

STREET CAR TURNS TUMBLE IN RIVER; NINE ARE KILLED

Belt Line Car on Great Gorge Line, Niagara Falls, Plunges Down Bank.

RECENT RAINS HAD WASHED OUT TRACK

Several Missing and Many More Are in the Hospital.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 1.—A belt line car on the great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a twenty-foot embankment and turned over in ten feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool Rapids at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and are probably dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten are reported missing and more than a score are in hospitals, suffering from injuries received in the accident.

Washout Cause.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster which occurred just below the cantilever bridge and sixty feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches the Niagara river break into the turbulent waters of the Whirlpool Rapids.

The car was in charge of Motorman Louis E. Crandall and Conductor Alexander Heron. It had all but completed the circuit of the gorge having crossed from the Canadian side of the river on the trolley bridge at Lewiston. There were more than fifty passengers on board, according to general estimates.

The car was one of the open type, the seats extending from side to side with steps on both sides, the full length of the car. All the seats were occupied and some of the passengers were standing between them. There were others on the rear platform.

Struck Weak Spot.

The car was running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, when it struck the weak spot in the roadbed. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first jarring away until the car was bottom side up on the edge of the rushing rapids.

As it slipped down the twenty foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river, screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank. There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the river side the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter water and were carried down to the whirlpool.

Members of a national guard regiment who were on guard at the cantilever bridge, saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river and worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to a hospital.

The supports of the roof of the forward part of the car had been crushed (Continued on Page Two)

UNINFORMED MEN BREAK UP PARADE OF THE SOCIALISTS

Red Flags and Motto Bearing Banners Are Torn Down.

FIGHTS FEATURED ON LINE OF MARCH

Police Make Many Arrests During So-Called Peace Demonstration.

BOSTON, July 1.—Riotous scenes attended a socialist parade today, which was announced as a peace demonstration. The ranks of the marchers were broken up by self-organized squads of uninformed soldiers and sailors, red flags and banners bearing socialistic mottoes were trampled on, and literature and furnishings in the socialist headquarters in Park square were thrown into the street and burned.

Police reserves stopped the rioting after it had been in progress an hour and a half.

Many Arrested.

Many arrests were made. The police took into custody some of the participants in hundreds of fist fights that were waged on the Common and in the line of the parade on Tremont street, while agents of the federal department of justice, arrested in the crowd a number of persons who were alleged to have made unpatriotic remarks in the heat of conflict. None of the soldiers and sailors was arrested.

The procession consisted of hundreds of men and women, many of whom carried babies. Most of the marchers carried small red flags with white centers, emblematic of the peace demonstration and there were large banners bearing inscriptions, some of which read "Russia has a six-hour day. Why not America?" and "Liberty loan a first mortgage on labor." A large American flag was at the head of the procession.

Results in Fight.

Half a hundred men in the uniform of naval reservists, national guardsmen, marines and Canadian "kilties," intercepted the procession at the corner of West and Tremont streets, and in the line of marchers at the corner of Winter and Tremont streets. In both instances the contact resulted in a fight. Blows were exchanged and flags were snatched from the hands of the marchers while women in the line screamed in fright.

The American flag at the head of the line was seized by the attacking party and the band, which had been playing "The Marseillaise," was forced to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," while cheers were given for the flag.

The police had just succeeded in quieting the street disturbance when the rights as the long lines of troops on an incident riot at the meeting place on the Common. The first of the "peace" speakers had barely begun his remarks when the reserves arrived. They formed a circle in the (Continued on Page Two)

RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANS

For First Time Since the Revolution, Attack on Extensive Scale.

NIGHT ATTACKS ARE MADE BY RUSSIANS

Field Marshal Haig Continues to Tighten His Grip on Lens.

The soldiers of new Russia have assumed a socialist parade today. For the first time since the revolution last March, Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale.

Along a front of eighteen and one-half miles in the region of Brestany, Galicia, Russian troops have stormed the German positions. Berlin says the Russians suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire before the German fire. The attack was made between the Upper Strips and the Narayuvka river, a tributary of the Dniester, in the section southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital, where the artillery firing has been heavy recently.

Night Attacks.

The Russians also made night attacks on both sides of Brestany and near Zwoywn, and Berlin reports that assaults between the Dniester and the Narayuvka have brought on new battles between the opposing forces. The artillery arm of the Russian forces has been active and from the Berlin report it is learned that an intense duel has been in progress from the region of Brestany to as far northward as the Middle Stokhod in Volhynia, a distance of about 175 miles.

Berlin declares that the Russian attacks, which it says were powerful, were brought about through the pressure of the Russian entente powers, the text of the official statement saying: "The Russian government having been constrained to yield to the pressure of the leading entente powers, part of the army has been induced to attack."

Bitter Fighting.

