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RUSSIANS ATTACKING ON EXTENSIVE SCALE

Have Stormed German Positions on a Front of 18½ Miles in the Region of Brzeznay, Galicia

BERLIN REPORTS THAT RUSSIANS LOST HEAVILY

An Intensive Artillery Duel is in Progress From the Region of Brzeznay to the Middle Stockhod, in Volhynia, a Distance of About 175 Miles—Berlin Says the Russian Attacks Were Brought About by Pressure of the Leading Entente Powers—Field Marshal Haig Continues to Tighten His Grip on Lens—The French and Germans Are Battling at Various Points From Cerny to the Verdun Region.

The soldiers of new Russia have assumed the aggressive. For the first time since the revolution last March, Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale.

Along a front of eighteen and one-half miles in the region of Brzeznay, Galicia, Russian troops have stormed the German positions. Berlin says the Russians suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire before the German fire. The attack was made between the upper Stripa and the Narayuvka rivers, a tributary of the Gnila Lipa, in the section southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital, where the artillery firing has been heavy recently.

The Russians also made night attacks on both sides of Brzeznay and near Zwyzyn and Berlin reports that assaults between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka have brought on new battles between the opposing forces. The artillery arm of the Russian forces has been active and from the Berlin report it is learned that an intensive duel has in progress from the region of Brzeznay northward to the Middle Stockhod, in Volhynia, a distance of about 175 miles.

Berlin declares that the Russian attacks, which it says were powerful, were brought about through the pressure of the leading entente powers, the text of the official statement saying:

"The Russian government having been constrained to yield to the pressure of the leading entente powers, part of the army has been induced to attack."

The region of the Narayuvka and upper Stripa rivers has been the scene of much bitter fighting since General Brussiloff ended his victorious campaign last year, and Brzezany is one of the keys to Lemberg.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the River Souchez British troops have captured German positions on a front of half a mile southwest and west of Lens. The British army during June captured 8,586 German prisoners, including 175 officers, and 67 guns, including two heavy guns, as well as much other war material.

The French and Germans continue to battle at various points on the front extending by the Verdun region. East of Cerny the French have repulsed German attacks and in the region of Prunay, east of Rheims, a German surprise attack was thrown back with heavy loss. On the left bank of the Meuse also the fighting has brought no change in position.

SLAYER OF RUTH CRUGER THREATENS SUICIDE

Cocchi Is Morose and Refuses to Speak to Anyone.

Bologna, Italy, June 28.—There was great excitement today around the prison of San Giovanni in Monte, where Alfredo Cocchi, confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, is confined. Many persons tried to see Cocchi but were not allowed to enter the building under orders from Judge Zoccoli.

The confessed murderer is kept in complete isolation and is under heavy guard, having again threatened to commit suicide. The prisoner is morose and refuses to speak to anyone or to be shaved.

RED CROSS COMMISSION GOING TO RUSSIA

Will Carry Medical Supplies and Surgical Instruments to Meet Urgent Needs.

New York, July 1.—As an initial step in carrying out its purpose to do something "immediately to hearten afflicted Russia," Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, announced here tonight the despatch of a special Red Cross commission to Russia carrying with it medical supplies and surgical instruments with which to meet the most urgent needs. The commission, which is headed by Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and William B. Thompson of New York, is composed of twelve men including experts in problems of medicine, public health and social service.

As advisors in solving questions of sanitation and public health, the commission will have the assistance of Raymond Robins of Chicago, Dr. J. D. McCarthy, professor of public health in the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. George C. Whipple, professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University.

To deal with general medical problems the commission will have the service of Professor William S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins University; Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale and Dr. Wilbur E. Post of Chicago.

Henry J. Horn, formerly vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, will cooperate with the commission after railroad commission already in Russia in studying the problem of transportation with particular reference to making it certain that relief supplies reach their destination without delay.

PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS WAR FUND

Connecticut Led the New England States With $2.05.

