

"L" TRAINS FIRST TO BREAK TIE-UP OF CHICAGO LINES

Fifteen-Minute Schedule Maintained on South Side Lines, But Cars Not Opened to Public—Mail Cars Also Run.

OLD EMPLOYEES REFUSE TO QUIT; AID COMPANY

Veterans Too Old to Get Other Jobs, Work Alongside Strikebreakers—Chicagoans Use Steam Lines and Taxicabs.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Two detectives, escorting trains on the south side elevated, were injured today when two trains were derailed by a broken and chunks of lead pipe. The attack occurred just as the trains were passing the Twelfth street station, second stop outside of the loop. Several windows in the cars were broken, one by a nail studded piece of planking.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The first half day of America's biggest street car strike passed quietly and with no serious disorders. The city was never so inconvenienced in its history. Hundreds of thousands of workers were compelled to leave their places of employment, other thousands rode to work in every conceivable make-shift vehicle capable of traveling on wheels, the steam roads carried all the passengers their scores of extra trains could carry, and many hundreds remained at home, not caring to brave the hard rain.

The first slight trouble occurred at the limits of the surface lines, where more than 200 strikers were dispersed when residents of the neighborhood complained that they were making too much noise. The strikers rented a hall a few doors from the home and combined their gatherings to this place.

On the south side branch of the elevated lines five-car trains were operated at 15-minute intervals. Officials of the line intended continuing running trains without passengers until dark. The only cars run on the surface lines were United States mail cars, which were not interfered with.

Put Strikebreakers to Work. The first train to be run on the elevated lines was started from the south side terminal at 6:15 st. about 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Manned by old employees who refused to go on strike and carrying no passengers except a police lieutenant and 16 picked men, the train of five cars left its way slowly down town, circled the loop and returned to the terminal.

Officials of the company planned to run other trains later and to invite passengers to ride. The company officials at 6:15 st. were met by non-union workers, ready to take their places as strike breakers as soon as called upon. Many of the older employees who refused to strike were also on hand, prepared to take their places.

After the uneventful trip of the first train on the south side elevated line, four more trains were sent out at 10-minute intervals. No passengers were carried. Officials of the company announced that they would maintain a 10-minute schedule throughout the day and that later the ticket offices would be opened and the public given a chance to use the trains.

The strike of the car men, who are demanding more pay and improved working conditions, was officially called at midnight, but the last car was not run until the last car five hours later. The strike order called off 14,000 conductors, motormen and elevated guards. Chicago today had more than 50,000 unemployed workers and the streets were filled with thousands of idlers as the result of strikes and lockouts.

No Disorders Early in Day. Every known method of transportation was made use of today. Buses were in large demand and hundreds of pairs of roller skates were sold to persons who had no other way to reach their places of employment. Every taxicab and horse-drawn carriage was called into service and many private automobiles were run for profit from the residence sections to the loop. Thousands of workers walked miles. To add to their discomfort a heavy rain fell part of the morning.

The public schools were not closed today, although 3,000 teachers were forced to find some means of reaching their school rooms. The telephone company, guarding against possible shutting down of their down town exchanges, housed 700 girl operators in the LaSalle and Kaiserhof hotels.

Officials of the Chicago elevated railroads declared that in operating their trains today, they had many veteran employees who refused to obey the strike order. According to Superintendent J. H. Starnes, the safest kind of men to whom to entrust trains in this crisis. He said they are too old to go out, because they are too old to get other jobs.

Several hours before the strike was in effect, persons desiring to go home on the surface lines left the effects of the walkout. Scores of persons along the N. Clark st. line waiting for cars were passed up by the motormen who were speeding toward their terminal without regard for the would-be passengers.

CAMINETTI MUST GO TO PRISON, COURT RULES

WASHINGTON, June 14.—F. Drew Caminetti, son of Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti, must go to jail for violating the Espionage laws. Caminetti, who is transporting Lola Norris and Martha Warrington from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev. The United States supreme court today refused to review his conviction by the federal courts of California.

