

## 4 DIE FROM HEAT AS TEMPERATURE IN CITY SOARS TO 92

Torrid Weather Expected to Continue Throughout Day, With Showers Tonight

MANY UNABLE TO GET EXTRA SUPPLY OF ICE

Work on Buildings Hampered, as Many Employes Are Forced to Quit

### Comparative Temperatures of Today and Yesterday

Yesterday	Hour	Today
80	8	80
83	9	83
86	10	87
88	11	89
90	12	92
91	1	92
91	2	92
93	3	92
94	4	92
93	5	92

Humidity 70 per cent.

Four deaths and several prostrations, due to the heat, occurred here in the last twenty-four hours.

It is predicted the heat wave will continue throughout the day with a likelihood of showers and slightly cooler weather tonight.

Those who succumbed as a result of the high temperature are:

Bombina Denby, one year old, 2336 Ridge avenue.

William Gasner, 6111 Hazel avenue.

Samuel J. McFarland, 1637 South Seventeenth street. Died at Philadelphia Hospital.

Unidentified man at St. Mary's Hospital.

Sarah Bishop, twenty years old, 117 North Mole street, was overcome at Seventh and Market streets; Jefferson Hospital.

Mercury Reaches 92

Temperature at 1 o'clock this afternoon was 92 degrees and there are indications that yesterday's record of 94 will be exceeded. The mercury started out this morning as though it was intent upon breaking the season's record.

The two hottest days this summer were July 4 and 5, when the temperature reached 100 degrees.

Neighborhood bath houses in all sections of the city today were crowded to capacity and along the river front scores of youngsters bathed without burdensome attire.

Although restrictions have been issued in some districts regarding the use of water on account of a shortage in the supply, there was plenty of open air bathing. Boys who could not turn on the fireplugs got out the family hose and held neighborhood sprinkling parties.

More Ice Sought

Many families who suffered from the heat endeavored to obtain an extra supply of ice. Their efforts were futile, however, on account of the restrictions regarding its use issued recently by Director Krusen.

Work on some of the building operations in the outlying sections of the city ceased on account of the depressing heat and in several factories dozens of workers were compelled to quit at noon.

Yesterday was within two degrees of being the hottest July 27 ever recorded at the Weather Bureau. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the temperature reached 94 degrees. It touched 96 on July 27, 1894. It was 77 at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

The average temperature yesterday was 86 degrees. This was 10 degrees above normal. The humidity was moderate, being 48 per cent at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 58 per cent at 8 p. m.

It was infernally hot last night in most parts of the city and many residents occupied seats on walks and porches until an early hour this morning, unable to sleep because of the heat and intense humidity.

The prevailing heat wave is attributed by the weather bureau sharp to the high pressure area constant over the ocean during the summer sun jets over the south Atlantic states and causes a rise in temperature.

Camden Man is Missing

Andrew Kennedy, twenty-four years old, of 816 South Eighth street, Camden, disappeared from his home ten days ago and has not been seen since. Kennedy was the sole support of his mother, a widow.

Thunder!

Thunder-pays-his-dues-day. Fair tonight and Tuesday. While west winds rule. We'll all keep cool. 'Tis a joyous-ness-day.

## IS THERE A DEAL ON TO COMPEL VARES TO BACK "HAMPY" MOORE?

McCain Scents One of Cleverest Political Tricks Ever Tried in City

HOW ABOUT DAVE LANE AND MARTIN IN FIGHT?

Penrose, Coles, et al. Favor Congressman—Vares' Hands Forced?

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

There are indications that one of the cleverest political tricks ever turned in Philadelphia is in course of preparation. If not, then the Majority outlook is as confusing as ever. Take these indications:

State Senator David Martin has rather ostentatiously declared himself unfavorable to the candidacy for Mayor of Congressman J. Hampton Moore.

David H. Lane, the side partner, personal and political friend, and also neighbor of Senator Martin, suggests that Congressman Moore would make an admirable candidate.

