

# RIVER TAKES TOLL OF LIVES

OVER 1,000 DROWN WHEN STEAMER GOES DOWN IN CHICAGO RIVER.

## TRAGEDY OF THE EASTLAND

No Chance of Rescue in Suddenness of Sinking—Majority of Victims Were Women and Children—Sweeping Inquiry Will Be Made Into Cause of Disaster.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. **TRAGEDY OF THE EASTLAND** Estimated number on board—2,408 to 2,700. Number officially accounted for as survivors—1,079. Number of bodies at main morgue—700. Number of bodies at other morgues—(estimated)—150. Total known dead (estimated)—1,329 to 1,621.

Chicago—Death stalked into a happy lake boat excursion Saturday and furnished the world with what is believed will result in the greatest water horror in its history. Between 1,329 and 1,621 women, children and men are believed to have died within a step of shore by the overturning of the great steel steamer Eastland, as she rested at her North Clark street dock in the Chicago river.

Search for the victims continued all day and into the night. Divers and dredgers dragged the river while policemen, firemen and citizens who volunteered for the task in the hold worked under the glare of a dozen searchlights and incandescent lamps strung over the scene.

There were two outstanding horrors in this disaster which drew a toll three times as great as the terrible Iroquois theater fire here, in which 505 died. One was that so many died so close to land and in the sight of friends and relatives to the number of 17,000, who a moment before the accident were calling God-speed from the decks of five other steamers that had been chartered with the Eastland to take the Western Electric employees on their annual picnic.

Majority of Women and Children. The other heart-breaking fact was that most of the victims were babies, young girls and women. This horror, of all the others, was forced home with scintillating vividness by the long rows of victims at the morgues. For every man there were three or four bodies of women, girls or children.

Long after artificial lights replaced the sun, the workers were removing the victims. Hopes were held out until 3 o'clock that some would be found alive. Shortly before that, twelve girls, all in their teens, were found alive, crowded in a stateroom that had been thought empty. All were unconscious and only responded to the pulmoners after literally herculean efforts.

There continues to be a wide divergence in the estimates of dead. Assiduous effort by steamship, police and Western Electric company officials who followed every clue, developed these facts:

There were between 2,408 and 2,700 men, women and children passengers and crew on the Eastland. Charles Culy, Western Electric superintendent, assigned to the task of tabulating a list of the saved, accounted for 1,079 persons.

Between 700 and 850 bodies have been recovered. Even the number of corpses could not be accurately counted up to a late hour, because so many volunteers had been engaged in the work and because the bodies were brought out so rapidly they could not be counted or were perhaps twice counted before being removed, first to the score or more of temporary morgues in the vicinity and then to the Second regiment armory.

Police officials would only promise that they hope to give exact figures when all of the bodies were centered at the Second regiment armory.

There was one faint hope gleam offered by Police Deputy Schuettler after most of the bodies recovered had reached the armory. When he had said he was certain the dead would reach 1,000 earlier in the evening, he said another tour of the char-

Every effort was made by thousands of persons on the river wharf to rescue the drowning men, women and children. But many drowned almost within grasp of the river bank. Mothers went to their death while their children were snatched to safety. Other children died in the arms of their parents, who were finally saved. Hundreds of girls, freed for a day from their tasks of making telephones and other electrical apparatus in the factory of the Western Electric company, dressed in their smartest white frocks, drowned miserably.

Marine architects asserted that the Eastland was faulty in design; that the top deck had been removed because of the tendency of the ship to list, and also pointed out that the ship had been unevenly, or insufficiently ballasted. The Eastland used water ballast, so that it could pump out some, on entering shallow like harbors, and investigators are working on a theory that the ballast tanks were not filled and the rushing of passengers to one side of the decks caused it to roll over.

nel houses led him to believe his estimate was high—by 100, perhaps by 150.

