

train from attacking border towns he would cut the Carranza forces from Agua Prieta.

AWAIT CAROTHERS' ARRIVAL.

U. S. Agent Due at El Paso With Information Regarding Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., June 14.—American and Mexican officials here and in Juarez today awaited expectantly the arrival of George C. Carothers, special representative of the United States in Villa territory, and Miguel Diaz Lombardo, former minister in Villa's cabinet. Advisors last night stated that they had left Aguascalientes and should reach the border today. It was expected they would bring authentic information relative to the military situation along the Villa-Oregon front between Leon and Lagos.

REASON FOR DOUBT OF OBREGON'S DEATH

Conflicting Views Expressed Relating to Noted Military Leader in Mexico.

Whether Gen. Obregon, Carranza's most successful military leader, died merely severely wounded, with his right arm shot away, is a matter of doubt today, although those in close touch with Mexican affairs credit the press dispatches that he died as a result of his wound.

The Carranza agency here today had no confirmation of the reported death, but received a telegram, sent by Gen. Obregon yesterday at Lagon (Guanaajuato), saying:

"I very much appreciate your message of the 12th expressing your regret for my wounds sustained in the battle against the reactionaries. I am much improved and expect to recover soon."

Eyes on Military Situation. Attention of Washington officials was focused again today on the military situation in Mexico, where there was a possibility of important developments which might bring ultimate peace in the southern republic.

Advices received here from Carranza center at Mexico City, that the late Pablo Gonzalez, a Carranza commander, who is now moving toward Mexico City, had been approached by members of the convention party from the Mexican capital with an offer of an armistice. Gonzalez is said to have been told that the forces in Mexico City had better join the Carranza forces or evacuate the city without a fight.

According to the same information Gonzalez gave the delegates forty-eight hours to return to Carranza's proposition to the convention.

Developments in the military situation at Mexico are awaited with considerable interest here because of Carranza's position as the dominant political side of Mexico's problem.

Bid for Recognition. Gen. Carranza has already put in a bid for recognition, basing it on a claim that he controls a large territory and has instituted civil administration there. Although making no request for recognition, Gen. Villa has replied favorably to Carranza's bid.

Gen. Villa has sent a note to the United States government favoring President Wilson's recent suggestion that Carranza be recognized as the legitimate government of Mexico. He also has claims directed to Carranza, Villa, and Obregon, in possession of the territory of Mexico and that law and order exist within his jurisdiction.

Request for recognition of the convention government represented by Carranza, but a willingness to accept Carranza's bid for recognition of the Mexican factions.

Seek U. S. Moral Support. Each faction is following a course which it hopes will ultimately secure for itself from the United States the "active moral support" promised in President Wilson's statement.

Until a new Secretary of State is appointed to succeed Mr. Bryan it is not thought that there will be any development of the recently announced policy of President Wilson to insist on a settlement by the Mexicans or some other means would be employed. Meanwhile relief work is being conducted on a large scale by the Red Cross and military movements are proceeding in Mexico with as much vigor as is possible.

Gen. Hill Now in Command. Gen. Benjamin Hill, who was in command of the Carranza forces at Naco last year, a Mexican of foreign descent, has taken command of Carranza's military operations against Gen. Villa and Angeles in central Mexico.

The Villa troops have been handicapped by a lack of ammunition, with which Gen. Hill is said to be well supplied. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, another Carranza commander, is moving toward Mexico City. It is understood that Carranza's government has about 10,000 troops in the capital and that the approaching Carranza forces probably will be met in the outskirts of the city to decide the question of possession.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, June 14, 4:30 p.m.—The British steamship Hopemout, of 3,300 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk today at a point west of St. Ives, England, by a German submarine. The crew of the Hopemout was saved.

St. Ives is a popular resort in Cornwall, seven miles northeast of Penzance. The Hopemout was built in 1904 at Newcastle and was owned by the Hopemout Shipping Company. She was on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic when she was met in the waters off St. Nazaire.

