83 IN TUNNEL KILLED BY BLAST

Train Full of Coal Miners is Blown Up

FIFTY OTHERS ARE HURT

A Well-Known Baseball Pitcher One Of Victims—46 Identified—Mangled Taken Out By Rescue Crews.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Eighty-three men dead and fifty others burned and maimed, many of whom will die, is the toll of a disaster in the Baltimore Tunnel of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, in the East End section of this city. Seven kegs of black powder, 300 pounds in all, were detonated, and the dead and maimed were literally roasted by the superheated gas flames, following the explosion.

The tragedy occurred while the men were on their way to work. Owing to their working places being two miles from the mouth of the tunnel the men were making the trip in a train of 14 mine cars drawn by an electric motor, the powder being carried in two cars in the middle of the train.

The train had penetrated the tunnel about 200 feet when August Ruddic, one of the survivors, states the overhead trolley wire sagged, and touching a steel powder keg, formed a short circuit. In an instant there was a shower of sparks and a terrific blast. A great sheet of flame drawn by the air current, enveloped the helpless men, who were huddled closely together in the cars with no possible chance to escape.

Owing to the ventilating system, the smoke and flames was drawn inward, and the first intimation of the disaster to those on the surface was the shrieks of anguish of the injured. Rescue corps were at once formed and the dead and injured were rapidly brought to the surface, where the living were given first-aid treatment by physicians and then rushed to the City and Mercy Hospitals in ambulances and vehicles of various sorts, even the fire apparatus being used in the emergency.

When the rescuers first entered the tunnel they found the dead and dying piled in heaps in the cars and along the tunnel. Bodies of the dead were burned to a crisp. Of the dead 69 were found dead in the tunnel and 14 others succumbed to their injuries at the hospitals. Only 49 have been identified.

Among the men killed outright was James J. McCloskey, a former baseball pitcher, at one time a member of the Philadelphia National League Club.

Assistant General Manager Buchanan, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, after investigation at the scene of the disaster, gave it as his opinion that a steel bar or drill carried by one of the men came in contact with the overhead wire, forming the short circuit. According to the company's figures, 143 men and boys were being carried by the train.

HINES SEES R. R. PROSPERITY.

Tells House Committee Revenues Will Show Big Increase.

Washington.—Substantial increase of railroad revenues because of the growing volume of general business was predicted by Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, in concluding his testimony at the House Appropriations Committee hearing on his request for $1,200,000,000 for use in operating the Government controlled lines for the remainder of the calendar year. The increased business, he said, would tend to eliminate further Government loss from operation of the roads-because the operating costs would not be advanced correspondingly.

Mr. Hines pointed out that the biggest crops in the history of the country would be moved during the summer and that an increased coal movement was apparent, industries having resumed purchases stopped after the signing of the armistice because the factories had accumulated large reserve stocks.

"In all probability we are going to have a great increase in the volume of business," Mr. Hines declared, "and this ought to produce a large net profit that will go far toward wiping out the railroad deficit."

ADMITS KILLING FATHER.

Indiana Youth Says He Shot When Refused Money.

Bloomington, Ind.—Alva Banks, 20 years old, it was announced by officials, confessed he killed his father, Andrew J. Banks, the night of May 26, with a shotgun. Young Banks was taken to the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville for safe keeping.

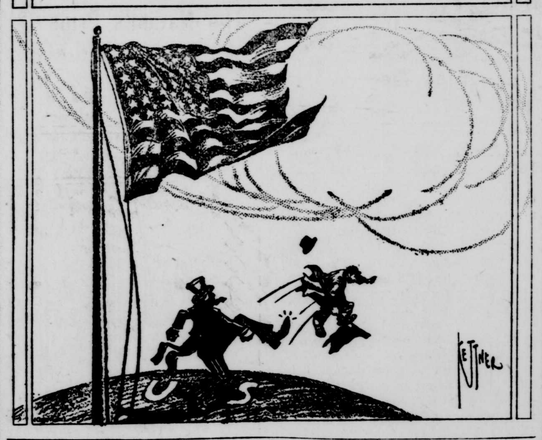
According to the alleged confession the young man shot his father because the elder Banks would not give him money. The body of the father was found in a pond near Sanders, five miles from here.