EX-CASHER GIVES UP

E. J. King, Formerly of Dugger Bank, Charged with Embezzlement. SULLIVAN, Ind., June 14.—Edward J. King, former cashier of the Dugger State bank, who is alleged to have embezzled \$34,000, surrendered to the sheriff today and gave new bond in the sum of \$5,000 on a charge of embezzlement.

LONG MYE IS AWARDED \$2,177.77 DAMAGES

Jury in Circuit Court Holds 10 Cent Store to Blame for the Collapse of Building. A verdict for \$2,177.77 damages and 6 per cent interest from Jan. 3, 1914, was returned for the plaintiff Monday morning in the circuit court in the case of Long Mye, Chinese restaurant proprietor, against the Independent 5 and 10 cent store.

The suit had been brought to recover \$7,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained when the building on 112-114 S. Michigan st. collapsed on Jan. 3, 1914. The case was on trial a week and the jury went out late Friday evening, returning a sealed verdict Saturday morning. On the first ballot the jury stood 10 to 2 for the plaintiff. On the second ballot the vote was 11 to 1 and stood thus until the sixth ballot, when the final verdict was returned. The remainder of the time was spent in a discussion of the amount of damages, the proposed sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. The award was a quotient being gotten by dividing an average from the total amounts suggested.

This suit was the first to come to trial of several suits pending against the 10-cent store as a result of the accident which occurred when the building on Michigan st. was being altered to suit the 10-cent store which had a lease on them. There was disagreement as to where the blame should be placed for the accident, whether on the 10-cent store, on the contractor, William Solarek, or on the architect, W. W. Schneider. It was the contractor who was independent contractor and also that the accident might have occurred without its having been the fault of any person.

The plaintiff was represented by Howell, Jones and Devine. Damages aggregating \$20,000 are involved in the other suits pending. Administrators of the three men who were killed, Dale Hibberd, Theodore Metzger, Jr., and Wilbur R. Churchill, each sue for \$5,000. Adolph H. Heller has a suit for \$15,000 damages for the loss of furniture. The suit of the contractor, William Solarek, is for \$1,500 alleged to be due on a contract, and a suit brought by the 10-cent store against the Title & Guaranty Surety Co. and others on a bond.

justice. We deplore the strike, but we are willing to leave the question of who is responsible for this calamity brought upon the city to be determined by its people. We shall immediately make every effort to restore the service at the earliest possible moment. We shall cooperate in every way with the elevated lines, who will be the first to get into service, and in this matter we ask the people of the city to cooperate with us." This statement was signed by Henry A. Blair, chairman of the board of the surface lines, and A. Busby, president of the surface lines, and Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated lines.

Here's Strike Order. The following official strike order to the men was issued by William Quintan, president of the surface employees, and John J. Bruce, head of the elevated workers' organization: "To the employees of the surface and elevated railroads of Chicago: "We take this means of informing you that all negotiations with the companies have closed and we have been forced to put into effect a suspension of work as a protest against your vote. Full information will be given you through the proper channel of your organization of these negotiations later. We take this means of referring to you to be loyal to your organization and stand firm through the conflict. Do not act that will discredit you with your organization or the association and above all things, remain away from the saloon, and refrain from drink until the strike has been settled."

Dispute Over Wages. The main dispute which led to the strike was the question of wages. The men now receive 23 cents an hour for their first three months' work. By a graded scale the wage is brought up to 32 cents an hour at the end of the fifth year of service. The men demanded that they be paid 32 cents an hour for the first year and that they be advanced to 35 cents an hour at the end of the first year. In the matter of working conditions the men demanded that no man working 10 hours would be required more than 16 consecutive hours. The company to abolish all long hour runs for the older men in the service, but the union turned this offer down.

BRITAIN DOUBLES ESTIMATE COST OF "WORLD WAR"

Additional \$1,250,000,000 Is Required Because of Need for More Munitions—Italians Repulse Night Attacks. LONDON, June 14.—An additional estimate of \$1,250,000,000 in the cost of the war in foreign lands during the year ending March 1915 was introduced in parliament today. This practically doubles the original estimate of the cost of the war, the increase being made necessary by the increased demand for munitions. Money is also being advanced to Italy to carry on the war against Austria.