During the early panic and before the police had the vast crowds, that swarmed about the docks well in hand, Captain Pedersen and First Mate Bell Fisher, of the Eastland, were arrested on the demand of Commissioner of Public Works Burkhardt. Shortly after this those of the ship's crew who were saved were held as witnesses for a special grand jury which District Attorney Clyné asked Federal Judge Landis to convene for the purpose of investigating the Eastland sinking. Manager Greenbaum was served with a subpoena to hold himself ready for the call of the authorities. Judge Landis at once issued a court order to jury commissioners to select sixty names from which the jury will be impaneled.

United States Steamboat Inspector Manfield did not wait for court action, but put investigators at work at once. Mayor William Hale Thompson, upon learning of the disaster while at the Panama-Pacific exposition, called his offices on the telephone. Receiving first hand news of the accident he arranged for a special train to bring him back to his desk. He will arrive on Tuesday.

Coroner Hoffman reversed his decision to hold the bodies until all or most of them had been recovered, and permitted relatives and friends in groups of from five to twenty-five to look at the victims at the armory.

City, county, state and federal authorities got down to the task of fixing the responsibility. Several theories were advanced to them as causes. They were:

Possible smuggling aboard of more than the Eastland's capacity, which caused too much weight above the water line.

Lack of water ballast, the ballast having been removed to permit the Eastland to leave the river easily against the swift current caused by the drainage canal.

Possible faulty construction of the Eastland, as suggested by several ship builders, which gave the steamer too much weight above the waterline for the weight below.

Victor Olander, secretary of the Great Lakes Seamen's union, traced the blame back to the offices of the federal steamboat inspection service in Washington. With President Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nickalls of the Chicago federation of labor, Olander was granted a formal interview with State's Attorney Hoyne. Olander told Hoyne that he has known of many cases in which local steamboat inspectors have ordered ship owners to comply with laws, only to have the order reversed by a federal official who insisted he was acting under instructions from Washington.

Hoyne promised to look into the charge, but admitted that he was in doubt as to what course to pursue even if he unearthed apparent corroboration of Olander's declaration.

Regardless of what action was planned by other officials, Alderman Murray said that when the special council meeting convenes to investigate the disaster, he will insist on adoption of resolutions calling on the authorities to demand imprisonment and not fines as punishments if individuals are found to have been criminally negligent.

Theories as to Cause. Several theories as to the cause of the disaster have been advanced. Some marine men said they believed the jam of the passengers on the top or hurricane deck caused the boat to tip. Federal, state, county and municipal authorities who began investigations had before them a report that the port side ballast tanks on the dock side were empty. While those on the port or outer side, were full of water.

Several men who saw the accident said a tug pulled a rope which held the Eastland's bow to the dock, thus tipping her and causing a rush of passengers to the outer rail. The depth of the water where the Eastland sank is about twenty feet. This left her port side sticking eight or nine feet out of the water, a fact which saved the lives of scores who were imprisoned below decks and in staterooms on that side. One man, Charles Bolinger, his wife and four children were thus imprisoned in a stateroom for four hours.

Redfield's Orders. Syracuse, N. Y.—"Leave nothing undone to determine the cause of the sad disaster to steamer Eastland and fix responsibility for same. Inquire strictly and fearlessly whether any official neglect or incompetence. You will be given any needed help from Washington. Go to the bottom of the matter."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield this afternoon sent this message to Deputy Supervisor General Hoover of the steamboat inspection service, Chicago.

After working ceaselessly all day and far into the night, the bodies of 842 victims of the catastrophe, most of them women and children, were collected from temporary morgues and taken to the Second regiment armory. When these bodies had been tagged, Coroner Hoffman, taking into consideration estimates of bodies thought to be in the hold of the steamer lying on its side in the river and in the stream itself, said he hopes that the total dead would not exceed 1,000.

