodies of the

lead and placing them in accessible

Identification was slow and scenes Mothers fell across the

missing children or wives. the canal locks.

trality by the seizure of a German

# FOR FREEDOM OF SEES

Germany Having Admitted Illegality of Her Acts Can Hardly Defend Them Against a Neutral-United States and Germany Stand To-

garding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at aid the drowning. With thousands Berlin Friday by Ambassador Ger-

sador Gerard—(Telegram): Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.—You are instructed One mother grasped her two children in her arms as she slipped from the steamer into the water. One note to the minister of foreign af-

The note of the Imporial 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 no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be sons on the scene. Boats as soon as 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 was moored as a bridge between the no case be put in jeopardy unless the the hull, the scene of distress moved nation; for a belligerent act of refor the time being from the river to taliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defence of an act as rehouses of wholesale companies along taliatory is an admission that it is man marks, but that the injured were

illegal. The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles even Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutrai saved. It was tlso said that many of ment of the United States can not discuss the policy of Great Britain The whole city was in consterna- with regard to neutral trade except tion ofer the catastrophe. Word of with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of

commanders. against an enemy who is believed to the Second regiment armory, a mile fensible when they deprive neutrals ing of the dead, injured and rescued, life itself. If a belligerent can not as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinu-

> cumstances constitute an unpardonable offence 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 or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, 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

> 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 . . one in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated The whole world has lookwarfare. ed 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 offence.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial govern-ment when it pleaded the right 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 ost, so far as reparation can be

human life by an illegal act.
The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the United States, when they affect friendly spirit in which it is made. can not accept the suggestion of the Great Britain has apologized to Imperial government, that certain ressels be distinguished and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas steamer within the three-mile limit. now illegally proscribed.

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

Crowd Which Advances Despite Shots Over Their Heads.

Serious rioting occurred early

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 Following is the official text of the the plant to fight rioters with water steet American note to Germany reshould there be more attacks. Before the attack on the police

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 house was city property and the city was guard-

Later fighting was resumed around the Standard Oil plant and assumed serious proportions. The Bayonne chief of police said about five thousand men were engaged in the attack and that one rioter was killed. Fifty persons were taken to the Bayonne hospital suffering from injuries. The injured included both rioters and po-

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 starting up for the day seemed to anger the crowd which had gath-States notes with satisfaction that ered, and it was then that the attack

on the Standard plant started. No one went in or out of the Standard plant Wednesday. engineers and firemen remained on duty to guard against fire and seventy-five deputy sheriffs and one hundred special policemen furnished by Bayonne, were stationed in the build-

ings. 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, SULLIVAN GIVES UP JOB 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 again, but this time to aim low. The police believe many bullets found hucarried away.

### FINAL WORD TO BERLIN IS CONTAINED IN NOTE

Officials are Watching for its Reception by German Govern-

ment and People. The United States government, be- Sullivan. fore determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy, will for a at the state department and before 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." Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out that this document speaks the final word on how the rights. The general trend of co ment was that the repetition of s. .h a disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of congress by President Wilson for consid-

eration of the action to be taken. In event that the status quo is maintained, however, and there are indications through official or unofficial channels that German submarines in future will conform to the rules of international law in saving the lives of Americans on unresisting merchantmen, President Wilson will take up very soon the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interferences with American commerce by the allies.

tailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which in time of calmer counsels every nation

would concede as of course. The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom. from whatever quarter violated, with out compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most, and this great common object

be most strikingly and effectively achieved. The Imperial German government expresses that Lone that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist on it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply nterested in seeing it made practiable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship beween the people and government of he United States and the people and government of the German nation mpels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the recessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical mat-

Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the American citizens, as deliberately un-Lansing. friendly.

The Russian towns near Windau vere almost totally destroyed by the

#### TEUTONIC ARMY CHECKED BY OUTER WARSAW FORTS

STRONG REPLY MADE IN LAT | Serious Rioting-Police Fire Into Capture of Lublin and Chelm Railroad Only a Question of

> The outlying defenses of Warsaw appear to have checked for the time

that point, so far as latest official reports show. It is wavering along the curving

city, Berlin claims, but has not yet been broken. From the fortress of Nowo Geor gievsk along the line of the Narew to

man tide To the southeast the great armies of Mackensen still are engaged in a mighty drive for the strategic Lublin-Chelm railroad. Official and unofficial accounts agree that the fighting there is desperate and that the issue

On nearly all the other fronts the On nearly all the other fronts the ton to be made into clothing; they Russians, while fighting hard, are need food—and Vladivostok hopes to falling back

Dispatches to Berlin newspapers declare capture of Lublin and Chelm is only a guestion of a brief time, but praise the bravery of the Russian resistance in the fact of lack of ammu-

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

It is reported in Rome that Turko-

German forces have been landed in

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

### AS DOMINICAN MINISTER

Senate Committee Sustains Charges and Wilson Accepts Resignation.

