

THREE FIGHTS WILL CLAIM REMAINING DAYS OF SESSION

Appropriations, Censorship and Machinery Act Are Still Pending

BITTER ATTACK COMING AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS

Party Caucus Tomorrow Night To Thresh Out Some Sort of Election Law; Machinery Act To Answer Demands for Repeal Revaluation Act; Would Amend Censorship

A determined offensive against the recommendations of the Appropriations committee, the moving picture censorship bill, and the biennial machinery act, carrying with it some answer to the prevalent dissatisfaction with property valuations remain to be disposed of in the remaining six days of the constitutional 90 allowed the General Assembly for its legislative business.

Today will see the launching of the fight against the machinery act, educational institutions, tomorrow will see the working fate as to the censorship bill at the present session, and Wednesday will bring the Machinery act, as yet unwritten, before the House.

The plan of the Association for Promotion of Education in North Carolina for a six year building program at the various State institutions will be offered on the floors of the two Houses of the General Assembly in lieu of the committee bill carrying an appropriation of \$5,750,000 to cover a program of two years.

Scenes Serve Notice

Ex-Senator A. M. Seales, of Greensboro, president of the Association, announced last night that the substitute bill will be introduced in the House by Representative Walter Murphy and that it will be introduced in the Senate by Senators Elmer and Lunsford Long. Each of the three members mentioned by Mr. Seales were out of the city last night, but the announcement was certified by Senator Walter Woodson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, who will also support the substitute bill.

The committee bill, which follows closely the recommendations of the Budget Commission and received unanimous support from the members of the Appropriations committee of the two Houses, was introduced in the Senate Saturday night by Senator McEvin, chairman of the Senate committee and a member of the Budget Commission. The measure will come up on its second reading in the Senate today and the larger plan will be offered as a substitute.

The substitute bill adheres to the plan proposed by a number of citizens at a public hearing on the 23rd, which attracted the largest delegation of citizens that has visited the capital during the present session of the General Assembly.

Committees Will Fight

The two committees, headed by Senators McEvin and Varner and Representatives Everett, of Richmond, and Doughton will fight determinedly for the committee bill, but the substitute bill will attract a considerable following in each House. Avowed friends of the substitute bill are more numerous in the Senate than in the House and the substitute is believed to have a better chance of passage in the upper body.

The principal effect of the plan approved by the Appropriations Committee is to reduce the program from six years to two years. The University of North Carolina received the largest cut in its demands for present needs, but members of the Appropriations committee stated last night that they are convinced that the \$900,000 appropriated will be all that can be expended wisely in two years, also point to the fact that a large increase has been made in the figures recommended by the Budget Commission for maintenance at the University.

600 Bills Pending

Upwards of 600 public, public local and private bills are awaiting disposition at the hands of the General Assembly, among which are the election law in several counties, the educational bill, and the Matthews pension bill allowing the counties to supplement the state pension funds. The Senate bill has with it the finance act.

Altogether, the General Assembly is confronted with such a mass of work as will in all probability make adjournment next Saturday night impossible, despite the hopes of a majority of the members that they might be able to go home at the end of the week. The session will very likely extend over to Tuesday morning of next week, and even then there will be a sediment of undispensed of bills on the calendar and cluttered in committee.

Draft Election Law

The struggle on the appropriations, machinery and censorship bill will be bitter and perhaps long drawn out, but whatever fighting is to be done on the election law will be done tomorrow night when a joint caucus of the majority party of the House and Senate will convene in the hall of the House to discuss the proposed repeal of the state-wide primary, and sundry other measures having to do with the election machinery in the state.

Committee work of the present session is largely over, although the past few days have seen an avalanche of new legislation offered. The House has been forced to resort to a calendar committee to deal with the scores of bills that have been offered since last Thursday with the request that they go immediately upon the calendar. Representative Parham is chairman of that

RALEIGH CHURCHES CONDEMN SLIDE AT MOVIE THEATER

Two Congregations Resent Alleged Attack On Episcopal Rector

CHRIST CHURCH BODY WOULD BOYCOTT PLACE

First Baptists Endorse Leadership of Rev. Milton A. Barber in Censorship Fight; R. G. Allen, Owner of Theater, Says Matter is the Result of Quarrel Over Ten Cents

Striking hard at an alleged attack upon the Rev. Milton A. Barber, rector of Christ church, by the management of the Superba theatre in connection with the activity of the Episcopal rector in behalf of the moving picture censorship bill now before the Legislature, the congregations of Christ church and of the First Baptist church yesterday adopted resolutions heartily condemning the action taken by the management of the Superba theatre.