# WAR SIDELIGHTS



A NIGHT ATTACK IS EXPECTED

## FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

MEXICO CITY STILL CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

German-Russian Negotiations for Exchange of Prisoners Successful—Russian Forces Still Holding Their Own.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Mexico City remains cut off from communication with the outside world and there have been no advices concerning the whereabouts of General Gonzales, who is believed to be seeking to give battle to a column of Villa troops under Generals Piarro and Natera somewhere in the vicinity of Pachuca. Neither has the state department been able to get any convincing news as to the exact conditions in the capital nor whether the Zapata forces, as reported several days ago, are again in active control of the city. The Red Cross officials have asked for a conference with President Wilson on the seriousness of the situation in getting relief into Mexico.

## Russian Forces Holding Their Own.

London.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw, but while they have made progress at some points, they have not made any serious breach in the well fortified inner lines. The Russians have been pressed back to the bridgehead positions directly west of Warsaw and into the fortress of Vangorod, further to the southeast on the Vistula. But at these points they are probably in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

## AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Negotiations of Russia and Germany Successful.

Berlin.—The Overseas News agency has given out the following: "Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful after many fruitless efforts. This is due largely to the work of James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin. "The plan of exchanging prisoners on transports with escorts has been abandoned. The prisoners will be forwarded by railway through Sweden. The Swedish government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time."

## Want Three-Cent Rate.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Railroads opened their fight to secure three-cent passenger fares in Oklahoma by placing A. Hormany, auditor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, upon the stand in the federal district court to introduce statistics purporting to show the cost of transporting passengers. This is the second hearing of the effort of the trunk railroads in Oklahoma to nullify the state law fixing passenger fares at 2 cents a mile.

## Rancher Held for Ransom.

Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Ernest Empey, aged thirty-five, a wealthy rancher, is being held by a lone bandit for \$5,000 ransom, according to word received from Empey's ranch, thirty-three miles east of here. Directions for delivery of the ransom money, brought to the ranch by Empey's eleven-year-old son and a neighbor lad, provided that it be delivered on a lonely mountain road the night of July 24, and if it is not delivered Empey is threatened with death.

## Rioting in Standard Oil Strike.

New York.—Serious rioting, in which John Molosky, 18 years old, was killed, and nearly sixty or more seriously injured, marked the second day of the strike of the workmen at the plant of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, at Bayonne, N. J. The workers, most of whom are of foreign birth and unorganized, gathered at the gates of the plant at an early hour and disorder lasted until nearly noon. The police say several thousand persons took part in the attack.

## WILL STAND ON POSITION ALREADY DECLARED.

Chinese Flood Victims May Reach 100,000—Russians Are Fighting Fiercely Against Austro-German Allies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have completed the new note to Germany warning her that the repetition of a disaster such as that visited upon the Lusitania or any violation of American lives, will be regarded as "unfriendly." It will be dispatched at once. The note is in the nature of a final statement by the United States of the interpretation that will be placed by this government on future transgressions of American rights, and repeats that the American government will leave nothing undone to stand by the position it has previously declared.

## Russians Make Determined Stand.

London.—A series of great battles to decide the fate of Warsaw is being fought to the northwest and south of that city. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers and being well flanked by fortresses, the Russians have turned and are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German onslaughts. To the north, on the River Narew, they delivered three fierce counter attacks from the fortresses of Rosan, Pultusk and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outer work of Rosan, were unable to make further progress.

## MANY LIVES ARE LOST.

Flood Victims in China May Reach 100,000.

Washington.—From eighty to one hundred thousand lives have been lost in the floods in the vicinity of Canton, China, according to a cablegram to the state department from Peking. Consul General Cheshire has appealed for all the assistance that can be rendered by the navy department.

The state department issued this statement: "A telegram from the American legation at Peking says the American consul general at Canton telegraphs that eighty to one hundred thousand lives are estimated lost there on account of the unprecedented floods. The Wilmington and Callao (United States gunboats) are rendering assistance, but Consul General Cheshire recommends all the assistance the navy can afford."