VIRGINIAN DEAD OF TYPHUS.

E. Walker, Red Cross Lieutenant, Stricken In Macedonia.

Blacksburg, Va.—Edward Walker, a lieutenant in the American Red Cross, died last April from typhus fever, which has been ravaging the Americans stationed at Kavalla, Macedonia. More than 600 Greek refugees were victims of the disease and a number of other Red Cross workers were stricken.

One Country, One Flag



TURNS WIRES BACK TO OWNERS

Burleson Orders Return of Telegraph and Telephone

WERE TAKEN LAST AUGUST

Present Rates Are To Continue—Threat Of Nation-wide Strike Believed To Have Hastened Action.

Washington.—Postmaster General Burleson, facing the threat of a nation-wide telephone and telegraph strike, suddenly released the management of the wire companies of the country to their corporate officers.

He did not, however, release the companies completely from Federal control. His action passes back to the corporate officers the problem of meeting the discontent of their employes, but does not release the public from the higher telephone and telegraph rates put into effect under Government operation.

The higher telephone rates which went into effect on May 1, will continue in full force and effect until the properties fully and finally are released. The Supreme Court of the United States already has affirmed the right of the Post Office Department to promulgate those rates during the period of Government control. When the properties finally are released the State Utility Commissions will resume control over these and all other rate tariffs.

The action of the Postmaster General took Washington completely off its feet. Just a few hours before S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, had announced that unless the Atlanta telephone strike was "very quickly settled" he would call a nation-wide strike on all the wire companies in this country and Canada, and would announce the date of this strike within 72 hours. About the same time word came unofficially from Atlanta that the employes there and the company were at a deadlock.

Mr. Burleson, however, did not give the strike threat as the reason for his precipitate turning back of the employment and other managerial problems of the companies to the owners.

STATES IN SUFFRAGE RACE.

Illinois, Michigan And Texas Seek To Ratify First.

Springfield, Ill.—A resolution seeking to put Illinois first on record as ratifying the Federal suffrage amendment was introduced in the State Senate by Senator Cornwell, Republican, of Chicago. The resolution went over for one day under the rules after objection had been made by a number of Senators that official notification of the passage of the amendment by Congress had not yet been received.

BOLSHEVIK CAPTIVE BACK.

Y. M. C. A. Worker Of Nebraska Reaches New York.

New York.—Merle B. Arnold, a Young Men's Christian Association secretary, whose home is in Polk, Neb., arrived from Siberia, where he was held a prisoner for more than a month by the Bolsheviki. He was captured when he ventured outside the American lines.

Arnold declined to discuss the mutiny among men of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, with which unit he was stationed.

CUNARD LOST 22 SHIPS.

War's Toll, Including Allied Lines Of Concern, Totaled 45 Vessels.

New York.—The Cunard Steamship Company and allied lines lost during the war 45 ships with a combined tonnage of 389,853, while the Cunard Line alone lost 22 vessels with a tonnage of 220,444, or 56 per cent. of its pre-war tonnage, according to a statement issued by officials of the Company here.

U. S. WAR GARDEN ENDS.

Dissolution Of Commission Is Announced By Its President.

Washington.—Dissolution of the National War Garden Commission, organized shortly before the entrance of the United States into the world war to encourage the production of food through home gardens, was announced by its president, Charles Lathrop Pack. The Commission ended its activities June 1.

SUFFRAGE NOW UP TO STATES

Senate Passes Historic Anthony Resolution

THE VOTE IS 56 TO 25

Victory Comes After 40 Years—Friends Of Measure Predicts Ratification By Next Spring.

Washington.—Action by Congress on equal suffrage—subject of a fight of 40 years' duration—ended in adoption by the Senate by a vote of 56 to 25 of the historic Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment resolution.

