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## SAY GERMANY IS IN A STATE OF UNREST. BORDERING REVOLT

An Atlantic Port, June 23.—Germany, war weary and ill fed, is in a state of unrest so acute that talk of revolt against the imperial government is common, among both the military and civil populations, according to Americans who arrived here tonight on a Norwegian liner, after long residence in Germany or adjacent neutral countries.

Officers and men, the voyagers said, had told them of a sullenness which is widespread in the German army, predicting that it would reach the point where the troops would refuse to fight.

"You see that I wear the coat of the kaiser. I only wish you could know the feeling that lies beneath it, for we are not going to stand this forever," a German major told Miss Olga Wursberg of Grand Rapids, according to her story on coming ashore. The conversation, she declared, took place in a hospital at Godesberg, Germany, where the officer talked freely to her, not suspecting that she was an American. Under the same conditions, she declared, a private soldier said to her:

"Some day we are all going to put down our arms. Why should we fight? Our officers now, instead of leading us, go behind us with their guns at our backs."

Miss Wursberg, daughter of Frederick Wursberg, a wealthy Grand Rapids merchant, who was born in Germany and a naturalized American citizen, declared that the morale throughout Germany is poor, and the people near revolt. With her family who returned with her she has lived six years in Germany. She asserted that soldiers in the hospitals convalesce very slowly, so poor is the food given them.

Carl E. Olivarius, a Milwaukee lawyer, who returned from a trip through Norway, Sweden and Denmark, declared that food is so scarce in these countries that little can be spared Germany. Reporting conversations with travelers from the Teuton empire, he said:

"No one in Germany speaks of victory. They always talk of food. The war, in the minds of the civilian population, has become secondary to efforts to get enough to eat."

Leon Rains, of this city, who has resided the last five years in Dresden, declared that Saxony is well supplied with food, but conditions in Berlin and other large cities are "terrible."

Herman Bernstein, the writer, who sailed for Russia six months ago, believing that the bolsheviks would establish a stable government, returned, convinced, he said, that Lenin, Trotzky and their followers were in the pay of Germany. He declared that nine-tenths of the people desire intervention by Japan, with al-

### Major Baracca, the Leading Italian Ace



Major Baracca, the leading Italian ace, has brought down his thirty-second enemy plane, according to a recent dispatch from the front in Italy. Major Baracca was recently decorated with the gold military medal.

## SIXTY ARE DEAD IN WRECK OF A CIRCUS TRAIN IN INDIANA

Gary, Ind., June 22.—Sixty persons are known to be dead and 178 are in hospitals in Gary and Hammond tonight as a result of the rear end collision at dawn today between an equipment train and a Wallace Hagenbeck circus train on the Michigan Central Railroad five miles west of Gary. Virtually all victims were members of the circus.

Thirty-eight bodies, all except one charred beyond recognition, have been placed in Gary undertaking establishments tonight. Twenty-two bodies have been taken to Hammond. The unidentified dead are:

At Gary—Mrs. Alex. Todd, Bloomington, Ill.

At Hammond—John Collins, property man; Arthur Derrix, Belgian strong man; Mrs. Joe Coyle and two sons, Howard, aged 9, and Joe, Jr., aged 2 1/2.

Officers of the circus made futile attempts during the day to obtain a more complete casualty list.

Work of removing the mass of debris from the shattered circus coaches in further search of bodies continued tonight.

There was a lack of information concerning the whereabouts of Al Sargent, engineer and Emil Klaus, fireman, who piloted the train of twenty-one empty troop cars that cut its way thru the circus train. In railroad circles there was a generally accepted report that Sargent had gone to his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., and that Klaus was under arrest at his home in Michigan City, Ind.

According to reports to local authorities, the circus train, which carried four sleepers, five stock cars, fifteen flat cars and a caboose, pulled part way into a switch and stalled there on account of a hot box. The flagman went back on the main track and set fuses as a warning of danger. The circus train was in this position when the equipment train ploughed into the sleepers, reducing them to a pile of tangled steel and timbers. Fire broke out in the circus train almost immediately, and when rescuers reached the scene the entire wreckage was in flames.

Clowns, bareback riders, trapeze performers and acrobats, many of them veterans in the circus world, perished in the first great crash. Other victims were suffocated and burned.

Attempts of the Gary Fire Department to curb the flames were unsuccessful because of lack of water in that outlying district. Survivors struggled about the wreck, screaming for relatives or friends, and only force prevented two or three men from rushing into the blazing wreckage.

In a hospital Joe Coyle, a clown, wept bitterly as he lay on a stretcher and told how his wife and two babies had joined him only recently, after months of absence, and how all three had been crushed to death at his very side.

