

STEAMER IS SWAMPED AT PER IN CHICAGO RIVER; HORROR DUE TO CROWDING

Passengers Supposed to Have Thronged to One Side of Vessel Eastland Causing Her to Tilt and Capsize Just Off Dock—Listing Breaks Hawser and Ship Turns Turtle Throwing Hundreds of Screaming Men, Women and Children Into Swirling Waters—Scores Trapped in Cabins, Drown Like Rats in Trap—Many Are Injured.

CAPTAIN IS ARRESTED; JURY WILL INVESTIGATE

Craft Bore 2,500 Families and Employes of General Electric Company Just Starting For Day's Picnic at Michigan City, Ind.—Nearby Vessels and Entire Dock Front Turned Into Temporary Morgues and Hospitals—Federal Government Orders an Inquiry Into Disaster—Many Deeds of Heroism Mark Work of Rescue.

Chicago, July 24.—Loaded with 2,500 excursionists, employes of the Western Electric company and their families, the steel steamer Eastland capsized at her dock in the Chicago river today. Six hours after the accident the police had checked more than 700 bodies as recovered and estimates were that 3,000 to 1,700 men, women and children had perished. Others placed the number as even higher, but evidence to substantiate such figures are lacking. Scores who escaped drowning were hurt in the panic that marked the disaster.

City, county, state and federal officials worked to learn the cause of the disaster, to recover bodies of victims, trace missing persons and aid the injured. In this they were assisted by every agency that the city could summons, hospitals, mercantile concerns, physicians, churches and organized charities lending their organizations and experience to the work.

The crowding of passengers to one side of the boat is supposed to have caused the tragedy, but authorities, not satisfied with this explanation, ordered the arrest of officers of the boat and Captain Harry Pedersen and Dell Fisher, first mate, were taken to police headquarters.

Panic of the worst kind struck the passengers when the boat began to turn over. Best accounts of witnesses said the steamer rolled slightly twice, then turned further and that hundreds of screaming, struggling men, women and children slid across the sloping decks, fought for room on the companionways and clutched at companions, deck chairs or any other object that came to hand.

Women and children by the hundreds were caught below decks and the scratched faces, torn clothing and bruised bodies of the dead bore mute evidence of the desperation with which they had fought for a chance for life.

The whole tragedy occupied less than five minutes. Members of the crew shouted warnings as the steamed first tilted and Captain Pedersen ordered lower deck ports opened and all passengers ashore. There was, however, no chance for such a measure to succeed.

First Boat to Load.

Some seven thousand tickets had been distributed for the excursion and five steamers chartered by the company. The Eastland was the first to receive its quota and when its chartered capacity was reached, federal inspectors ordered that no more be taken aboard. The boat was docked on the south side of the river and when the hundreds hurrying to the boat were turned back from it they streamed across the Clark street bridge to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was to take the second load.

Screams of the Eastland victims halted this rush and the bridge was jammed with people until the police, fearful that the structure would collapse, ordered it cleared.

Every resource of the city was turned to the rescue work. Remembering the Iroquois theater disaster, mercantile concerns in the vicinity hurried motor trucks to the scene, laden with blankets, to warm the living or cover the dead. Pullmotors by the score were sent to the dock; physicians, firemen, government life savers and nurses were summoned, and all hospitals and morgues notified to prepare for patients or corpses.

The steamer floated on its side into midstream and tugs, motor boats and other river craft swarmed about it. Firemen climbed on the hull, forced openings in the steel hull and through these searched the cabins for possible victims.

Situation Hopeless.

For the first two hours attempts were made to revive every person taken from the wreck. Then as the hopelessness of resuscitating later victims became apparent divers were summoned to explore the depths of the boats, equipped with ropes they groped their way into the innermost recesses of the hull. Every other minute their assistants

were signalled to "pull," and another victim was added to the number of dead. It was the results of the divers' work that caused the coroner and police estimates to mount above 1,000.

Police and fire tugs organized the river craft into a rescue fleet. Boats were directed to cruise down the river and watch for bodies, and the sanitary plankton trawlers were asked to close the dam at Lockport, Ill., thus shutting off the current of the river in order to aid in this work.

Rumors of the disaster spread rapidly. Its full significance was realized when motor trucks, piled high with blankets, rolled through the "loop" district to morgues and undertaking establishments.

Worse Than Iroquois.

"It's worse than the Iroquois," was the word that went about the streets, and immediately the city went into mourning. The American and Federal league baseball games were called off, many theaters announced that their doors would be closed tonight and churches summoned their members to pray for the dead and offer comfort to the living. Flags were lowered to half mast and mourning symbols were draped on many business establishments.

