

75 DROWNED AS STEAMER TURNED OVER

Fully 2,500 Persons Were Hurlled Into Chicago River as They Were About to Start on Picnic Excursion This Morning and Many Were Taken to Hospitals

ACCIDENT WITNESSED BY A GREAT CROWD

Victims Were Employes of Western Electric Company and Their Families—Steamer Was Tied to Her Wharf When She Began to Keel and Then Turned Turtle

Chicago, July 24.—The big steel excursion steamer Eastand turned turtle in the Chicago river this morning, and it is reported that about 75 persons were drowned.

The boat had been chartered by the Western Electric company for a picnic of its employes, and the boat was tied up at her wharf, preparing to start, when she keeled over. About 500 persons are said to have been aboard at the time.

Many jumped to the wharf, while a dozen motor boats, tugs and other craft hurried to the scene and began picking men, women, and children out of the water. The first reports of the rescued seemed to indicate that the loss of life might be over 300 but later the count was verified, so that it was not believed the death list would exceed 75.

Private motor cars and wagons were pressed into service in transporting the injured to hospitals. Several pulmotors were brought into play, while the police rushed to the scene from all sections of the city in order to control the crowd.

The North Clark street bridge, near the scene of the accident, was crowded with people who were on their way to work when the accident occurred, and many friends and relatives of the persons going on the excursion lined the bridge railing, watching for the steamer to depart; and all witnessed the overturn of the ship.

Vessel Floated into River.

Officials of the General Electric company said there probably were 2,500 persons on the steamer, which was to take them to Michigan City, Indiana, for the day. Witnesses said the steamer began to list slowly, and the passengers, unable to keep their footing, slid toward the lower side, while the officers of the ship shouted warnings.

The added weight caused the steamer to keel over faster until the hawsers, which held it to the deck, snapped, and a moment later, amid the screams of the passengers, the steamer turned over on its side and then floated into the middle of the river.

Scores of women and children in the cabins apparently were drowned without a chance to escape. The estimates of the loss varied from 75 to 300, but at 9 o'clock only 25 bodies had been recovered.

REPORTS ON ORDUNA CASE.

Malone Tells Lansing of Evidence of Attack Without Warning.

Washington, July 24.—Dudley Field Malone, customs collector at New York, yesterday presented a report of his investigation of the German submarine attack on the Cunard liner Orduna to the treasury department and conferred with Secretary Lansing. Later he conferred with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Malone said he did not discuss the Orduna case with the president. Mr. Malone's report included affidavits and statements by officers, crew and passengers of the liner which carried a score of Americans detailing the attack, which they say came without warning, first by a torpedo which missed the ship by ten feet, and then by shells from a deck gun on the submarine, none of which hit the Orduna. The investigation was made on a statement to the state department by William O. Thompson of Chicago counsel for the industrial relations commission, one of the Americans on the liner. Officials of the treasury and state departments will decide later if the report shall be made public.

Although the report was not made public it was understood that at least one of the affidavits was by an American, who swears he saw the torpedoes pass the stern of the Orduna and that he also saw the shell fired at the ship struck the water. Treasury officials, however, decline to comment on that. State department officials have indicated the active interest of the United States in the incident depended largely on whether any evidence other than British evidence, could be gathered to show that the Orduna was attacked without warning.

Five Men Missing.

Denver, Colo., July 24.—United States forestry officials here received word yesterday that five laborers employed to help fight a forest fire in the mountains of Carbon county, Wyoming, are missing. The men were last seen in a mine that has since been swept by flames.

PANAMA PENSION SCHEME

Is Favored by Employes Who Are Completing Organization.

Panama, July 24.—The old employes of the Panama canal have about completed an organization for the purpose of looking after their interests in Washington and on the isthmus relative to conditions of employment and other matters. One of the chief objects will be to look after measures to be brought before Congress regarding longevity pay. The organization has not yet been given a name, but it probably will be known as the Panama Canal Employes' Association. A large fund has been subscribed to pay the expenses of a committee recently sent to Washington to obtain the rescinding of an executive order under which rent was being charged for quarters on the zone. This committee was successful.

This success was the direct cause of the new organization since it demonstrated, according to moving spirits, what could be done if an organized effort is made. The new association purposes to have prepared and presented in Congress a measure providing for suitable reward for the civilian canal employes just as the various army and navy officers have been rewarded.

The employes will contend that this reward should be in the shape of longevity pay, so that those who have been on the isthmus for a certain number of years will be given a yearly increase in salary. This is to include all employes whether numbers of unions or not. It is likely that to this bill a pension system will be attached.