The resolutions were the result of a slide exhibited at the Superba theatre last week, without definite personal reference, a question, it is claimed, the fitness of a preacher, whose daughter goes to Saturday night dances "half naked" and comes home Sunday morning, to act as a censor of moving pictures.

"The whole thing is the result of malice on account of a quarrel with a neighbor over ten cents," was all that Mr. R. G. Allen, owner of the Superba, would say last night when asked about the matter, other than that he would issue a more lengthy statement later in the week.

Breaks Ecclesiastical Precedent

Sweeping aside ecclesiastical precedent, the congregation of Christ Church, following the service yesterday morning, turned the church into an indignation meeting house and unanimously adopted the condemnatory resolution pledging themselves not to further patronize the Superba Theatre.

Immediately after the Sunday morning service Dr. Richard H. Lewis, senior warden, asked that the congregation remain "in order to give expression to the indignation caused by the insult to the rector."

A resolution of condemnation was thereupon offered by Mr. S. H. Shepherd. The resolution had been drawn by a committee from the Men's Bible Class composed of Mr. S. Brown Shepherd, Mr. Frank Haywood, Mr. Charles Farmer, Mr. Harry Howell, Mr. Harry Adams and Mr. Virgil St. Cloud. The addition of the word "false" in the last clause in the final section was added by amendment offered by Mr. W. B. Snow, seconded by Colonel Bennahan Cameron. The text of the resolution follows:

"That, whereas our beloved rector has been very active in the fight for a censorship that may remedy the evil that has come in the State through the exhibition of immoral and indecent pictures; and

"Whereas in his efforts he has neither exceeded the bounds of propriety nor shown personal feeling nor animus, but was prompted by the highest motives; and

"Whereas on account of this activity he has been subjected to a malicious attack through an exhibition on the screen of the Superba Theatre, casting serious reflection upon his innocent young daughter;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we condemn this action on the part of the management of the Superba Theatre in this unwarranted attack upon our beloved and much-respected rector and his daughter as uncalled for, cowardly, malicious and false, and that we, hereby pledge ourselves that we shall not further patronize this theatre."

Baptists Also Condemn

At the Sunday night service at the First Baptist church Mr. W. N. Jones offered the following resolution, which was immediately adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

"Whereas, Rev. Milton A. Barber, rector of Christ church, has been active in trying to secure a censorship of the exhibition of immoral and indecent pictures in the moving picture theatres in the State by the Legislature; and whereas in his efforts in this direction he has neither exceeded the bounds of propriety nor shown an improper spirit as a minister or as a man and was prompted, as we believe, only by the highest motives; and whereas on account of his activity he and his family have been subjected to a very improper and harsh attack by an exhibition on a screen of a local theatre which is known to the community and which, in our opinion, should be condemned; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved, that this church hereby express its condemnation of the unwarranted and unjust attack on Mr. Barber and his family and also hereby express its approval of the course of Mr. Barber in his leadership of the sentiment of this community for securing a censorship of the moving picture business in this State."

Japan Will Insist On Its Mandatory To Island Of Yap

Japanese Base Mandatory On Final Decision of Supreme Allied Council in 1919; Great Interest in Nippon Over Protest of United States to Council of the League of Nations.

Tokio, Feb. 26.—(By the Associated Press).—Japan will insist upon its mandatory to the Island of Yap, according to authoritative Japanese opinion. The protest of the United States government to the council of the League of Nations has aroused great interest in Japan as a new move on a matter which has already been lengthy, but thus far unsuccessfully, discussed directly by the governments of Japan and the United States.

Japanese Claims

It is explained here that Japan bases her mandatory on the final decision of the supreme council in May, 1919, which handed over the German Islands north of the equator to the Japanese without mention of reservation. If President Wilson made oral reservations regarding Yap at previous deliberations of the council, it is declared that Japan was not represented and has no official cognizance of this.

Japan will take the stand that the mandatory means control of the cables on the same status as Germany prior to the war. During the war Japan diverted the Yap end of the cable from Shanghai to the Loo-Choo (Liu-Kiu) Islands between Japan and Formosa for administrative purpose. Therefore, cable communication from America to Shanghai by way of Guam and Yap does not exist.