HEAVY FIGHTING RESUMED ON GALLIOLI PENINSULA

LONDON, June 14.—Heavy fighting has been resumed on Gallipoli peninsula between the French and British forces and the Turkish army which is defending the approach to Constantinople.

CHICAGO OUR LINES

REMOVED TO BUS STATION

14,000 Employees Quit Street Traction Service at Midnight.

700 POLICEMEN ON GUARD. "L" ROAD RUNS TRAIN People Prepare to Sleep Downtown Until Trouble Ends—Men Demand Increased Pay.

CHICAGO, June 14.—What is said to be the greatest street car strike the United States has known began here at 1 o'clock this morning, when more than 14,000 employees threw out of employment, 1,310 miles of single elevated and surface track rendered idle and a burden thrown on street cars, automobiles, vans and other vehicles, which they were able to meet only in small part.

For four hours not a car moved. Then a South Side elevated train carrying a few passengers made a round trip as a test. As a result it was announced that an attempt would be made to run trains with strike breakers and every fifteen minutes thereafter the surface lines on no attempt to work.

Policemen and private guards were stationed over all company property, but no disorder was reported early, but business was not paralyzed, but it was rumored that the strike would be another affected every branch of the city's activities. The street car lines were closed, and the city's activities were paralyzed.

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Mayor Thompson Gives Up. The rupture over hours of service and wages came last night when Mayor Thompson admitted that his attempt at mediation was a failure. At 4 o'clock the last car had been quietly retired and the street was left with no sign of peace in sight.

The men posted pickets; the employers advertised for strikebreakers and W. D. Mahon, national president of the American Railway Union, returned to Detroit, his headquarters, the better to direct the financial side of the strike.

A carload of strikebreakers was reported to have arrived secretly from Cincinnati and was said to have been taken to the city by a special train. Orders to strikers were issued after 11 o'clock, and they were told to return to work by 12 o'clock. Neither side would yield. The strikers had demanded a guarantee of a wage increase of 400,000, which was refused this demand. To meet it, company officials said, would mean an increase of 400,000, which was refused.

Approximately 3,000,000 fares are collected by the street car system daily. The surface lines carry 2,400,000 and the elevated 600,000. There are 3,225 cars operated daily by the surface lines and 1,000 by the elevated, which operates 215 miles of track. The surface line operates 1,095 miles.

Cars Idle Today. Hurried preparations were made overnight by officials of street roads to bring to work today the great armies of clerks in stores, office workers and others in business, in the downtown district. Hundreds of trains are added to the schedules.

Taxicabs did a rushing business, and the "jitney" buses, which heretofore have failed to make much progress in their effort to displace the street car, were brought into use, and thousands pedaled to their work on bicycles.

Delivery of the mail by special messenger and office officials, reorganization of the street car delivery system will have to be undertaken, it is believed, as in many of the suburban districts there will be but one delivery a day until another system is perfected.

Secure Strikebreakers. Arrangements to furnish 5,000 strikebreakers to operate cars and guard property were put into operation today. Agents of the two electric lines are in charge of the Carranza strike, and Gen. Villa is still pressing the Carranza forces hard south of the city.

Another meeting of the Carranza and Obregon forces was held in the outskirts of the city to decide the question of possession.

OYSTERMEN IN CONVENTION

Growers and Dealers Open Annual Meeting at New Willard. The seventh annual convention of the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America began at the New Willard Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The convention will continue in session until Wednesday evening, when it will conclude with a formal banquet.

Following the registration of delegates this afternoon, Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. W. H. Clegg, and P. T. Moran delivered an address. William H. Killian was in the chair. The principal business before the convention, including many of the reports of the officers of the organization, will be taken up tomorrow.

Pleads Guilty, Sentence Deferred. George W. Helm, thirty-six years old, a merchant at North Capitol and Seaton streets and bookkeeper for a local bakery, pleaded guilty today before Chief Justice Covington, in Criminal Division 1, to an indictment charging adultery. Sentence was deferred until Saturday. The wife of the accused became hysterical while in court awaiting her arraignment and had to be moved from the courtroom. Later she recovered sufficiently to be taken to her home in an automobile.