The association already has gathered a fund of about \$25,000 from assessments made upon all the employes, practically all of whom already have joined and have paid at least a portion of their assessments. A weekly paper will be started which will be distributed to all the employes and also to many government officials in Washington as well as to every member of Congress. It is declared probable that in order to accomplish its objects, the association will establish offices in Washington for the purpose of making a direct personal appeal to members of Congress.

GUILTY OF DOUBLE MURDER.

Charles F. Stielow Immediately Was Sentenced to Die in Electric Chair.

Rochester, N. Y., July 24.—Charles F. Stielow of Wolcottville was found guilty last night at Albion of the murder of Charles R. Phelps and Miss Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby on the night of March 21, last. He was immediately sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week of Sept. 5.

After Stielow was taken back to his cell, Nelson Green, who was indicted jointly with him, was brought into court. His attorney, John G. Clute of Buffalo, asked that Green be allowed to change his plea of not guilty to murder in the first degree to second degree murder. District Attorney John Quickerbocker consented on the ground that Green was physically and mentally weak and that his mind was dominated by Stielow when the crime was committed. He also stated that Orleans county would be saved the expense of an additional trial.

Justice Pound sentenced Green to imprisonment in Auburn prison the maximum, the rest of his natural life and the minimum of 20 years.

The case went to the jury at 1:35 o'clock, after the prosecuting attorney had summed up and the court had delivered its charge. Although it is said only one ballot was taken, the jurors did not report till 8:15 o'clock last night.

EXPLORER LOSES HANDS.

Koren's Expedition Caught in Siberian Ice.

Nams, Alaska, July 24.—The steamer Corwin, which arrived here Thursday, brought news of Johann Koren, the Norwegian naturalist, who is on an exploring expedition in the arctic region for the Smithsonian institution. Koren is reported to have lost both hands by freezing while his expedition was caught in the ice in Kolyma river, Siberia, last winter.

Koren is a daring explorer and was shipwrecked in the autumn of 1912 on the schooner Kittewake in Siberia. At that time he was collecting arctic flowers and birds for the Harvard museum. After terrible hardships Koren reached Nome. His hands and feet were severely frozen.

MAY HAVE AMERICAN QUEEN.

If Poland Chooses Prince Poniatowski as Its Ruler.

Paris, July 24.—Brighter days for Poland following the ultimate success of the allied arms are confidently predicted here. The name of Prince Poniatowski is mentioned frequently as that of the future king of united Poland.

Prince Poniatowski is popular in all the allied lands, the only objection being that his wife is not of royal birth. The princess was Miss Helen Sperry of Stockton, Cal. The difficulty is, however, not insurmountable, and the American lady may yet wear the Polish crown.

The Poniatowski house dates from the eighteenth century. The prince was born in Paris in 1864 and married in 1894.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR SLAIN.

Henri Gaudier Brzeska, Well Known in London, Killed at the Front.

London, July 24.—The death is announced at the front of Henri Gaudier Brzeska, a sculptor of the school known as the "Vorticists." Most of his work was done and exhibited in London, although the artist was a Frenchman.

The Vorticists' work is generally regarded as a step beyond that of the Futurists and Cubists, but M. Brzeska's sculpture remained nearer to reality and therefore more intelligible than the efforts of most of his colleagues. Several of his sculptures which were seen at a recent exhibition in the Dore gallery received high commendation.

FIELDER CAUSTIC.

Criticizes Method of Handling the Strike in Bayonne.

Trenton, N. J., July 24.—Governor Fielder came to the State House yesterday and in an interview said he is convinced there is no need for state troops at Bayonne.

The governor was caustic in his criticism of the Bayonne city authorities for the way in which the strike has been handled. A state constabulary like Pennsylvania's would have prevented the trouble, he added.

\$5,000,000 PLANT.

To Be Erected in Moscow for Manufacturing Ammunition.

Petrograd, July 24.—The leading manufacturers of Moscow have joined in furnishing the capital for a national munitions factory there. The plant, which will start at once, is to cost \$5,000,000, all of which will be raised within a fortnight. Most of the manufacturers have agreed to subscribe a sum not less than one per cent. of their capital.

Held Under Bonds.

New York, July 24.—The woman who described herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flieger, widow of Henry M. Flieger, millionaire railroad builder, waived examination when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McGuire on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. She was held in \$5,000 bail for trial. The prisoner said she did not have means to engage counsel. The complainant against her was Frank Maloney, who swore in an affidavit that he had given her \$250 after she represented she was soon to receive \$25,000 from the estate of Mr. Flieger.

Negro's Love of Chickens.