Suggests New Cable

It is understood that Japan has suggested to the United States to lay a cable direct to Shanghai from Guam as a substitute for the Yap route. Among the newspapers, the Nishi Nishi takes the view that the United States is in no position to interfere because it has not ratified the peace treaty and has not entered the league. But, it adds, considering America's share in winning the war, it would be immoral not to consider the contentions of America.

CONGRESS STARTS ON HOME STRETCH

Mass of Legislation Awaiting Action Before Final Adjournment Friday

Washington, Feb. 27.—Congress enters tomorrow on the home stretch drive toward adjournment Friday with whip and spur on appropriation bills and a scramble for the tape on the part of scores of other measures. Night sessions are in order, with an all-night finale as usual preceding Inauguration Day.

All of the appropriation measures, except the naval budget, are expected to go through; although only seven of the fourteen regular money bills have been completed and just two have been signed so far by President Wilson. The chief executive plans to be at the Capitol the forenoon of March 4 for action on eleventh-hour measures.

Five of the appropriation measures, the army, agriculture, sundry civil, legislative and fortifications, are in conference, but agreements are expected. A fight is expected over the army bill to the Senate's increase of the regular army to 175,000 men as against 150,000 fixed by the House.

Some Obstacles

The question of free seeds and of a \$5,000,000 loan to farmers in drought-stricken regions of the west are jangling up the agricultural bill. The Senate and House are deadlocked on the sundry civil bill over the \$108,000,000 Muscle Shoals power amendment of the Senate and over the \$18,800,000 appropriation for soldier hospitals.

The House probably will vote tomorrow in an attempt to clear this deadlock. The controversy as to the legislative bill now revolves largely about the provisions for purchase by the treasury of \$300,000,000 of farm loan bonds proposed by the Senate. The House will vote Tuesday on the provision.

Little legislation except the appropriation bills is expected to get through the final jam. The Fordney emergency tariff bill comes up tomorrow in the Senate for final action with transmission to President Wilson in prospect. It is one measure in a four-cornered fight for precedence in the Senate. The other three bills behind which pressure is planned are: The war-time laws repeal resolution, the soldiers' bonus measure and the navy appropriation budget. The last is expected to bring a renewal of disarrangement which promises a delay action as to thwart passage of the measure.

Other Legislation

Other important bills which seem threatened with failure include the packers' control bill, the maternity and infant aid measure, the budget bill, the congressional reorganization measure, the Calder coal regulation plan and the \$100,000,000 good roads appropriation. Predictions were general tonight that the soldier bonus also would be added to the list of failures.

Bills to regulate cold storage, to reorganize the patent office and to authorize co-operative marketing by farmers also are in conference with the outcome dubious. Other unfinished business includes proposals for impeachment of Federal Judge Landis and for investigation of the Bergdoll case, both of which seemingly are headed for the casualty list.

Committee Reports

Numerous committee reports also are due this week. Among these are conclusions of the House committee's war investigations, the Shipping Board inquiry, and the Kenyon committee will meet tomorrow to frame a report on its investigation last summer and fall into political campaign expenditures. Further inquiry will be made tomorrow by the Senate committee investigating allied loans, but legislation is regarded as doubtful.

Senate Democrats will make another effort to secure confirmation of the many army promotions recommended by President Wilson. Republican leaders predicted that neither any of the army promotions nor any of the thousands of postmasters and other civil nominations submitted will be confirmed. A move is expected to be made in the House, however, to obtain the rank of Lieutenant General for Major General Enoch E. Crowder.

The Wickersham-Grisby election contest from Alaska is to be settled this week by the House, with indications pointing to the seating of Delegate Grisby, a Democrat.

Inaugural preparations and reorganization activities looking to the extra session also will come in for attention this week. Republicans elected to the next House will convene tomorrow night on organization.

DALTON WILLING TO TAKE MEDICINE

Evidence Against Youth Who Stole \$772,000 in Bonds To Grand Jury Today

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The evidence in the case of William Dalton, 16 years old, \$65 a month bank clerk, who was arrested in Heyworth yesterday 48 hours after he had stolen \$772,000 in Liberty bonds from the Northern Trust Company here, where he worked, will be placed before the grand jury tomorrow, it was announced tonight.

Robert Crowe, state attorney, said effort would be made to bring about speedy punishment of the boy who found it a simple matter to carry out the biggest bond theft in history, only to fall into the hands of a village constable after he had been recognized from pictures published in newspapers.

