UN COMPROMESSO SULL'ADRIATICO?

I Delegati Americani ed Italiani Hanno Avuto una Conferenza al Riguardo

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Parigi, 4 giugno.—Le aspirazioni dell'Italia, riguardo l'Adriatico, sulle quali da varii giorni non fu possibile discutere in vista dell'esame e delle decisioni da prendere circa le contro-proposte presentate al trattato di pace imposto alla Germania, dietro suggerimento dei rappresentanti dell—Italia furono oggi riconsiderate in una conferenza tra le delegazioni itqliana ed americana.

Gli americani, questa sera, hanno espresso la convinzione che sara' subito trovata una formula di compromesso che sistemera' definitivamente la questione relativa alle aspirazioni degli italiani sull'Adriatico.

Parigi, 4 giugno.—(By Dr. E. J. Dillon)—Sono stato informato che Monsignor Cerretti, assistente segretario di stato al Vaticano, ha preparato una nota diretta al Presidente Wilson mella quale fa premure perche' sia accettata la clausola contenuta nelle contro-proposte della Germania, relativa all'ammissione del Papa quale membro della Lega delle Nazioni. Tra le ragioni addotte nella nota a sostegno della richiesta vi e' la certezza che con la partecipazione del Santo Padre si puo' essere certi del successo della Lega, per l'influenza che egli puo' esercitare sopra tutti i cattolici attraverso il mondo.

In alcun circoli si asserisce che la visita del prelato a Parigi e' connessa al fatto di una prossima ripresa di relazioni diplomatiche tra la Francia ed il Vaticano. Altri asseriscono che Monsignor Cerretti cerchi di sostenere gli interessi delle Missioni Cattoliche in Oriente, e pochi credono che egli possa avere influenza circa gli accordi che pendono riguardo l'Alsazia e la Lorena.

Io sono certo nel dichiarare che mentre vi e' desiderio di vedere rialacciate le relazioni diplomatiche con il Vaticano sulle basi di un nuovo concordato con la Francia, ne' il presente Gabinetto, ne' la Camera dei Deputati francesi, saranno in grado di prendere tale importante decisione.

Time Bombs Used in Attacks Here

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Jaglecky's home. It was about twenty-four inches long, ten inches wide and fourteen inches deep.

She was walking by the jeweler's home with her mother, father and grandmother. Mr. Hammond picked up the box and shook it. It weighed, he said today, between forty and fifty pounds. Mr. Hammond said that at the time he thought it had been dropped from a delivery wagon. His first thought was to take it home, but he decided to leave it in its place.

Twenty minutes later, after the members of the family had returned home, the explosion occurred.

This box was believed by the police to have been the bomb that wrecked the jeweler's home. Two others of the same construction are also believed to have been placed at the church rectory. The explosive used is said to have been TNT. The investigators hold the opinion that it was set off by acid, rather than by clockwork. This theory is advanced because of the failure of the police to find any particles of metal at the scenes of the outrages.

Debris is Investigated

In the hope that something may be found, however, a squad of workmen under the direction of Detective Hugh Ayres was engaged today in sifting the debris at the church and the residence of the jeweler.

If it is definitely established that time bombs were used by the terrorists here, the investigators will determine the fact that an attack was made on the jeweler's home intentionally. One of the first theories of the case, when no reason was advanced for the bombing of the residence, was that the explosives had been thrown by an automobilist whose principal desire was to get rid of it. It was said to have struck the jeweler's home simply because the jeweler's home happened to be on the corner of Locust street, and not because the terrorist who threw it intend ed to kill any members of the Jaglecky family.

The morning after the bombing, however, Captain of Detectives Souder, expressed the opinion that the jeweler may have been selected by the terrorists as a "representative business man."

The police failed to connect either of two suspects arrested here with the bomb outrages. One, Lloyd Leslie, 5129 Chestnut street, was discharged this morning by Magistrate Harris. He had been arrested near Our Lady of Victory rectory soon after the explosion. The other suspect, Paul E. Fritsche, 1431 Jackson street, was discharged from custody yesterday.