ROME, June 14.—Strong onslaughts against the fortresses at Malborghetto by the heavy guns of the Italians and the repulse of fierce night attacks of the Austrians all were reported in an official statement issued today by the war office. Malborghetto is about nine miles north-west of Pradell pass and lies upon the mountain height dominating the valley of the Fella river. The text of the official statement: "At a number of points along the frontier from Tonalé pass as far as Carnia, the enemy has attempted mostly night attacks, to arrest the progress of our offensive. All these attacks were successfully repulsed. "In the region of Tonalé the enemy, supported by strong fire from his fortifications, delivered attacks against our positions near Tonfessadde, the Chandy Peak, Monte Pissola, the valley of Glubbicci, Monte Piano, the Musrina region and Sessi pass, east of Parada, as well as at Frekofel pass. The most violent of these attacks were directed on Friday and Saturday nights, when with the aid of searchlights and star bombs, the enemy sent his infantry against our positions in the Valgrande, the Val Piccolo and at Frekofel pass. "Make Good Progress. "Our offensive in the sector of Volata in Carnia, continues to make good progress. "After taking Volata we captured Volatina pass. Our operations in that region were beset with tremendous difficulties, for it was necessary to drive the enemy from the trenches which he had prepared in advance. "Our artillery has continually showed its superiority by destroying earthworks and observation posts of the enemy. "On Sunday we presented a bombardment against the Austrian fortress of Malborghetto with our heavy guns, obtaining good results. "Higher up the mountain range our shells and ammunition depots were blown up. "Along the Isonzo our troops have consolidated the positions taken from the enemy. On the left bank of the river our heavy field artillery, after breaking down the embankment of the Monfalcone canal, also cut communication with the German army. "The Austrian fortress of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, is being bombarded from three sides by the Italians. "A great section of the low lying country around Udine has been freed by the cutting of the Monfalcone canal dykes. "The Austrians are reported to be preparing to evacuate Trieste. The Austrian garrison of Trieste has abandoned its residence. Military stores are being transferred from the city to prevent their capture by the Italians. "Ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines, were in the Austrian harbor at Pola when it was bombarded by an Italian airship on Sunday, and some of these ships are believed to have been seriously damaged."

OLD GLORY UNFURLED TO BREEZE ON MONDAY

Flag Day Is Observed Throughout United States and Her Possessions. Throughout the United States and her possessions, Monday, the 135th birthday of Old Glory was celebrated, principally with a display of flags and bunting. Military organizations and clubs were ordered to unfurl Old Glory by Supt. L. J. Montgomery. The only program to be given in the city will be that at the Elk's temple tonight. Members of the Autean Post, G. A. R., and the Presbyterian church. A program of song and music will follow.

Practically every public building in South Bend floated a flag while every public school was ordered to unfurl Old Glory by Supt. L. J. Montgomery. The only program to be given in the city will be that at the Elk's temple tonight. Members of the Autean Post, G. A. R., and the Presbyterian church. A program of song and music will follow.

NORTHERN INDIANA MAY FEEL CHICAGO STRIKE

Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago Tied Up and Other Cities Are Threatened with Walkouts. GARY, Ind., June 14.—The strike on the Chicago surface lines tied up the electric car lines into Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago, Ind., tributaries of the Chicago and Indiana canal. A program of song and music will follow.

HOLD CLAIM IS INVALID

U. S. Supreme Court Reverse Minnesota Scale Decision. WASHINGTON, June 14.—An order of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission, directing the Great Northern railway to install scales for weighing live stock as part of the equipment of the station at Bertha, Minn., was annulled by the U. S. supreme court today. The court held the order both arbitrary and unreasonable, and reversed the supreme court of Minnesota, which approved the claim action.

SEEK SUCCESSOR TO JAMES

Dixie Highway Association Directors Meet at Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 14.—Directors of the Dixie Highway Association met here today to elect a president to succeed C. E. James of this city, resigned, and transact routine business. The resignation of the president also left a vacancy on the board of directors and executive committee. Judge M. M. Allison of Chattanooga, who is now first vice president and the acting executive of the association, is considered the probable successor to Mr. James.

