

HAGENBACK SHOW IS WIPED OUT BY TRAIN WRECK EARLY TODAY

Hundred or More Killed or Injured Near Chicago

WRECK CAUGHT ON FIRE

Legs and Arms and Groans Testify to Suffering of Those Alive

RUSHED TO HOSPITALS

Engineer Dead at Throttle Caused Collision, Is Explanation Given by Michigan Central Official

Gary, Ind., June 22.—Estimates of the dead in the Michigan Central wreck near Ivanhoe station vary from 100 to 150. The wreck caught fire, destroying many bodies and killing the injured pinned under the debris. Twenty-six persons were brought to Mercy hospital; 10 to the Gary General hospital; 20 to the Illinois Steel Company hospital, and three to St. Francis hospital.

At 10:15 a. m. it was said that 40 bodies had been received at morgues here and that others were on their way.

Chicago, June 22.—The personnel of the Hagenback-Wallace Shows is believed to have been practically wiped out in a disastrous railroad collision between Michigan City and Hammond, Ind., today. According to meagre details received at Michigan Central offices, a hundred or more persons were killed or injured. Four coaches, in which members of the circus were sleeping were demolished by a rear end collision.

The show was traveling in two sections of a Michigan Central train going from Michigan City to Hammond. At East Ivanhoe a box car caused the second section to stop. A train of empty Pullmans, coming to Chicago, crashed into it, the locomotive plowing its way through the day car and four sleeping coaches. The injured were taken to hospitals at Hammond and Gary.

A telephone message from Gary said the heavy steel Pullmans crashed through the lighter circus coaches like so much paper. The wreck was complete.

Here and there in the wreckage legs and arms protruded and groans testified to the suffering of those still alive. Trainmaster Whipple, of the Michigan Central, was on the train and was reported among the missing. Fourteen injured persons from the wrecked circus train were taken to St. Margaret's hospital in Hammond, and it was said that 50 others had been taken to the hospital at Gary.

Ed Ballard, owner of the circus, estimated the dead at 50 and the injured at 75. A number of valuable horses are believed to have perished also. The accident occurred at about 4:30 a. m. It was impossible to obtain water and the flames burned unchecked.

L. W. Landman, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central, said that his only explanation of the wreck was that the engineer of the train of empty cars must have been dead at the throttle.

"In no other way can I account for the fact that he ignored all of the usual danger signals placed by the circus train," said Mr. Landman. "He ran past two block signals, two red light signals and the usual fuses planted between the rails and throwing off a brilliant red light visible for a long distance."

CHARGE HIGHER RATES ON TOBACCO ALLOWED

Get More From Virginia Cities to Atlanta Than From North Carolina

Washington, June 22.—Permission was given southeastern railroads today to charge higher rates on manufactured tobacco moving from Virginia cities to Atlanta and other southeastern cities than is charged for the movement of the same product from North Carolina points to the southeast by the interstate commerce commission. The order does not affect the general increase in rates, but allows the railroads concerned to fix the differential between the movements which formerly did not exist.

Protests when the railroads attempted to make the rate \$1 per 100 pounds from Virginia cities and 93 cents per 100 pounds from North Carolina points led to an investigation in which the decision given is rendered.

900,000 AMERICAN TROOPS TO FRANCE

Five Months Ahead of Program, Says General March

SITUATION LOOKS GOOD

Present Lull on Western Front Means Germans Reforming For Big Drive

AMERICANS STAND TEST

Battle at Cantigny Fought by First Division, Under Command of Major Gen. Robt. Bullard

Washington, June 22.—Nine hundred thousand men have been shipped across the sea, General March told newspaper correspondents at the weekly conference today. These include the troops shipped from all American ports of embarkation.

The United States is today five months ahead of its program for placing an army in France, General March said.

The figures on American troop shipments are significant, since General March, at his first conference last week, fixed the number shipped at more than 800,000, the addition of 100,000 during the week showing the rate of progress that is made.

While the general battle situation looks good today, General March said, the present lull on the western front means only that German combat divisions are being reformed for another drive. Viewing the whole situation, including the Italian front, the chief of staff said that the central powers again were held on all fronts.

American troops have done well wherever the test of battle has come thus far. General March said, regardless of the character of the troops, whether regulars, national guard, national army, or marines.