Washington, July 1.—Latest contributions by the American Red Cross, announced tonight, show Delaware led all the other states in per capita contributions to the Red Cross war fund, with a rate of $5. Figures for other states follow:

Connecticut $2.05; Massachusetts $1.50; Rhode Island $1.43; New York (outside New York city) $1.28; New Hampshire 84 cents; Maine 75 cents; Vermont 39 cents.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKI ABANDONED

It Has Been Merged With Legal Government of United Greece.

Saloniki, July 1.—The provisional government which was established here some months ago by Premier Venizelos and his followers was merged on Saturday into the legal government of United Greece. The officials of the provisional government have left Saloniki for Athens and steps are being taken to repatriate refugees.

GERMANY OBTAINING FOOD FROM NEUTRALS

Evidence Has Been Presented to the United States by Great Britain.

Washington, July 1.—Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities o ffood from the European neutral countries has been presented to the United States by Great Britain for the American government's guidance in determining an export control policy. Much of this, the British statistics purport to show, is replaced by the neutrals with imports from America.

From Scandinavia and Holland, the British information sets forth, enough fat is going into Germany to supply 7,700,000 soldiers, virtually the entire army of effectives in the empire. German imports from these countries, it is declared, reduced to calories, will equal the total ration of 2,500,000 troops, the size of the German army in the west.

German purchases of foodstuffs abroad are made through the government department of the interior which has organized a special division to buy from the neutrals.

The British data carry the following table as representing the minimum of exports from Scandinavia and Holland to Germany in 1916:

Butter 82,600 metric tons; meat 115,800 tons; pork products 68,300; condensed milk 70,000; fish 407; cheese 86,500; eggs 46,400; potato meal 179,500; coffee 58,500; fruit 74,000; sugar 12,000; vegetables 215,000.

These figures are most impressive, it is asserted, in relation to fats, the scarcest food in Germany. Fat, it is claimed, is the only food seriously lacking now in the diet of the German people. Imports of this food, the British declare, furnish one-fourth of the daily German fat ration.

HEAD-ON COLLISION OF AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE.

George Norton, 65, of New Britain, Was Fatally Injured.

Waterbury, Conn., July 1.—While riding on the rear seat of a motorcycle which his son Jesse was driving, George Norton, 65, of New Britain, was fatally injured through their machine colliding head-on at a curve of the Wolcott road with the automobile of Kenneth B. Warner of Wolcott this afternoon. George Norton's skull was fractured and he died in St. Mary's hospital a short time later. The son, Jesse, suffered lacerations of the face and bruises, but soon left the hospital. Warner was uninjured. He took both father and son to the hospital five miles away.

ARGENTINE TO MAKE CLAIM AGAINST GERMANY

For the the Torpedoing of Two Argentine Vessels.

Buenos Aires, July 1.—The minister of foreign affairs, Onorio Puerredon, declared today that the Argentine government was determined to enter a claim against Germany for torpedoing of the Argentine vessels Oriana and Toro, insisting that the Argentine flag was again attacked in the case of these ships.

Meriden Man Drowned.

Meriden, Conn., July 1.—While swimming out to recover a boat that had drifted from the shore, Herman Laubmeister, 28 years old, was drowned in the Middlefield reservoir this morning. Laubmeister was a member of a fishing party which had disembarked from the rowboat a short time before it drifted out from the shore. The body was recovered.

Cabled Paragraphs

French Steamer Sunk.

Paris, July 1.—The French steamer Himalaya of the Messageries Maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk as the result of an explosion in the Mediterranean. One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OUT OF EXISTENCE.

To Be Succeeded by Health Commissioner and Council.

Hartford, July 1.—The state board of health as at present constituted went out of existence Saturday night, after having served its age and generation for a period of 39 years. It will be succeeded by a health commissioner and a council of health. To a certain extent the council will be advisory in its functions. The commissioner will have power to act on his own initiative. The committee on public health and safety in reporting the bill for the reorganization of the board made it clear that one of its purposes was to secure greater efficiency by placing responsibility on an individual official rather than by distributing it over the membership of a board.

It was at the session of 1878 that the general assembly passed the act creating the state board of health. It was predicated on a report made to the general assembly by a commission consisting of Henry Bronson, Francis A. Walker, Dr. Charles A. Lindsley, Prof. William H. Brewer of New Haven, Dr. Charles J. Hoadley, the state librarian, Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright of Hartford and Samuel C. Fessenden of Stamford.