Sproul to Reject Present Charter Form

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ask that the bill be recalled for amendment.

This procedure has been followed a number of times on various measures this session.

TURN IN CHARTER IS BIG SURPRISE

Report Sproul Won't Sign Bill Amazes Woodward Measure Backers

Astonishment among members of the charter revision committee was evident today over the report from Harrisburg that Governor Sproul would not sign the Woodward charter bill in its present form.

The Woodward bill was described today by George W. Coles as "a well-rounded, workable piece of legislation." Mr. Coles is chairman of the Town Meeting party and a member of the charter revision committee. He has been especially active at the state capital in support of the bill.

"The Governor has always been in sympathy with our committee," said Mr. Coles today when told that word of executive opposition to the bill had filtered out from a source close to the Governor.

78 Killed, 40 Hurt in Mine Explosion

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explosion did not cause much loss of life, but that flames and lack of air caused the heavy death toll.

Rescuers were quickly sent into the mine; they carted in hose and played streams of water on the flames. This was necessary before the work of rescue could be carried on with any success. The flames were conquered within a short time. The work of taking out the dead and the injured was under way quickly. The bodies were taken to the surface and piled on the green. They began to count up quickly. Along with them were the injured and many of these lived but a few minutes after reaching the fresh air.

Hurried calls were sent throughout the valley for doctors, nurses and ambulances. Owing to the early hour the responses were somewhat slow, and it was not until three hours after the accident that the required number of nurses and doctors was obtained. There was some delay in getting supplies because the stores were not open and the company supplies were inadequate for the needs.

The ambulances quickly began to remove the bodies. Morgues in the city were filled quickly. The injured were rushed to hospitals, some of them dying on the way.

The work of identification was started, but this was slow and uncertain. The bodies of so many men were so badly burned that identification was impossible.

Women, men and children gathered about the Baltimore tunnel by hundreds. Relatives rushed to the pile of dead, lifted the blankets and fell back in terror. Women fainted, men sobbed and children screamed and ran away. The sight was sickening. At the morgue, men, women and children flocked for news of their kin. Conditions there were just about the same. Undertakers found the bodies could not be identified. But the relatives persisted in being given the chance. They went among the corpses, but at 10 o'clock only about fifteen bodies had been identified.

Reports from the various morgues in the city at that hour were that sixty-five bodies were in them. Others had been taken to their homes and at this hour it seemed that the death list would reach 100.

Mine officials from throughout the upper part of the anthracite region were on hand, answering the call of the company. All the mine inspectors of this district were quickly on the scene. No investigation was started because the work of rescue had to be carried out first.

Officials of the company and men rescued from the accident now agree that the explosion was not terrific. Black powder, they say, does not explode like dynamite, but burns. The flash is sudden, and while it is in the nature of an explosion, it has not the driving force of the other explosives.

Caught Under Fire Blanket

The ignition of the powder, drawn in by the force of the fans, pulled the flames like a blanket down over the men. The heat was terrific. It was a veritable inferno of fire, and the men who did not drop into the creek and fight the fire with water had no chance of escape. While there were heads missing, limbs gone, and the general appearance of the dead indicated that an explosion took place, the belief now is that this was all done by the flames.

There is general agreement in the belief that an overhead trolley wire was loose. Some of the rescued admit seeing this. They are uncertain as to whether it fell directly into the powder cans or formed a contact with the metal on the car and in this way set off the powder.

There is no denying the fact that the law was violated. Company officials have made no statement on this matter except to say that the men had been warned against the carrying of explosives. The men, on the other hand, say that the practice has become general and that almost every day men carried explosives with them on the train.

State mine inspectors have not attempted as yet to fix the responsibility.