Gray leaden clouds that overhung the city early in the day grew heavier toward noon and a steady drizzle turned into rain. Watchers at the wreck held their places despite the hopeless conditions, and searchers for missing persons continued their wearing rounds of the morgues.

Identification of victims offered comparatively few difficulties, practically all having been drowned. Measures were taken by the police and electric company to systematize the work of identification, and these were in full operation later in the day.

Horrors Casts Gloom Over City; Grand Jury Inquiry Is Likely

Scenes similar to those that followed the Iroquois disaster cast gloom over the city. Along South Water street, Chicago's great produce center, commission firms practically suspended business and threw open the doors of their establishments as temporary morgues and hospitals.

All big downtown department stores hurried truckloads of blankets to cover the dead and drenched women and children who were huddled in shivering groups.

Newspaper men were denied permission to go aboard the Roosevelt, and policemen guarded its gangways. They declined to say how many bodies were aboard the ship, but rows of corpses could be seen on the decks. Frantic efforts were being made to revive victims. A score of pullmotors were brought into use and when life was found to be extinct the bodies were carried to another part of the ship and placed in rows.

Checking Up the Dead.

All available employes of the city hall were sent to the scene by Commissioner of Public Works Moorehouse, acting mayor, to assist in the work of checking up the names of all persons saved and the dead. Tugs in the service of the city were sent blocks below the scene to search for bodies which had drifted.

Grand jury investigation was foreseen when Walter K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, which chartered the steamer Eastland for the outing, was summoned to the state's attorney office and questioned by State's Attorney Hoyne.

Mr. Hoyne was at his home when informed of the disaster. He notified assistants to make the inquiry.

There were more than 200 doctors

working over the victims in the temporary hospitals by 10 o'clock. Rev. Father J. K. Fielding and Father John Brozak were soon at the scene administering the last rites.

"Nine girls and I were in a state-room having a little party of our own when all of a sudden we felt the boat going over," said Miss Lottie Anderson, one of the survivors.

Screams Were Maddening.

"We all fell into a heap. The screams and shrieks of the women in other state-rooms were maddening. I fell into the water and did not see my sister or any of the eight others after that."

Joe Brozak related how he was saved from death because his coat caught on a nail. "I was with a party of four and they were all drowned," said Brozak. "My coat caught on a nail and when the boat went over, I was held above the water. If it had not been for the nail, I should now be at the bottom of the river. I suppose, with the others of my party."

Six government inspectors were working on the docks when the Eastland turned over. They were in charge of Inspector R. H. McCurry.

"Two inspectors were assigned to the Eastland," McCurry said, "to see that the boat was not overcrowded. The ship had taken on all that she would hold and the two inspectors had turned many others away. She was ready to sail when the accident occurred."

The sinking of the ship came to me like a streak of lightning; it all happened so suddenly."

More than 50,000 olive trees are being planted on 15,000 acres of land near Marysville, Cal.

Note an Ultimatum in Fact But Not in Form.

Text of Reply, Last Word From American Standpoint—Future Developments Rest With Germany—Proposals Are Rejected—Claim Admission of Retaliatory Measure Is Acknowledgement of Illegality.

KIDNAPER CAUGHT; LYNCHERS EVADED

Cowboy Posse Rounds Up Sheepherder Bandit After His Victim Had Made Escape.

Idaho Falls, Id., July 26.—Lon Dean, a sheep herder, who admits that he kidnaped E. A. Empey, a rich rancher, was lodged in the Bonneville county jail early today by cowboys after a hard ride to save their captive from being lynched. Dean was captured on Sheep mountain last night, after Empey had escaped.

Dean, a slightly built man, five feet, four inches in height, explained his crime by saying: "I took this means of getting money, as I thought I could do more good with it than those who had it."

Asked regarding the anxiety he had caused the family of his wealthy captive, he said: "I hadn't thought of that."

Dean, who claims Salem, Utah, as his home, said he had a common school education. Differing from the usual run of "bad men" whose minds have been nourished on cheap "thrillers," Dean's reading has been chiefly the works of Darwin, Huxley, Payne and Ingersoll.

Planned Deed Long Time.

Continuing his story of the kidnaping, Dean said that he had worked for Empey five years ago. Early in the summer he was in Colorado, then went to Bailey, Id. He said he had planned the kidnaping for some time. After abducting Empey at the point of a gun at his ranch 40 miles from here several days ago, he took his captive to a hut on Sheep mountain, five miles from the ranch. Empey's young son was sent to notify the family that Empey would be killed unless a ransom of \$6,000 in gold was deposited at a designated spot. The ransom was raised yesterday and would have been paid had not Empey escaped while his captor was asleep.