The fight at Cantigny, the most important engagement in which American troops have participated, because of the opportunity it gave to judge of the full measure of their training, he said, had been fought by the first division commanded by Major Robert I. Bullard. This division is now, he said, a thoroughly trained, high grade unit, and was the first American division to reach France.

At Cantigny, General March said, infantry and artillery operated in close co-operation to achieve the victory, showing the successful work of the staff officers upon whom that co-operation depended. The fight clearly showed, he said, that the training of the American general staff officers had reached the point where the system would work under battle strain.

One of the most striking things on the western front, the chief of staff declared, was the supreme importance of a unified command. This was first advocated, he added, by President Wilson and carried through under the president's constant pressure until unity of command was realized in the appointment of General Foch.

General Foch regarded that as one of the greatest single military achievements of the allies, which was already showing its effect in the fighting.

During the last week, General March said, the fighting in France has been of a minor character. Interest for the allies has centered on the Italian front, where the Austrian drive at two points of the Piave line penetrated deeply enough to cause concern. That offensive has now been checked, he added, and the swollen waters of the Piave aided in repelling the attack. The entire Austrian bridge system on the lower Piave was washed away.

On the river, at one point, however, in the Montello sector, the Austrians had been unable to replace the bridges destroyed, up to last night, and their advance forces are in grave danger of capture or annihilation.

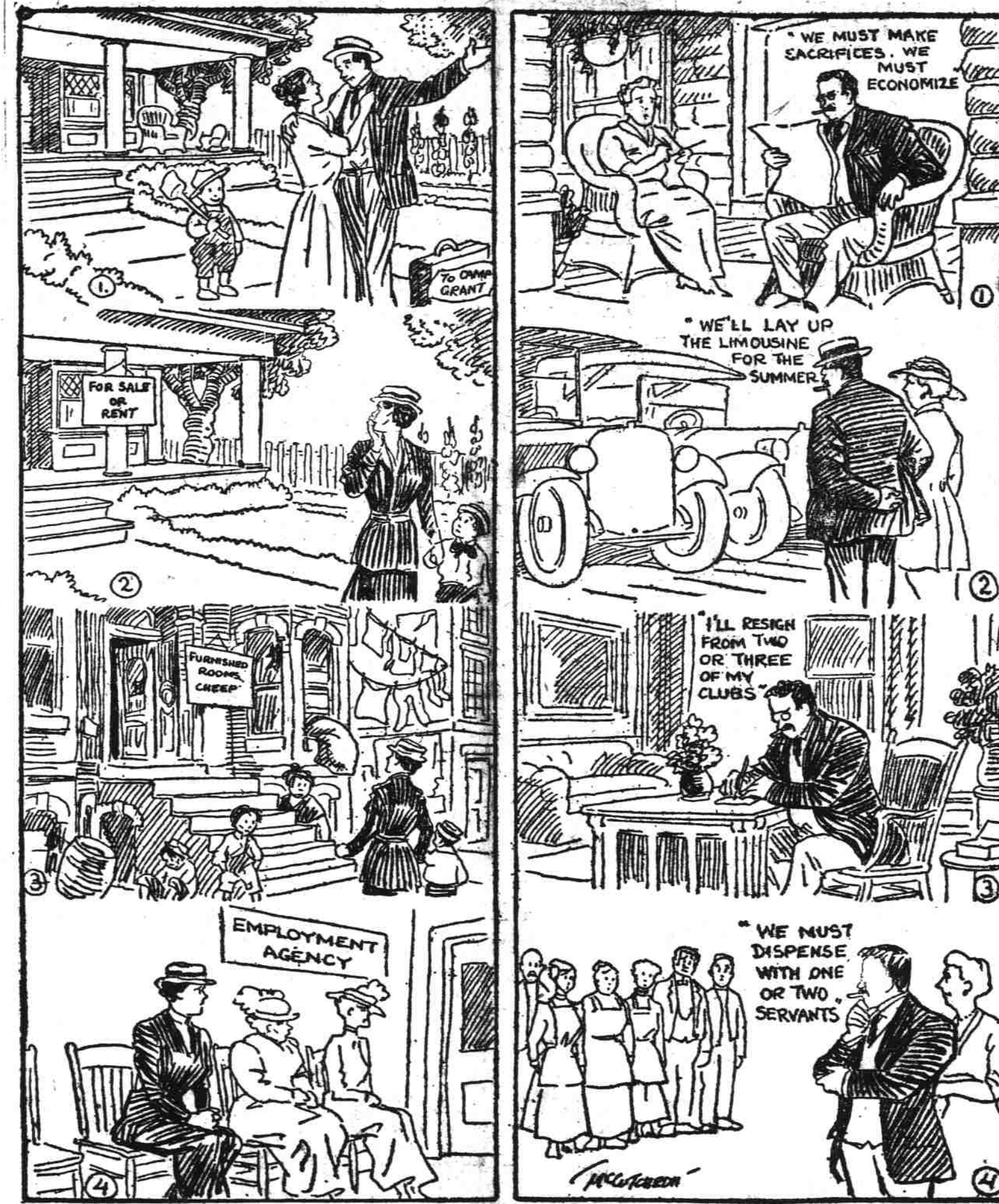
General March deprecated discussion of the participation of American combat forces on the Italian front for the present.