"America Shall Interpret the Heart of the World"—Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 14.—"The heart of America shall interpret the heart of the world," declared President Wilson today in a flag day address to the employees of the treasury department. "Those who aided in creating it (America) responded always to the dictates of humanity and of liberty." The president declared that the makers of the republic were not "swagbackers," but men of sober, quiet thought without bluster, who thought of duty and not self-aggrandizement. In introducing President Wilson, Sec'y of the Treas. McAdoo spoke of the flag as a "heart of civilization" and said it had a deeper significance now than ever before in the world's history. President Wilson expressed the wish that his hearers wear the American emblem every day instead of only on flag day. He added, however, that even if they did not wear it all the time, they should keep its meaning in their hearts always. The president declared the American flag did not represent a mere sentiment to him, but the history of the nation. He said it spoke of the experience which all who have worked and suffered to make the United States what it is have undergone. He said the true meaning of the flag was to be found in the hearts of the great millions of unknown men, whose names never appeared in the headlines of the newspapers, and yet were continuously striving to fulfill their daily tasks honestly and faithfully. The president added that the "noisy places" where partisans are expressing passion over an interpretation of the flag and he made it clear that in his view it should not be sought there.

SOUTH BEND WOMAN TESTIFIES AT CHICAGO

Mrs. Alta Grimes Gives Important Evidence in Divorce Suit Brought by Brother, H. H. Rothrock. CHICAGO, June 14.—How her sister-in-law, Florence Rothrock, spent her time in gayety with L. A. Shertzer, while her husband was away, is given in detail by Mrs. Alta M. Grimes of South Bend in a deposition filed in an early morning in the divorce case of Harry H. Rothrock against Mrs. Florence Rothrock. The divorce bill was filed in October, 1914, charging statutory grounds. Mrs. Rothrock filed a cross petition making the same charge and naming an unknown woman in Ohio. Mrs. Grimes in her deposition tells how Shertzer, an automobile salesman, would come to Chicago, telephone number 4928 Chestnut av., and there the three would spend the evening in eating sandwiches and drinking beer and how Shertzer would then remain with Mrs. Rothrock until early morning. She says also that Mrs. Rothrock and Shertzer often went auto riding together. Mrs. Grimes in her deposition tells how Shertzer, an automobile salesman, would come to Chicago, telephone number 4928 Chestnut av., and there the three would spend the evening in eating sandwiches and drinking beer and how Shertzer would then remain with Mrs. Rothrock until early morning. She says also that Mrs. Rothrock and Shertzer often went auto riding together.

CENTRAL INDIANA SWEPT BY STORM

Eight Blocks of Poles Carrying Cables and Electric Wires in Indianapolis Are Wrecked—Panic at Wabash College. INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Interurban traffic to all parts of the state was fully restored early today following a tie-up of many hours Saturday night and Sunday as a result of havoc and destruction wrought by a severe wind and electric storm of almost cyclonic proportions which swept through the city shortly after noon Sunday, while tearing through central Indiana in an easterly direction. The greatest loss in Indianapolis was suffered by the public service corporations through the wrecking of eight blocks of poles in St. Clair st., which carried down heavy cables and electric current supply wires, blocking traffic on half a dozen city car lines and preventing the arrival and departure of interurban cars in several directions. Hundreds of visitors from the state were marooned either in the downtown districts or at the city limits for many hours. Wrecks Automobiles. In their fall the heavy poles wrecked several automobiles, but no person was seriously injured. One pole fell through a Methodist church window, which carried down heavy cables and electric current supply wires, blocking traffic on half a dozen city car lines and preventing the arrival and departure of interurban cars in several directions. Hundreds of visitors from the state were marooned either in the downtown districts or at the city limits for many hours. Wrecks Automobiles. In their fall the heavy poles wrecked several automobiles, but no person was seriously injured. One pole fell through a Methodist church window, which carried down heavy cables and electric current supply wires, blocking traffic on half a dozen city car lines and preventing the arrival and departure of interurban cars in several directions. Hundreds of visitors from the state were marooned either in the downtown districts or at the city limits for many hours.

