

LIMITED EXPRESS AND LOCAL TRAIN IN HEAD-ON COLLISION ON HIGH TRESTLE

Eight Persons Known to be Dead and Score Injured in the Fearful Crash.

ON WESTERN MARYLAND

Private Car of Road's President Attached to Limited Train.

Trestle Where Trains Met is Over 200 Feet High.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 24.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and from 12 to 14 injured in a head-on collision between the Blue Mountain special and a local train on the Western Maryland railroad near the Mason and Dixon line tonight.

The trains met at high speed on a bridge spanning a deep ravine between Highfield and Thurmont, and it is feared some of the passengers were thrown from the bridge.

The location of the wreck is isolated and darkness prevented rapid search. Telegraph wires were carried down and it was difficult to obtain information.

The engines were telescoped, three members of the engine crews and a baggage master being killed. Three and probably four passengers were killed.

The identified dead are Charles Cook, engineer on the accommodation train; Charles R. Fritz, fireman; Luther Hull, baggageman; Mrs. Chipchase, of Baltimore, and her son.

A baggage car apparently was the only one that left the bridge, but a parlor car was suspended over the side. All the cars of the special train were of steel construction.

The injured were taken to Hagerstown and Thurmont but the relief work was difficult.

The private car of President Gray, containing a number of officials of the Western Maryland, was on the train, but none of the officials was killed.

The bridge on which the accident occurred is 200 feet high and it was considered miraculous that both trains were not precipitated to the bottom of the ravine.

A mistake in orders is believed to have caused the wreck.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL GO DIRECT HEREAFTER

To Avoid Tampering With Mails by British Censors.

Postmaster General Burleson Makes Announcement of Order Last Night—Cannot Go Except on Ships Sailing Direct.

Washington, June 2.—Complaints that censors tamper with neutral mail passing through Great Britain resulted today in the issuance of an order by the Postoffice Department directing that all mail from the United States for Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands be despatched on steamers sailing direct.

NATIONAL HONOR DEFINED BY BRYAN

Is a Sentiment, and Sentiment is Great Factor in Progress.

BIG PEACE MEETING Madison Square Garden the Scene of Great Meeting in Behalf of Peace.

New York, June 24.—William J. Bryan, addressing a meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight under the auspices of the "Friends of Peace," an organization of various societies of American citizens, gave his definition of national honor and called upon his hearers to "cast your influence, not in favor of either side, but in favor of peace for the United States and against war with any of the belligerent nations."

Mr. Bryan reiterated his views regarding his proposal to submit all disputes to an international commission.

After Mr. Bryan spoke the meeting passed a resolution calling on the government to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived here from Washington late this afternoon. They were met at the station by a delegation of men and women who wore peace badges and who gave the former Secretary an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Bryan began his address tonight by declaring his conviction that the people of this country would stand solidly behind the President in case of war. But whether we should engage in war, he said, is a question which still is open for discussion.

Mr. Bryan asserted that there is no question but that the nation's honor shall be maintained, but only a question as to what is national honor and what is required. He defined National Honor as a sentiment and sentiment as one of the greatest factors in human progress.

FIVE EARTHSHOCKS FELT AT CALEXICO LAST NIGHT

Calexico, Cal., June 24.—Five severe earthquake shocks occurred here tonight. The first was felt about 8:15 and the succeeding four at intervals about 10:10 p. m.

People terrified by their experiences since Tuesday night when the city was badly shaken up, rushed into the streets and open spaces, but no appreciable damage was done.

No injury to the irrigation system was reported. Wire communication was not interrupted. Some walls, loosened by previous shocks collapsed.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY

Daniels Announces New System in Navy Department.

DISCONTINUE OLD PLAN

Council Will Consist of Assistant Secretary, Chief of Operations, Bureau Heads and Other Naval Officers.

Washington, June 24.—Creation of the "Secretary's Advisory Council" in the Navy Department, to include the Assistant Secretary, the Chief of Operations, the bureau heads and other naval officers, was announced tonight by Secretary Daniels. At the same time the Secretary made known his intention to discontinue the system of aids originated by his immediate predecessor.

RUSSIANS RETREAT FRENCH ADVANCING

Austro-Germans Show No Signs of Ceasing Offensive.

Vienna Still Celebrating the Fall of Lemberg While Petrograd Falls.

London, June 24.—The Russians still are retreating in the east; the French are slowly gaining at certain points in the West. With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning, the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg and have shown no signs of ceasing their offensive.

