

## CONFEREES LOCKED IN MAYOR'S ROOM END CHICAGO STRIKE

### City Executive Keeps Them in Room Till They Agree

### TO BE ARBITRATED Mayor Thompson Himself Is Selected As Third Member of Board

Chicago.—The strike of 14,000 street car men was called off at 5 o'clock a. m., today, at the conclusion of a fifteen-hour conference between the union leaders and officials of the traction lines and members of the Mayor's aldermanic strike committee.

All the points at issue will be settled by arbitration.

The operation of the cars of all lines is being resumed today as quickly as the striking men can be notified.

The end of strike, which tied up all electric transportation in Chicago for two days came with the selection of Mayor Thompson as the third member of the board of arbitration on the main questions at issue. The officials of the companies will select their arbitrator by Saturday, W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car men's union, probably will be named to represent the men.

A threatened break-up of the conference was prevented after both the labor leaders and the traction officials announced that they could reach no agreement, when Mayor Thompson invited the conferees to take off their coats.

The mayor then locked the doors of his office. He told the men he would keep them there until a solution of the situation was reached. The mayor took a gold horseshoe from his desk and hung it over his desk clock.

"This was given to me for good luck," he said, "so I'm going to wish that it will bring good luck to this conference."

After a long and heated discussion of the question of selecting a third arbitrator, Leonard A. Russ, president of the Chicago surface lines mentioned the name of Mayor Thompson. The names of scores of prominent men had been previously suggested and thrown into the discard. The committee representing the street car men, headed by W. D. Mahon, retired to another room to consider the proposal of accepting Mayor Thompson. Within ten minutes they returned.

"We'll take him," was the simple announcement that electrified the weary group of men. Hand clapping and cheering at once echoed the great corridors of the city hall. Mayor Thompson unlocked the doors of his office suite. The conferees put on their coats and marched out, their faces wreathed in smiles.

## NORWEGIAN COMMISSION AGAINST PROHIBITION

Christiania, Norway.—An alcohol commission which was appointed by Parliament three years ago to investigate certain conditions and recommend reforms, has just issued majority and minority reports. The commission consisted of nine members. The majority report, which is signed by six members, advises against the prohibition of the import and manufacture of brandy spirits, but would have the sale of spirits subjected to the same rigid laws which are now in force in Sweden, in accordance with what is known as the Bratske System. The sale of distilled liquors, according to this system, is subjected to the most rigid limitations.

## DAWGUNNIT, THE WEATHER MAN'S PUP



South Dakota—Partly cloudy with probably showers Thursday and in the west portion tonight; rising temperature.

## THREE SERIOUSLY HURT BY TORNADO IN HYDE COUNTY

### Twister Goes Through Blunt and Skirts Highmore

### \$200,000 IS LOSS Miss Hildy Wright and Mrs. Hilda Owens Struck by Flying Debris

Highmore, S. D.—At eleven o'clock this morning, Miss Clara Wright, whose skull was fractured by flying timbers in yesterday's tornado, was dying.

No further injuries were reported in Highmore today from the path of the storm in the country.

The buildings on the farms of Joseph Forrest and Henry Laufen were totally destroyed. The Laufen barn was the largest in the county. On both places all of the families took refuge in caves, so that none were hurt.

Many freaks resulted from the storm. A fence post was driven clean through Miss Clara Wright's horse, on the Lowe place. Every bone in the body of a steer on the same place was broken, but there were no external marks of injuries.

Along a considerable part of its path, the twister plowed up the ground. In fact, for much of the distance it shaved the top of the ground away to a depth of one foot. In the cemetery, just outside of Highmore, two tombstones were pulled clear out of the ground. The cemetery is practically a total wreck.

Occurred in Late Afternoon.

Highmore, S. D.—Fataally injuring two women and one man and inflicting serious hurts on half a dozen others, a tornado yesterday swept more than 40 miles parallel with the North Western line from Blunt to Ree Heights. The tornado formed near Reeansean about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, passing through the north half of the city of Blunt, where it destroyed more than 20 buildings, fatally injuring Mrs. Hilda Owens, a woman more than 50 years of age, and seriously injuring L. H. Trask, a lumberman there.

