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The Bisbee Daily Review

Southern California
and Arizona—Fair.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOL. 18, NO. 48.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LOSE LIVES WHILE WITHIN 25 FEET OF THE SHORE IN CHICAGO

STEAMER EASTLAND SINKS NEAR DOCK IN CHICAGO RIVER—PASSENGERS PERISH IN NUMBERS

Terrible Holocaust Throws Pall Over the Entire City of Chicago When Excursion Boat Sinks With Its Human Load Near Dock; United States Court Orders Investigation; Steamer Tilted When It Was But Few Feet From Its Slip Near Peers.

CHICAGO, July 24—One thousand lost their lives in the Chicago river in the capsizing of the Eastland. After working ceaselessly all day and far into the night, the bodies of 842 were taken to the 2nd Regiment armory. Coroner Hoffman said there hopes the total of dead would not exceed a thousand. W. M. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph, Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland, arrived tonight and was locked in the police station.

The steamer was leased by the Indiana Transportation Company, whose officers said they were not responsible for licensing the ship and did not control the crew. Kohn Avenue, a small street near the factory of the Western Electric Company, is in universal mourning tonight. Every house lost from one to all its occupants. Many of the ill-fated residents of the street tonight lay in the morgue or beneath the steel hull of the Eastland over which search lights shone out a blinding glare, while hundreds of men were searching for more bodies.

CHICAGO, July 24—Possibly eighteen hundred persons, most of them women and children were drowned within a few feet of land by the capsizing of the steamer Eastland, as it was about to leave its wharf in the Chicago River where there were five hundred relatives and friends of the employees of the Western Electric Company on an excursion across Lake Michigan. The ship rolled on its side in twenty-five feet of water within five minutes after it began to list.

Coroner Hoffman, at eight o'clock tonight, estimated the number of bodies to be taken to the 2nd Regiment armory at fifteen hundred. Of these he said eight hundred had already reached the armory from the morgues and other places where first taken. Other estimates of the dead ran as high as two thousand but these do not agree with the statement that not more than twenty-five hundred were aboard the vessel.

During the hour seven hundred bodies were taken from the river from the hull of the overturned steamer whose sides were cut open by gas flames to admit the divers. Several were taken alive from cabins of the ship after it had on its side in the river four hours but three hundred others, said to be in the bulk, must all be dead.

Under the glare of searchlights tonight scores of men, worked in the hull to reach the bodies. The steamer lay at the bottom of the river, half of its side under water. The cause of the capsizing is not determined tonight but federal, city and state officers are conducting investigations to determine whether the ship was top heavy from faulty designing and capacity of ballast or too poorly handled in warping from the wharf.

Under misty skies seven thousand men, woman and children wended their way to the river wharf early to fill five large lake steamers where a holiday ninth trip was to be made to Michigan City. Eastland was the first loaded. Rain began to fall as the gang planks were lifted when the limit of twenty-five hundred was reached. White dresses peeped from the raincoats along the shore rail as those aboard waved goodbye to friends on shore. On board other steamers the passengers swarmed up the left side as the other steamers drew up. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, when ordered to cast off the engines began to hum. Instead of moving forward, the laden ship wavered sidewise toward the shore. The passengers were startled. The crowd on the river side increased. The ship heeled back, turned slowly and steadily toward the left side. The people began sliding toward the rail as water entered the lower portholes. Ropes snapped off the piles to which the vessel was tied. Those on the wharf were attracted by the screams but were helpless. Finally the ship dived under the swift current of the river, the scene that ensued was heartrending. There was much heroism. Many men were drowned attempting to rescue women. Tonight Chicago is a city of mourning. The police have arrested all the officers of the Eastland.

After a hole had been cut in the protruding side of the vessel, and many dead bodies were removed a thrill passed through the crowd as the word that a baby girl had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the ship. The child was in a stateroom where it was held from the water by a chair that jammed against the berth. The baby was only awakened as it was carried to the land. The mother was not found. Two women were alive in another stateroom above the water but that ended the hopes of any number having escaped death in the deathtrap itself.