Dean, in recounting his exploit said: "If the money had not been delivered, I would not have killed Empey, but I do not know when I would have turned him loose. I treated him well and gave him the best of everything. I stole food from several sheep camps, and always gave Empey the best of what I had. If the money had not been delivered and Empey had not escaped, I probably would have written another letter, repeating my demands."

Empey today was at the Long Valley ranch, where he took refuge after escaping and sending cowboys to search for his captor. He is in good health and said he had suffered nothing from his week's captivity, although he had had very little rest.

Tied Victim to Tree.

"Dean kept me fastened to a tree with a chain and padlock," he said. "He gave me the best of food and bedding and seemed to try to take excellent care of me. I thought him decent and my captivity was more trying on that account. I was exhausted after my escape yesterday because I had run three miles down the mountain. I do not care to go through such an experience again."

After Empey's escape, a posse of cowboys started for the place he described on Sheep mountain. They found Dean at the foot of the hill, having come down, presumably, in search of his late captor. Dean was surrounded and captured. The sheriff was notified and went to the spot. The sheriff's automobile was halted several times by cowboys before he convinced the guards of his identity and persuaded them to turn the prisoner over to him.

PETE COMPTON, K. C. STAR, FORESAKES SHAY

Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—Peter Compton, outfielder with the Kansas City American association baseball team, announced he had joined the Federal league, and left on a late train for St. Louis, where he expects to appear in a St. Louis uniform today.

Ultimate expenditure on Toronto harbor is expected to be between \$20,000,000 and \$26,000,000.

observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

"The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussions with the imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjust violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy which is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself.

"If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it will constitute an offense which constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

"The government of the United States is not ungrateful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of

circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principles, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

Can Observe the Law.

"The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practice of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense. In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial German government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

"The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would be an implication, in respect of other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation

would concede as a matter of course.

"The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object and stand together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. And the government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It insists on the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most, and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

"The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may in some manner be accomplished even after the war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it by whomsoever violated or ignored, and in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend and to be privileged to suggest a way.

"In the meantime the very value which this government has upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to insist very solemnly upon the imperial government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial German government that repetition by the commanders of the German fleet of violations of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

Signed, "Lansing."

TWO-YEAR-OLD BOY MISSING FROM HOME

Parents of Cecil Goldthorpe Find Child's Hat in the Creek.

Mason City, Ia., July 26.—Cecil Goldthorpe, aged 2 years, is missing from home since 11 o'clock yesterday. His parents live on a farm five miles west of here. Neighbors and residents of Clear Lake and Mason City are scouring the country for the child. His hat was found in a nearby creek, but the body of the child cannot be found. Waterloo bloodhounds arrived this morning to assist in the search.

SWEEPING ORDERS SENT TO FUNSTON

Told to Train Artillery on Mexican Troops if Necessary to Prevent Fighting on Border.

San Antonio, Tex., July 24.—Definite orders have been received from Washington by Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border troops, to repel any firing on American territory in fighting between Carranza and Villa forces at Nogales and Naco.

Washington, July 24.—General Funston's orders to repel any firing into American territory in fighting along the Mexican borders are the most drastic the war department has yet given for protection of Americans in Naco and Nogales or any other place where they are endangered by battles between the Mexican factions just over the line.

It is understood that both Carranza and Villa have been notified that the United States will use force to prevent harm to Americans through any violation of the so-called neutrality agreement by which Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff of the army, got the factions to agree not to battle where their fire would fall over the border.

General Funston's orders do not mean that he must send United States troops over the border into Mexico. Officials have previously emphasized that repelling the Mexican fire by force is in no sense an invasion of Mexico. It would really be considered as a lawful act to repel invasion from Mexico. If forced to act, General Funston probably would place his artillery in position to drive the Mexican factions so far from the border that American territory would not be threatened by their battle.

EVERS SHAKES PAWS WITH UMPS; SPAT OVER

Boston, July 24.—The trouble which developed between Umpire Quigley and Captain Evers, of the Boston Braves, yesterday, when the umpire is said to have punched Evers claiming that the latter had stepped on his foot, was apparently smoothed over today, after President Tener, of the National league, had made a personal investigation of the incident. Before yesterday's game Quigley and Evers shook hands, settling their personal quarrels.

WESTERN PACIFIC IS SUED FOR \$18,000,000

New York, July 24.—The New York Trust company as trustee under an adjustment mortgage of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, of Colorado and Utah today began two suits in the supreme court against the Western Pacific railway, a California corporation. The first suit is for \$4,090,089.51, and the second action is for \$4,375,000.