The committee made its report at the May session of 1876, but it was not until three years later that the general assembly took action to put its recommendations into legislative effect. The report recommended the establishment of a state board of health and that it be given charge of the work of compiling vital statistics. Up to that time the state librarian had charge of the vital statistics. It was in 1854 that the state first undertook the work, in a systematic way, of collecting vital statistics, and for a little over 20 years it was in charge of the state librarians. The report concludes with a paragraph which states that the financial loss to the state from preventable diseases was "among the millions" every year.

The first board of health, under the law of 1878, which created it, was appointed by Gov. Richard D. Hubbard on March 27, 1878. It consisted of a membership of six and the statute provided that there should be three physicians and one lawyer. The first members were Dr. J. S. Butler of Hartford and A. C. Lipitt of Bridgeport, for two years each; Dr. Alfred E. Bird of Hartford and Dr. D. Hubbard of Bridgeport, for four years each; Dr. Charles A. Lindsley and Prof. William M. Brewer of Yale college, six years each. The first meeting of the board was held in the old State Capitol in Hartford on April 9, 1878. Dr. Butler was chosen permanent president. The statute prescribed a salary of $1,000 and expenses for the secretary. It was the only salaried position connected with the board. Dr. Lindsley was chosen temporary secretary for the meeting. Dr. C. W. Chamberlain of Hartford was elected permanent secretary. On the death of Dr. Chamberlain six years later Dr. Lindsley was elected to succeed him as permanent secretary. The statute provided that the secretary should be a physician.

Dr. Lindsley died in 1906. He was a member of the board for 28 years and its secretary for 21. During his incumbency of the office of secretary Dr. Lindsley was not provided with an office nor was the board with a place in which to hold its quarterly meetings. The office of the state board of health was in the residence of the secretary in New Haven. That arrangement continued from the creation of the board until the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Townsend of New Haven to the secretaryship as the successor of Dr. Lindsley in 1906. A suite of rooms was then provided for the board and its secretary in the capitol and the work of the state board of health took on a more departmental appearance.

Dr. Townsend died Jan. 7, 1918, and Dr. John T. Black, who had been health officer of New London, with a record for efficiency, was appointed his successor. Dr. Black as secretary received a salary of $3,000 a year. His salary as commissioner of health, to which he was appointed for six years by Governor Holcomb, will be $4,000.

The reorganized board has powers under the statutes which were not vested in the old board of health. In the past the work of the state health authorities has been impeded by the local regulations of towns. This has been particularly noticeable in the epidemic of smallpox.

THREE PATROLMEN SHOT IN EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Fired Upon by a Crowd of Negroes While Answering a Riot Call.

East St. Louis, Ills., July 1.—Three patrolmen were shot, one of them seriously, when an automobile in which they were answering a riot call from Sixteenth street and Bolsmenue avenue, was fired on by a crowd of negroes at that place. Major Cavanaugh, commanding Illinois National Guard troops stationed here, immediately dispatched troops B and K to the scene of the shooting.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

Increase in Taxes Levied on Corporations Shows 100 Per Cent.

Hartford, Conn., July 1.—The annual statement of the state tax commissioner, made public today, shows an increase in taxes levied on corporations of 100 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The total levy amounts to $3,176,273.35, an increase of $1,543,740.19.

The total number of corporations taxed is 2,995, an increase of 368 over 1916.

Once again Tolland county has proved to the world that the patriotism that is within the heart is the sort of patriotism that counts. The part of Tolland county that is in the jurisdiction of the Rockville chapter of the American Red Cross was asked to raise fifteen thousand dollars toward the Red Cross fund of one hundred million dollars. Rockville and Tolland county replied not simply by doing what was asked, but almost doubling the amount requested. Fifteen thousand dollars was asked from Tolland county. Rockville with sixty per cent. of its inhabitants of German birth or parentage, raised over fourteen thousand dollars herself! And the rest of the country did accordingly.—Rockville Journal.