The proposed amendment, adopted by the House by a vote of 304 to 89 May 21 as the first act of the new Congress, now goes to the States, ratification by Legislatures of three-fourths of which is required for its incorporation in the Federal Constitution.

The roll-call showed two votes more than the necessary two-thirds for the resolution, which was drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875 and introduced by Senator Sargent, of California, in 1878. Counting paired and absent members, the Senate actually stood 66 to 30 for the measure.

Loud applause, unchecked by the presiding officer, swept the Senate chamber when the final vote was announced following two days' debate.

Immediately after the Senate's action the resolution was taken to Speaker Gillett's office and signed. It was rushed back to the Senate for its presiding officer's signature. President Wilson's signature, it was stated, is not necesary, although the resolution will be sent to the White House as usual and may be signed by the Executive. It will be certified to the States by the State Department.

DANIELS ORDERS NAVY CUT.

Personnel Must Be Down To 250,000 By July 1.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels ordered reduction of the naval personnel to 250,000 men or less by July 1. Commandants of all shore stations and districts were directed to discharge immediately every man who could possibly be spared without impairing the efficiency of the navy.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that he ordered a similar reduction before he left recently for Europe and officials inferred that the former order was not carried out with the alacrity the Secretary had expected.

ADMIRAL BENSON COMING HOME.

Other American Experts To Return From Paris.

Paris.—The American experts who have completed their labors in connection with the peace terms and are proceeding home include Admiral William S. Benson, naval adviser to the American delegation. All naval questions have been concluded except the final decision by the political chiefs.

Admiral Benson's return is due to the requirements of his position as Chief of Naval Operations. Rear-Admiral Harry S. Knapp will become senior American naval officer in Europe.

NC-4 NOT TO FLY HOME.

Daniels Announces Plane Will Be Disassembled And Shipped Back.

Washington.—The American naval seaplane NC-4, which arrived at Plymouth, England, Saturday, thereby completing the first trans-Atlantic flight, will not attempt a non-stop or any other kind of flight back to the United States, Secretary Daniels said. The seaplane will be disassembled and shipped to this country.

The Secretary of the Navy contemplated no attempt at a non-stop transocean flight in the near future, as the navy did not desire to make a spectacular showing, was not in any competition for trans-Atlantic flight honors and did not favor "stunt" flying.

R-34 READY FOR FLIGHT.

British Airship Soon Will Try To Cross Atlantic.

London.—Final preparations for the flight across the Atlantic of the British airship R-34 are being made at North Berwick, according to the Evening Star, and it is expected that the ship will leave next week.

A squad of skilled mechanics already has left England on the way to Atlantic City, N. J., where it is expected the ship will land.

NEED 470,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN

What Europe Expects From This Country This Year

HOOVER HAS MADE A SURVEY

Tendency To Eat More Bread And Less Of The Expensive Meats And Fats—Fine Promises For The Crop In United States.

Paris.—A preliminary survey of the import necessities of Europe, except Russia, shows that the area will need 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye at a minimum of 850,000,000 bushels as a possible maximum. Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Allied Relief Organization, said in a statement just issued. The export surplus of wheat and rye from the larger exporting countries indicate that the need of Europe can be met. Mr. Hoover estimates the exports of the United States at 470,000,000 bushels.

"Through our organization and in co-operation with the various Governments," the statement says "we have completed a preliminary survey of the food prospects of Europe and the import necessities, outside Russia, for the harvest year beginning August 1 and the world's supplies available to meet these needs.

"We estimate the total prospective European yield of wheat and rye outside Russia as of May 1, after deducting seed, at 1,550,000,000 bushels. This indicates a crop of about 77 per cent. of pre-war normal. The pre-war consumption, outside of seed, was about 2,500,000,000 bushels, indicating a net import of about 950,000,000 bushels if consumption were normal next year. The somewhat diminished populations and the diminished buying power militate against full normal consumption, but the least possible consumption with the maintenance of public health we estimate at 2,250,000,000 bushels or an import on a minimum basis of about 700,000,000 bushels.