Attorneys H. F. Kennedy and Howard Boyd represented the defendant. More than two-thirds of the gold now in use in the world was discovered during the last fifty years.

READY TO ACCEPT

Class President Doesn't Think Accused Men Knew They Were "Gauging."

FINDING DOORS LOCKED A BASIS OF SUSPICION Instructor in Modern Languages Says the Occurrence Was an Unusual One.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 14.—That Midshipman Moss, Duncan and T. W. Harrison of the last third class, who have been convicted of "gauging" or "tampering" with the water level in the Potomac river, were no more guilty than the majority of the class, in the opinion of their classmates, was declared today by Midshipman Clarence O. Ward before the naval court of inquiry investigating irregularities in the examination of the institution.

Ward, who was president of the class, was a bluejacket in the navy prior to entering the academy. It also was the general belief of the class, he said, that the integrity of the three defendants was such that they would not stoop so low as to steal an examination paper.

Ward would believe classmates. Moss is the midshipman who claims to have received through the mail from an anonymous source papers which he believed to be legitimate "dope" or information, but which the academy authorities contended he and all others who saw them should have known were official papers prepared for the last examination by those who obtained them. Ward said he would believe, and he thought all his classmates would believe, that the papers they had seen as official examination papers were legitimate.

Further testimony tending to support the suspicions of the authorities that attempts had been made to break into the office of the department of modern languages was offered today.

Found Doors Locked. Instructor L. L. R. Fournon, who had been at the institution six years, said that May 14 he found both doors leading to the office of the head of modern languages locked. This was an unusual occurrence. He had never known them to be locked before.

This statement was in reply to a question by Capt. Russell, president of the court, as to whether he knew of any attempts being made to steal papers from the office of the department of modern languages, or evidences of lockings being tampered with.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Heine Hardenberg, the latest witness found by the government in its investigation of the Lusitania affidavit, arrived here today and went to the office of the bureau of information of the Department of Justice. It was believed that he would testify before the federal grand jury which is looking into a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of \$100,000.

Hardenberg was taken into custody by the government Saturday at Cincinnati and is being held in the Department of Justice in Cincinnati and in Washington, where he stopped yesterday.

The federal agents say that Hardenberg came here last March and lived at a boarding house in Hoboken, where Gustav Stahl, one of the affidavits makers now in the hands of the government, was taken into custody on a charge of perjury, made his home.

Stahl will have a hearing Wednesday on the perjury charge. Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney, said today it was probable that the grand jury would not resume its investigations until Wednesday, federal agents being engaged in checking up the story told by Hardenberg. It was said that the trunk of J. Leach, which Stahl declared contained the affidavit, was found with him, had been found in this city. In his affidavit Stahl swore that he helped Leach, whose name he gave as A. Leitch, to carry his trunk aboard the ship.

While here yesterday Hardenberg was taken to the Department of Justice and closely questioned concerning the perjury charge. Stahl made an affidavit which was filed with the State Department by the German embassy in Washington, and was able to destruction as an English naval vessel.

STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS. Treatment and Prevention Topics at National Association Meeting. SEATTLE, June 14.—Subjects of the latest significance in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis will be discussed during the next three days at the eleventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which meets in this city today. Among the principal topics of discussion will be immunity against tuberculosis, vaccination to prevent the disease, artificial pneumothorax as a method of treatment, housing in its relation to the tuberculosis problem, and methods of preventive work for anti-tuberculosis organizations.

Between 300 and 500 delegates and members from all parts of the United States are in attendance. A parade of the city will be held on Thursday, and the first regular session will be held tonight, at which time the subject of "Child Welfare in its Relation to Tuberculosis" will be discussed.

Eulogy on Life of Justice Lurton. Chief Justice White today delivered from the United States Supreme Court bench an eulogy on the life of the late Justice Horace H. Lurton, in response to resolutions presented by Attorney General Gregory on behalf of the bar.