James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson and it has been accepted, according to a Washington dispatch Friday. Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation, conducted for the state department by Senator Phelm, of California, into ne minister's fitness for his office. The findings were unfavorable to Mr.

Senator Phelan's report has been President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known

he had been asked to resign. Mr. Sullivan's brief term as minister in the island republic was attended by charges and 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 Secretary Bryan in appointing Sullivan, had been consulted by financiers associated with Samuel M. Jarvis of New York, who control the Banco National 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

Representatives Submit Proposals to Berlin, via London, Friday: The Delegates Who Are Expected

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 last Thursday has menaced the

navy's fuel supply. The agreement is subject to ratification by the minwould be regarded as "unfriendly," ers. The terms arrived at grant a the United States rests its case for substantial increase and involve conthe present at least. cessions which strike leaders consider as tantamount to an admission of reception and there appears no intennearly all the miners' claims. The chief cause for the miners' un-

excessive profits mine owner were making in the sale of their coal at war prices-profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply lies. resented enforced arbitration, as authorized by the application of the Munitions Act to coal miners. Though protesting against deviations from init is now a law, this measure was not ternational law in the operations of actually invoked against the miners. the order in council against comand no mention is made of its future merce with Germany. scope in the proposed settlement. The hopeful turn of affairs

rest was what they considered the

Sumter Man Dies Suddenly.

Robert Haynesworth, of Sumter

president of the National Bank, died

in Birmingham, Ala., Friday morn-

ing the union station from heart

Mothers' Pension Law.

failure.

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. 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 Lousiana, a Danish Wisconsin has adopted a pension for mothers. The first child gets boat, has been detained Friday by

sels Causes Marked.

Daniels has announced that he had HAS TOURED THE SOUTH no reason to believe that the large number of fires aboard American war Great Britain. France and the United States are Rushing Supplies Needed by the Czar's Legions-Big Gangs of Laborers Build Docks

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 tary Daniels will order an investi-The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, fires.

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 cotwar is ended.

Officers fear that some of the sail-ors of German birth may become ob-sessed with a belief that this country should prohibit the exportation of munitions to such an extent that hey may become unbalanced and attempt to destroy the vessels to which they are attached.

## MILITIA HELD READY

lessness Before Ordering Soldiers Out.

The authorities of New Jersey

its turn to be forwarded to Moscow were busy Friday trying to keep or and other cities to be manufactured der at the Standard Oil plant in Bayinto blankets and uniforms for the onne without calling out the militia. srevice at an hour's notice.

From France has come ammunition. From the Unitel States have wounded, afterwards told the sheriff, come several nine-inch guns-also to Eugene Kinkead, that if the rioting find their place on Russian warships was resumed state troops would be in the Black Sea. And, above all, is needed. General Sadler was expectcoming barbed wire from America- ed to make a further investigation

are arriving in such numbers and trouble, was in New York awaiting with such rapidity that they can not word from General Sadler and the be accommodated at the docks. Plans sheriff which would determine wheth-

has been temporarily put aside in governor to send troops to Bayonne, had two hundred and fifty deputies pontoon piers and transshipping their guarding the oil plant all night and cargo to lighters, but a shortage of searchlights mounted on the roofs of discharging. So the Russians are plant and streets nearby. There was no disorder but the sheriff was con-Vladivostok, they believe, is to vinced that he could not, with the force at his disposal, control the sit-

### uation. ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA

Every month new armies are sent away to the West. For five hundred State Department Reluctant to Act on Partisan Testimony

No progress has been made in the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, at which the German submarine is alleged to have fired a torpedo without warning. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that the torpedo was fired, and until this is available it was said in official quarters at Washington the case probably would

not be pressed. None of the American passengers time of the attack, and the state department, it is understood, is reluctant to act on what might be construed as partisan testimony, such as the statements of the officers and of the seas for its international shipcrew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin because a prima facie case has not been established.