Some American ambulance sections are in Italy, but the chief of staff thought it unwise to disclose any other movements in prospect for that front at this time.

The fighting around Chateau Thierry, where American marines distinguished themselves, was confined originally to a small force of machine gun units. General March said, under command of a major whose name had not been reported. The 12,000 marines composing the marine brigade from which these units were taken is commanded, he said, by Brigadier General James G. Harbord, who went to France as General Pershing's chief of staff.

WAR SACRIFICES

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7 MILLION TONS GO OUT MONTHLY

Should Keep Eye on Sea Power in Conflict, Says Hurd

SUBMARINE TARGETS

Grip on Enemy Firmer Than at Any Previous Period of the War

IS STREAM OF TRAFFIC

For Past Three Months American Troops Going Over Seas by Tens of Thousands to France

London, June 23.—The necessity of keeping an eye upon the importance of sea power in the present conflict, despite the close attention claimed by the land battles, is emphasized by Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the Daily Telegraph. "We have been apt during the recent offensives on the western front," Mr. Hurd writes, "to overlook other aspects of the war—notably the fundamental factor, which is sea power. After a period of 15 months, during which our strength in ships has steadily declined, the downward tendency has now been definitely arrested. Not only is our seapower increasing, but our grip on the enemy is firmer than at any previous period of the war."

"Seven million tons of shipping enter or leave our ports monthly. Each ship is the target for enemy submarines, yet there have been days in the present week when the enemy has not secured a single ship. "Twelve months ago we were with difficulty maintaining one stream of traffic, namely, that which brought us food and raw materials. Today supplies are flowing through this main artery in greater volume than a year ago. At the same time another stream of traffic has started and merchant shipping has been made available for the greatest transport movement which has ever been carried out. "For three months past American troops have been coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands, far faster than at one time was thought possible. That means that the balance between the allies and the central powers is being adjusted in favor of the former."

Viewing the war in its various aspects, naval, military and economic, we have every reason for confidence. The tide is distinctly turning, and turning, let us hope, for the last time.

Attempt to Kill Emperor

London, June 22.—Reports are current on the Amsterdam exchange today that an attempt has been made on the life of Emperor Charles, of Austria, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The reports are unconfirmed.

WORKMEN STONED POLICE AND WERE FIRED UPON

Wekerle Tells the Chamber of Deputies of Troubles in Factories

Basel, Switz., June 22.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the premier, speaking before the Hungarian chamber of deputies yesterday, made a statement concerning the industrial strikes and referred to the serious trouble in factories and on railways and the extension of the strikes to several plants.

The premier told how the workmen in a locomotive works stoned the police and in return were fired upon, four of their number being killed and 19 wounded. The proceedings in the chamber ended in a sharp exchange between Premier Wekerle and Count Karolyi, leader of the independent party.

J. W. Laidlaw Murdered

London, June 22.—J. W. Laidlaw, manager of the branch of the Standard Oil company of New York, at Wuhu, province of Anhwei, China, has been murdered by brigands, says a Reuter dispatch from Shanghai. Details of the crime are lacking.

The submarine menace is being held. The allied armies are increasing in relative strength. The food position of this country, of France, and of Italy is improving and ship building both in British and American yards is proceeding at a greatly accelerated pace. There is assurance that by the end of December at least 4,000,000 tons will have been put into the water here and in the United States and that figure may be considerably exceeded.