The region of the Narayuvka and Upper Strips rivers has been the scene of much bitter fighting since General Brusilov ended his victorious campaign last year, and Brestany is one of the keys to Lemberg.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the River Oucher, British troops have captured German positions on a front of half a mile southwest and west of Lens. The British army during June captured 8,268 German prisoners, including 175 officers and six-seven guns, including two heavy guns, as well as much other war material.

The French and Germans continue to battle at various points on the front from Cerny to Verdun region. Part of the French have renewed German attacks and in the region of Prunay, east of Rheims, a German surprise attack was thrown back with heavy loss. On the left bank of the (Continued on Page Two)

FRENCH PAPERS PRAISE AMERICAN TROOPS AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

Marvel at Speed With Which Army Has Been Sent Into France.

MAKE COMPARISONS.

PARIS, Saturday, June 30.—(Delayed.)—The French press and public have extended an enthusiastic greeting to the American troops, the announcement of whose landing was permitted for the first time tonight. All the newspapers give a place of honor to descriptions of the impressive sight as the long lines of transports entered a French port and debarked the American forces.

The Temps dwells upon the youth, vigor and military aspect of the Americans and the completeness of their equipment.

The Journal Des Debats in an editorial says: "The grand democracy of the new world does nothing by halves. It enters this vast conflict in full consciousness of the ends to be attained, and with full resolution to neglect nothing in attaining those ends. What we witness today in the arrival of the Americans on French soil is magnificent proof of this fact."

"Two months and a half after the Americans entered the war their hardy troops arrive in solid lines upon the European front and it is not a modest advance guard as the most hopeful hardly dared to expect. On the contrary, the forces which have just landed on our shores surpass anything which could reasonably have been expected within so short a time. When we recall the length of time it took England to move her forces to South Africa, and similarly the length of time it took us to move our troops to Saloniki, this remarkable accomplishment by the Americans is seen in its full significance. The material they bring is on the same abundant scale as their troops."

"Those who have been doubtful whether the American concourse would come in time have failed to estimate at its just value the tremendous moral and material American power that German brutally has mobilized against itself."

"Who can even in Germany, be blind to the inevitable consequence of the events we now are witnessing?"

GERMANY IS OBTAINING QUANTITIES OF FOODS FROM NEUTRAL LANDS

Attention of United States is Called to State of Affairs.

MAY STOP IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from the European neutral countries has been presented to the United States by Great Britain, for the American government's guidance in determining an export policy. Much of this, the British statistics purport to show, is replaced by the neutrals with imports from America. From Scandinavia and Holland, the information sets forth, enough fat is going into Germany to supply 7,700,000 soldiers, virtually the entire army of effectives in the empire. German imports from these countries, it is declared, reduced to zero, would equal the total ration of 3,500,000 troops, the size of the German army in the west.

The German purchases of food-stuffs abroad are made through the neutral government department of the interior, which has organized a special division to buy from the neutrals. In the early days of the war the German government stimulated importation of food by excluding imports from the operation of maximum price laws, but this drew such a vigorous protest from German producers the practice was stopped.

Now the German authorities are said to be using carbon, exchanging for foodstuffs bought in the neutral countries, coal and other commodities necessary for maintenance of the neutral industries. To some extent these coercions have been recognized by the British in operation of their blockade, but with the entry of America into the war the British believe an arrangement can be made for supplying the neutrals with most of their necessary requirements from the allied countries.

All of the northern European neutrals have made regulations limiting more or less food exports to Germany, but producers and merchants, the British claim, are violating the law because of high prices they are obtaining. Some merchants, they declare, have made millions out of this illegal trade.

For A Safe and Sane Fourth



FORMIDABLE PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION, INCLUDING THE FOOD, PROHIBITION AND REVENUE BILLS, CONFRONTS CONGRESS

Senate Leaders Hope to Make Rapid Progress on the Food Control Bill and Send It to Conference by the End of the Week—Conference Held for the Purpose of Devising Ways and Means to Speed Food Legislation in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A formidable mid-summer legislative program, with food, prohibition and revenue the major measures, still confronts congress in its war session, begun three months ago tomorrow.

With business congested in the senate and the house marking time in recess, senate leaders hoped tonight to make rapid progress on the food control bill, and send it to conference by the end of the week.

Launching of the war revenue bill, practically re-written from the house draft and reduced from \$1,500,000,000 to \$1,652,174,000 by the senate finance committee, also is planned this week.

Members of the senate agriculture committee and Herbert C. Hoover were in conference today discussing amendments and measures to expedite the food control legislation. Many administrative changes were suggested and will be presented to the senate by Senator Chamberlain, but none were said to materially restrict or enlarge the scope of the measure.

