

WARSHIP BLOWN UP

773 MEN KILLED WHEN BLAST DESTROYS BRITISH DREADNAUGHT VANGUARD.

CAUSE OF DISASTER UNKNOWN

Admiralty Declares Internal Explosion Occurred While Craft Was at Anchor—Only Ninety-Five of Crew Escaped Death.

London, July 16.—The British battleship Vanguard was blown up and sunk on July 9, says an official statement issued on Friday by the British admiralty.

An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and 71 men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The official statement reads: "H. M. S. Vanguard, Capt. James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion."

"The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, 24 officers and 71 men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to 97."

"A full inquiry has been ordered." The Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men.

The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnaughts and was launched in March, 1906.

The Vanguard was 538 feet long with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of 27 feet. Her armament consisted of ten twelve-inch guns, eighteen four-inch and four three-pounders in addition to three torpedo tubes.

SAYS GERMANS WANT PEACE

Independent Leader of Hungarian Aserts Liberties Must Be Granted In Every Country.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Count Michael Karlovy, leader of the Hungarian independent party, speaking in the house of deputies, says a telegram from Budapest, declared:

"The central point of the present crisis is the question of peace. Every one in Germany wants peace, but it is not enough to desire it, the nation must negotiate for it. Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian) foreign minister, has not confined himself to mere words, but has openly declared that we are ready for peace without annexations. One of the prerequisite conditions of peace is the democratization of every country."

In a continuation of the debate Baron Julius Beck said:

"There is no war policy today, but only a peace policy. The peace must be honorable, guaranteeing Hungary's frontiers and her political independence."

Count Moritz Esterhazy, the premier, replying to Baron Beck, said the new Hungarian government stands for the continuance of the alliance between the dual monarchy and Germany, as did the government which it succeeded.

"We are waging this war as a defensive war. Our peace aim is not conquest. We do not leave our enemies in doubt about this. On the contrary, we testified clearly before the whole world our readiness for peace."

30 HURT IN I. W. W. FIGHT

German Agents Blamed for Clash With Allies at Lead Mine; U. S. Orders Teuton Members Interned.

Flat River, Mo., July 16.—Thirty or forty men were reported injured, several probably fatally, in rioting on Friday night between Americans and foreigners employed in the lead mines here.

Several hundred shots were exchanged, windows and doors of shaft-houses were broken and the homes of the foreigners were stoned by a mob of about a thousand Americans which moved swiftly from shaft house to shaft house in an effort to drive all foreigners out of the city.

Five lead mines are said to be in danger. These are properties of the Doe Run Lead company, the St. Joseph Lead company, Federal Lead company, St. Louis Smelting & Refining company and the Des Loge Consolidated Lead company.

Seattle, Wash., July 14.—The United States has decided to take out of the I. W. W. organization that part of it which is German or dominated by German influence, United States District Attorney Clay Allen announced. The men will be interned.

Troop Movement Success.

American Headquarters in France, July 16.—Not a single accident has yet marked the transportation of the United States troops from their temporary camp to the permanent base behind the front.

Appeals to Striking Slavs.

Washington, July 16.—A patriotic appeal to striking Slavs in the Arizona mining regions to return to work was sent by telegram by the Serbian minister, Lioubomir Michailovitch to Bisbee, Ariz.

ISN'T IT A PEACH?



CHICAGO HERALD.

RUSSIANS GO FORWARD FIGHT TO THE FINISH

SLAVS, UNDER GENERAL KORNILOFF, ADVANCE ON LEMBERG. KAISER'S PLAN IS TO BATTLE UNTIL VICTORY.

Petrograd Says Pursuit of the Enemy in Galicia Continues—Take Many Prisoners. Declares "We Will Win If We Hold Out"—No Peace Without Territory.

Petrograd, July 13.—The Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesivka-Kosmacz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina, the Russians took more than 10,000 prisoners and 80 guns.

According to a telegram received from the general staff the pursuit of the enemy in Galicia continues. The capture of Halez, strategic key to Lemberg, is confirmed.

The Russians also advanced westward to the left bank of the Lomnica river and pressed forward on the Bogorodchan-Zolotvin front.

On the southern side the Russians are now less than 60 miles from the coveted capital of Galicia. On the eastern side the Russians are less than 40 miles away.

The German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers are making desperate resistance to check advance of the Russians, especially in the district lying between Halez and Brezany, but have been unable to stem the tide.

Cossacks are playing an important part in the Russian advance and cavalry is being used to a large extent in the pursuit of the Austro-German armies.

OUST I. W. W.'S FROM ARIZONA

Armed Citizens of Bisbee Deport More Than 1,900 Agitators—Governor Calls for U. S. Troops.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 14.—More than 1,900 alleged Industrial Workers of the World, deported from Bisbee in 24 cattle cars on Thursday. Their announced destination is Columbus, N. M.

The men were driven from the city by deputy sheriffs and about 2,000 armed men, members of an organization known as the "Citizens Protective league."

Phoenix, Ariz., July 14.—Governor Campbell wired to General Parker at Fort Sam Houston informing him of the situation at Bisbee and requesting that United States troops be sent there at once.

U. S. SHIP SUNK OFF FRANCE

Steamer Kansan, Valued at \$3,000,000, Destroyed by Submarine—Four of Crew Lost.

Washington, July 13.—State department dispatches announcing the destruction of the Kansan by a German submarine, said that four members of the crew were missing, but all the armed vessel guard was safe. All of those on board were reported landed except the following four members of the crew, who are considered lost:

First Assistant Engineer J. E. Murphy, American; F. Aguirre, English; A. P. Kua of Honolulu and C. Huanan of Singapore.