"The kiddies had been so glad to see their daddy," he said. "I wish I could have died with them."

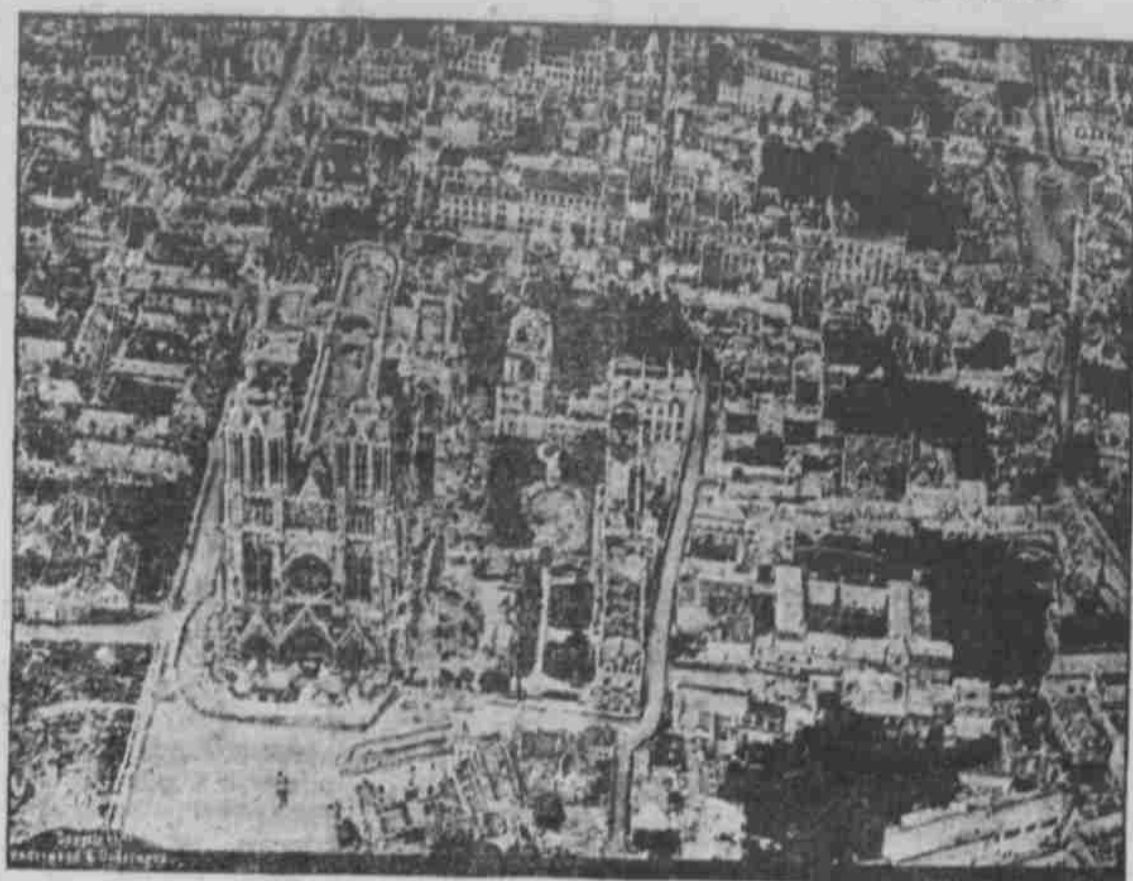
The circus was to have played at Hammond. A number of the lead are negroes employed as "razorbacks."

lied approval, to put an end to the chaotic conditions resulting from soviet control.

"The red guard is nothing but a band of thieves," said Mr. Bernstein. "It is not uncommon to see officers on the street relieving people of their valuables. To protest means arrest, and in Russia today a person who is arrested usually is shot before he reaches a court of justice."

Mr. Bernstein declared that Kerensky has lost his popularity with the Russian people, who

## REMARKABLE AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE CITY OF REIMS



Here is an unusual airplane photograph of Reims, France, where the allies put up a desperate defense against the drive of the crown prince's armies. In the center of the picture is seen the famous cathedral, which has been made a target by the German artillery for a long time.

## U. S. AND MEXICO ARE TO WORK TOGETHER

Dan Diego, Calif., June 22.—Prominent Mexican officials, including Pastor Rouaix, secretary of agriculture and development in the cabinet of President Carranza, were given a luncheon by the chamber of commerce here today. Rouaix is the head of a commission sent to study agricultural and water development in the United States. The health of President Wilson and Carranza were drunk and pledges of lasting friendship between the two countries were made.

Speakers at the luncheon referred to the boundary between the United States and Mexico as only an "imaginary line." Col. Samuel G. Vasquez, Mexican council at San Diego, declared when the war was at end, America and Mexico would be able to join more energetically in mutual development. He expressed the hope that peace might soon come to America along the lines for which this nation is fighting.