The battle of the Dniester, south of the city, is not over, but according to Berlin, General Linsinget has been able to throw his forces across the river, a fact which is taken in some quarters to presage another Russian defeat.

With Galicia all but cleared of Russians the weight of Austro-German forces, released in that theatre must soon be felt somewhere, but opinions are divided as to whether it will be on the western front or in Poland. One theory is that the Germans will launch against Warsaw another terrific attack. This coincides with the belief that it is the Austro-German plan to batter Russia more before turning west.

What is Germany's Plan? Opposed to this are reports that troops from Galicia already are journeying west and that Germany plans to start a fresh campaign along the Belgian coast.

Lemberg is celebrating the return of the Austrians and Vienna has not ceased her revelry at the re-capture of the city. Petrograd meanwhile continues to deprecate the military importance of the achievement, professing confidence that it will have no bearing on the ultimate outcome of the war.

The first day of David Lloyd George's appeal for munitions workers here at intervals during the night. The number is being enrolled. The whole country is in the throes of a recruiting campaign more intense than any previous appeal for fighters at the front.

LEMBERG WELCOMES VICTORS. City Decorated for the Entrance of Austro-German Army—Reception.

Lemberg, via London, June 24.—The entry of General Von Boehm-Ermolli's army into Lemberg assumed the character of a great patriotic demonstration. The city was profusely decorated and thousands stood on balconies and in windows to await the columns of the victorious Austrian army. Flowers were showered into the officers' automobiles and there was prolonged cheering for Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and the victorious army.

Citizens of Lemberg gave a formal welcome at the state house to General von Boehm-Ermolli and his staff. The Jewish population joined in the welcome.

The interior of the city was little damaged by the Russians, although they burned the railway stations and adjacent factories and set fire to the petroleum depots, causing an enormous conflagration.

ELKS PARADE FEATURED BY WILMINGTON FLOAT

Concord Leads in Number of Members in Line.

Band Concert and Tango Dance on Charlotte Streets—Raleigh and Greensboro Bidding for Next Meeting.

(Special Star Telegram.) Charlotte, N. C., June 24.—Between 1,000 and 1,200 men were in the parade here tonight which was the feature of the day at the annual meeting of the State Association of N. C. E. O. Elks. Concord, High Point, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Wilmington had big delegations in the line of march, Concord leading with 122 members. High Point and Raleigh won the prizes awarded tonight.

A feature of the parade was a float representing the "ship of state" drawn by the Wilmington delegation.

The convention was welcomed to the city this afternoon by Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick, in an address delivered at the opening exercises in the Masonic temple. A band concert and tango dance on the streets was witnessed by thousands after the parade.

The convention will close tomorrow night after a programme is finished which will keep the Elks busy all day tomorrow.

Raleigh and Greensboro are making strong bids for the next meeting.

WILSON THE MAN TO RESTORE PEACE

Is the Opinion of Colonel E. M. House, President's Friend.

IS ENJOYING VACATION Recently Returned From Extended Trip to Europe Colonel House Gives President Detailed Account of Conditions.

New York, June 24.—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe, Col. E. M. House, his unofficial envoy to Europe gave the President today the results of his sojourn of several months in European capitals where he talked intimately with responsible officers of the German, British and French governments and the information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed today reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomats and the military element in each of the countries at war.

Col. House also disclosed the currents of public opinion in each country as to peace terms. The President is being guided largely by what Colonel House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the private efforts of the belligerents about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson himself said last Tuesday that no new tenders of good offices had been made to any of the countries since his return.

One fundamental thing the President has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace, is the unpreparedness of public opinion in the belligerent countries as to terms which they fear their adversaries might advance or that already are discussed. Colonel House observed that public opinion in some countries is however, which the governments of those countries already had learned in various ways would not be acceptable to their opponents.

In all countries Colonel House found there had developed among the masses a desire for a settlement that would be commensurate with sacrifices made by the people. If left to the diplomats in Europe alone, a return to the territorial status quo perhaps would not be difficult, some of the information indicated.

Public opinion, however, according to information given to the President that the object of a large and influential party was to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's best interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of over-seas commerce, rather than in territorial extension in Europe.

President Wilson is considered by Colonel House as the man most likely to restore peace to the world. As the President was playing golf at the Piping Rock Club on Long Island today when he was sitting on the porch of the club house, turned to a friend and pointed to the President saying there was the man likely to bring about peace.