Germans Fire Danish Schooner. LONDON, June 14.—Two Danish schooners, the Katrine and the Cocoon Merstal, were torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. The crew of the Cocoon Merstal was sent aboard the Katrine, and the former vessel was then set on fire. The Katrine was arrived at the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

Commercial Men Open Convention. OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association opened here today with nearly 600 delegates in attendance. A parade of delegates and members preceded the opening session. Welcoming speakers included Gov. John H. Fry, United States Senator G. M. Hitchcock, Representative C. O. Lobeck and Mayor J. C. Dahlgren.

Death of Dr. John H. McCollom. BOSTON, June 14.—Dr. John H. McCollom, professor emeritus of contagious diseases at the Harvard Medical School, and formerly superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, died today. He had been in ill health for several months. Dr. McCollom was born at Pittston, Me., in 1843.

RETURNS TO GERMANY TO ACCEPT HIGH OFFICE.



DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG, who has been called the Kaiser's mouthpiece in this country, and Mme. Dernburg, photographed on the deck of the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, just before they sailed for Germany, via Rotterdam. Dr. Dernburg is traveling under a special safe conduct, issued through the American State Department, and guaranteed by the allies' ambassadors in Washington. He expects to report to the Kaiser in Berlin June 30, and it is understood a high position in public life awaits him. In Germany he is known as "the merchant statesman."

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ARE CHECKING UP STORY TOLD BY HARDENBERG Latest Witness Found by United States in Inquiry Into Lusitania Affidavits at New York.

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Attacks by the troops under Gen. von Einsiedel and Gen. von der Marwitz also made progress. On the left bank of the Vistula Saturday evening the enemy concentrated a very heavy fire in the Bzura region, from the mouth of the Pissa river to the village of Soukha. During the night and today he attacked our positions with forces numbering several divisions. The battle still continues.

In Galicia Saturday morning the enemy commenced an attack on our position on the lower Lubaczowka with massed formations. In the Mocsiska region the enemy, having suffered heavy losses Friday and Saturday, has not resumed his offensive. Our troops are still attacking the enemy to suspend his attacks on our positions at Halicz, and on Friday the enemy confined his efforts to concentrating his forces with heavy guns upon them.

Friday evening our cavalry made a charge on the enemy detachments, who had crossed the Dniester near the town of Zale Szczyty. In this charge our troops captured 200 prisoners and sabred 200 of the enemy.

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New Russian attacks against Zale Szczyty have been bloodily repulsed. Proceeding from Bukowina and crossing the frontier, our troops drove the Russians from a strong position along the frontier. Pursuing them to the rear, we captured several Bezarabian places. Yesterday 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

On the upper Dniester the allied troops are attacking the enemy positions. In the middle of the day the Austrians still struggle Russian forces. In mid Galicia the attack of the Austrians led to the occupation of Sieniawa, and after the repulse of a strong hostile weak from north of the town. We captured 3,500 Russians. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

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DAMAGE TO LONDON.

Four People Killed and Seventy Injured by Bombs Dropped from Zeppelins.

LONDON, June 14.—Four people killed and nearly seventy treated at hospitals was the harvest of last night's Zeppelin excursion to London. Police reports show that about ninety bombs were dropped, but the number of aircraft which took part in the expedition cannot be ascertained definitely. Some persons say they saw four Zeppelins traveling at a great height, but apparently they separated when they reached London, because most spectators saw only one.

The government has permitted the foreign correspondents to cable and the newspapers to publish only brief official bulletins. The reason for attempting to maintain secrecy is that admiralty officials doubt whether the Germans knew their exact position when they dropped their missiles, and admit information on that point would help the next air squadron on the same errand to lay its course.

The raid fell short badly on the spectacular side. Reports of guns or bombs, occasional flashes and the faint glow of incendiary bombs were seen by the inhabitants of the rest of its 630 square miles came home from the Zeppelins and picture shows and slept undisturbed.