All of the bonds except one for \$300 which had been cashed, were recovered. Meanwhile, Dalton sat in a detention home with an occasional tear running down his cheek. He was brought back from Bloomington ill early today. Repeatedly he asked for his mother, and upon his two sisters brought him a chicken dinner and he discussed his case with them.

"I did wrong and I am willing to take my medicine," he said. "I don't know what I did it, but for a week I had been handling hundreds of thousands of dollars in bonds and it was so easy to walk out with them that I just couldn't help it."

The boy again denied that the case of Francis Carey, 19 year old Ottawa, Ill.; embarraser, who was treated leniently by Judge Landis, had influenced him. "I never thought of that case and it never occurred to me that if I were caught I would be treated leniently. I was nervous and excited yesterday and the reporter who quoted me on that point must have misunderstood me."

PLANNING TO DISPOSE OF HIS \$25,000 REWARD

Heyworth, Ill., Feb. 27.—Paul Draper, world war veteran, today was planning what he will do with the \$25,000 reward he received last night for the capture of William Dalton, Chicago bank robber.

Dalton was arrested by Jack Draper, the village constable and the father of Paul Draper, after the latter had tried in vain to induce "Biv" Bolla, town marshal, to take the fleeing boy into custody.

"I'll bet \$100 he ain't Dalton," Bolla declared at the time, but today he sorrowfully admitted his error.

Young Draper, who was wounded overseas, is an amateur detective, having taken a correspondence school course in the art of catching criminals. He intimated tonight that he would give \$100 of his reward to Edwin Dennis, his "buddy" in France, who called his attention to Dalton.

Both young Draper and his father were kept busy today posing for newspaper photographers, who were aided by Mrs. Draper, the wife of the constable.

"Pa, pin your star on the outside of your coat so they will know you are an officer of the law," was her suggestion, and Draper lost no time in complying.

DENNIS TO CLAIM ALL OF HIS \$24,000 REWARD

Bloomington, Feb. 27.—James C. Dennis, shankster for a lumber company, who gave a ride to William Dalton, the Chicago bond thief, when he fled to Heyworth, today engaged attorneys, who made formal claim on the Northern Trust Company for the whole of the \$25,000 reward which was paid to Paul E. Draper, son of the Heyworth constable, who actually made the arrest. Draper has announced that he would give part of the reward to Dennis, but has not stated the amount.

NEW ATTACK MADE ON WILLIAMS NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

McFadden Denounces Comptroller's Call for Salaries of Bank Officers

RESOLUTION IN HOUSE WOULD STOP NEW CALL

High Government Official Declares Williams Most Efficient Man That Ever Held Office of Comptroller; Not Afraid of "Big Business"; To Honor Small and Daniels

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By JOE L. BAKER (By Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative L. T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House banking and currency committee, is out in another attack on Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, because of his call upon the national banks to publish their salaries.

Introduced in the House a resolution that "no association shall, in publishing any report requested, required or called for by the Comptroller of the Currency after February 1, 1921, be required to include in such publication any information as to the salary or compensation of any director, officer or employee of the association."

Doubtless Comptroller Williams doesn't mind this new attack, in which he was roundly denounced for this call by Mr. McFadden, for no man who has been a part of the present administration has had more attacks leveled at him than has Comptroller Williams. Commenting on this latest attack upon the Comptroller, another high government official said yesterday that the Comptroller was being persecuted simply because he could not be controlled. This official declared that Comptroller Williams was the most capable and the most efficient man that had ever held the office of Comptroller of the Currency; that he was unsatisfactory to certain representatives of "big business" because he would not allow himself to be controlled by them, but held on the other hand that his office was a public trust, and that he was discharging his duties faithfully to the public as a whole, and refused to wink at certain questionable practices which, in the past, had been condoned by some big bankers who had sought and secured special favors from the Comptroller's office.

Defied "Big Business"

It was because Comptroller Williams has refused to allow certain practices of the past to be continued under his administration that the fight was begun on him that resulted in the refusal of the Senate to confirm his nomination for a second term when it was sent by President Wilson more than two years ago. Despite the refusal of the Senate to acquiesce in his appointment President Wilson has kept Mr. Williams in office for two years through recess appointments, showing his complete confidence in the Comptroller.

Under some of the former administrations, a representative of a big Wall Street banking house had a desk in the Treasury Department. Nothing of this sort has been allowed since President Wilson entered the White House and no special favors have been granted Wall Street or any other big business by President Wilson, his secretaries of the treasury or Comptroller Williams. That is why Wall Street and "big business" generally are arrayed against the present administration, and is why Comptroller Williams is objectionable to the banking interests that have made him the object of so many vicious attacks.