HOPE FOR PEACE GROWS STRONGER

Kaiser's Government Believed to Be as Desirous as United States to Reach Amicable Agreement. WASHINGTON, June 14.—That the chances for a peaceful settlement of the present controversy between the United States and Germany are improving daily is the belief in well-informed circles here. The Washington view now is that Germany is becoming as desirous as the United States to continue peaceful relations, that the possibility of an early understanding between the two nations takes precedence in comment in official and diplomatic quarters and, while no one is able to say what the German note will assert in reply, it is regarded as significant that those in the confidence of German representatives believe that the reply of the kaiser will be conciliatory and will admit of a common meeting ground between the two governments. In official circles here there is a growing impression that Germany, beset on every side with an increasing number of enemies, soon will be ready to consider peace talk in the great European conflict. Want Aid of Nation. Accepting the surmise as correct, it is regarded as all the more likely that Germany will assume a conciliatory attitude toward the United States not only that she may avoid trouble with this nation, but that the service of a powerful neutral government like that of the United States may be available should peace appear on the European war horizon. The editorial comment of the German press on the second Wilson note is being read with great interest by officials here and they are understood to have been much encouraged by the more conciliatory tone of these expressions. It has been the opinion of those in authority here that if the negotiations could proceed in a spirit of friendliness, a settlement would be possible, but it is realized that with a hostile public opinion prevailing in either country, diplomatic negotiations would become difficult. The fact that the German press seems to regard the Wilson note as a friendly and not a belligerent document, is adding to the encouragement now felt at Washington regarding the outcome of the present imbroglio. Has Two Conflicting Groups. Unofficial, but accepted reports have reached here that Germany has two groups of conflicting thought on the subject of submarine warfare. The reports are that one group in the government is known as the military element and is headed by von Tirpitz; the other is the naval element and has as its chief spokesman Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg and von Jagow, the foreign minister. It is assumed that when the reply was sent to the American note, the military group must have been in the ascendency and that this largely is accountable for the fact that the former reply of Germany was regarded here as highly unsatisfactory, evasive and tending to add to the tension. It now appears that the two German groups have become more equal in strength and it is believed that the tenor of the second German communication will depend to a great extent upon which one of these two factions wins out in the struggle within the German government. Bryan Is Silent. Nevertheless, it is noted with satisfaction here that there seems to be a flow of peace talk in German quarters and that it is believed that official and diplomatic Washington will receive a reply which will lead to an amicable adjustment of a grave situation. William Jennings Bryan was not in Washington today and there was no statement from him. It is expected, however, that Mr. Bryan will issue another peace broadside when he returns tomorrow from Old Point Comfort, Va., where he is now recuperating after the strenuous events of the past week. The resignation of the premier and his statement that the American note was "softened" after he resigned, continued, however, to be a prominent subject of conversation in Washington officialdom. This government will assume a waiting attitude for the next 10 days as it is not anticipated that the German reply will be received before the expiration of that time as the note has been transmitted to the kaiser at the battle front for his personal inspection. BIG STEAMER SINKS No Details of Accident in James River Near West Point. BALTIMORE, Md., June 14.—The Chesapeake Steamship Co. one of the handiest vessels of the Chesapeake bay service, sank today in the James river off West Point, which was her southern terminus. Details of the accident are lacking and it is not known exactly what caused the big vessel to sink. Officials of the company say no one was injured. The ship was worth \$750,000.

Latest Bulletins From War Zone

CARDIFF, Wales, June 14.—The British steamer Hopemount, 3,300 tons, was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday. It was captured here today. Four members of the crew were wounded by shells fired from the submarine. The members of the crew, including the wounded, were landed today. The Hopemount hailed from New Castle.

ATHENS, June 14.—Anti-war riots are reported to have broken out in Constantinople. German soldiers were attacked by the Turks.