Mexico, the visitors said, has dropped the rifle for the plow and is preparing great development of the nation along lines never before attempted.

## PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA ARE STARVING SAYS GENERAL LUDENDORF

Paris, June 22.—A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, to the Havas agency says that General Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German armies, in reply to an appeal from the mayor of Vienna for assistance in the food crisis, said:

"My best thanks for the expression of your faithful sentiments. I would, from my heart, help the population of Vienna in its serious difficulties, but it is unfortunately impossible from German sources—more than ever before. All the importations of cereals from the Ukraine, Rumania and Bessarabia have been allotted, without exception, to Austria."

"Notwithstanding the difficulties of our own food situation, I placed in April, May and June shipments destined for the west front at the disposition of Austria. But now there are no more reserves of this sort and I am not in a position to furnish other aid."

In a similar vein the mayor of Budapest, after expressing his sympathy for Vienna's situation, declares it is impossible for him to aid the inhabitants of the Austrian capital. He added, however, that he was passing forward the request for assistance to the Hungarian food minister.

blame him for failure to crush the bolshevik revolution when he had the power. Kerensky's whereabouts, he said, is unknown in Petrograd.

Baron Sergius A. Korff, another passenger, who was removed by the bolsheviks as deputy governor general of Finland, declared that Germany would be unable to reorganize the Russian army for use against the allies.

## 200,000 AMERICAN TROOPS SENT ACROSS IN LAST TWO WEEKS

Washington, June 22.—Definite word from Rome of the repulse of the Austrian drive in Italy, coupled with an announcement by General March, chief of staff, that American troop movements to France had now exceeded 200,000 added today to the growing cheerfulness that has been apparent in the war department recently.

General March told the newspaper men in his weekly conference that with the 200,000 mark passed, the United States is five months in advance of its schedule for troop movements. At the same time he briefly outlined the battle positions in France and Italy and drew the conclusion that the enemy was being held firmly on all fronts, though further great blows are to be expected.

The chief of staff's statements furnished the first authoritative information as to progress made in the tremendous exertion the government has been making to meet the challenge of the German drive in the west. When the first blow was struck on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line March 21, troop shipments were behind schedule. Today they are five months ahead.

The speed with which the army is being moved to the front is sharply indicated by the fact that approximately 200,000 men have been embarked during the last two weeks. The total movement during May was not more than 240,000. It was only two weeks ago that Secretary Baker announced that more than 700,000 had been shipped. A week later, at the first of his conferences with the newspaper men, General March said the 800,000 mark had been reached and today placed the figure at more than 900,000.

General March made it clear that time gained in getting aboard enough American troops to give General Foch a mastering superiority over the enemy, is the vital factor. Every day lost by the Germans in pressing their effort to achieve military victory before the American aid can arrive in overwhelming force is regarded as a day nearer ultimate defeat for them.

"The general situation looks well," was General March's comment as he looked at the great war maps where all of the operations are marked out. "The lack of fighting along the French front is of primary importance to the allies, by giving us a chance to get more man-power."

"The present lull on the western front simply means that Germany is refitting her combat divisions and preparing for another drive. It does not mean that the great battle is over."

"We can look forward to a rep-

## Reduction of Sugar Allowance Announced

Washington, June 22.—Restrictions on the use of sugar by manufacturers will be drawn much tighter by new regulations effective July 1, announced today by Food Administrator Hoover. The new measures are expected to prevent any serious scarcity of sugar for home consumption, and at the same time to put the nation as a whole on a three-pound per capita monthly ration.

Less essential manufactured products will be allowed 50 per cent of the normal requirements in comparison with the allotment of 80 per cent now effective. Several commodities heretofore classed as essential foodstuffs in which sugar is used are by the new regulations placed in the non essential class.

Sugar allowed ice cream manufacturers after July 1, will be decreased to 75 per cent of the normal consumption. Soda fountains will be cut to 50 per cent of normal and manufacturers of preserved fruit for soda fountains will observe the 50 per cent basis. Ice cream made by soda fountains and confectioners on the premises will have its sugar content cut to 50 per cent of normal.

Lack of shipping facilities, submarine activities and a decrease in importations from Cuba are held responsible for the new restrictions.

etion of what we have been passing through these past few months, as far as German activity is concerned."

General March refused to comment on the proposal to send an international expedition into Siberia. Apparently he still takes the view that this is as yet, a political question, not a military matter. He was exceedingly reticent, also, as to American participation on the Italian front, although making it clear that the public would be fully informed on all operations of American troops as rapidly as possible.