Eight farms north of Blunt were demolished with a heavy loss of live stock and crops.

The storm passed north of the railroad track from Blunt, toward Harold passing within a few rods of that town and sweeping every farm and out buildings in its path.

Broke Up Four Times.

The twister broke up four times, in its course from Blunt to Highmore, reforming again in its progress and leaving some of the buildings untouched. After skirting the town of Holbird, the storm reformed a mile west of Highmore and was almost stationary for 15 minutes while the residents watched in fear and took refuge in cellars and caves.

The funnel was very threatening being doubtless the largest tornado that has ever reached this section of the state. The last one in this vicinity was on July 15, 1885. The roar of the storm was heard plainly at Highmore when more than a mile away.

Just west of Highmore the storm crossed the railroad tracks to the south, rooting up telegraph and telephone poles. It passed through the corporation limits of Highmore, less than two rods south of the city stand pipe.

Blows Over Tombstones.

It tore the south end out of a barn belonging to Joseph Wiley and then passed over the cemetery blowing uprooting fences and decorations.

From the cemetery the tornado passed to the farm of E. W. Lowe a half mile south and one west of Highmore. All the buildings were utterly demolished and Miss Clara Wright was fatally injured.

Cousin of Wright Brothers.

Miss Wright is a cousin of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the inventors of the flying machine. She was one of but few living relatives. She was living with the Lowes. A number of cattle were killed on the Lowe farm and a pet driving horse belonging to Miss Wright was fatally injured by a flying timber and was incidentally the cause of her fatal injury.

Miss Wright is a woman of middle age. When the storm came up she left the farmhouse to look after the safety of a favorite horse. She was struck by flying timbers when the blast demolished the house and her recovery is despaired of.

Years ago Miss Wright and her parents and a brother settled upon a claim in the county. The parents died or returned to Ohio and the brother went back leaving the girl alone.

Upon one occasion she went to the Lowe farmhouse on an errand and remained there ever since, a member of the household.

The other members of the Lowe household had taken to cellar and escaped. The wind wrecked part of

## STREET SCENE IN CHICAGO DURING GREAT TRACTION STRIKE



AT TOP—CROWD OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN RIDING TO WORK IN A JETNEY BUS. THE OTHER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS ACCOMMODATING MEN PASSENGERS ASSISTING THE PAIR "FARES" OFF A DELIVERY TRUCK.

the house, lifting the walls clean from the foundation, but leaving standing unharmed upon the floor a piano and sewing machine in the living room.

Passing south of town the tornado sucked the water from a small lake leaving the bed as dry as though it had been drained out. Hail fell all the time in vast quantity.

E. W. Lowe, a Civil War veteran nearly 90 years old, has been left practically destitute by the storm few cattle only being saved. He is the author of South Dakota's official anthem "The Little Vine Clad Cottage on the Claim."

During the war he was a corporal in Co. H, 130th New York Volunteers.

The action of the storm was noted with field glasses from Highmore, from where a relief party immediately set out in the wake of the tornado. The party was headed by Congressman Royal C. Johnson of Aberdeen, C. E. Noel and James Buchanan and ex-Secretary of State Glasner of this place.

They were the first to arrive on the scene at the Lowe farm followed shortly by Drs. Burnside and Langsdale.

Miss Wright was brought to Highmore on an improvised stretcher in a grocery delivery wagon. She was taken to the home of Alex Robinson whose farm, a mile west of the Lowes was also nearly destroyed, most of the buildings being blown flat and house being split open on both ends.

From the Robinson farm the storm passed over the Joe Forrest and Henry Lozon farms, south of Ree Heights, wiping them completely out of existence.

No fatalities occurred at these places. The Johnson relief party followed up the track of the storm until it was evident it had broken up for good, when they returned to Highmore.

The property loss so far reported will run into the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

Hard stones as large as baseballs in some instances, and of an average as large as an egg, fell along the path of the storm in an area about two miles wide.