Rumors for several weeks past have been current that an understanding existed between Senator Penrose and two or three independent ward leaders.

Senator Penrose regards Congressman Moore in a very favorable light. The list will be presented by George W. Coles, chairman of the Town Meeting party.

It is pointed out that the men on the list have not necessarily gone on record as having "thrown their hat in the ring." In most cases the men were named, without their knowledge, by friends.

Among the names to be submitted by Mr. Coles are those of: A. Lincoln Acker, former sheriff.

Ernest L. Tustin, former recorder of deeds.

John H. Mason, president of the Commercial Trust Company.

John C. Winston, chairman of the charter revision committee.

Thomas Raeburn White, who drafted the charter bill.

Powell Evans, publicity director of the charter movement.

Dr. George Woodward, who represents the Germantown-Chestnut Hill districts in the state Senate.

To Present List

"I shall take the list to the meeting of the committee and lay it on the table," Mr. Coles said today. "Then the committee will take their pick. I do not believe that whether a man is an independent or a regular Republican will enter into the question, as the candidate will be picked for his qualifications and fitness."

"The committee will try to avoid picking a man who would not prove practical. Personally, I have not the slightest idea who will be selected."

Mr. Coles announced that the committee would meet in the rooms of the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon to organize and select a chairman. The personnel of the committee was made public yesterday. It is composed of 105 members, including seven women.

Acker Not on "100"

Politicians who discussed the personnel of the new directing body of the Negro Independent coalition declared it significant that the name of Mr. Acker was not included in the list.

Mr. Acker is mentioned frequently as the probable majority candidate of the Penrose forces and independents. He is said to be the choice of leaders of the Republican Alliance for the nomination.

All Sections Considered

In making up the committee which will direct the fight to try and take away Republican control from the Vares organization what more graceful act than that Mr. Martin should graciously yield to the Elder Statesman, Mr. Lane, in the end? Besides, Senator Martin has been the good friend of Congressman Moore for many years.

There is no understanding between these gentlemen, but the younger generation of politicians may yet have to take lessons from these schoolmasters in the art.

The declaration of Messrs. Seger and Moore is just as honestly favorable to Mr. Moore's candidacy.

Continued on Page Six, Column Six

## CHICAGO BLACKS RENEW RACE RIOT; TWO DEAD, 50 HURT

Stone Fight on Bathing Beach Spreads to "Black Belt," Where Clash Is General

POLICE WIN UPPER HAND AFTER NIGHT OF TUMULT

Negroes Beat White Boy Whose Missile Caused Colored Lad to Drown

### Terrorism Policy Urged by Negro Meeting in N. Y.

New York, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Nearly 2,000 negroes shouted their approval here yesterday when various speakers, addressing a meeting under auspices of the Equal Rights League, urged the adoption of radicalism among negroes as a means of obtaining the franchise.

"One speaker suggested 'following the constructive work done by blacks in Washington,' while others advised 'using all methods, even force,' and 'making radicalism the essence of our propaganda,' and 'stopping the white man treading on our toes.'"

The meeting was a "welcome" one to William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who recently returned from Paris, after an attempt to present to the Peace Conference a petition concerning the negro race.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 28.—Trouble between whites and negroes was renewed in Chicago's "black belt" today, when Moses Thomas, a negro, fired several shots at a wagonload of white workmen being taken to a South Side factory.

When an attempt was made by whites to disarm Thomas, a dozen negroes rushed to his assistance. The police quelled the disturbance and reported that nobody had been injured.

The disturbance occurred in a district where many negro workmen live. A riot call went to a nearby police station, but when a wagonload of patrolmen arrived on the scene the fighting was over. Hundreds of white men and negroes were gathered in groups on the sidewalk, and a patrolman had Thomas in custody. Bluecoats scattered the crowds and withdrew.

Police today said they had been unable to find any trace of the unidentified white boy reported drowned yesterday in Lake Michigan during the race disturbances.

District Is Well Guarded

Fifty mounted police and 100 patrolmen were assigned to guard the negro district, while 500 policemen are held in reserve at nearby stations in the event of further disturbances.