During the mighty turning of the ship with its cargo of humanity, lifeboats, chairs and other loose appendages on the decks slipped down the sloping floors, crushing passengers toward the rising waters. Many passengers sank entangled in clothing and bundles and did not rise, but scores came to the surface, giving but the appearance of a crowded bathing beach. Many seized floating chairs and other objects. Those on shore threw out ropes and dragged in those who could hold the life lines.

Employees of commission firms along the river threw crates, chicken coops and other floatable things into the current, but most of these were swept away by the stream. Boats were put out. Tugs rushed to the scene with shrieking whistles. Many men snatched off their coats and sprang into the river to aid the drowning. With the thousands of spectators ready to aid the wharf within the grasp of their hands, they went to death despite every effort.

STATEMENT ON OCCUPATION OF NAGO

Gustavo Espinoza Mireles, Private Secretary to First Chief Carranza, Makes Statement on Occupation of Nago.

CLAIMS MAYTORENA VIOLATED AGREEMENT

Declares That Calles Was Absolved From All Obligation in Agreement When Civil Forces of Governor Entered Town.

Gustavo Espinoza Mireles, Private Secretary of First Chief Venustiano Carranza arrived yesterday at Nago, Sonora en route for a conference with General P. Elias Calles, Commander of the Constitutionalist forces in the State of Sonora.

Mr. Espinoza issued the following statement for the press in regard to the occupation of Nago by the Constitutionalist forces:

"On the 20th of February, one week after Maytorena had signed said pact without any scruples he broke his word of honor occupying the port of Nago with military forces and proceeded to open international traffic importing coal and so forth for the movement of military trains, and in fact committed the acts which constitute the dishonest violation of the agreement solemnly signed by him, making Nago since that moment enemy territory.

"This consideration is not only logic but is approved by all the laws of war of civilized nations."

"The article 145 of the American Government Army Regulations in time of war stipulates: 'When an armistice is violated by one of the belligerents, the other is absolved of all obligations.' If the port of Nago was neutralized by the pact of February and Maytorena was the first to break said pact, such agreement was nullified and relieves Genl. Calles of observing it.

"It is to be recalled in this respect, since the enemies of the Constitutionalist cause pretend to use this incident with the American Government as an arm against the defenders of the Mexican people, that in 1793 Mr. Jefferson at that time being Secretary of State of the United States, declared: 'Neutral territory should not be violated. When one of the belligerents commits acts of violation of said neutrality or when the neutral territory is used as base of operations, said territory loses its character and converts itself in belligerent territory or enemy's territory.'

"This declaration has been considered as the expression of the principle of international law and gives a clear idea in this matter.

"By this Genl. P. Elias Calles, was in his most legitimate right in re-occupying the port of Nago, after Maytorena had violated the pact of neutrality nullifying in all its effects."

Ives G. Leveier, Constitutionalist Consul at Nago, Arizona, was sponsor for the statement that Nago, Sonora, was evacuated yesterday morning by the forces of Lieut. Col. Lazaro Cardenas who received orders from General Calles to leave the town.

The troops of Col. Cardenas numbering 250 packed everything and marched out at 10 o'clock a. m. for Saucedo where they will join the bulk of the Constitutionalist army which is attempting to invest the town of Nogales, Sonora.

The reorganization of the civil authorities in Nago, Sonora, was completed yesterday and the town is now under civil government. The Customs house is working again. Fiscal guards and policemen are the only officials who have charge of the town so as to preserve order.

The advance guard of the Calles army is reported at Santa Barbara, 6 miles from Nogales and the bulk of the Constitutionalist troops commenced moving yesterday morning. General Calles only expects 60 carloads of provisions and hay to rush the rest of his troops to invest Nogales, Sonora.

HORSES SHOT FROM UNDER THIS DRIVER BY GERMAN SHELL



A British convoy in Flanders struck by a German shell. The horses are dead, but the driver is still alive and is pluckily trying to rise to his feet. His officer has just reached his side.