The greatest injury to crops in this locality was that to the rye and winter wheat, which had headed out. Other small grain, being delayed by the extremely wet and cold weather, escaped somewhat the ravages of the storm.

In Highmore, Blunt, Harold, Holabird and Ree Heights practically all the window lights were broken by rebounding hailstones. In many instances the stones penetrated the windows, after passing through the screens.

The storm was accompanied by terrific discharges of lightning and a heavy rain fall.

Congressman Johnson, who formerly lived in Highmore, has taken charge of the relief work and will remain over a few days until those left homeless are taken care of, and arrangements made for their return to their farms.

The situation at Blunt is more pressing, as many families are homeless. They were taken in by the neighbors until permanent arrangements can be made for their relief.

Congressman Royal C. Johnson, former secretary of state, Frank Glasner, Judge D. A. W. Perkins and former assistant attorney general Harry O'Brien, were together at the time the storm struck Highmore, and descended to a cellar together.

## JAPAN PROTESTS AGAINST BOYCOTT

### ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN CHINA FOLLOWING NEW TREATY AROUSES HIS OF TOKYO OFFICIALS.

Tokyo, Japan.—According to an announcement by a Japanese news agency, Japan has sent a protest to China concerning the anti-Japanese movement in China. The discontent of China with the course pursued by the Japanese during the negotiations which culminated with China's acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum last month has been manifested principally by boycotts of things Japanese.

## VILLA AGREES UPON TAGLE

### WILL ACCEPT MADERA'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE FOR PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Washington, D. C.—Manuel Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice in the cabinet of Madero who has taken no part in revolutionary activities in Mexico since Huerta's coup in February, 1913, has been practically agreed upon by leaders of the Villa-Zapata coalition as acceptable to them for the provisional presidency, should an agreement with the Carranza faction be possible.

Tagle was the only cabinet minister who did not resign when Huerta overthrew the legally elected leader. He left Mexico City then and has since lived in the United States. In official and diplomatic quarters there has been much discussion of Tagle, especially because the United States was desirous of according recognition not only to a provisional president agreed upon, but one who could be brought into power by a continuation of the legal machinery existing before the Huerta regime.

At present officials are watching closely political developments in Mexico. General Villa's overtures for peace, made directly to Carranza, have not yet borne fruit, but such information as has reached here from Vera Cruz indicates that the first chief is unwilling to enter into any conference with his adversary, insisting that his forces will soon be in military supremacy and will merit recognition from the United States and other powers.

## DELEGATES CHOSEN FOR ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Pierre, S. D.—Governor Byrne has selected as delegates from this state to the bi-annual convention of the National Anti-Saloon League, which meets at Atlantic City, July 6 to 9, John A. Scott, Mrs. R. N. Holsapple, Mrs. J. S. Hoagland, Mrs. H. E. Thissell, J. E. Booth, H. E. Dawes, C. D. Erskine, Miss Anna McCauley, J. W. Potter, Lauritz Miller, J. M. Hargett, J. P. Jenkins, J. B. Harris, A. C. McCauley, Frank Thompson, A. E. Ecklin, W. C. Baker, J. S. Hoagland, P. H. McBeth, R. N. Holsapple.

## LUSITANIA COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED

### WITNESS DECLARES REGULAR SPEED AND ZIGZAG COURSE WOULD HAVE AVOIDED SUBMARINE.

London, England.—The inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania was resumed today with the examination of Alfred Booth, Chairman of the board of the Cunard Company. Sir Edward Carson asked why it was that the Lusitania was economizing by using only nineteen of her twenty-five boilers at the time she was torpedoed. It was disclosed that the Lusitania had neither coal nor firemen enough on board to make the trip across the Atlantic under full boiler power. Both maintained, however, that so far as the submarines were concerned there was no difference between eighteen knots, the speed at which the Lusitania was proceeding when struck, and twenty-one knots. Both declared that no steamer making more than fourteen knots was ever known to have been struck by a torpedo from a submarine until the Lusitania was hit.

Addressing Sir Edward Carson, Baron Mersey said that he desired to know where the danger zone began and whether arrangements could not have been made to traverse this zone in the dark. Carson promised to supply this information.