PARIS, June 14.—Admission of the loss of part of the trenches captured from the Germans north of the Souchez sugar factory is made in an official communique issued by the French war office today. However, further progress has been made by the French forces engaging the Germans east of the Lorette hills, north of Arras.

BERLIN, June 14.—A reverse, described by the German war office as "severe defeat" has been inflicted upon the French between Arras and Lievin. In an official statement issued by the German war office it is declared that the French have lost heavily in that region.

LONDON, June 14.—The British steamship Desabla was torpedoed off the Firth of Tay on Saturday, and sunk. Her crew was landed today. The Desabla hailed from Glasgow. Her tonnage was 6,047.

LONDON, June 14.—Word was received here today of the destruction of the British steamship Ardale, 3,583 tons, by a mine in the White sea, off northern Russia. The Ardale was carrying munitions of war to Arch Angel.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, June 14.—The Danish schooner Katrina arrived in the Firth of Forth today having on board the crew of the British schooner Cross Merstal, which was seized and burned in the North sea by a German submarine.

DUNDEE, Scotland, June 14.—The British trawler Queen Alexandra has been sunk in the North sea by a German submarine. Her crew was landed today.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 14.—The French schooner Wiamat was sunk off Pendeen by a German submarine on Sunday. Her crew was landed here today.

ROME, June 14.—Despite floods caused by rains and dyke cutting operations, the Italians have advanced six miles in a southeasterly direction from Monfalcone, according to dispatches from the front today.

COMMISSIONERS ACCEPT BIDS ON SUPPLIES

Contracts Are Let for County Asylum Necessities—Work of Virkler Ditch Contractor Approved. Bids on supplies for the county asylum were accepted by the county commissioners at their meeting Monday morning. The commissioners also accepted the supplemental report of the Virkler ditch contractor, which stated that the ditch had been put into satisfactory condition, according to the instructions of the commissioners. In the afternoon the commissioners made a trip over the Union st. road south from Mishawaka which has recently been completed. The accepted bids for county supplies were: Adamson Bros., clothing, \$271; National Grocery Co., groceries, \$513.40; G. W. Wyman & Co., clothing, \$103.50; Arman & Co., meats, \$387.65; Union Shoe Co., \$76.25. The bid of Whitman Bros. Co. of \$50.05 for groceries was rejected.

ENRAGED MOB KILLS TWO AND WOUNDS FOUR

Negro Prisoner Is Shot Dead When Sheriff Resists Attempt to Take Him Away. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—One white bystander and a negro prisoner charged with assaulting a woman were killed and five officers wounded, Sheriff Hood probably fatally, during a riot between a mob and the sheriff's court early today at Winnsboro. The mob attempted to take the negro from the officers, but were unable to accomplish this and then directed their fire upon the posse. The negro's body was riddled with bullets. The dead are: Elsen Houser, bystander. Utex Smith, negro prisoner. The wounded—Sheriff A. D. Hood, shot in abdomen, probably fatally; Deputy Stevenson, Deputy Boland, Constable Kelley. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sheriff Hood and his deputies started with the negro from the jail to the court room. They were stopped before the court house by a mob which demanded custody of the prisoner. This was refused and the rioting followed, a continuous fusillade being maintained during the following five minutes. The negro was the first to fall, it being apparent that the mob directed their fire upon him. The wounded men were rushed to a Columbia hospital. Adjt. Gen. Moore arrived from Columbia and assumed control of the military troops. Quiet was restored within a hour.

OLIVE TOWNSHIP MEN OBJECT TO VALUATION

Owners of Reclaimed Swamp Land Think \$25 Appraisal on \$100-an-Acre Land Is Excessive. Walter Ranstad, Andrew Zielski and Joseph Szczodrowski, residents of Olive township, appeared before the board of review Monday morning and made objection to an increased valuation placed on reclaimed swamp land owned by them. The three own in the neighborhood of 600 acres of land near Terre Coupe and since the last assessment a considerable part of the land has been drained and is now adapted to cultivation whereas it was formerly useless marsh land. The former appraisal of \$12.50 an acre was increased to \$25 an acre. It is said that the land will sell readily for \$100 an acre.