On the other hand the enemy's sinkings of British and allied tonnage have been so considerably reduced owing to the activities of the allied navies and the courage and resources of their merchant seamen that it is practically certain there will be a balance of shipping on the right side.

In a word, the relative naval, military and economic strength of the allies is steadily increasing at a moment when the enemy is feeling the cumulative effects of the blockade maintained over a period of nearly four years with increasing stringency and of the war on land, which not only has resulted in heavy casualties but has drained the central powers of industrial workers.

BOLSHEVIKI NOT WANTED IN CHINA

Chinese Soldiers Ready to Aid Japs on Siberian Frontier

SAFEGUARD DEMANDED

Peking Premier Says Wants to Send 40,000 or 50,000 Troops to Allies

TO REPRESS REBELLION

Finance and Lack of Shipping Prevented Sending Forces to Western Front As France Asked

London, June 22.—Chinese soldiers are available for co-operation with the Japanese at Harbin and near the Siberian frontier and if necessary more will be sent, General Tuan Chi-Jui, the Chinese premier and war minister, told the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail. The premier added: "The threatening situation on our frontiers certainly demands safeguards. We do not want the Bolsheviki in China."

With reference to Chinese participation in the war, on the European battle fronts, the premier said: "I would like to help the allies and would be glad to send 40,000 or 50,000 troops, but am prevented by financial difficulties and the activities of the provincial rebels. I have sent 150,000 troops south. I am hopeful that the Canton rebellion can be repressed within two months and then a good many of these troops can be released for service elsewhere."

"France originally suggested that we send troops to the western front, but questions of finance and lack of shipping compelled us to lay the proposal aside."

Regarding the feeling of the Chinese toward the Germans, General Tuan Chi-Jui said that the people generally could not distinguish between the Germans and other Europeans, adding: "But the enlightened classes remember that because a mob killed two missionaries, Germany forced us to cede Tsing-Tao and owing to that precedent places like Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei were sliced from China. But for Germany, China would be whole today."

Fair Weather Next Week Washington, June 22.—Fair weather with temperature slightly below normal is forecast for the southeastern states for the week beginning Monday.

FIGHTING ON PIAVE LINE DECREASES AS BOCHE DRIVE HALTS

CASUALTY LIST OF AMERICANS GROWS

Shows Increase of Participation in Fighting in France

53 ARE KILLED IN ACTION

Great Care Exercised Not to Reveal Losses in Any Particular Battle

BRITISH PASSED 30,000

Lists Show Limited Extent to Which America Has Been Able to Bring Its Power Against Huns

Washington, June 22.—The steadily increasing participation of American troops in the fighting in France was sharply marked in today's casualty list. Of the 153 men named, 53, including three officers, were killed in action, the heaviest death roll from battlefield yet made public.

Probably no particular action is responsible for the number of killed, but it is an accumulation from the five or six sections of the front where Americans are fighting and from patrol actions, as well as from larger operations, like the attack yesterday near Chateau Thierry, to rectify the lines. Great care is exercised in forwarding the lists not to reveal the losses in any particular engagement.

The British take similar precautions, yet their casualty lists last week passed the 30,000 mark. During the week, so far as known, the British were involved in no major operations except on the Italian front. A comparison of the American and British lists, however, in some measure forms a gauge of the limited extent to which the United States has yet been able to bring its power to bear against the German invaders.

The army casualty list today contained 153 names divided as follows: Killed in action 53 Died of wounds 26 Died of airplane accident 1 Died of disease 1 Died of accident and other causes 9 Wounded severely 37 Wounded, degree undetermined 2 Missing in action 15 Prisoner 1

The list includes the following from southern states:

Killed in action: Lieutenant T. H. Watson, Raleigh, N. C.; Privates Ely Light, Jr., Melbourne, Fla.; Charlie H. McIntruff, Powell, Tenn.; James W. Ray, Fages Mill, S. C.; Edgar W. Sellers, Elkton, Va.

Died of wounds: Corp. Joseph F. Eeley, Easley, S. C. Died of disease: Private Edco Ruffin, Spring Grove, Surry county, Va. Died of airplane accident: Sergt. Sam W. Campbell, Anniston, Ala. Died of accident and other causes: Private Louis B. Kleeber, Woodville, Miss.