The patrolmen were instructed to search all negroes for firearms and to prevent whites and blacks from congregating in groups of more than three persons.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, in opening the inquest over the unidentified negro boy drowned in yesterday's rioting, announced he would make a thorough investigation.

"Such things have happened in Chicago before, and I think it is time drastic measures were taken by the authorities to prevent a repetition of yesterday's disgraceful scenes," the coroner said.

Yesterday's rioting resulted in the death of two negroes and the injury of perhaps fifty or more whites, including four policemen.

Accounts of the origin of the trouble differ, but the version accepted by the police today is that the fighting started at the Twenty-ninth street bathing beach, where the whites and colored people are accustomed to swim in Lake Michigan.

Although the two races are separated by an imaginary line, this version of the affair says that a negro boy on a raft crossed the boundary line and that white boys threw stones, knocking the colored lad into the water. He was drowned. A general fight developed between the races and riot calls brought hundreds of police into the colored district, the center of which is around Thirty-first and State streets, more than a mile from the beach.

Stones and Clubs Fly

Negroes asked a policeman to arrest a white boy and when he refused the negroes began to beat the white lad. Colored bathers from another beach at Twenty-fifth street, attracted by the fighting which ensued, re-enforced the blacks and soon stones and clubs were hurled in all directions, many people being injured.

After the fighting near the beach had been quelled, trouble broke out further west near the center of the colored district. John O'Brien, a policeman, was attacked by a mob. He drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, three colored men being hit, one of whom died later in a hospital.

It is estimated that there are close to 150,000 negroes in Chicago, nearly 50,000 of whom were drawn here during the last three or four years by the attractive wages in shops and factories engaged in manufacturing war materials. Virtually all of the negroes live on the south side of the city, and many have acquired property in desirable neighborhoods occupied by the whites. This has led to many minor clashes between the races, and in a number of instances in recent months bombs have been exploded in buildings occupied by negroes. "The black belt" now comprises approximately twenty-five square miles, and includes only a comparatively few small white settlements.

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

## Hughes Supports League; Proposes Reservations Sends Hale Resolution With Four Provisos for Presentation to Senate—Calls Article X Trouble Breeder

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 28.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate in the last presidential election, has drawn up a resolution which he offers for adoption by the United States Senate, providing for inclusion of the league of nations covenant in the peace treaty, but suggesting four reservations to prevent "sacrificing the essential interests of the United States."

This became known today when correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Senator Frederick Hale, Republican of Maine, dealing with ratification of the treaty was made public.

While finding ambiguities in Articles I and XXV, dealing, respectively, with withdrawal from the league and questions of purely a domestic nature, Mr. Hughes makes chief exception to Articles XXI and XXII, which concern the Monroe Doctrine and the liability of the United States to provide armed forces to protect other members of the league.

Fears Effect of Article X

The "descriptive phrase" employed in connection with the Monroe Doctrine is said by Mr. Hughes to be "inaccurate," while Article X is branded by him as a "trouble-breeder," which, if not eliminated, should be thoroughly interpreted. Any reservations, Mr. Hughes added, should be incorporated in "the instrument of ratification" to make it valid, but the fact that such reservations are made should not lead to the assumption that the treaty would fail or the Peace Conference would have to resume operations.

Summarized, Mr. Hughes' four reservations are:

First, That on giving notice of its intention to withdraw from the league, a power shall cease to be a member or subject to obligations of the covenant at the time specified in the notice, but that such withdrawal shall not release that power from debt or liability therefor incurred.

Second, That questions such as immigration or import duties, which are solely within domestic jurisdiction, shall not be submitted for consideration or action by the league.

Third, That the United States shall not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, which shall not be subject to jurisdiction of the league, leaving this country free to oppose acquisition by any non-American country of territory in the western hemisphere.

Fourth, That under Article X the United States shall assume no obligation to undertake any military expedition or employ its armed forces on land or sea unless such action is authorized by Congress.