In his statement on Comptroller Williams' latest call, Mr. McFadden (who may be recalled as the man who tried to tax the farm loan banks out of existence) said that the only purpose to be served in the demand for salaries of bank officials to be made public was to "satisfy the desires and whims of the present acting comptroller. It will give to the banks competing salaries to a bank's official family and will encourage competition in securing services of the men now associated with the national banks, who might be sought to enter the employ of State banks and trust companies."

As a matter of fact, the call does not require that salaries of individuals shall be made public, but that the aggregate salaries paid by a bank shall be disclosed, just as the banks are required by law to make public all their other liabilities as well as their assets. Mrs. Williams made this perfectly clear in a statement replying to a criticism of the call made by the Pittsburgh clearing house. Mr. Williams said:

The Comptroller of the Currency in his report for 1920, recently submitted to Congress, recommended that all national banks be required to furnish to their stockholders, annually, information of the salaries paid to their several executive officers. In the form which the comptroller called for the information the specific salary paid to each officer was not required to be given, only the aggregate of executive officers' salaries and the aggregate of salaries paid to all other employees.

Section 5211, United States revised statutes, expressly requires every national bank to submit to the comptroller not less than five times a year a report exhibiting in detail and under appropriate heads, all resources and liabilities, in the form prescribed by the comptroller. The statement also requires that the report, in the same form in which it is made to the comptroller, shall be published in a newspaper in the place where such association is established.

"This office is not advised for what

OVER 40 KILLED IN DISASTROUS WRECK AT PORTER, INDIANA

PREMIER CONFERS WITH TWO CHIEFS

Discuss Plans for Military and Economic Pressure Against Germany

London, Feb. 27.—(By the Associated Press).—On the virtual eve of the allied conference with the Germans on reparations and disarmament questions, the two principal allied military chiefs, Marshal Foch, of France, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the British chief of staff, spent the week-end by invitation with Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Briand, of France, in their seclusion at Chequers Court, the new country home of the prime minister of England.

The purpose of the consultation was to discuss the military and economic pressure against Germany, should her government refuse the reparations terms of the allies.

While one aspect of the question is a gamut warning to Germany that the invasion of some parts of her territory may follow a refusal of compliance on her part, another is that the French government, which would have to supply most of the troops, desires to be in a position to act suddenly should the moment requiring action arrive.

The general plan considered, of which many collateral features require examination, is understood to provide for a northward movement by Belgian troops, which would occupy Dortmund, while the French would re-occupy Brantfort and penetrate the country beyond to a considerable depth, possibly as far as Munich, while a fleet would blockade the port of Hamburg. The declared objects of these movements would be to enforce the military clauses of the treaty and secure the disarmament of the Bavarian eiswwehrherr.

The action taken would thus be based, not upon the disputed economic demands, but upon the violated armament sections of the treaty. In these circumstances, the allies it is pointed out, would not have to wait until May 1, the date before which the allies must inform Germany how much she must pay in reparations and after which Germany, under the treaty, may argue her case before the reparations commission. By basing their case upon the disarmament demands they could not immediately under the authority of the treaty, the sponsors of the plan argue.

The German government has been notified that the principal points on the program will be disarmament, the punishment of war criminals, and reparations. Disarmament may be the first subject to be taken up, and Major General von Seech, the German chief of staff, and a member of the official delegation, is coming to London to answer the representations under this head.

Among the forms of economic pressure which might be applied to Germany, now under discussion, is the setting up of a new customs frontier to separate occupied Germany from the remainder of the empire. One of the perplexities to the conferees brought cut by this proposition is the question as to what attitude the American government would take and what instructions would be sent to Major General Allen, who is both the military commander of the American forces on the Rhine and chief commissioner for civil affairs in the district.

GERMAN OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR LONDON CONFERENCE

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The eight German delegates to the conference with the allies in London, headed by Foreign Minister Simons and accompanied by a staff of some 57 secretaries and clerks and a party of seven German newspapermen, left Berlin unostentatiously at noon today on a special train, enroute to England. Chancellor Fehrenbach and Dr. Simons both appeared to be in especially good spirits, laughing and joking as the photographers snapped the farewell scenes.