Wounded severely: Capt. Mark W. Clark, Atlanta, Ga.; Corp. Charles H. Barkley, Rosemary, N. C.; Privates Sammie Bell, Pensacola, Fla.; Jacob L. Bowman, Lebanon, Tenn.; Heyward Dennis, Troy, S. C.; Harry J. Hougens, Escatawpa, Ala.; Walter P. Kyle, Columbus, Ga.; Sam R. Lucas, Kershaw, S. C.; Shelby D. Lee, Calhoun City, Miss.; William C. Parker, 563 Plum street, Macon, Ga.

ONE TAR HEEL IN MARINE CASUALTIES

Washington, June 22.—The marine corps casualty today contained 31 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action 4 Died of wounds 15 Wounded severely 12 Southern men listed among the marine casualties today are: Killed in action: Private Isaac N. Boone, Stokesdale, N. C. Died of wounds received in action: Private Kenneth L. St. Clair, Eggleston, Va.

Wounded severely: Sergeant Geo. B. Roan, Patterson, Miss.; Private Thomas B. Crossland, Mobile, Ala.

Mass Prisoners on Rhine Geneva, June 22.—The Germans are massing more and more allied prisoners, both officers and men, along the Rhine and in frontier towns, says the Lausanne Gazette. An Alsation newspaper reports that five allied prisoners were killed and six wounded during a recent air raid on Thionville, Germany.

Rising of River Aids in Playing Havoc With Austrians

DRIVING ENEMY BACK

Italians Made Gains at Mouth of Piave, Pushing the Invaders Backward

LOSSES ABOVE 120,000

Behind Battle Front the Dual Monarchy Is Seething With Discontent Over the Food Situation

Fighting on the Piave line apparently is decreasing as the Austrian offensive enters upon its second week. In the mountains there has been little activity for several days but the Austrians are reported to be concentrating large bodies of men there presumably for a push outward to the Venetian plain.

Italian resistance and counter attacks from Montello to the mouth of the Piave, aided by the sudden rising of the river have played havoc with Austrian hopes of capturing Montello and dominating the plain. Slowly the enemy on the important plateau is being driven back by the Italians and his efforts at other points have either been driven back or repulsed. The fighting on Montello continues intense. At the mouth of the Piave, the Italians have made gains and it is apparent the Austrians have been unable to capture the angle between the old Piave and the Fossetta canal which they reached north of Capo Sile. West of San Dona di Piave, where the canal leaves the river, the Italians have driven back the Austrians. Vienna claims the repulse of all attacks.

A statement from the office of the Italian premier says there was no infantry fighting Friday and that the situation is unchanged. Seemingly the Austrians in refusing to attack further are prepared to admit the defeat of their plans and the victory of the Italians.

Austrian losses have been heavy and an Italian newspaper estimates them at 120,000. More than 40 Austrian divisions have been engaged on the battle line and 30 of these have suffered heavily. A report received in London is to the effect that 12 German divisions are to be sent to Italy to take the place of an equal number of Austrian divisions to be transported to France.

Behind the fighting front the dual monarchy is seething with discontent over the food situation, which apparently shows no signs of improvement. Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian premier, who has attempted to resign several times, is reported on the way to Austrian headquarters to again place his resignation in the hands of Emperor Charles.

The unrest in Vienna continues to spread throughout Austria-Hungary and much anti-German feeling is being manifested in Vienna and in Hungary. If the Austria capital the police have prevented an attempted attack on the German embassy, the mob crying that Germany was starving Austria. Bread riots again have occurred in districts of Vienna and the number of munition workers on strike there has been increased to 150,000.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY DIFFER OVER THE LAND

Von Kuehlmann Says Must Find Solution in Union of Dobrudja With Bulgars

Amsterdam, June 22.—Differences have arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey over the division of lands taken from Rumania under the peace agreement with the central powers. Dr. von Kuehlmann, German foreign secretary, indicated yesterday in addressing the reichstag at Berlin upon the occasion of the first reading of the Rumanian peace treaty: "We all take the standpoint," said the foreign secretary, "that the provisional arrangement which we desire shall continue as short a time as possible, must find its rational solution in the union of the northern Dobrudja with Bulgaria, in accordance with the desires of the Bulgarian people. As in the present case, it is a matter of difference of opinion between two of our allies which will be bridged, we must, bound as we are by exactly equal ties to Bulgaria and Turkey, avoid everything which could evoke the impression abroad that the German policy favored the claims of the one at the expense of the other."