Several visitors were being entertained with the characteristic hospitality of the southern states of America, relates The Buffalo Commercial. They were led in their praise of the chicken which was served to them. The old colored woman who was leading round the chicken was growing prouder and prouder at the praise of the cooking. "Annie," said one of the guests, "the chicken is fine. I must have some cooked in this way when I get home. I suppose you like chicken, don't you?"

WILSON FEELS HARD STRAIN

Slept Late on the Train En Route to Cornish This Morning

HE SHOWED EFFECTS OF CLOSE APPLICATION

Expressed Realization of Possibilities of German Situation

Hartford, Conn., July 24.—President Wilson, who was en route to Cornish for another brief vacation, slept late this morning and plainly showed the effects of close application to the German situation and his work in the preparation of the latest German note. To members of his party he expressed his realization of the possibilities of the situation. After breakfast with Dr. Grayson, he planned to spend part of the day working on official business.

WILSON INVESTIGATES NATION'S DEFENSES

President Calls for Reports to Him Personally by the Heads of the Army and Navy Departments.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the war and navy departments. The fact that this action had been taken known here last night after the release for publication of the note to Germany relating to submarine warfare.

Without regard to present day controversies the president in association with various heads of departments has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish, N. H., and when he again returns here may be prepared to discuss it with his advisers.

For the time being the president feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, now that Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy. Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought. It is known in fact that the best minds of the military branches of the government have been at work on these matters for some time.

Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with conditions of defense that have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The president not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea. He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

As to the army it is known here that the president is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and which the president believes will commend itself to all patriotic and political minds. In this matter the president is working with the secretary of war and his professional associates. It is understood that on this portion of the president's general national and defense program some conclusions already have been reached.

DEATH AT NORTHFIELD.

Mrs. William Kingston Had Seen in Excellent Health Till Shock Came.

Northfield, July 24.—Mrs. William Kingston, a well-known resident of this place, died Thursday evening from the result of a shock of paralysis, with which she was attacked three hours before. Mrs. Kingston had seemed to be in excellent health until the stroke, which came at the supper hour. She never regained consciousness.

Mrs. Kingston, whose maiden name was Margaret Murphy, leaves her husband and one son, John D. the latter a resident of Philadelphia; also two sisters. Mrs. Kingston's age was about 43 years. With her husband, she had lived in this place about 25 years.

The funeral will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at noon from the Catholic church, with burial in the village cemetery.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

An Hour After His \$1,500 Suit Had Been Filed.

Burlington, July 24.—An hour after a suit for \$1,500 was filed against the Merchants of the World seeking to recover \$1,500 insurance on the life of his brother, James M., had been filed in county court here yesterday, the plaintiff was found dead in his bed in the hotel at North Vermont.

Mr. Shipman was 42 years old and was born in New York. He had been a carpenter in Burlington, his years. He was a devoted family man. Mrs. William A. Shipman and Vera Shipman of Burlington and Cleve Shipman of Hartford, Conn.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in such a manner as to avoid the accepted practice of regulated warfare. The world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this possibility by German naval operations. It is possible, therefore, that the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and removed the chief cause of offense.

In view of the admission of flagging made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

MEDIATION PLAN OFFERED

If Germany Asks, United States Will Serve as Sea Warfare Arbitrator

U. S. NOTE OF WARNING OPENS THE WAY

Government at Washington Does Not Expect Reply for Weeks

Washington, D. C., July 24.—With the publication to-day of the note of warning to Germany that any repetition of acts by her submarine commanders in violation of American rights would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly, the United States government awaited further developments.

The note does not necessarily call for a reply. It leaves the way open, however, for an answer from Germany disavowing the sinking of the Lusitania and offering reparation, submitting assurances as to future actions of naval officers and even asking directly for mediation by the United States between the German and British governments on the general subject of warfare on the sea. If any answer is received, it is not expected for several weeks.

The American Note. The note to Germany is as follows: Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915. The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister for foreign affairs: The note of the imperial German government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real difference between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the present matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is legal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without inflicting the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people or of a more alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the law to circumstances.

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The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas as illegally proscribed. The very agreement, would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together, in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter visited, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, but whosoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation, impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States as deliberately unfriendly.

BARRE TEAM WINNER.

Defeated Greensboro at Golf by Score of 17 to 15.

Barre Golf club won its match over the Greensboro club at Lake Umbagog on the local course yesterday, the score being 17 to 15. Ideal weather conditions favored the players, and some excellent returns were brought in at the end of the afternoon's play. The Greensboro golfers motored to the city in the forenoon and were registered at Hotel Barre.