"The consumption necessarily will be to a great degree, a factor of the financial recuperation and ability to pay for imports, and is also influenced by the tendency to eat more bread and less of the more expensive meat and fats. Restriction of consumption will require continuation of the rigid control of distribution. People everywhere are sick of rations and every state will make a supreme effort to get from under this blight. Some countries, therefore, will get away from the minimum so that an import demand of 850,000,000 bushels is possible.

"The present stocks and crop conditions in the larger exporting countries would indicate that there should be in the coming harvest year an export surplus of wheat and rye of from 870,000,000 bushels to 970,000,000 bushels, but of this other countries than Europe require about 100,000,000 bushels, leaving the supply of from 770,000,000 bushels to 870,000,000 available for Europe.

"The consumption in the United States has increased to an extraordinary degree in the year. From the 1918 crop of wheat and rye we will export about 270,000,000 bushels and as the 1919 crop promises at least 200,000,000 bushels larger than 1918, it seems that we can export at the present rate of consumption about 470,000,000 bushels. The minimum export surplus from Canada, Argentina, Australia and minor countries may be estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, while Russia and India may be considered out of the export list next year.

FOR ACROSS-SEA PLANES.

Air Convention To Urge Congress For Giant Machines.

Atlantic City, N. J.—A resolution urging Congress to grant the Army and Navy and the Postoffice Department the funds necessary to contract on a large scale to produce giant new types of aeroplanes, each with 10,000 square feet of wing surface and capable of crossing the Atlantic without stopping, was adopted by the Aeronautic Congress at its closing session here.

U. S. STUDENTS TO SWEDEN.

To Send Pupils Here For Exchange Of Knowledge And Friendship.

New York.—For exchange of scientific knowledge and perpetuation of friendly relations between the United States and Sweden, 20 students will be interchanged between the countries next year, according to an announcement by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Ten Americans will go to Sweden and 10 Swedish students will study in various American universities.

LAST MEXICAN WAR VET DEAD.

Dr. Tripp Was Within Twenty Days Of The Century Mark.

San Jose, Cal.—Dr. Russell B. Tripp, said to have been the last Mexican war veteran in this country, died here within twenty days of his one hundredth birthday. He was a delegate to the first Republic, an National Convention.

U. S. DEBT $25,921,151,270.

Washington.—The nation's public debt reached a new high mark of $25,921,151,270 at the end of May, an increase of $1,096,640,750 during the month, resulting from new issues of certificates of indebtedness and payments on Victory loan subscriptions. Ordinary disbursements in May amounted to $907,492,920, only slightly less than the $1,068,203,020 in the same month last year.

Everybody Rich In Dobe Village

Tierra Amarilla, in New Mexico, Is Quaint and Curious. Town.

WITHOUT LIGHTS OR WALKS

Very Large Portion of the Population Can Qualify on $50,000 Bond—Make Wealth in Sheep and Wool.

Pagosa Springs, Colo.—While there is no frontier left in the West, now and then one may come across something interesting in the way of the primitive. In the northernmost and central part of New Mexico, just across the Colorado line, is the small town of Tierra Amarilla. There are about 500 people living there, mostly of Spanish birth, and among them a very, very large portion who can legitimately qualify on a $50,000 bond.

They have made, and are still making, a great deal of money in sheep and wool, and are quite happy without electric lights, autos or sidewalks.

If you are ever fortunate enough to be invited to visit one of these families, no doubt you will go in a kindly, tolerant spirit and come away pleasantly amazed.

They are the very heart and soul of hospitality and welcome a stranger with a sincere enthusiasm that makes one ashamed of the cold-blooded, haughty politeness of an American.

They Are Americans.

And that calls to mind the dignified rejoinder of one of these citizens upon being questioned as to where his sympathies were in our trouble with Mexico—with the Americans or the Mexicans.

His terse reply, "I am an American," was sufficient. Considering that scarcely any of the inhabitants are educated, according to the average standard, that was a remarkable reply.