Pugh Receiver Is Asked.

Chicago, July 16.—A petition for a receiver for the Pugh Stores company, capitalized at \$20,000,000, and operating 39 stores in six states, was filed in the superior court by Arthur B. Whitnah and R. T. Whitnah.

Chicago Policeman Killed.

Chicago, July 16.—Policeman Peter Buslin was killed when six bandits robbed an auto bearing funds of the Chicago City Bank and Trust company. They seized a bag of nickels. Buslin left seven children.

Latin Postpone Conference.

Buenos Aires, July 13.—The congress of neutral South American nations to formulate a common policy in respect to problems arising from the war has been postponed indefinitely.

Brazil to Patrol Coast.

Rio Janeiro, July 16.—An agreement has been reached under which the Brazilian fleet will assume the responsibility for patrolling the entire Brazilian coast line from the Gullana border to the southern boundary of Brazil.

New Iowa Militia Unit.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—Organization of an annihilation train company, consisting of 18 officers and 684 men, as an additional unit of the federalized Iowa National Guard was ordered on Friday by Gov. W. L. Harding.

British Line Is Smashed

German Advance 600 Yards in Newport Sector—Terrific Bombardment Levels Dunes Defenses.

Berlin, July 13.—More than 1,250 prisoners, including 27 officers, have been taken by the German marine corps in the Yser district of Belgium, army headquarters announced. The official report says that the British were driven back over the Yser and that their losses were very high.

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FORGET PROFITS; WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Off Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners.

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call.

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

**Promises Just Price.** "Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter. "A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

Must Face the Facts.

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand. "But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. "It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

Patriotism Leaves Profits Out of the Question.

In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. "No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money? "Assails "Bribery." "I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. "Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice? "Appeals to Honor. "Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, for the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations? "Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all."

**Full Dollar's Worth.** "Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. "Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need. "Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. "Making War a Failure. "They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. "I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place. "I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it. "The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance. "Warning Is Sounded. "I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. "Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things. "I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding. "Must Have Same Prices. "And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country with all the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. "Think Not of Self. "We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her. "The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind. "I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

TROOPS MOBILIZING

NEBRASKA BOYS GO INTO CAMP AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS

DRAFT QUOTA FOR NEBRASKA

State's Allotment for the Call to Be 8,185 Men—President to Stand By Original Food Control Bill

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lincoln, Neb.—After receiving mobilization orders from Secretary of War Baker Saturday night, five companies of the Nebraska national guard, with about two hundred men reporting, mobilized at the state fair grounds Sunday. The companies mobilizing were the field hospital company, headquarters company of the Fifth, sanitary detachment of the Fifth, supply company of the Fifth, and Company A of the Fifth. About half of the enlisted men of the companies had reported Sunday, the men were coming in from parts of nearby counties at all times.

The mobilization was carried on with very little confusion. Men came into the grounds in civilian attire, disappeared into the barracks, located in the old dairy building, and emerged full fledged soldiers. To a casual observer it would have seemed that the camp had been established for weeks, so quietly was the mobilization carried on. In the evening the men of Company A did picket duty at the entrances to the camp. Company A will be on guard during the entire twelve days the camp will be in Lincoln.

For Original Food Control Bill

Washington.—President Wilson has come to the support of the administration food control bill as originally submitted to congress. In response to a request from senate leaders for assistance in solving the difficulties standing in the way of action there, the President sent to Democratic Leader Martin a personal letter recommending the general purposes of the original bill for government control of foods, feeds and fuels only. He wrote that he believed unnecessary the extension of government control as proposed in amendments attached in congress to steel, copper, cotton, wool, leather and other products.

The substitute bill drawn by Senator Gore was opposed by the president as an emasculatation of the administration legislation. He wrote that he considered prompt final disposition of the legislation imperative.

THE DRAFT QUOTA

State's Allotment for all Purposes to Be 8,185 Men

Washington.—Formal announcement has been made by the war department that 687,000 men will be selected from those registered on June 5 for the first national war army and to fill vacancies in the national guard and the regular army.

The quota of men which western states will be required to furnish follows:

Table with 2 columns: State Name, Quota. Includes Arizona (3,472), Arkansas (10,267), California (23,060), Colorado (4,753), Idaho (2,287), Illinois (51,653), Iowa (12,749), Kansas (6,439), Minnesota (17,854), Montana (7,872), Nebraska (8,185), Nevada (1,051), New Mexico (2,292), N. Dakota (5,606), Oklahoma (15,564), Oregon (717), S. Dakota (5,600), Texas (30,545), Utah (2,370), Washington (7,206), Wyoming (810), Alaska (696), Hawaii (none).

Contrary to expectations the government has allowed credit for the total strength of the national guard including all these men who were in the service period to April 1 and who have been retained.

Threaten to Go on War Path

Ely, Nev.—Ill-feeling in the tribe of Indians on the Deep Creek, Utah, reservation since two of their tribe were arrested for failure to register for the selective draft army, broke out when they left the reservation, stole horses and threatened settlers along Snake creek. Settlers in the northern portion of the Snake valley left their homes and fled to Baker. They say the Indians threatened to go on the war path if the two braves were not released at once. This was done, but the Indians remained in an ugly mood.

Wheat Prices in Other Lands

Washington.—Wheat prices abroad, where the governments have control of food supplies, are shown to be much lower than in the United States by a report made to the food administration by the allied wheat commission. While wheat is selling well above \$2 in this country, the government prices in other countries, according to the allied commission, are as follows: United Kingdom and France, \$1.80; Germany, \$1.80; Belgium, \$1.60; Australia, \$1.14; India, \$1.35; Italy, \$1.69 to \$1.94.