Colonel House told friends that the President knew far more about the European situation than he did, and was handling the problems growing out of it better in his mind than any man could handle them. He is understood to have said the President displayed remarkable knowledge of the European situation during their long talk.

Colonel House informed the President that no peace moves were being carried on in Europe at present. He gained this information from officials of the countries at war at the first.

What Colonel House told the President was gained from a trip that started January 30 when he sailed from New York and ended with his return here June 14.—He visited Foreign Minister Grey at London, and in Paris was reported to have delivered a letter from President Wilson to President Poincaré. At Berlin he called on the German imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg. During his trip abroad it was reported several times that he was acting as President Wilson's personal emissary but that was denied both by the President and Colonel House.

Closest Friend of President After Peace



President Wilson is considered by Colonel E. M. House as the man most likely to restore peace to the world. He expressed this idea yesterday while awaiting President Wilson, who was playing golf at the Piping Rock Club, on Long Island. Colonel House has just returned from an extended trip to Europe, said to have been in the interests of peace. It is understood Colonel House told President Wilson yesterday that no peace moves were being carried on in Europe at present. The colonel is one of President Wilson's closest friends.

DR. HULLEY PLEASAS AT BAPTIST CHAUTAUQUA

Large Crowd Goes on Boat Excursion.

Great Lecturer to be Heard Twice Today—Baptists Are Well Pleased With Welcome They Received From Wilmington.

The large audience that attended the lecture at the Oceanic Hotel at Wrightsville Beach last night were held so closely by the speaker, Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of Joan B. Stetson University, of Deland, Fla., that tears of sympathy almost followed the outbursts of laughter.

Dr. Hulley's lecture was on the life of Eugene Field. He would turn from the serious side of the sympathy field felt for the children to quoting a humorous poem so quickly that the audience was all the time kept waiting to see what was coming next. He is decidedly an eloquent, despite the fact that he made a few denial of any such charge in the opening of his address.

The boat trip down the river yesterday called out such a large crowd that seating room was at a premium, and Dr. McGlothlin's lecture on "The Origin of the Doctrines of the Calvinists" was so interesting that he was pressed upon to repeat it in the auditorium at the hotel yesterday, when the party returned.

Dr. Hulley's lecture for today was to have been on the life of Longfellow, the poet, but last night he announced that he would give a "Study in Charcoal" instead. Those who heard him last night will not likely miss the opportunity of hearing him again today.

Dr. Hulley was introduced by Mr. H. B. Parker, of Goldsboro. The work of the chautauqua is proving a success, even this the first year of its existence in North Carolina. Dr. Herbert Mc N. Potat, the vocal music leader, has been engaged to render an organ recital in the First Baptist church next Sunday night, and for a song service at Calvary Sunday morning.

Today's programme is as follows: 9:00—"The Golden Age of the Hebrew Race" . . . Dr. B. W. Spillman 9:00—"Activities of Committees in a B. Y. P. U." . . . Rev. T. J. Watts 9:30—"The Origin and Doctrines of the Episcopalians" . . . Dr. W. J. McGlothlin 9:50—"Young Women's and Girls' Auxiliary Day"— Mrs. D. Rich "Young Women in Service," Mrs. C. E. Mason "Learning the Magic Word," Miss Annie L. Williams 10:40—"Some Perils of Class Organization" . . . Rev. J. T. Watts 11:30—"Music," led by Dr. H. Mc N. Potat 11:45—"Chautauqua Address: 'Longfellow, the Poet of the Fireside,'" Dr. Lincoln Hulley 8:00—"Music, Orchestral and Vocal." 8:30—"Chautauqua Address: 'Riley and the Home Folks,'" Dr. Lincoln Hulley

AGAIN A MEMORANDUM COMES FROM ENGLAND REGARDING COMMERCE

TRIAL MAY PROVE SENSATIONAL YET

Testimony in Thaw Case Indicates More Developments.

Commission Will be Sent to Take Testimony of Head of Harvard as to Why Thaw Expelled from That Institution.

New York, June 24.—Harry K. Thaw, sitting beside his lawyers at the trial to test his sanity, today heard 16 witnesses—nearly all of them friends he had made during his sojourn in Canada and New Hampshire—testify that they believed he was a rational man.