The houses are nearly all built of sun-dried bricks of mud called adobe, set down, more than likely, in a sea of mud or dust, according to the season, with few windows, and facing haphazard in any direction, without regard to the streets, if there are streets, and back door to the front or side of a neighbor.

No lights on the street make navigation at night a risk, and no sidewalks of any kind add to the excitement.

In the houses are piled hit or miss the most expensive of furnishings, as the big catalogue houses of the East know quite well that it pays to advertise where there is money, and no nearby merchants to beguile with window displays. A fine kitchen cabinet may be right beside the phonograph with its dozens and dozens of records, mostly stringed and operatic music, and almost invariably the houses are clean as scouring with soap and water can make them.

If you eat with them, you will eat chili, as it is a standby like our bread and potatoes. There is nothing elusive about the chili. Nor has it lost any of the energy of its forefathers. It is a good plan to eat some of it before you patronize a local barber, as it tends to loosen one's hair, at least it seems to, which answers the same purpose.

The barber, who probably owns 1,000 head of sheep, wears a wool sack full of his own product on his face, and his uniform is overalls that have been so long a part of his wardrobe that they could belong to no one but the barber. They also serve as a strop, after the razor has been dipped in the basin of jellified conglomerate suds.

In the stores, which one and all carry enormous stocks for so small a place, you will be confronted with an odor, from the improperly cured hundreds of sheepskins piled along with the bright colored silks and shawls and artificial flowers, appealingly displayed for the edification of the feminine residents. Perfume is sold here by the quart, as no proud young lady, or boy, would think of attending a dance without saturating both clothing and hair with it.

Altogether Tierra Amarilla is an intensely interesting place to visit, if one likes the out-of-the-ordinary.

Alien Enemies Worry Canada

Returned Soldiers Protest Against Foreigners Filling Positions They Need.

EXPECT FIGHT ON REPEAL

War Times Election Act Repeal Is Opposed—Educational Test May Be Made to Disfranchise Many of Teuton Origin.

Toronto.—Despite the approach of normal peace when there will be no more "enemies," the alien enemy question is still far from settled in Canada.

Controversy surges around two points; first: Is the alien enemy to be allowed to work? and, second: Is he to be allowed to vote?

When the war was on the alien enemy worked. There were many objections to it, but labor was so scarce that the alien enemy who could work was rarely interfered with. And he made big wages. Now labor is not so scarce, and the alien enemy's job is more precarious. It is not employers who are interfering with him, nor is it government authority.

Pressure comes from the returned soldiers. When their verbal protests get no results or produce only formal assurances, which they know to be insincere, they have on occasion raided the factory, sometimes with surprising results. Then the alien enemy is really out of a job.

As to the vote, the alien enemy lost his privilege during the war. Now the fight is as to whether it will be given back to him. The war times election act was based on the ground that the man who was not eligible to fight if needed wasn't eligible to vote, a rough and ready rule which served a purpose and it deliberately disfranchised all persons of alien enemy origin whether they had Canadian citizenship or not.

Repeal of this act was expected to immediately follow the close of the war, but now the government is not anxious to refranchise a large voting population which is not likely to support the government that originally disfranchised it. The parties are lining up for a real old-time party scrap on the issue. The fight will come in parliament on the introduction of the franchise act promised for an early date.

One proposal is that an educational test will be framed which will have the effect of disfranchising large numbers of former Canadian citizens of enemy origin.

Even if they get the vote back many of the alien enemies are going to be out of a job. And they would infinitely prefer wartime conditions when they had no vote but had a good job.

Not many German-born are affected, but there are several hundred thousand natives of the former Austrian empire in Canada. These cause the problem.

Doesn't Favor Argument.

Milwaukee.—Uros Sijan doesn't believe in arguing with robbers. Two visited his saloon. He did a backward somersault through an open door and saved $1,000.

NEW USE FOUND FOR POISON GAS

Poison gas is now being put to a good use in England. The gas is injected into rat holes by means of a rubber tube. Most of the rats are killed underground, but any which come out are dazed and easily struck down.