This afternoon they play Montpelier Country club. Next week Barre, Greensboro, and Montpelier will meet at Lake Umbagog in a three-cornered match. Following are the finals:

Table with 2 columns: BARRE and GREENSBORO. Lists names and scores of players.

GOMPERS O. K'S LABOR DEMAND

Says Bridgeport Ammunition Claims Will Be Supported

"GERMAN INFLUENCE" TALK MODIFIED

A. F. of L. President Says He Did Not Refer to Bridgeport

Bridgeport, Conn., July 24.—After a day of conferences with the heads of a number of international labor unions, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced last night that his organization endorsed the demands of the unions concerned in the strike in the plants of the Remington Arms and Ammunition company and the sub-contractors engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for the allies. He further announced that he did not refer to Bridgeport in making his statement about "German influences" and that he did not believe the strike leaders had been influenced in any manner. In this connection he said:

"The newspapers have exaggerated my remarks somewhat. What I did say was that emissaries of a foreign nation were at work to corrupt seamen and longshoremen to go on strike and refuse to handle all products going to the allies. I made no reference to Bridgeport. I stated that I haven't any hesitancy in believing that the same influences are at work elsewhere and for the same purpose. The statement was made by me before the Bridgeport trouble occurred. When the time shall come for me to speak more definitely I shall do so. I shall have my own time."

In regard to the statement that an effort was about to be made to force the 400 factories making war munitions in this country to run on an eight hour day schedule, Mr. Gompers was asked whether the federation was back of such a movement. He replied as follows: "If the workmen of this country can get the eight hour day they should have it. The A. F. of L. has always tried to get the eight hour day."

A reporter asked Mr. Gompers whether he cared to say anything regarding a report that a woman had offered him a large sum of money to tie up the ammunition manufacturing plants in the United States. He declined to affirm or deny the report, saying that it was a matter which might come up in due time.

ALL UP FOR PLAYGROUNDS!

There Will Be Plenty of Amusement for All Next Week.

This morning at a meeting of representative business and professional men in Manufacturers' hall the way was opened for what promises to be one of the most spectacular festival days that Barre has seen in some time. Centering around the "sanguinary" contest which the Goose Greens and the business men's team are to wage at the I. A. C. arena on Berlin street next Wednesday or Thursday, are plans for a thrilling street parade to precede the contest and a plethora of stunts, circus and theatrical performances of the aforementioned gladiators. In short, a large number of people are putting their shoulders to the wheel in order to make of the carnival an affair that will not need to be written in red letters in order to be remembered.

First it should be made plain that the all fresco admixture of baseball, Ringling Bros., Billy Sunday and German Kultur that is being for the big day is going to be staged for the very serious purpose of providing bigger recreation opportunities for the youngsters who are frequenting Barre's three public playgrounds this summer. That is going to be the only serious feature. Adequate penalties have been provided for the introduction of anything else that's even shaded with seriousness into the plans for the day.

Now that the movement for the abandonment of the Goose Greens is fairly under way, it is going along of its own volition and almost anything in the way of developments may be expected before the umpire pulls his timepiece and sings out a "Play ball!" next week. Here are the committees that are attending to some of the preliminary plans: General committee—Secretary H. P. Hinman of the Granite Manufacturers' Association, chairman; treasurer, Frederick Katoe, supervisor of playgrounds. Parade committee—W. G. Reynolds, chairman; A. A. Lamorey, E. M. Tobin, Dr. Joe W. Jackson. Music committee—Kenneth Gale, chairman; N. S. Love, John Carroll, S. N. Parker and Charles Zamboni, Jr. Stunt committee—H. P. Hinman, chairman; Frank L. Small, Fred C. Estlin, T. G. Moore, A. M. Trapp and H. A. Phelps. Finance committee—Eugene Smith, chairman; Chief C. R. (Haddley), Dr. G. E. Barr and Frank L. Small. Publicity committee—Athel Bell, Cary O. Atwell, George N. Tibben. Parade marshal—Dr. Joe W. Jackson.

A second meeting of the several committees will be held in Manufacturers' hall Monday evening. Over the week-end a multitude of the same details incident to the big parade and the game are to be worked out. This forenoon a telegram was dispatched to Umpire Quigley of the National League inviting him to be present and occupy the arbiter's stand. Scouts are operating in the big timber lots already and war soon to-day the advance agent of the Goose Greens announced that he had signed on the Big Team. Finance committee—Eugene Smith, chairman; Chief C. R. (Haddley), Dr. G. E. Barr and Frank L. Small. Publicity committee—Athel Bell, Cary O. Atwell, George N. Tibben. Parade marshal—Dr. Joe W. Jackson.

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