One was a physician who had attended to Thaw's sprained ankle, another had sold him an automobile, another had gone fishing with him, another camping, one was the sheriff, his custodian in New Hampshire for 16 months; one, an alderman of Sherbrooke, Quebec, who said he thought so much of Thaw he had invited him to settle down there as one of the city's business men. All declared that Thaw conducted himself like a gentleman, would not quarrel and was rational both in speech and actions.

Thaw showed his satisfaction at the mass of evidence in his favor that his counsel was presenting to the jury. The attorneys for the state, however, never failed to ask each witness whether Thaw at any time had discussed women with them, or any of the circumstances that led to the murder of Stanford White. None would say that these topics were brought up, whereupon the state's examiners would make the point that a paranoid such as Thaw is alleged to be might converse rationally except when his one delusion was mentioned.

In preparation for the state's side of the case, Deputy Attorney General Cook applied to Justice Hendrick for an order to have a commission take the testimony of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, as to why Thaw was expelled from that institution in 1892. He said the justice should grant the order because Dr. Thaw, when he heard of the application, immediately wrote out a statement.

"This," it read, "simply shows that Cook is waving the white flag preparatory to surrender. He has not been able to get anything new that dates within the past 20 years. It is also untrue that Dr. Eliot called on me to his office at midday and asked me to leave the university at 3 P. M. What occurred I prefer not to say. I prefer to leave it to Dr. Eliot. I am quite content myself with pointing out that Mr. Cook shows in this course that he is not interested chiefly in the question of my present sanity."

FORTHCOMING NOTE WILL BE FRIENDLY

Germany Will Go Long Way Toward Meeting U. S.

LIFE ON HIGH SEAS SAFE

Berlin Reply to American Note Will Make Suggestion as to Conduct of Vessels—Will Not Attack Passenger Ships.

Berlin, June 24 (via London).—There are good prospects that the forthcoming German note to the United States will go a long way toward meeting the American government's wishes regarding Germany's conduct of submarine warfare and making passenger traffic on the high seas safe.

While it is stated that submarine action against hostile merchantmen will not and cannot be abandoned entirely, it is increasingly probable that the German note will embody some proposals to exempt ships employed wholly or principally in passenger traffic from submarine attack.

Recites at Length Efforts to Minimize Inconveniences to Neutral Nations.

FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL American Citizens Have No Just Ground for Complaint is Assertion.

Declares Delays Due to American Council.

Washington, June 24.—Great Britain, in a memorandum transmitted to the United States and made public here and in London tonight, recites at length its efforts to minimize inconveniences to neutral commerce resulting from the order in council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just grounds for complaint on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

No attempt is made to answer the principals asserted in the American note of March 1 protesting against the order in council and insisting upon the right of neutrals to carry on legitimate commerce with others and to trade in non-contraband with civilians in belligerent countries. An transmitting the memorandum, Ambassador Paey said: "It was merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

Another note to Great Britain is now in course of preparation at the State Department and is expected to be dispatched as soon as the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare have been cleared up. While this communication probably will make reference to the latest memorandum, it is understood that the manner of enforcing the order in council will not be treated as relevant to the question at issue—whether there is any warrant in international law for the powers that Great Britain and her Allies have assumed to exercise over the commerce of the world.

In its memorandum the foreign office emphasizes the "various special concessions made in favor of United States citizens" in setting forth that all British officials have acted in every case "with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with the object, namely, to prevent vessels from carrying goods to or coming from the enemy's territory."

Arrangements for buying American cotton detained in the United Kingdom. Of these eight, five are already being cleared cotton which Great Britain has agreed to purchase, seven will be allowed to depart as soon as items of their cargo placed in prize court have been discharged, and the other twelve—three of them American ships—are the subject of investigations not yet completed.

Following is the text of the memorandum as transmitted by Ambassador Paey: "1. His Majesty's government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States ambassador on the 15th of March last, given assurance to the United States government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconveniences which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures to be taken by the Allied governments for the restriction of the enemies' over-sea trade. . . . His Majesty's government desire to offer the following observations respecting the instruction which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to these assurances.

"2. It will be recalled that at the moment when his Majesty's government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that, under article 5 of the enactment of the 11th of March, it was expressly provided that any persons claiming to be interested in goods placed in prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the crown, and that they would make all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a pacific assurance was given to the United States government, that the instruction which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to these assurances.

"3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea borne commerce in general. Various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have moreover been made in favor of United States citizens.

"4. Thus his Majesty's government (Continued on Page Eight.)