Except for a sharp but probably brief fight expected late this week, the prohibition issue seems virtually settled. Administration leaders are positive the senate will adopt Senator Chamberlain's substitute for the house's "bone dry" sections. The "administration compromise" would stop manufacture of distilled beverages only, giving President Wilson no power over beer and wine. The question will be considered by the committee tomorrow before the senate convenes.

Prohibition Fight.

Many of the prohibition champions

will make a fight for Senator Gore's amendment to empower the president to suspend manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous beverages and limit their alcoholic content, as well as absolutely prohibiting distillation for beverage purposes.

Prohibition was discussed at today's informal meeting of the committee, led by Mr. Hoover taking part. He is said to feel that war prohibition is solely a question of foodstuff conservation.

Among the changes in the food control features of the bill proposed by Mr. Hoover were application of the legislation for farmers' and gardeners' co-operative associations and modification of the committee amendment prohibiting government employees or agents from selling their own products to the government. The latter, Mr. Hoover said, should be amended that while preventing a member of a voluntary advisory commission from selling his own products to the government, it still should permit use of his services in advisory capacities in respect to products in which he has no interest.

"It is feared," said Mr. Hoover, "that as drawn the amendment would make the very man necessary for the work hesitate about helping the president in carrying out the provisions of the bill."

Mr. Hoover also suggested that the exemption given co-operative farmers' and gardeners' associations be stricken out. The committee agreed to remove exemption of grain elevators of farmers' organizations used for public purposes, but retained the exempting clause as to associations not organized or operating for profit.

General debate will be resumed in the senate tomorrow.

The senate finance committee plans a final vote on its revision of the house war tax bill tomorrow, probably after rejecting Senator Le-

Follette's substitute which would levy all war taxes on incomes, excess profits, liquors and tobacco. Chairman Simmons expects to introduce the re-draft Tuesday, but may wait until after the independence day recess.

Further hearings will be held this week on the bill appropriating \$400,000,000 for the aircraft program.

GOVERNMENT'S MERGE

SALONIKI, July 1.—The provisional government, which was established here nine months ago by Premier Venizelos and his followers was merged on Saturday into the legal government of United Greece. The officials of the provisional government have left Saloniki for Athens and steps are being taken to repatriate refugees. Saloniki thus returns to normal conditions. Greek steamship companies announce the resumption of service between Saloniki and other Greek ports.

MUST RETIRE.

LONDON, July 2.—General Chang Huan, says a Reuter's dispatch from Peking, has informed President Li Yuan Hung that he must retire because of the Manchurian emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been restored to the throne.

Another Reuter's Limited dispatch from Peking says that Hsuan Tung issued a mandate Saturday morning announcing his succession to the throne of China.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES HOLD CONFERENCE TODAY

Will Discuss With Secretary McAdoo Placing of Insurance on Soldiers.

AVOIDS PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representatives of virtually all the great life insurance companies in the country are expected to meet Secretary McAdoo and other cabinet members here tomorrow to consider plans for insuring the lives of men in the naval and military service.

The administration is determined that the lives of soldiers, sailors and marines shall be insured. It is probable that the insurance men will be asked for expert advice on the plans presented by the commerce department two weeks ago to the council of national defense.

Under the proposal, the government would insure the men in service for limited amounts in case of death, injury or capture, a system similar to that imposed upon owners in the merchant marine. In addition to this, men would be permitted to take further insurance.

Such a plan, if accepted, probably would sound the knell of the pension council. The total amount of money paid out in pensions growing out of the Civil war, in which 2,200,000 federal fighters were engaged, has approached \$5,000,000,000. Officials point out that assuming the United States sent the same number of men into the present war, and was forced to pay the extreme liability for all of them \$5,000,000,000 would allow nearly \$2,300 for each man. In the plans submitted to the defense council, the extreme liability of \$4,000 was suggested. In the merchant marine death benefits range from \$1,385 to \$5,000.

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POLICE FIND NARCOTICS DURING RAID IN CHICAGO

Four Men and Woman Are Arrested—May Be Drug Center for West.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A large quantity of narcotics, cocaine, heroine and morphine, together with much jewelry and a suit case filled with valuable silks was obtained by the police today in a raid on a flat in which they believe they have discovered one of the principal centers for drug distribution in the west.

Four men and a woman were arrested. The woman was a nurse and the men a dentist, a druggist, a prize fighter and an ex-convict. The jewelry and silks were believed to have been stolen.

The drug clearing-house has been operated for seven or eight months according to Chief of Detectives Mooney, who said that man and woman of apparent wealth would drive up to the address in automobiles and obtain drugs without difficulty. In possession of the flat was a list containing the names of many men and women of some prominence who are believed to have been customers at the flat. The list was not made public.

The flat was raided after the police had trailed Walter Nolan, who they say was a pugilist at one time, a member of the Mayberry gang of Iowa.

W. H. MOODY DIES.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 1.—William H. Moody, former associate justice of the United States Supreme court, died at his home here at 1 a. m. today.