Riotous Scenes in Socialist Parade

WAS IN THE NATURE OF PEACE DEMONSTRATION AT BOSTON

BANNERS TRAMPLED ON

The Ranks of the Marchers Were Broken Up by Self-Organized Squads of Uniformed Soldiers and Sailors—Many Arrests Were Made.

Boston, July 1.—Riotous scenes attended a socialist parade today which was announced as a peace demonstration. The ranks of the marchers were broken up by self-organized squads of uniformed soldiers and sailors, red flags and banners bearing socialistic mottoes were trampled on, and literature and furnishings in the socialist headquarters in Park Square were thrown into the street and burned. Police reserves stopped the rioting after it had been in progress an hour and a half. Many arrests were made.

Hundreds of Fist Fights.

The police took into custody some of the participants in hundreds of fist fights which were waged on the Common and in the line of parade on Tremont street while agents of the federal department of justice under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Goldberg arrested in the crowd a number of persons who were alleged to have made unpatriotic remarks in the heat of conflict. None of the soldiers and sailors who figured in the disturbance were arrested.

Marchers Carried Peace Flags.

The procession, which consisted of hundreds of men and women, many of whom carried babies, formed in Park Square and passing through Eliot street, marched along Tremont street, one division going to the baseball grounds on the Common where a meeting had been arranged, and another proceeding to Scollay Square. Most of the marchers carried small red flags with white centers, emblematic of the peace demonstration, and there were large banners bearing inscriptions, some of which read "Russia has a six hour day, why not America?" and "Liberty loan a first mortgage of labor." A large American flag was at the head of the procession.

Resulted in Street Fight.

Half a hundred men in the uniform of naval reservists, national guardsmen, marines and Canadian "kilties" who had watched the formation of the parade marched across Tremont street in a double column and intercepted the procession at the corner of West and Tremont streets and again at the corner of Winter and Tremont streets. In both instances the contact resulted in a street fight. Blows were exchanged and flags were snatched from the hands of the marchers while women in the line screamed in fright.

Cheers for American Flag.

At Scollay Square there was a similar scene. The American flag at the head of the line was seized by the attacking party and the band, which had been playing The Marseillaise with some interruptions, was forced to play The Star Spangled Banner, while cheers were given for the flag.

Police Reserves Called Out.

The police had just succeeded in quieting this disturbance when the reserves were called out to quell a near-riot at the meeting place on the Common. The first of the "peace" speakers had barely begun his remarks when the reserves arrived. They formed a circle in the crowd with the police wagon as a center in front of the speaker's stand, but in spite of their presence there were scores of individual fights in the big gathering. To restore quiet, Superintendent Crowley, an acting police commissioner revoked the permit for the speaking and the meeting was called off.

Socialist Headquarters Ransacked

Meanwhile the socialist headquarters in Park Square had been ransacked and its contents destroyed in a bonfire. The American flag taken from the paraders was placed over a statue of "Lincoln the Emancipator" near the scene of the bonfire.

Peace Demonstration Organized.

The peace demonstration was organized at a conference of socialist branches, labor unions and workmen's benefit societies of the metropolitan district, acting under the name of the workmen's council in imitation of the council of workmen and soldiers of Russia. It was announced that the organization represented 10,000 workingmen and that its programme would include the peace terms of the Russian workmen, no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities and free development of all nations.

Among the speakers who were announced as on the programme for the meeting on the Common were James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; J. Edward Morgan of San Francisco, representing the Mooney defense movement; James O'Neil, state secretary of the socialist party, and Joseph Murphy of Lowell.

TRIPLE DROWNING NEAR THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

Members of a Party of Twelve in Moonlight Bathing Party.

Thompsonville, Conn., July 1.—Shaker Pond, four miles from this place, was the scene of a triple drowning early this evening. The drowned were members of a party of twelve which left here in automobiles for a small grove on the edge of the pond where arrangements had been made for a moonlight bathing party. They are: Catherine Twarog, 25; Martin Gwozlz, 28, of Thompsonville, and Stanislau Szubinski, about 25, of Springfield.