A. S. Quinn, who was in the crew's nest of the Lusitania when she was struck, testified that he saw the torpedo coming and expressed the opinion that the Lusitania could not have escaped even if she had been "going a hundred knots an hour."

Naval Commander Anderson, who followed Quinn, dwelling upon the importance of speed to avoid submarines, declared that if the Lusitania had made twenty-one knots and had taken a zigzag course she could still have reached Liverpool at the earliest possible moment for crossing the bar and that she would have had a much greater chance to escape the submarine.

## METAL FRAGMENTS EVIDENCE OF TORPEDOING OF NEBRASKAN

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Page at London has forwarded, with a complete report of the naval experts who examined the American steamship Nebraskan, fragments of metal found on the ship, which are said to have strengthened the conclusion that the Nebraskan was torpedoed and did not strike a mine.

State department officials said that a portion of the report, which is coming by mail, may be made public.

## \$5,000 LIBEL VERDICT GIVEN TO G. W. EGAN

Watertown, S. D.—The jury in the libel suit of George W. Egan vs. the Public Opinion returned a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The verdict in the first case was \$10,000. This was a retrial of the case at Brookings.

## ZEPPELIN DESTROYS FIFTEEN LIVES IN RAID ON ENGLAND

### Many Bombs Dropped by Air Raider During Night

### TEUTONIC GAINS Made in Galicia are Partially Admitted by Russian Statement Today

London, England.—A Zeppelin airship visited the northeast coast of England last evening and dropped many bombs. Fifteen deaths are reported from that district and a number of persons were wounded. Some fires were started by projectiles from the Zeppelin, but by this morning they had been overcome. This information was contained in an official announcement.

Italy Slowly Progresses.

The invasion of the province of Trent by the Italians is proceeding steadily, according to the Italian general staff, dominating positions being occupied gradually. The Austrians, who dispatched 25,000 men from Trent to resist the invaders have not yet accepted battle. On the Isonzo front the Austrians have prepared elaborate defenses, including in some locations several lines of trenches of masonry or concrete.

German Success Admitted.

The German claims of new successes in Galicia are confirmed in part by an official statement from Petrograd. It is said the Germans brought up fresh troops and the Russians were compelled to fall back. No mention is made of Moseiska, the capture of which was announced yesterday at Berlin.

The British army on the western front has resumed the offensive. It is announced in London that the British carried another line of German trenches west of Labasse.

A French torpedo boat has been sunk in a collision with a British steamer. Six members of the crew were drowned.

## RUSSIAN RUSH IS STILL DRIVING THE RUSSIANS BACK

London, England.—The Austro-Russian rush in Galicia is on again. Both Berlin and Vienna officially lay claim to progress along virtually the entire southeastern front and Lemberg seems again to be in danger. Moseiska, to the east of Przemysl, has been captured by the Austro-Germans and according to the German contention, the Russians are falling back to the railroad connecting Przemysl and Lemberg. All the Russian counter attacks have been repulsed with gains for the Teutons from a point north of Przemysl into Bessarabia.

Italy Is Next?

Far off as this front is from England and France, it is being watched more closely than the western front, because it would appear that these operations are being pressed in an attempt to clear Galicia of the Russians preparatory to a breathing spell in the East, which is likely to be followed by a crushing blow aimed at Italy.

The fighting is growing harder daily along the Austro-Italian frontier and in view of past performances, it is considered reasonable to assume that Germany will throw a great mass of troops on this front and endeavor to sweep into Italy and hold ground there just as she has done in Poland, Belgium and France.

The fighting in France around Arras, while bitter and marked by daily attacks and counter attacks, has reached the stage where the German and French official statements flatly contradict each other. On the whole it is believed here the advantage has been with the French.

In the Dardanelles.

That England is prepared for a long siege of operations in the Dardanelles is indicated in an official statement just issued, explaining the nature of the tedious trench warfare prevailing, although asserting that the Turkish offensive is not so sharp as it was formerly.