### GERMANS CAPTURE 66,790

Russians Remove Official Archives From Baltic Seaport.

Berlin reports Wednesday that the Vossiselle Zeitung estimates that us-Washington: With the delivery by the official headquarters reports as a

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

#### week. BERNSTORFF OPTIMISTIC

Thinks Note Will Bring Reply From German Government.

Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, went to the state department at Washington Friday for his official copy of the new American note to Germany, although he previously had received an unofficial outline of its contents.

The ambassador has had no communication with his foreign office on its view of the note, but his personal ist. It has been the belief in diplobe made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation is still left open for amicable adjustment.

Credit Due American Ambassador. Berlin Wednesday says arrangenents have been made between Russia and Germany to exchange disabled prisoners. Credit is due James has W. Gerard, the American ambassa-

## WAR STORES RUSHED NAVAL OFFICERS WORRIED NINE CENTS COTTON

GREAT FLEET OF TRADE SHIPS Several Fires on Board Different Ves- PROMINENT GINNER PREDICTS MUCH SMALLER CROP

Says 1915 Crop Will be Considerably

Below Government Figures-Estimates Cotton Stored at 2,751,000 Bales-Thinks Government Should

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 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 serious trouble, before the European on the confidential report received by the national association from the seventeen thousand ginners in the South-

ern 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 Brit-

ish 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 June estimate was sent out from Washington. After a survey of the general cotton crop conditions of practically very cotton-growing state, Mr. cockrum said the following compos-

ite 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 drouth which preceded the heavy rains; in Alabama the condition is fair; Arkansas, the yield is good, but the acreage cut; Oklahoma, the acreage will be off considerably; the Mississippi Delta section, fair; Louisiana, normal; Tenhessee, light crop, and

South Carolina, fair. The condition of the crop in Georgia, Mr. Cockrum said, he could not said, however, should cool weather continue long the crop would be seri-

all conditions into consideration as they are to-day, 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

There are 2,751,000 bales of cotheld because of the impossibility of the exportation of the product abroad o neutral ports, on account of the British embargo order.

"This surplus of last year's crop," he explained, "will, 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 permit us to send it to the foreign

pears in a dilemma as to what to do this embargo question. In my opinion, it is either go to war and run the on the Orduna were awake at 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 pinion that the United States should demand its right of freedom

#### mander being run along independent lines. ITALY WANTS TO EXTEND

Relations are Becoming Daily More and More Strained- Hos-

tilities Soon Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey, already strained, are becoming more tense, according to a lispatch from Rome to Paris Friday. ecause of the reported refusal of the Turkish authorities to permit talian subjects to leave the Ottoman empire. It is believed that a decla-

future is highly probably. Reports from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed on Italian territory in Tripoli has arous-

ed the ire of the Italian press. Rome also has heard that a large number of Italian reservists have een detained at Smyrna on the pr-e tense that passenger traffic has been stopped because of the port being closed, while other Italians are simi-larly detained at various points in

Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia. Although Italy is at war with Austria there has been no declaration of hostilities against either Germany or Turkey, the allies of Italy's antagonview is that the communication will matic circles that each side is waitbring a reply, although one may not ing for the other to take the initiative and thus assume the responsibility for extending the scope of the conflict.

## SINKS AT ITS DOCK

ed 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 derd was put at approxi-

Hoffman of Chicago, whose reports indicated that possibly one hundred bodies were held in the mud of the river by the superstructure of the boat. While only 1,002 of the 2,408 passengers of the Eastland have registered as saved, it was thought that about 475 survivers, including the crew of seventy-two, had failed to re-

marine disasters. While the grieving thousands who lost relatixes walked through the morgue in the Second regiment armory gazing into the faces of the dead. Chicago citizens and city, State

trip almost compulsory. Various theories as to what caused

sengers rushing to the port side attracted by some passing sensation tipped the steamer over. Electric company officials said that

Listing of the boat was noticed, some said, fifteen minutes before she

Beginning late Saturday night, a mory. They came all through the night and all day Sunday. Identifica-

ed themselves for the sight they sought but dreaded. As fast as identifications were made the bodies were ried to lines of hearses drawn up

Sundays past. Chicago turned to prayer and thought. The preachers nearly all asked congregations to With the details of the catastrophe deaths with hundreds of persons pow-

Rain began to fall as the whar!

five hundred passengers had been

river side of the decks.

reaching out helplessly toward the For nearly five minutes the ship turned before it finally dived under trality of Norway in the future.