Bomb Chicks Church Spire. Even now the average inhabitant of England knows no more about the affair than is known in America. There were not more than a dozen fires; one bomb struck the outside of a theater and another chipped a church spire.

The German air raiders apparently reached North London, only a few miles from the city, where they dropped five bombs at 10:30 p.m., but the incendiary bombs did not fall on the open downs. They were next reported over Brentwood, and from there they reached North London, only a few minutes away from the city, where they dropped five bombs at 10:30 p.m., but the incendiary bombs did not fall on the open downs.

Where Greatest Losses Occurred. Swinging more to the east, the raiders scattered bombs over Shorehitch, which is a suburb of the city of London, and it was here that they accomplished the greatest loss to life and property, setting fire to several private residences and shops and killing four people and injuring many others.

An incendiary bomb bounced from the roof of the Victoria Empire Music Hall, leaving the place virtually unscathed, but causing a panic in the theater audience. A small house standing near the theater was burned and the incendiary bomb which landed from the roof. The most important structure hit in this neighborhood was a house in which a German workman, who was slightly cracked by an incendiary bomb.

Incendiary Type of Bomb. Most of the bombs used in this neighborhood were of the incendiary type, and a few which did not explode have been recovered. These are filled with tarred hemp soaked in coal oil. But evidence has been found showing that some of the shrapnel bombs of the type carried by aeroplanes were used. Two incendiary bombs dropped in the Great Eastern railway station at Bishopsgate about 11:30 p.m. were not effective. The glass roof without shattering the glass, but cutting holes as smooth as though made with a glass-cutting tool. Two of them started fires which the workmen put out with buckets of water. The incendiary bomb which was used before it had done any damage, and taken to the police station as an exhibit.

The inhabitants of the slum regions where the bombs fell were in an ugly mood, and many Germans had to be guarded for their protection. Two shops owned by Russian Jews were attacked by the crowd, in the belief that the owners were Germans.

Admitted to Practice Here. Former Representative Ainey Now Member of District Bar. William D. B. Ainey, former representative of Congress from Pennsylvania and now a member of the public utilities commission of that state, was admitted to practice today before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at a meeting in general term, with him were Associate Justices Stafford McCoy and Siddons. The admission was made by Chief Justice Covington, chairman of the examining committee of the bar.

May Grant Street Car Hearing. Request of property owners for the restoration of the street car service on the lines of the Capital Traction Company north of the Capitol grounds may be made the subject of a public hearing before the public utilities commission. It is proposed that alternate cars of the Navy Yard or Tiney Branch line be required to traverse this route. The service was discontinued February 8.

Jumps Safely From Brooklyn Bridge. NEW YORK, June 14.—Daniel Carone, a tailor, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of attempted suicide yesterday after he had jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river, more than 100 feet below. Two weeks ago Henry Clark, a painter, was arrested on a charge of attempted jump, was instantly killed. Garone said he performed the feat to convince doubting friends that it is possible.

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New Russian attacks against Zale Szczyty have been bloodily repulsed. Proceeding from Bukowina and crossing the frontier, our troops drove the Russians from a strong position along the frontier. Pursuing them to the rear, we captured several Bezarabian places. Yesterday 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT. BERLIN, via London, June 14. Western theater of war: The French suffered a severe defeat on the front between Lievin and Arras. After the enemy's columns, which were preparing to make an advance at Arras, had been repulsed several times in the course of the day by our artillery, strong enemy attacks in close formation were begun toward evening against our positions on both sides of the Somme Hills and of the Neuville-Rochebaucourt front. Our opponents were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. Our positions are firmly in our hands.

Minor attacks by the enemy on the East of Hebuterne infantry battles have not led to any results worth mentioning. Advances toward the north of the Somme in Champagne were frustrated at the very outset. Eastern theater of war: In the neighborhood of Kuzin northwest of Shavli a few enemy positions were taken. Three officers and 200 men were prisoners. South of the road from Marimamp to Kevo