Szubinski lost his life in an attempt to save Miss Twarog, who with Gwozdz had waded beyond her depth. Apparently unaware that the bed of the pond drops abruptly about 25 feet from shore, the two latter waded out without hesitation. Szubinski, a novice swimmer, answered their cries for help, became exhausted in the attempt to save the young woman and sank with her. The bodies were recovered shortly afterward.

Efforts were made to resuscitate the victims by use of pulmotors which were rushed to the scene from Springfield. All three were beyond aid, however, when they were brought from the water.

Americans Fired on Two Submarines

DURING VOYAGE FROM UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND

1 PERISCOPE SHATTERED

A Third Submarine Was Sighted at a Great Distance, But It Submerged Imemdiatsly—Passengers Praised the Gunners for Marksmanship.

London, July 1.—The gun crew of an American liner fired upon two German submarines during her voyage from the United States to England. Both targets were at a considerable range, but the report to Washington of the commanding officer will express belief that one periscope was shattered.

A third submarine was sighted but at a great distance, and it submerged immediately.

The passengers expressed the greatest admiration for the marksmanship of the American gunners as shown both in practice and against the enemy. One member of the crew of the liner was formerly a gunner in the British navy and he was promoted from the American gunners by making a bullseye hit on a barrel target during practice. On one occasion the Americans made seven bulls eyes out eight tries.

TRFOUBLE OVER REPUDIATION OF COAL PRICE FIXING

By Secretary Baker—Will be Discussed at Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, July 1.—Official Washington awoke today to the possibilities of trouble in Secretary Baker's repudiation of the coal price fixing arrangement secured by Secretary Lane and the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense by which operators east of the Hiesippi River agreed to cut their mine prices today from$1 to $5 per ton.

So far there is no indication that the situation has become acute or that there will be a split in the cabinet the president has kept around him with few changes for four years and a half, but Mr. Baker's public criticism of his colleague's course and his admonition to the coal committee that it had exceeded its powers, is regarded as certain to be discussed at length when the president meets his official family Tuesday.

In the opinion of many officials the question may involve the entire makeup of the Council of National Defense and its subordinate civilian committees of business men and echoes may be heard in legislation from congress. Some believe that general price fixing by government under law is not an impossibility as a result.

The situation has brought to the front again reports of wide differences among cabinet members and other government officials as to a war purchasing policy.

One element, said to include most of the membership of the defense council's committees, is for a purchasing policy that will allow liberal profits to producers to stimulate production. These officials declare the government will obtain far better service if the government does not try to drive its bargains too hard.

Other officials believe the government should bring every pressure to bear to obtain the lowest possible prices and some, it is said, are for commandeering supplies.

No government agency now has the power to fix prices either for the government or for the general public.

If the government goes into the market for large purchases at low prices, it is pointed out, the private consumer will be forced to pay even higher prices than he now pays because producers under no sort of restraint will raise their prices to him to make up for their loss in selling to the government. Some members of the commission are for legislation to meet this difficulty.

Saving of $200,000,000 to Public.

In making the arrangement with the coal men the interior department pointed out that it would mean if it stood for a year a saving of nearly $200,000,000 to the consuming industries and the public.

The situation now existing probably will serve to hasten the movement to rearrange the committee system of the defense council, which contemplates establishment of a purchasing office for government supplies. One thing that has delayed this reorganization, it is understood, is the difference of opinion as to how far the government should go in its efforts to reduce prices to consumers generally.

Those in authority who have not approved the action of Secretary Lane are understood to feel that the only way such a price-fixing plan can be made work equitably for the government is first to have the cost of production ascertained by some capable government agency, probably the federal trade commission, and base prices on these costs. They realize that such investigations into the costs of fuel, oil, iron ore, cement and many other raw materials which the government needs for war purposes, will take some time but are inclined to the view that it would be better for the president to exercise such power as the war and navy departments have to commandeer commodities and let investigation disclose what war profits the producing industries are getting the belief that prices to the public will then adjust themselves whether there has been legislation or not.

New Record for Coal Production.