Opinion Requested by Hale

The resolution suggested by Mr. Hughes is embodied in a letter replying to one from Senator Hale requesting Mr. Hughes' opinion on the validity of reservations to the proposed covenant and also asking Mr. Hughes "what reservations in your judgment should be made to safeguard the interests of our country." In his letter, Senator Hale

Continued on Page Eighteen, Column Two

## G. O. P. SENATORS THREATEN RECESS AS WILSON TOURS

Propose to Lay Aside Versailles Pact Until French Agreement Is Presented

SHERMAN INTRODUCES AMENDMENT TO TREATY

President Consults With Democrats—Walsh Speaks in Defense of Article X

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 28.—Republican members of the foreign relations committee today discussed in private conference the withholding of the French treaty by President Wilson, Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, said he intended to propose to the committee that, upon conclusion of the reading of the German treaty, no further action be taken until the French treaty was submitted.

The Republican senators also discussed the possibility of a senate recess. They said that with the House in adjournment until September 9, and the President away on his Western tour, they could see no objection to the effect also should not take a recess of several weeks, if the French treaty was not submitted.

Sherman Proposes Amendment

A resolution proposing an amendment to the treaty was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Sherman, Republican of Illinois. It would provide that in the adjustment of the Allies' financial obligations to the United States, there should be no "deduction, credit or set-off," because of bonds or other securities of the United States held abroad. The Illinois senator said he had observed "great activity" recently among the foreign holders of the repudiated confederate securities.

Mr. Wilson today began discussion of the peace treaty with Democratic senators. Further conferences with Republican senators, a dozen of whom already have visited the White House, were held in abeyance.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, was the first caller today, remaining with the President for half an hour. He described his talk with the President as highly satisfactory, but refused to go into details of the discussion. The Colorado senator said he was reading the treaty for the fourth time and was not yet ready to announce his attitude.

Calls Perpetual Peace Illusory

Declaring that "the idea that the treaty and the league of nations will bring about permanent world peace was largely illusory," Senator Thomas said he would address the Senate tomorrow on one of the points raised in the effect of the treaty on the peace of the world.

Representatives Upshaw, Georgia, and Hudspeth, Texas, asked the President to include Atlanta, Ga., and El Paso, Tex., respectively, in his itinerary. Mr. Wilson promised to visit Atlanta if possible, and said he hoped to include El Paso in his itinerary. Representative Hudspeth in an address in the House last week urged military intervention in Mexico.

Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, another White House caller, said after his talk with the President that in his opinion the treaty either must be accepted by the Senate without change or flatly rejected. Any reservations, he said, would lead to complications.

Senator Johnson indicated the President should include in his message to S. D. during his "swing around the circle," but the President did not give a definite answer.

Representative Stevenson, of Minnesota, was the only Republican to call upon the President today.

Walsh Defends Article X

Denial that Article X of the league of nations covenant would handicap the cause of Irish freedom or fix externally the boundaries of nations was made in the Senate today by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, who said no language could be clearer than the article's stipulation that members are to protect one another from "external aggression."

"Beyond civil and beyond controversy," he said, "this limits our obligation in the case of war by one nation against another."

"Changes will continue to be wrought by peaceful negotiation and internal commotion and revolution. Siberia may separate itself from Russia. Ireland or Egypt may revolt."

Referring to the assertion that outside aid in a revolution such as France gave to the American colonies would be included under the article, Mr. Walsh denied that but for the aid of France we would never have achieved independence. Under the league it would have been impossible for England to have employed 30,000 mercenary Hessians to reduce the colonies, he said.

Sees Hope for Ireland

Reviewing Ireland's struggle for freedom, including her successive aid from Spain, France and Germany, the Montana senator said:

"No single nation, save the United States, is today in the same class as a military power with the British empire. There must be a union of powers against her to afford the opportunity which it is said Article 10 denies to Ireland. Are senators prepared to leave open for fomentation another world war on the chance of a change of government for Ireland?"