WILL FIX RUSS RAILWAY

Allies Are Planning to Raise Necessary Money.

It Will Take $20,000,000 to Put Trans-Siberian Railroad Line in Shape.

Washington.—It will take $20,000,000 to put the Trans-Siberian railroad in proper working condition. Eight nations are now trying to finance the road temporarily, without waiting for formal recognition of the Kolchak government at Omsk. Present indications are that recognition must come before financial aid on this scale can be extended.

The interallied railway commission at Vladivostok has made strong representations to each of the eight countries, urging the making available immediately of this amount of money in the form of credits, so that the system from Vladivostok to the Ural mountains may be put in working order.

The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, China and Russia are the countries represented on the railway commission. Italy, the Czecho-Slovak republic, China and Russia are willing to accept their share of the responsibility for the loan, but cannot supply funds on credits, as everything they have they need for their own people. France, too, needs all her resources.

Japan could furnish both cash and credit if the other allies would permit her to assume the entire burden. Great Britain and the United States are each in a position to arrange the necessary credits, but the bankers of these two countries insist upon having a tangible government back of the loan as a guarantee. The Omsk government is considered stable enough by the bankers to warrant the loan, but until actual recognition is accorded the status and responsibility of the government are in doubt.

TAXES CAUSE PENNY FAMINE

Mints Begin Making 2,000,000 One-Cent Pieces Daily to Supply Demand.

Washington.—Pennies are more in demand than dollars in these days of soda water taxes. Since May 1, when these taxes went into effect, the United States mints and subtreasuries have been flooded with orders for millions of one-cent pieces and these coins have been shipped to banks by the bushels. To meet the continued demand the Philadelphia and Denver mints are working almost exclusively on one-cent pieces, and an extra shift of workers has been ordered for the Philadelphia mint. Two million one-cent pieces will be turned out daily.

The United States owns fully one-half of the world's stock of diamonds.

BRICKS ARE SOLD AS WHISKY

So Witness Testifies in Case in Court Against Negro at Fort Smith.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Four pints of colored water were sold for $21 and 12 paving bricks for $65, according to testimony offered in local courts against W. H. Hicks, white, and Will Jones, negro, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Lem Drake, a farmer of Arkoma, Okla., told the judge he ordered four pints of whisky from Hicks. Hicks delivered four pint bottles, in which the contents resembled in color the kind of liquor that was once plentiful in Arkansas. When Drake sampled his purchase at home he found that it consisted of water, colored with brown sugar. Hicks was held for the grand jury.

Jone, a railway porter, was supposed to buy a suitcase of whisky at Monett, Mo., for John Allen of this city, Allen testified. Jones delivered Allen a bulging suitcase at night at a secluded spot in the city. When Allen opened the suitcase at home he found it contained 12 paving bricks instead of 12 quarts of whisky. Jones' case was continued.

Girls Fat Enough, Is Jury's Verdict

Cardiff.—A situation worthy of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" developed here when a girl's class from the Howells Girls' school, Llandaff, filed past the jury box in order that judge and jury might judge as to their physical condition. The case was one in which the father of a pupil sued the governors of the school for damages, alleging that his daughter was not properly fed. The inspection of a class satisfied the court that the majority of the girls seemed to be doing fairly well on the food supplied, and the jury decided against the indignant father.

FIND HUGE ARKANSAS CAVE

Was Evidently Used in Prehistoric Times as Burial Place of Vanished Race.

Huntsville, Ark.—An immense cave, the largest in Madison county, and apparently one of the largest in the state, has been discovered on a farm belonging to Lemuel Kendall, four miles northeast of Alabam. The entrance is near King's river.

The cave has been explored a distance of five miles, and many other passages opened beyond. Scores of rooms, some small, but one more than a quarter of an acre in extent, were explored. There are many stalagmites and stalactites.

This cave was evidently well-known in the past and seems to have been used as a burial spot in primitive times. The sloping skull of a man of a vanished race has been found.

A swift subterranean river flows in this cave, and it is large enough for big boats to float on its surface. Blind fish are found in its waters.

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