Almost complete returns for the general elections assure a war chamber for Greece, although, with the king still in a precarious condition and the chamber not due to meet for more than a month, no immediate events affecting Greece's neutrality are expected.

The allies' air raid on Karlsruhe resulted in considerable damage, although the nature of it has not been given in detail. Karlsruhe is an open town and those killed and wounded were all non-combatants. These numbers reached a point in Germany farther from their lines than any point previously reached by French or British airmen.

General von Mackensen has telegraphed the German emperor that he hopes to capture Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, before July 1, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam.

Mid-week prayer and praise service this evening at the First M. E. church. The service lasts one hour. Everyone welcome.

## BRYAN SAYS WILSON WILL HAVE CHANCE TO END THE WAR

### Greatest Opportunity in History to Come to President

### NEED NEW RULES Ex-Secretary Says Says President Ones Protect Belligerents Rather than Neutrals

Washington, D. C.—Former Secretary Bryan, in the first section of his statement on "The Causeless War," today prophesied that the greatest peacemaking opportunity in all history is certain to come to the United States and declared that there would be a demand for an international conference, with a return of peace, to change the rules of international law, which "seem to have been made for the nations at war, rather than for the nations at peace."

"Under the stress and strain of the titanic struggle in which they are engaged," Bryan's statement says, "each side has felt itself justified in encroaching upon the rights of neutrals. The ocean highways, the common property of all, have been to some extent appropriated for war purposes and delicate diplomatic questions are forced upon the neutral nations."

"Just at this time, when these questions are most acute, the belligerent governments are least able to deal with them with the calmness and poise which their great importance demands. No wonder every neutral nation is increasingly anxious for the war to end. But of all the neutral nations ours has the most reason to pray for peace, the most reason to set its face resolutely against participation in this war. This nation, the head of the neutral group and the sincere friend of all the belligerents, is in duty bound to set an example in patience and self-restraint."

"In all history no such opportunity has ever come to any other nation as that which is destined to come to the United States. In all history no other peacemaker has ever been in a position to claim as rich a blessing as that which will be pronounced upon our president when the time for mediation comes, as come it must."

## FREAKISH SIGHTS DURING THE CHICAGO CAR STRIKE

Chicago.—On North Clark Street, near Illinois Avenue, a man was seen wheeling a stout, middle-aged woman in a baby parambulator. Thousands of men and women on their way to work stopped to jeer at the man and his strong vehicle. He pulled out a large sign painted in big letters, which read: "Baby Ford."

"What do you mean by trying to break your own strike?" demanded Patrick O'Connor, union committeeman, of a uniformed conductor, who had turned chauffeur and was harvesting quarters on North Clark Street.

"If you've got to run this machine take the uniform off."

"I'm running the machine," retorted the conductor-chauffeur. "If you want to ride in it come across with a quarter."

A business woman living in the Wilson Avenue district related to her associates her experiences in getting to the office.

"I was down at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Station at 3:30," she said, "I hoped to get one of the two trains, but I couldn't ride on the engine and there was no chance for a woman to get in the coaches. So I got in a motor car and sat all over two men—and it cost me \$1. The car was already loaded but one of the men said, 'If you will sit on my lap—and I got in. He was as much flattered as I was. In fact, I tried to make myself at home, and it's a long time since I had such an opportunity. And, of course, I had paid for the privilege.'"

## EARN BIG MONEY IN WAR AREA

### CIVILIANS REAP RICH HARVEST BY SALES OF GARDEN TRUCK AND OF LABOR TO THE SOLDIERS.

Dunkirk, France.—British officers and soldiers from the devastated countryside which now constitutes the battered front between their army and that of the Germans, frequently express surprise that some steps have not been taken to remove the civilian population from the immediate area of fighting. The clearing out of civilians, they declare, would simplify military operations, and reduce the opportunity for successful spying by the Germans.

Few of the civilians, however, will move until absolutely compelled for most of them are earning large sums of money from the troops, either through the sale of garden truck or as artisans of various types. Prices in hotels, wineshops, and in the small general stores with which every little hamlet is supplied, are on a level with those in a western American mining camp or a fashionable New England summer resort.