## Omaha Welcomes Saengerfest.

Omaha.—The welcoming of incoming delegations of singers, rehearsals and final preparations made Wednesday a strenuous day in saengerfest circles. Throughout the forenoon a reception committee, with band and a mounted escort, made frequent trips to the railroad stations and accompanied parties of the visitors through the business section to the Musik-Verein, where the ladies of the local organization regaled them all with a sumptuous breakfast.

## Lincoln Makes First Payment.

Lincoln, Neb.—Payment of the first half of the \$100,000 which this city promised to raise as its share in the purchase of property for the extension of the university on the present campus has been directed by the city authorities. The other \$50,000 will be forthcoming when needed, according to officials. The city agreed at the time of the removal fight to indemnify the state against the cost of the additional land exceeding \$200,000. The money was raised by direct levy on taxable property.

## Advertisers Get "Calling Down."

Washington.—Letters of reproof, written by Secretary Redfield, have been sent to the Cleveland Automatic Machinery company of Cleveland, O., and the American Machinist, a New York trade magazine, dealing with the publication of an advertisement of poisonous, acid-loaded shells. It was announced by the department of commerce that President Wilson, after looking over the letters prepared by Secretary Redfield, directed Acting Secretary Sweet to forward them.

# THE STRONGEST YET SHOULD NOT HAVE MOVED

GERMANY FIRMLY WARNED TO BEHAVE.

## BUY BELGIUM OF GERMANY

John Wanamaker Makes a Novel Suggestion—Conditions at Mexican Capital Growing Desperate.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard, reveals that the Imperial German government has been informed that it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost." In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

## Capital is Still Cut Off.

Washington.—Mexico City remains cut off from communication with the outside world and military operations in the surrounding territory are cloaked in mystery. No special effort is being made by the United States to re-establish communication because fighting makes it impossible. Both Villa and Carranza agencies here are without advices of the armies believed to be engaged somewhere near Pachuca, forty miles northeast of the capital. The Carranza troops which left Mexico City to meet the southward bound Villa column have not been heard from for a week.

## BUY BELGIUM FROM GERMANY.

Novel Suggestion of John Wanamaker at a Meeting of Business Men.

Philadelphia.—Purchase of Belgium from Germany by the United States and the imposition of high duties on imports by this country were among the suggestions made by John Wanamaker in an address here at a meeting at which prominent business and professional men formed a local branch of the national security league. Mr. Wanamaker, who was later elected president of the organization, says it is now the duty of the business men of this country to do all in their power to restore normal conditions in Europe, and proposed that a hundred billion dollars be loaned without interest to the government for the purchase of Belgium. He suggests that later the government of that country could be turned over to its own people.

## Disposal of Italians a Problem.

Basel.—The south German press is greatly exercised over the problem of what is to become of the Italians residing in Germany. The authorities seem to believe that those who would not be liable for military service in Italy should be at liberty to stay or to leave Germany with their families, as they prefer. For those between the ages of 17 and 55 restraint under police supervision is suggested.

## To Invoke Divine Aid.

London.—It is announced that the king and all the leaders of the nation will attend St. Paul's cathedral on August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war, to inaugurate the second year of the war by invoking God's help.

New York.—The American Bible society announces that the empress of Russia has consented to the distribution among one million soldiers of the Russian army of copies of the Bible contributed by children of the American Sunday school.

## Idaho Falls, Ida.—Cowboys Friday

night captured the abductor of Ernest Empey, a wealthy rancher, who was kidnaped several days ago and held for \$5,000 ransom, according to a message received here.

## To Ship Produce by Mail.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fifty-one towns are now listed in the Lincoln postoffice bulletin showing names of farmers residing thereat who are anxious to furnish people here with butter, eggs, poultry and fruit. The produce list is prepared for the purpose of establishing a direct producer-to-consumer trade. Fifty-six Osceola farmers head the local list and the number of producers at each of the towns varies from that number down to just a few who are anxious to build up their postage stamp dealing.