An interior department statement tonight announced that a new record for coal production was set for the five six months of this year, fully 270,000,000 tons of bituminous coal being produced since January 1, thus exceeding the output of the first six months of last year by about twenty million tons. "Even better news," the statement adds, "is that the limit has not yet been reached, for, as the railroads are able to work out to better advantage the problem of car supply and give to the mines greater facilities for transporting their production to market, the supply of coal that reaches the consumer will be in steadily increasing quantities."

Demands for wage increases made on behalf of the 35,000 bar iron workers in middle western plants were denied by the Western Bar Iron Association at the close of a week's conference at Atlantic City.

Condensed Telegrams

Dr. Will De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, since 1889, died at Brunswick, Me.

Frau von Kuhlman, wife of the German Ambassador to Turkey, is dead from typhus.

The Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh has dropped the use of white lights in signals.

Former Governor Hatfield of West Virginia was commissioned a major in the Army Medical Corps.

The Chicago Board of Trade will remain closed after today until Thursday, because of the holiday.

The Mallory Line has placed a temprary embargo on shipments of cotton and copper from Galveston.

Boston has sold to the government the great Brewster Island, in Boston harbor. The price was $15,000.

Five French ships were sunk last week by submarines or mines, accord ing to the weekly report at Paris.

Calls for national guardsmen to go to the southern training camps will be made July 15 and 25 and August 5.

German specie has been received at Amsterdam from the Imperial Bank of Germany. It was consigned to Dutch banks.

American foodstuffs exported in May reached a value of $104,000,000, a considerble increase over previous months.

Employes of the Santa Fe railroad will receive a bonus amounting to ten per cent. of their salary for the last six months.

The Rockwell House, a widely known summer hotel at Lake Luzerne, New York, was destroyed by fire. Nobody was hurt.

About 1,000 porcelain workers who have been on strike in Trenton, N. J., for months, voted to return to work this morning.

James Larkin, the Irish Socialist and international agitator, was acquitted in Jamaica on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Letter postage between the United States and the Dominican Republic was reduced from five cents an ounce to two cents an ounce.

Several despatches from Rotterdam say that the German Press is gagged and that something dramatic is going to happen in Germany.

Adjutant Lufberry ,of the Lafayette Escadrille, was comissioned a lieutenant in the French army for his splendid work as an airman.

Jessie Williamson, Jr., of Philadelphia, a social leader, was sentenced to serve between eight and 24 years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

A despatch from Amsterdam to the London Times says that German specie is pouring into the Holland Banks from the German Imperial Bank.

Prince Christopher, brother of ex-King Constantine, is going to London to marry Miss Lits, a wealthy American, whose identity is still a mystery.

Crop conditions in Alberta province are reported excellent. Continuation present weather will mean another harvest as great as the past two years.

Dr. Charles A. Wiseman, a chemist of Pittsburgh, in the United States Marine Hospital, was arrested and charged with being an alleged German spy.

Picked German troops made a heavy attack on the Verdun front near Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood and after severe shelling were disorganized by the French.

Bennie Sternberg, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Hillman of Brooklyn, was discharged from the Tombs by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions.

President Wilson asked the Senate to permit Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to accept the offer of the Order of Leopold from King Albert.

A cable from the American Consul at Moscow to the State Department states the area planted in cotton this year in Russian Central Asia was one-half that of last year.

A Dutch armored ship of war arrived at an Atlantic port flying the flag of Holland. This is the first time in ten years that a Dutch warship has visited the United States.

Section 13 of the American Army Ambulance Corps in France was cited for bravery and "great courage and self possession, especially on May 25, when it rescued wounded under heavy fire."

Colonel Henry E. Barthman, who recently resigned as colonel of the 47th New York regiment after 27 years of service in the National Guard, was recalled to active duty as commander of the depot battalion of his old regiment.

The Suez Canal Co. reports receipts for the year ended Dec. 31 of 89,644,276 francs, a decrease of 9,183,822 francs from the total receipts of 1915. In 1916 12,325,347 tons of shipping passed through the canal as compared with 15,266,155 tons in 1915.

OBITUARY.

William H. Moody.

Haverhill, Mass., July 2.—William H. Moody, former associate justice of the United States supreme court, died at his home here at 1 a. m. today.