FRANCE TO BE READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Paris, Feb. 27.—In an editorial today on the subject of the London conference with the Germans, beginning March 1, the Temps declares that France, while fearless over the possible

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CHAMP CLARK REPORTED TO BE SERIOUSLY ILL

Turn for the Worse in Condition of the Veteran Democratic Leader Reported

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Champ Clark, Democratic leader of the House, was described as seriously ill in a bulletin issued tonight by his physicians after a consultation. The condition of the former speaker, who has been sick for several days, was said to be not so favorable as yesterday.

Mr. Clark, who is suffering from a series of complications resulting from an attack of pleurisy, showed a decided improvement yesterday, but a turn for the worse developed during the night. His physician, Dr. Jesse Shoup, today called Dr. Llewellyn E. Barker, of Baltimore, and Dr. Thomas A. Clayton, of Washington into consultation. The bulletin issued tonight by the three physicians said:

"Mr. Clark is seriously ill. He has had an acute infection. He now has fluid in the right pleural cavity, an irregular heart, increased frequency of respiration and glaucous.

New York Central "Interstate Express" Crashes Into Derailed Michigan Central Train at Junction Point

MANY PERSONS INJURED AND TWO COACHES TORN TO BITS BY THE COLLISION

Towerman Arrested Immediately After Wreck; Definite Cause of Wreck Not Determined; Rescue Crews Remove Bodies and Give Aid To the Injured; Scene of Wreck Identical Spot Where Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus Train Was Smashed and Eighty People Killed; Many Bodies Mangled Beyond Recognition; Wreck One of Worst in

Porter, Ind., Feb. 27.—Between thirty and forty persons were reported killed and an unknown number injured today, when a westbound New York Central train crashed into a derailed eastbound Michigan Central train here, in which railroad officials said may be one of the most disastrous wrecks in history.

Michigan Central officials placed the number of dead at 30, while unofficial reports made the death list as high as fifty.

The towerman of the Michigan Central was arrested immediately after the wreck, officials saying they believed he had left a switch closed, causing the derailment of the eastbound train.

Train Cut In Two

The Michigan Central train left Chicago at 5:05 p. m., bound for Toronto, Canada. It was cut in half by the westbound flyer and both engines plunged down an embankment.

Both engines of the New York Central train were killed. The engineer was Claude Johnson, of Elkhart, Ind. Five bodies were recovered near the debris of the two engines.

Fifteen bodies had been recovered within a few hours after the wreck. Two Cars Demolished

It is believed that virtually all of the dead were in two of the Michigan Central coaches, which were demolished when the New York Central train hit it. The only dead known on the New York Central train were the two engineers. The engineer of the Michigan Central is missing. It was reported that he leaped from his cab when he saw the oncoming New York Central train.

The tracks of the two railroads intersect here at a sharp angle, being almost parallel. The Michigan Central train was believed to have started across the intersection and then to have been derailed. The towerman was blamed by railroad officials for allowing the Michigan Central train to attempt to cross ahead of the westbound train.

A few persons living at this junction point immediately began work of rescue, using lanterns in their search for the dead and injured. Relief trains arrived from Michigan City and Chicago about an hour after the wreck, carrying nurses and doctors. The victims were taken to Gary and Michigan City.

List of the Dead

The list of identified dead follows: Claude Johnson, engineer of the New York Central train, Elkhart, Ind.; Carl Deland, fireman of the New York Central train, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Barney Kramer, Michigan City, Ind.

—Rosenwald, high school teacher at Michigan City.
—Heck, traveling salesman of Chicago.
—Mrs. Harry Kramer, Michigan City, Indiana.

At 10 o'clock these bodies had been recovered from the wreck and railway officials were of the opinion that the total death list might exceed forty-five. Twenty bodies were taken to Chesterton, Ind., and four to Michigan City, Ind., in automobiles.

There were no physicians here and first aid was given the injured only by passengers.

The scene of the wreck is at the exact spot where the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus train was demolished and approximately eighty persons killed several years ago. The circus train was running on the New York Central tracks and the Michigan Central train crashed into it.

Were In Wooden Coach

All of the victims so far as known, except the two members of the New York Central engine crew, were occupants of the wooden day coach and were mostly residents of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan points. Sixteen of the bodies have been removed to Chesterton, Ind.

Engineer to Blame

According to railway officials, the disaster was caused by the failure of the engineer of the Michigan Central train to heed a black signal at the crossover where the Michigan Central and New York Central tracks intersect.

The black signal automatically set a derailling switch. When the Michigan Central train failed to heed the signal

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