IRON RING IS DRAWING CLOSER ABOUT WARSAW

Germans Gradually Forcing Way Toward Polish Capital—Desperately Battling Russians Hope to Check Enemy When Troops Retire to Fortified Positions.

London, July 26.—From all sides except the east, Teutonic armies are continuing their concerted pressure on Warsaw, the fate of which still hangs in the balance.

Direct assaults upon the fortresses protecting the city are weakening the defenses, the Germans claim. They are hammering especially hard upon Ivangorod.

South of Lublin the battle still rages fiercely, neither side claiming advantage.

Northeast of the Polish capital, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces are pressing hard upon the Russian bridgehead at Rosen. Petrograd is silent on the outcome.

The German campaign in Courland is admittedly progressing favorably to the invaders.

There is hard fighting along the Bug near the Galician border. Both Austrians and Germans declare the results so far as satisfactory. Petrograd reports indicate a desperate resistance by the Russians.

Petrograd, (via London), July 24.—

Field Marshal Von Mackenzien, operating between the Bug and the Vistula, continues his wild sledge hammer blows against the Russian cabin line of the Russians, directing them now particularly against the city of Lublin. His immediate objectives are Belzyce, Travniki, Vossilavitz and Grubichow. Belzyce is 12 miles southwest of Lublin.

Of only slightly less importance in this region are the battles on the Bug between Krylow and Dobrotvra. West of Warsaw the Russians have moved back to their second line of defenses at Bionie and Nadarzyn, and their positions in front of Ivangorod. The latter positions are regarded the strongest in the Russian line, as is indicated by the fact that the Germans assaulted them furiously in their former campaigns against Warsaw, and were unable to breach them.

To the northward, battles are raging at Novogeorgivsk and along the entire narrow line, which embraces the strong points of Pultusk and Rozan, commanding the crossing in the bend of the River Ostrolenka and Lomsa.

WILSON ASKS REPORT ON STATE OF DEFENSE

Coincident With Dispatch of Near Ultimatum to Berlin President Begins Consideration of American Naval and Military Needs.

GORIZIA IS TAKEN BY ITALIAN ARMY

Strategic Point Long Under Siege Reported to Have Fallen Into Hands of Invaders.

Geneva, (via Paris), July 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Milan, says: "Many persons arriving at Milan state that after severe fighting the Italian troops have taken Gorizia."

Gorizia long has been an objective of the Italian army. It is one of the strategic strongholds of the Austrian chain of defenses along the Isonzo front and is the capital of the province of that name. The operations in the vicinity of Gorizia have been extremely difficult because of the mountainous nature of the surrounding territory and the strength of the defense. If this point has been captured, as reported, it marks an important gain for the Italians and doubtless will influence the conduct of the campaign on the remainder of the Isonzo battle line.

GIDEONS OFFER PEACE PRAYER AT CONVENTION

Des Moines, Ia., July 24.—The Gideons in national convention here today sent a telegram to President Wilson assuring him of loyal support. Convention was halted while prayers for peace were repeated.

Senator Cummins today declared that in his opinion Germany will now change her position and respect the rights of American citizens on high seas. He stated that President Wilson's last note is logical and a "sound statement of international law."

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Official announcement today that the president intends to give thorough consideration to the problem of national defense, though not admitted to have direct relation to the German and Mexican situations, is generally viewed here as related to them. That it will impress the country with the seriousness of the German situation is believed. One reason for the announcement is the sharp criticism by Roosevelt of the failure of the administration to prepare today's announcement is in part intended to neutralize Roosevelt's criticism.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Formal announcement was made at the White House today that President Wilson on his return to Washington will confer with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on a program for national defense. The president has written to the heads of the war and navy department for reports on the subject, pointing out the necessity for working out plans for increasing the efficiency of the military arms of the government.

"The White House statement follows: "The president has been considering every phase of the matter of national defense and intends immediately on his return to Washington to confer with the secretary of war and the secretary of navy, his purpose being to procure information on which he can formulate a sane, reasonable and practical program of national defense."

Although nothing was stated officially concerning the purpose of the government it was hinted officially that with the dispatch of the emphatic note to Germany the president had decided to hasten the reports and recommendations being prepared by the war and navy departments for the regular session of congress, so that all necessary information might be available if emergency arose.

As yet there are no intimations that the president has fixed any definite time for submitting the program of national defense to congress, but his purpose is said to be to map out comprehensive plans so that no time will be lost should he decide to call a special session.

From petroleum an English chemist has produced a substitute for that most costly of perfumes—attar of roses.

The human race is subject to about 1,200 kinds of diseases and ailments, to say nothing of other dangers.