The condition of the former justice who, under President Roosevelt, filled two cabinet positions, those of secretary of the navy and attorney-general, had long been considered hopeless. Today he began to sink rapidly and telegrams were sent to his most intimate friends notifying them that death was only a question of hours. His sister, with whom he lived, and his family physician were at his bedside when the end came.

Jonathan Chace.

Providence, R. I., July 1.—Jonathan Chace, United States senator from Rhode Island, from 1885 to 1889, died yesterday after a long illness. He was 88 years old. He also served as representative from 1882 until he went to the senate.

He was born in Fall River, Mass., July 22, 1829. Mr. Chace as his entire family, was a Quaker. He was engaged in the cotton manufacturing business in Valley Falls.

TROLLEY JUMPED INTO NIAGARA RIVER

Just Below the Cantilever Bridge on the American Side of the River

TURNED BOTTOM SIDE UP IN RUSHING CURRENT

The Car, With a Carrying Capacity of About Sixty Persons, Was Well Filled, and Only a Few of Those on Board Escaped—The Accident Was Caused by a Washout—The Car Turned Completely Over, the Top Resting on the Bottom of the River.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 1.—A belt line car on the Great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a 20-foot embankment and turned over in 10 feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool rapids at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Nine Known to Be Dead.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and are probably dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing and more than a score are in the hospitals suffering from injuries received in the accident.

Washout Due to Rains.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster, which occurred just below the cantilever bridge and 60 feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara river break into the turbulent waters of the Whirlpool rapids.

Car Was Crowded.

The car had all but completed the circuit of the gorge, having crossed from the Canadian side of the river on the trolley bridge at Lewiston. There were more than 50 passengers on board, according to general estimates. The car was one of the open type, the seats extending from side to side, with steps on both sides the full length of the car. All the seats were occupied and some of the passengers were standing between them, and there were others on the rear platform.

Car Bottomside Up.

The car was running at a speed of about 20 miles an hour when it struck the weak spot in the roadbed. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first jarring sway until the car was bottomside up on the edge of the rushing rapids.

Passengers Fought to Escape.

As it slipped down the embankment screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free but were unable to get a footing on the steep bank.

Mad Scramble in Shallow Water.

There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the riverbank. From the river side the bodies of at least two of the passengers were caught and carried down to the whirlpool.

Guardsmen Went to Rescue.

Members of a national guard regiment who were on guard at the cantilever bridge saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free and passing them up the bank.

The supports of the roof on the forward part of the car were crushed in by the impact on the rocks in the river bottom, throwing the seats together. This pinioned many of the passengers below the surface and it was in this part of the car that most of the fatalities occurred.

Bodies Carried Down to Whirlpool.

"I believe that at least half a dozen bodies were carried down the river to the whirlpool," said one of the soldiers who was taken to a hospital to recover from exhaustion. "When I saw the swing down the railroad tracks I saw out in the stream what seemed to me to be two arms raised above the surface. Ten feet away from them I am sure I saw the bright color of a woman's dress near the surface, and still farther down in the stream was swimming in an effort to get out of the rapids. He disappeared."

Conductor Alexander Herron, who was collecting the fare of the fares, was thrown from the running board and crushed to death as the car toppled over.

Sixteen Persons Unaccounted For.

The statement by the national guardsman that he had seen persons struggling in the water was the most definite obtainable as to the number of persons carried away from the river side of the wrecked car. Nearly a score of persons who were reported in the morning as missing were located later in hospitals and hotels. It is certain, however, that in the holiday crowd there were many making the trip unaccompanied. The dead and known missing and the injured total only thirty-four, leaving sixteen persons unaccounted for. The authorities at 8 o'clock as the total number of passengers on the car is correct.

Statement by Superintendent.

E. E. Nickle, superintendent of the Gorge railroad, issued a statement late tonight placing the number of dead and missing at fourteen. All the other passengers on the car had been accounted for, he said.

The statement, in part, follows:

"The accident was caused by a washout and a slide caused by the heavy rains, at a point south of the abutment of the Cantilever bridge where the road starts on an incline a little above the rapids.

"There are four unaccounted for and ten bodies recovered.