TO REPEL SHOTS WITH FORCE IF NECESSARY

General Funston Receives Orders to Repel Firing into American Territory With Force; Nogales Will Not Be Attacked.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Orders were issued, with the approval of the President, to Major-General Funston to repel, with force if necessary, any firing into American territory from the Mexican side of the border. Carranza advised from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency, said that Carranza had specifically instructed Calles not to attack Nogales. Late today the Nago garrison had withdrawn.

The situation throughout Mexico, as reported from various sections, is considered discouraging by officials. Mexico City is completely cut off and presumably in the hands of a band of Indians, under the control of Zapata.

Gonzales is in the vicinity of Pachuca endeavoring to retake the town from Zapata forces. Oregon, according to official reports, is isolated north of Mexico City. The flying column of Villa troops has taken Queretaro and is operating in the vicinity of the Mexican capital.

HIGH MOUNTAIN FIGHTING IS DIFFICULT SAYS OFFICER.

BUDAPEST, July 24.—A Hungarian officer, describing the fighting on the Tyrolean mountain peaks, a mile above sea level, states that the most difficult problem for the staff is to maintain the supply of food to the troops. On account of the high altitude and the continuous physical strain, they need good supplies and plenty of them.

The officer pays a tribute to the work of the Red Cross. "Our wounded have to be carried down in sheets tied to the ends of sticks, and it takes a dozen men to carry one down," he remarks.

Scout duty is particularly dangerous, except for skilled Apinists, and many of these never return. Touching on the remarkable cohesion thrown back by the mountain peaks, the officer says: "The roar of the guns is heard twice, thrice, or perhaps a dozen times, the echo of throwing the sounds back and forth, and transforming a single report into a fusillade. Many of our men have been unconscious or even driven mad by the fearful noise of the guns in the rarified atmosphere of these high altitudes."

The same officer in another letter described an attack by the Italians on the positions held by his troops. "It was after nine o'clock in the evening when the Italian infantry began to climb the mountain and storm the positions. We lay low behind the rocks and poured a fusillade of fire upon them as they came up in three lines. That was easy. But some terrible and trying moments for us came after this. The Italians, having been reinforced by another brigade came in such force and with such determination that the hot barrels of our rifles could do no more. A fourth brigade was then seen in reserve trotting up behind. "They surprised the advanced positions, a whole company fell into their

JAMES NICHOLS SAFE

After an exciting experience with Calles soldiers, just over the boundary from his ranch, James Nichols arrived in the District late last night. The Bisbee man was searching for stock and had a pair of held glasses when he was arrested by soldiers from Agua Prieta. He was forced to go to the Calles headquarters. The matter soon became public and it was rumored that he was going to be shot as a spy. Quick work on the part of people in Nago succeeded in effecting his release when he reached Agua Prieta.

INVESTIGATION INTO BARDON CASE ENDS

Superior Court Investigates Alleged Irregularity in Handling of the Bardon Bootlegging Case; No Bribery Indicated.

TOMBSTONE, July 24 (Special)—The investigation into the charges made by Attorney William B. Cleary, of Bisbee, regarding the alleged irregularity in the case of the plate against D. C. Bardon, charged with bootlegging, came to an end yesterday. A. W. Howe, county probation officer, and for many years one of the best known attaches of the court house, was placed upon the stand during the hearing of the matter. According to the testimony of Howe, after the Bardon case had been crowded from the docket, and about the time the sixty day limit was to expire on the bondsmen, for Bardon, approached Howe and asked that he secure a lawyer in Tombstone to look after the case.

The time limit expired and the Attorney, secured by Howe for the Bisbee man, moved that the case be dismissed. This was done by the court.

In regard to the pecuniary transactions it was testified that the bondsmen gave Howe \$100 with which to pay the attorney's fees. These amounted to \$75. Howe returned in Bisbee and presented the balance to the bondsmen, a matter of \$25. The latter told the officer that he could keep the balance.