## First Chaplain Gives His Life For the Flag

With the American Army in France, June 23.—The Rev. Walton S. Danker, of Worcester, Mass., chaplain of the 104th infantry, died Tuesday from a shell wound. He was buried Wednesday near the spot where he fell.

The Rev. Mr. Danker, the first American chaplain to give his life in the service on the American front, was decorated about a month ago, along with 116 men for gallantry in the fighting at Apremont last April. Rev. Frederik H. Danker, a Young Men's Christian Association worker and a brother of the chaplain, was with him when he died.

## IDLERS SHOULD BE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR WORK THIS WEEK

The law requiring registered men engaged in employment defined as "non-productive" to secure positions essential to the winning of the war becomes effective July 1 and this week should find numerous registrants seeking such employment.

Registrants engaged in the following lines of work will not be allowed longer to engage in them under the new regulations:

"(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs;

"(b) Persons engaged as attendants, and door men, footmen, carriage openers and other attendants in clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings, and bathhouses;

"(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports, and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerns, operas, or theatrical performances;

"(d) Persons employed in domestic service;

"(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments."

It was learned that already concerns employing men in such trades mentioned above have been searching for the most part for men below or above the draft age, while in a few cases women workers are wanted. However, it seems that by far less women are being sought for these positions than are men not within the draft age.

The coming of July 1 will see a campaign against idlers of registration age by civil and federal officers. In the past it has been rather hard for the officers to get after these idlers, but they freely admit that the new regulations will make it an easy matter for them to get hold of idlers. In the past idlers arrested have been tried for vagrancy. In the future those who would not work who are within the draft age, will not be tried in the city court, but the exemption board will see to it that either they go to work or go to the army.

With the exemption boards going after registrants and seeing that they are not only working but engaged in essential work, and the special committee of the council of national defense going after idlers not within the draft age, and the civil and federal officers working in co-operation it is not thought by interested officials many idlers will be found.

## Heads Pigeon Section of the Signal Corps



Major Griffith is head of the department to train pigeons for carrier service with the army. The department is known as the pigeon section of the Signal Corps.

## SEVERAL UNITS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCE PROVE THEIR BRAVERY

Italian Headquarters, June 21. During the fighting of the last three days several units of the Czecho-Slovak force, co-operating with the Italian army, have been engaged. They have taken a creditable part in attacks which resulted in a considerable reduction of the lower part of the San Dona salient, northeast of Venice, where 500 prisoners were taken.

The Austrians have now passed five divisions, including 50,000 bayonets, over to the west bank of the Piave. A wounded officer taken prisoner yesterday says they still have considerable reserves.

Their sappers have managed to throw three new bridges across the Piave behind the salient, which they are striving to expand, making five in all. While the Italians were wiping out the enemy trench on the north side of the salient, between Fossalta, Losson and Capo Dirgine, the Austrians were trying to push forward in the direction of Treviso from a little farther north.

Wednesday—The plainest sign of the collapse of the Austrian attempt at a first-call offensive is that the initiative has passed to the Italians. It is they who now are attacking to regain fragments of the line still in enemy hands. The Austrian, with shells, bombed and flood-battered foot bridges for his only line of supply, finds himself in an awkward posture of defense. The Italians press him with fresh forces on both sides of his salient, and, unable to bring guns across the Piave, the enemy relies for defense mainly on nests of machine guns.

While I was passing this morning weary soldiers of an Italian brigade just out of the line, most of whom were sleeping the sleep of exhaustion under the shade of green vines by the roadside, I met the King of Italy in his well-known big car. There was nothing to mark him from any other general or passing staff officer. The car drove slowly so as not to raise the dust on the worn-out soldiers.

A sergeant saluted with alacrity and drew the attention of others. Men who were not sleeping sprang at once to their feet, and the cry "Vivi il re!" broke out from a hundred parched lips. The sleepers awoke with a start at the noise. From the speed with which they were on their feet with their rifles, one knew their nerves still were strung with the tenacity of battle. Then they recognized the king. So saluting within range of the enemy's guns, the king passed slowly among the soldiers.

Two new allies have appeared to help the Italians. One is a strong detachment of American airmen who are the first combatants from the United States to reach this front. The other is the Piave itself. The swirling river rose another foot last night. The pontoon bridges across which the Austrians send reinforcements and supplies bend helplessly beneath the pressure. The enemy's sappers, splashed with spray by Italian shells falling in the water on every side, work desperately to strengthen them against the fury of the flood.

When wounded they fall from the pontoons into the river and she sweeps them triumphantly away down stream.

At one time yesterday afternoon only two bridges were left behind the San Dona salient. After night by unceasing labor the Austrians managed to throw cables across on which the ferry can run, but these are of far less carrying capacity than the bridge.