"The Gorge Railway company had no warning of the washout previous to the arrival of the car at the place of the accident. The accident was unavoidable."

PRESIDENT OF CHINA HAS BEEN DEPOSED.

Former Emperor Hsuan Tung Has Been Restored to the Throne.

London, July 2.—General Chang Hsun, says a Reuter despatch from Pekin, has informed President Li Yuan Hung that he must retire as the Manchu emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been restored to the throne.

Another Reuter despatch from Peking says that Hsuan Tung issued a mandate Saturday announcing his ascending his succession to the throne of China.

General Chang Hsun, who is the military governor of Anhwei province, has taken a prominent part in the recent internal troubles in China and a despatch from Peking on June 18 said that he had assumed the power of dictator. At that time it was reported that President Li Yuan Hung was virtually a prisoner and that friends of the president were not permitted to enter the palace.

General Chang Hsun is reputed to be the strongest of the military governors of China and there have been various reports in the last year or two that he would make an attempt to reinstate the Manchu dynasty.

A despatch from Peking on June 25 reported that all the provinces which declared their independence of the government of Li Yuan Hung in May and June had ceased their warlike preparations and at that time it was reported that General Chang Hsun had expressed the hope that a settlement of the crisis in China would be reached.

General Li Yuan Hung succeeded to the presidency of China on June 6, 1916, following the death of General Yuan Shi Kai, shortly after Yuan had attempted to change the form of government in China to a monarchy. Since his accession to the leadership in China he has had much trouble with the northern military leaders, including General Chang Hsun.

The present difficulties of President Li arose over his refusal to uphold the decision of the cabinet to break with Germany, and it had been reported that he was opposed to the entry of China into the war.

On June 10, following the revolt of several of the northern and central provinces, General Chang Hsun demanded that President Li issue an ultimatum dissolving parliament. The president refused to accede to the demand for the dissolution of parliament and also declined to offer his unconditional resignation. A day or two later, however, he yielded to the demand of the rebel leaders for the dissolution of parliament, but the acting premier refused to countersign the decree and resigned.

German propagandists in South America have financed a theatrical piece called "The American Intervention", showing an American cringing before a Mexican and dialogues chiefly composed of jokes about the United States.

JAMES DUNCAN ADDRESSED THE RUSSIAN WORKMEN

Explained How America Had Met Its Labor Troubles the Past Ten Years.

Petrograd, Friday, June 29.—James Duncan, labor member of the United States commission to Russia, held the attention of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers for more than an hour tonight while he explained how America had met its labor problems in the last decade. Organized labor in America, he said, sought to be of service to the working people of Russia in helping them to develop practical trades unions. In connection with the munition question in Russia, he expressed the hope that the workingmen here would follow the example of America in introducing an urgency clause in their eight hour legislation, which, in time of war, would allot the operation of factories to their full capacity. He proposed a system of eight hour shifts, which without imposing hardship on laborers, would increase the output to a point necessary for the successful conduct of the war.

15 PERSONS KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF WATER TANK

It Fell Upon a Big Excursion Steamer at Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee, Mis, July 1.—Fifteen persons, nine men and six women, dead and approximately thirteen injured, some critically, constitute the latest list of casualties resulting from the fall of a big water tank onto the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus yesterday as the big excursion steamer was being swung around by two tugs prior to her intended return for Chicago.

The Milwaukee bureau of the federal steamboat inspection service this afternoon started an investigation for the department of commerce. All testimony was taken behind closed doors. The result of the inquiry will be forwarded to Washington when completed.

Different versions were given today as to the cause of the accident, but all agreed that the primary cause was the exceptionally strong current sweeping into the Milwaukee river from the Menomee, due to recent heavy rains.

Dead from Exposure.

Bombay, India, July 1.—A prominent New South Wales legislator named Winchcombe, who was a passenger on board the Peninsula and Oriental line steamship Mongolia, which sank with the loss of 25 persons after striking a mine June 23 off Bombay, died in a hospital today. He suffered from exposure and overstrain in swimming toward the shore.

An aerial mail service in Sicily has been inaugurated and airplanes left Naples for Palermo for regular trips.