## TO GERMANY

## **EST REPRESENTATION**

gether to Keep Seas Open. latest American note to Germany re-

The Secretary of State to Ambas-

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 with regard to its announcement of 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 she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to exami-

Amercan citizens by German naval Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be gard further transgression of have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indeof their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well

ed. If persisted in it would in such cir-

circumstances to them.

made for a needless destruction of

Town Almost Destroyed. been requested to respect the neutrality of Norway in the future.

The very agreement would, by imRussians in their retreat from the
fifteen dollars and ten dollars more
plication, subject other vessels to ildispatch.

Russians in their retreat from the
fifteen dollars and ten dollars more
is given for each additional child.

British naval authorities and
been toured into Kirkwall. The very agreement would, by im- Russians in their retreat from the

# FILL VLADIVOSTOK

Time, Says Vienna The war situation on Friday was Wednesday around the plant of the summarized as follows by the Associated Press:

> the impetuous Teutonic drive on the Polish capital. Driven back on the fortress o vangorod, southeast of the city, the Russian line still is maintained at

front extending northwest around the the north, the Russians are battling desperately against the surging Ger-

has not been decided.

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

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 Metzeral, but they were driven back, the Paris off to the front. It is piled high on

> From Great Britain have come guns for the navy. They arrive by steamer and then they are shipped by railroad to the Black Sea to be mounted on the warships Russia is

With Feverish Haste.

armies at the front.

see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammuni-

tion 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 De-

troit 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

vast quantities that more than any

for locomotives and cars to get them

the hills back of the city waiting for

is the lead, copper, and dynamite.

an amazing quantity of it—to protect and to report to Gov. Fielder. the trenches of the Russian armies. Ships bringing these vast supplies

favor of provisional enlargement.

Huge gangs of men are building

lighters has retarded even that means the buildings swept the walls of the uilding more lighters. save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to forward these precious supplies to their destination at the front. The feverish activity at the water front is duplicated elsewhere in this great port, which, while peaceful in itself, is the very incarnation of war

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 recruits. The reservists come in 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 interests of the prisoners of war, has given the American consulate great prominence and responsibility as well as work. GERARD DELIVERS NOTE

The mushroom war growth of

Vladivostok as a port of commerce,

together with the extra occupation of

looking after detained civilians and

TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT READY TO RESUME WORK American Ambassador Visits Foreign

Office at One O'Clock

Friday.

new American note to Germany was delivered to the foreign office by Ambassador Gerard at one o'clock Friday afternoon Ambassador Gerard to the foreign basis the number of Russian prisonoffice in Berlin of the new Ameri- ers taken since the beginning of the can note warning Germany that the new offensive is 175 officers and 66,loss of American lives through fur- 790 men. ther violations of neutral rights

tion on the part of Germany to fur-ther violate neutral rights on the high seas, the president shortly will part. It is said more than ten thoutake up the situation that has arisen sand inhabitants of the city fled last with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the al-A note virtually is ready now to be dispatched to Great Britain again

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

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. Secre-

gation of the causes that led to these While there is a general disposi-tion 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

FOR BAYONNE STRIKERS As for the cotton, it is coming out from New York via Panama in such thing else it has caused this terrific Governor Waits for Outbreak of Lawcongestion of supplies which has forced Russia to place rush orders

> At the same time it was stated that if the strike situation became worse he millitia could be called out into Adjutant-General Wilbur F. Sadler, who visited the scenes of the rioting Thursday when two strikers were shot and killed and several others

> Gov. Fielder, who left his home in Seagirt to be near the scene of the

of permanent enlargement of the port | er troops were needed. Sheriff Kinkead, who asked the speak of, having failed to receive reously menaced. He declared the 1915 crop, taking

> the next twelve months. HAS NOT BEEN PROVED ton in warehouses in various parts of the South, Mr. Cockrum said, being

> > we are forced to hold this product here until another nation sees fit to markets. "The United States government apat this moment with Great Britain on

oing." Mr. Cockrum represents 17,461 ginners in the South, who operate wenty-seven thousand gins, about our thousand of which are controlled by linseed oil companies, the re-

WAR TO INCLUDE TURKS

ration of war by Italy in the near

Submarines Take Week's Vacation. During the seven days ending Thursday not a British ship was tornedoed by a German submarine. One thousand three hundred and twenty sailings were reported. This is the first week of the war that British shipping has escaped scot free.