## Seventeen Cattle Killed in Bunch.

Humboldt, Neb.—A. B. Cornelius, looking after a bunch of cattle that had been left in pasture, found seventeen head lying dead close to a combination wire and hedge fence. There were fourteen steers weighing about 800 pounds each and three calves, a loss of about \$800, partly insured. A heavy storm passed over the section of the country about seven miles northeast of this city and the supposition is that the cattle were killed by lightning during the storm.

## Story of a Man Who Was Making Good, but Roving Fever Got the Best of Him.

On May 4th, 1915, the St. Paul Farmer's Dispatch contained a very interesting account of the experiences of a man from Staples, Minn. Realizing that he was not making much headway, he decided to look up a homestead in Canada. With \$250 he and his wife took up a homestead near Outlook, Saskatchewan. After recounting his experiences of a few years, in which they had undergone hardships which were likely to be unavoidable, with a small amount of capital, he continues the story by stating that in the fall after a fair summer's work on his 100 acres cropped, he cleaned up nearly all his debts, having now four good horses, a complete set of farm machinery including two wagons and a "Swell" top buggy and eleven head of cattle. He continues, "However, I was not satisfied. I had been reading of the splendid homesteads that were to be had in Montana. Wheat was cheap and I thought it would get cheaper, so I began to think that homesteading as a moneymaking proposition was better than farming. I did not stop to consider that wheat was not the only thing; as a matter of fact I had sold pork for 14 cents a pound. Eggs and butter had kept us in groceries and more, we had now four milch cows, two heifers coming in and more growing up. We had a cream separator, and some hogs. We had a quarter section of land that could raise an abundance of small grain, roots and grass for feed, but I could not see all that; I had the 'moving' fever, and decided to sell.

I set the price on the land at \$3,000 cash. I could not find anyone with that much money, however, so I came down until I finally sold for \$1,400.

We had an auction and sold the personal property. On the sale we got just about enough cash to pay the auctioneer; the rest was all notes.

The horses brought about two-thirds what they were worth. The implements sold for hardly one-third of what they had cost. The cattle brought a good price.

Must Make Another Start. We now have a homestead in Montana, but we find that after moving here and getting settled, what money we had did not go far. We have three horses, about all the implements we need, and a little better buildings than we had on our former place. We have no cattle, though we had to build much fence to keep ranch stock out of our fields. We have about \$500 worth of honest debts.

True, we have a half section in place of a quarter, but that is no good to us, as long as we have not the capital with which to work it.

In summarizing it all up I see where I made my mistake. It will take fully five years to get into as good circumstances as we were before we made the change. It is five years lost.

My advice to anyone contemplating a change of location is to think twice before you act, and if your present circumstances are not too bad, stay by your bush till you pick it clean."—Advertisement.

## Beating the Bakers.

"Oh, I am almost tired to death!" said the woman who spends half her time addressing club meetings. "Our political economy club has been in session all day passing resolutions and drawing up petitions demanding a law regulating the price of bread. Only think! Three dollars' worth of flour costs, when baked into bread, \$13. It's outrageous. We'll soon all be bankrupt. The bakers must be made to feel the power of the law. You should have been at the meeting."

"I couldn't come, I was too busy," said the calm-faced woman.

"Busy on a club day? What on earth at?"

"Baking bread," said the calm-faced woman.—New York Times.

## TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super-creamy emollients may do for the skin, scalp, hair and hands and do it quickly, effectively and economically. Also for the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Modest. "He's a very modest young man." "Very. He hasn't one of those loud electric horns on his automobile."

A la Bible. "If I kissed you on one cheek, what would you do?" "I'd turn the other cheek, also."

Occasionally we meet a man who has sense enough to do the very best he can.

There is at least this to be said for the angels: They do not play the bagpipe.

Why does the bore never consider himself in that class?