Thirty Dead Identified

The dead whose bodies have been identified so far are:

Llewellyn Parrot	Patrick Lenahan
John Rutstein	Michael Harris
Simon Shoblik	Victor Harris
John Kivotchke	Martin Maraski
Stephen Demchak	William Bone
Walter Kubic	Michael Connell
John Kubic	Edward Connors
Tony Streamer	John McCloskey
Richard Ricket	Joseph Hort
Edward Oliver	Stanley Forestal
George Gettner	William Birch
Patrick O'Malley	James Murphy
Charles Logan	Joseph Chesnes
Shack Tombilinski	William Stamazitis
John Vannort	William Stanyak

BLAST MADE MINE SEETHING INFERNO

Flames Claim Survivors of Explosion and Few Escape From 'Living Hell'

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 5.—Survivors of the explosion early today in Baltimore No. 2 mine of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company told harrowing stories of their experiences in the seething inferno.

None on the train carrying the powder that caused the disaster escaped with their lives except those who succeeded in submerging themselves in the streams in the tunnel. Those who survived the explosion itself fell victims of the flames, which converted the narrow passage into a furnace.

Thomas D. Sheridan, an old miner, who was on the train and who escaped without serious injury, said:

"I saved my life by rolling in the water. I was hurled from the train. I saw the water and the flames were upon me. It was a living hell. About me were dead and dying. I could hear the cries of many, but could not help them. When the rescuers came they fought the flames hard and quickly put them out. Then I was able to join them in the work of rescue.

"Powder was carried on the train. That was not unusual. This is in violation of the law, but the men did not complain. I do not know what caused the flames, but I believe the trolley wire broke and ignited the powder."

Some of the bodies were brought to the surface with the clothing still burning. Water had to be poured on them to put out the flames. Such sights as these drove back stout hearts.

Ironic in the light of this great tragedy, the slogan, "Safety First," was painted in great white letters over the mouth of the tunnel.

It is generally accepted that the accident was due to a violation of the law, in that powder was transported with the men.

Water Only Refuge

Thomas Dougherty, another survivor, was thrown out of a car by the blast, and saved himself by jumping into a ditch. He said:

"We were riding along about fifty feet in the tunnel. There was a blinding flash. I was thrown from the car. I saw the water and I hurled myself into it. Bodies were all about. Many of the men, I know, were dead; others were crying in terror. The flames were terrific. They were all about. We were in a veritable hell. No man could possibly hope to escape with his life unless he got in the water, buried his face and rolled over and over, as I did.

"There was powder in the car. There were about ten kegs, besides other kegs carried by the men. Of course, I do not know what set them off, but I believe the trolley wire broke and that sparks ignited the powder."

John Connon, who was on the motor when the accident occurred, said:

"The train forms at the mouth of the tunnel each morning. Today it formed at 6:25. John McGroarty was the motorman and Jimmy Kehoe the brakeman. I was riding on the head end and the cars were filled with men. In the last car were several kegs of powder. I do not know whether any men were in this car.

"The last car was just inside the mouth of the tunnel when McGroarty, the motor runner, noticed the wire hanging low. He stopped the train and started ahead on foot a few hundred feet to ascertain the cause of the low wire. He had traveled a few feet when he again stopped and told me to go out and tell another motor-car runner on the outside, William Williams, to pull the train out again. McGroarty also shouted to the men in the cars that they had better get out and walk. I saw some night shift men going out and I told them to notify Williams to pull the cars out. They said they would.

Smoke Delayed Rescue Work

"The men in the cars were in the act of climbing out and the night shift men had just left when there was a blinding flash. There was not much concussion and the flame was gone in a little while. Every man in the tunnel was affected by smoke. We men who were on the front were affected, but we escaped the force of the flames—McGroarty, myself, Frank Selinsky, Nicholas McNulty and John Guvein. Then we started to help the injured and take out the bodies of the dead. Because of the smoke we could not go beyond the fourth car. We took as many men as possible into the "G" vein. Those who were saved owed their lives to McGroarty.

Treaty Forces End of Austria

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fice in the Ballplatz, where was signed the treaty of Vienna 104 years ago.

President Seitz declined to make any comment on the treaty, sending out word to the correspondent by a uniformed attendant that he was delivering a speech to his colleagues.