NEW SUBMARINE DEFENSE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Will Co-Operate With Government in Securing Devices to Protect Vessels.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Organization has been completed of the submarine defense association, composed of the leading ship owners, shippers and underwriters in the United States. It was announced here tonight. Lucius H. Beers, of the federal council of the Cunard company, has been elected chairman.

The purpose of the association is to co-operate with the United States government in seeking devices for the protection of merchant shipping against attack by submarines.

In a statement announcing the election of officers, the association explained that many devices that have been brought forward might not be valuable for use by naval vessels, but could be used to advantage by merchant and passenger ships.

THREE POLICEMEN SHOT.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 1.—Three policemen were shot, one of them seriously, when an automobile in which they were answering a riot call from Sixteenth street and Boismenu avenue, was fired on by a crowd of negroes at that place. Major Kavanaugh commanding Illinois National guard troops stationed here, immediately dispatched Troops B and K to the scene of the shooting.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Monday

OLD DOMINION LINER ASHORE IN DENSE FOG

Steamer Hamilton, Delayed by Labor Shortage, Strikes Off Craney Island.

NORFOLK, Va., July 1.—The Old Dominion liner Hamilton went ashore off Craney island in a dense fog, early this morning. Tonight she is still aground with wrecking tugs standing by and is reported in no immediate danger.

The Hamilton, delayed because of the labor shortage on local piers, sailed this morning at 3 o'clock for an eastern port, with a record cargo of perishable truck farm produce. An hour later she went aground. It is not thought any passengers were aboard, as the company has been declining all applications for tickets where there was any expectation of delay in sailing.

The Hamilton's S. O. S. call for assistance was picked up first by the wrecking tug Rescue. Others were also soon on the scene. The vessel is said to be fast on a mud flat and all efforts to float her have so far failed. Wreckers are confident the ship will be floated on the next high tide. She is resting well, with a sharp list, and weather conditions are favorable.

The explanation of the accident is that the steamer's pilot in the dense fog, lost the channel in rounding Lambert's Point, for the course around Craney Island.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, July 1.—The French steamer Himalaya, of the Messageries Maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk as the result of an explosion in the Mediterranean. One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

HORNET'S NEST IS STIRRED UP OVER BAKER'S TALK ON COAL SITUATION

Reputation of Contract Prices by Secretary of War Causes Comment.

NO INDICATION OF SPLIT IN CABINET

Baker's Action is Certain to Be Subject of Talk at Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Official Washington awakened today to the possibilities of trouble in Secretary Baker's reputation of the coal pricing arrangement, secured by Secretary Lane and the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense by which operators east of the Mississippi river agreed to cut their mine prices from \$1 to \$5 per ton.

So far there is no indication that the issue has become acute or that there will be a split in the cabinet the president has kept around him with few changes for four years and a half, but Mr. Baker's public criticism of his colleague's course and his admission to the coal committee that it had exceeded its powers, is regarded as certain to be discussed at length when the president meets his official family Tuesday.

May Involve Defense Council. In the opinion of many officials, the question may involve the entire make-up of the Council of National Defense and its subordinate civilian committees of business men and others who may be heard in legislation from congress. Some believed that general price-fixing by the government under law may possibly result.

The situation has brought to the front again reports of wide differences among cabinet members and other government officials as to a war purchasing policy.

One element said to include most of the membership of the defense council's committee is for a purchasing policy that will allow liberal profits to producers to stimulate production. These officials declare the government will obtain far better service if the government does not try to drive its bargain too hard. They point to the coal price agreement as the proper way to arrive at buying arrangements, particularly because through this plan the general public as well as the government, enjoys the low prices obtained.

Would Commandeer Supplies. Other officials believe the government should bring every pressure to bear to obtain the lowest possible prices and some, it is said, are for commandeering supplies.

No government agency now has the power to fix prices either for the government or for the general public. The federal trade commission which is investigating production and manufacturing costs on basic materials takes (Continued on Page Two)

AMERICAN LINER'S GUN CREW FIRED UPON TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES

Believed to Have Smashed Periscope on One of Vessels.

SIGHTED ANOTHER.

LONDON, July 1.—The gun crew of an American liner fired upon two German submarines during her voyage from the United States to England. Both targets were at a considerable range, but the report to Washington of the commanding officer will express the belief that one periscope was shattered.

A third submarine was sighted, but at a great distance, and it submerged immediately. The passengers expressed the greatest admiration for the marksmanship of the American gunners, both in practice and against the enemy. One member of the crew of the liner was formerly a gunner in the British navy and he won applause from the American gunners by making a bull's-eye hit on a target during practice. On one occasion the Americans made several bull's-eyes out of eight tries.

Table with 2 columns: Circulation Yesterday (City, Suburban, Country) and Net paid (Service, Unpaid, Total).