During the taking of testimony J. L. Brooks, one of the Bardon bondsmen, was called to the stand. He testified that he had made the statement, in Attorney Cleary's presence that he was out a matter of \$125, as his share, in the case. When further examined he acknowledged that he had paid Robert Hennessy, the other bondsmen, \$40 for attorney's fees and still owed \$18 of his share.

The conclusion of the testimony the court declared the probation officer had been indiscreet in the matter and that there was no indication that there had been any bribery or anything that smacked of such procedure. He then declared the office vacant.

AMMUNITION EXPERTS MEET.

ROME, July 24.—The special committee of technical experts appointed to deal with the problem of providing an adequate supply of ammunition for the Italian army has just held its first meeting in Milan. The committee is modeled after similar committees in England and France. It plans to effect the greatest possible co-operations between the military authorities and the manufacturers of arms and ammunition, to settle any questions that may arise with the least possible delay, and to assist financially or otherwise manufacturers who wish to adapt their factories to the making of munitions. The committee will also advise and assist in the procuring of special machinery and raw material for the production of munitions. Although the committee has the sanction of the government, service upon it is honorary and unpaid.

WARSAW IS STILL IN THE HANDS OF DEFENDING RUSSIANS

Though Germans Claim to Have Advanced Along the Narew River Only Minor Fights Are Recorded Near Warsaw.

GERMANS PROBABLY AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS

Success of German Arms in Northern Poland, in Opinion of Military Critics Brings Teuton Band Around Capital.

LONDON, July 24.—The Austro-Germans seem unable to force the Russians from important positions northwest of Warsaw along the Lublin-Chelm railway but the German victories in northern Poland, north of the Polish capital tightened their grip on the city. Critics say the abandonment of Warsaw has again become probable. There is no chance on the western front. Turks attacked the British Gallipoli peninsula but the British claim to have lost no ground. After weeks of battering the German forces, for the first time crossed the Narew River north of Warsaw, and now have a considerable foothold on the south bank of that river. But the fortress of Brest, which the Berlin official statement describes as being stormed irresistibly holds. The communication, however, does not state whether the fortresses capitulated.

The fight in southern Courland, according to German claims, resulted in something akin to a crushing victory such as was familiar in wars of former years. General von Beulow's forces having cut up the retreating troops badly and dispersing those not killed, wounded or captured.

That the Russians are holding the immediate vicinity of the Warsaw front is plainly evidenced, by the German official statement which refers only to minor operations on this area, and tells of a comparatively insignificant number of prisoners taken. Military critics say this indicates there have been no serious attacks by either side, which probably means the Germans are waiting reinforcements or some favorable circumstances while the Russians, from their strongholds are risking nothing in counter attacks.

IMMENSE SHELL FIRE

BERLIN, July 24.—The astonishing shell-throwing power of modern artillery is discussed by General Heinrich Rohm, in an interview published by the Vossische Zeitung.

"In the war of 1870," says General Rohm, "no German battery fired more than 200 rounds in one battle from each of its guns. A Russian battery fired 522 rounds for each of its guns at the battle of Tushchewo. The use of ammunition in the present war puts all these figures in the shade.

"During the whole Franco-German war, the German artillery fired 817,000 rounds, a tenth part of which was used in the battle of St. Privat. In the Russo-Japanese war one side used a total of 945,000 shells.

On March 10 German headquarters announced that the enemy, during the preceding fortnight, had fired off an immense amount of heavy artillery of its own and of American manufacture, often using more than 100,000 shells in twenty-four hours. This is three times as much as was used in the battle of St. Privat on a front almost twice as long. The number of shells that were fired at a point of front was six times as large as in the year 1870 in the hottest battle of the war.

Nearly 300,000 shells were fired at the north of Arras on June 17. This was almost as much as the whole fire of the German artillery in 1870. On the German side we used our ammunition more sparingly, because the American factories cannot add to our supplies. How costly the bombardment of Arras was for the English army may be gathered from the fact that the very smallest gun shoots a projectile costing at least \$6.