Press Denounces Terms

The Vienna newspapers denounce the peace terms. They had not prepared the public for such great territorial losses as are involved in the terms, and had led the people to believe that Austria would be treated better than Germany.

A big meeting of protest has been called for Friday. There is some recurrence of the talk of a Bolshevik regime.

Much anger is shown against the Italians, French, Czechs and Jugo-Slavs. The loss of Marburg and Klagenfurst is taken especially hard. The Arbeiter Zeitung says:

"All has been taken from us without respect to President Wilson's fourteen points, which is cruel and provoking."

The Reichspost says: "The conditions could not have been worse."

Der Tag carries a cartoon showing the Council of Four crucifying peace, with French soldiers cheering in the background.

Would Divide Blame

Dr. Edward Treichl, director of the Anglo-Hungarian Bank, said:

"The terms are worse than I had supposed, although I reserve my full opinion until I see the financial terms, but it would appear that the terms wish to make the people of Austria bear the whole weight of responsibility, letting off Scott-free the Jugo-Slavs, Czechs and others who fought to the last, just as we did.

"We are no more to blame than they. We did not wish to fight any more or less than they. I am sorry for the people of Klagenfurt and such towns, which are clearly German and now have to live under foreign rule. Economically it is not much difference, I suppose, to Austria where such cities belong.

"The only thing for the Austrian people is to say: 'We might as well join with Germany, as we are companions in misfortune. We have nothing to lose by doing so.'"

Paris, June 5.—(By A. P.)—There is little expectation that the Austrian treaty can be completed this week. The presentation of the missing clauses, which will probably continue well into next week, will be by note. There will be no further meeting between the Austrian representatives and those of the allied powers.

The Council of Four has virtually agreed on the reparations clause of the Austrian treaty. This was announced after the meeting of the council yesterday. The question of boundaries also was discussed, but no conclusion was reached.

Until an agreement is reached on all the supplementary clauses, none of those omitted from the treaty will be presented to the Austrians. It is expected that the Council of Four will have the reply to the German counter-proposals under consideration tomorrow. Several of the commissions intrusted with consideration of the details are expected to be ready to report.

A Vienna dispatch dated Tuesday says that, owing to the depression due to the peace conditions, the Bourse council decided to close for two days.

SMALL POWERS WIN FIGHT FOR ARMS

Dutch Boundary Unchanged. Reply to Germany May Be Delayed

Paris, June 5.—(By A. P.)—The small powers have won a victory in their opposition to the limitation of armaments of the new states created from the former Austro-Hungarian empire, as incorporated in the Austrian peace treaty. The council of four has decided to eliminate the provisions for such limitation.

In the revision of the treaty of 1839, dealing with the status of Belgium, including her boundaries as affecting the Netherlands, the council of foreign ministrs of the Peace Conference has adopted the principle that the Netherlands shall not have to make territorial concessions. It appears that the Dutch are willing to grant Belgium certain rights the Belgians are demanding.

The council of four today gave further consideration to the German counter-proposals to the peace treaty terms, these occupying the time during the forenoon session of the body. The afternoon was devoted for the most part to the question of the rights of minorities in the small nations.

It is doubtful if the Council of Four will be able to send a reply to the counter-proposals before the end of next week, according to the Paris office of Reuters limited.

Both the German and Austrian treaties are in the balance and these are anxious times at the Peace Conference.

Fock Gives Help to Rhenish State

Continued From Page One

German empire and have sought the right of election, in which they will have complete freedom. There is nothing in their procedure which might occasion protests or strikes, which disturb order and economic life."

The French have a propaganda fund amounting to 10,000,000 francs with which to further the movement for the Rhenish republic, declares the Karlsruhe correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger. This sum, he says, is being used principally in the Rhineland and Palatinate and it is being partly distributed to those favoring an independent republic at Landau, Mayence, Cologne and Wiesbaden, who without doubt, he adds, "have been bribed."

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