Continued on Page Eighteen, Column Five

## CHICAGO BLACKS RENEW RACE RIOT; TWO DEAD, 50 HURT

Stone Fight on Bathing Beach Spreads to "Black Belt," Where Clash Is General

POLICE WIN UPPER HAND AFTER NIGHT OF TUMULT

Negroes Beat White Boy Whose Missile Caused Colored Lad to Drown

### Terrorism Policy Urged by Negro Meeting in N. Y.

New York, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Nearly 2,000 negroes shouted their approval here yesterday when various speakers, addressing a meeting under auspices of the Equal Rights League, urged the adoption of radicalism among negroes as a means of obtaining the franchise.

"One speaker suggested 'following the constructive work done by blacks in Washington,' while others advised 'using all methods, even force,' and 'making radicalism the essence of our propaganda,' and 'stopping the white man treading on our toes.'"

The meeting was a "welcome" one to William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who recently returned from Paris, after an attempt to present to the Peace Conference a petition concerning the negro race.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 28.—Trouble between whites and negroes was renewed in Chicago's "black belt" today, when Moses Thomas, a negro, fired several shots at a wagonload of white workmen being taken to a South Side factory.

When an attempt was made by whites to disarm Thomas, a dozen negroes rushed to his assistance. The police quelled the disturbance and reported that nobody had been injured.

The disturbance occurred in a district where many negro workmen live. A riot call went to a nearby police station, but when a wagonload of patrolmen arrived on the scene the fighting was over. Hundreds of white men and negroes were gathered in groups on the sidewalk, and a patrolman had Thomas in custody. Bluecoats scattered the crowds and withdrew.

Police today said they had been unable to find any trace of the unidentified white boy reported drowned yesterday in Lake Michigan during the race disturbances.

District Is Well Guarded

Fifty mounted police and 100 patrolmen were assigned to guard the negro district, while 500 policemen are held in reserve at nearby stations in the event of further disturbances.

The patrolmen were instructed to search all negroes for firearms and to prevent whites and blacks from congregating in groups of more than three persons.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, in opening the inquest over the unidentified negro boy drowned in yesterday's rioting, announced he would make a thorough investigation.

"Such things have happened in Chicago before, and I think it is time drastic measures were taken by the authorities to prevent a repetition of yesterday's disgraceful scenes," the coroner said.

Yesterday's rioting resulted in the death of two negroes and the injury of perhaps fifty or more whites, including four policemen.

Accounts of the origin of the trouble differ, but the version accepted by the police today is that the fighting started at the Twenty-ninth street bathing beach, where the whites and colored people are accustomed to swim in Lake Michigan.

Although the two races are separated by an imaginary line, this version of the affair says that a negro boy on a raft crossed the boundary line and that white boys threw stones, knocking the colored lad into the water. He was drowned. A general fight developed between the races and riot calls brought hundreds of police into the colored district, the center of which is around Thirty-first and State streets, more than a mile from the beach.

Stones and Clubs Fly

Negroes asked a policeman to arrest a white boy and when he refused the negroes began to beat the white lad. Colored bathers from another beach at Twenty-fifth street, attracted by the fighting which ensued, re-enforced the blacks and soon stones and clubs were hurled in all directions, many people being injured.

After the fighting near the beach had been quelled, trouble broke out further west near the center of the colored district. John O'Brien, a policeman, was attacked by a mob. He drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, three colored men being hit, one of whom died later in a hospital.

It is estimated that there are close to 150,000 negroes in Chicago, nearly 50,000 of whom were drawn here during the last three or four years by the attractive wages in shops and factories engaged in manufacturing war materials. Virtually all of the negroes live on the south side of the city, and many have acquired property in desirable neighborhoods occupied by the whites. This has led to many minor clashes between the races, and in a number of instances in recent months bombs have been exploded in buildings occupied by negroes. "The black belt" now comprises approximately twenty-five square miles, and includes only a comparatively few small white settlements.

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Adv.

## HOUSE VOTES TO RECESS

Adopts Resolution Without Record Vote—To Quit August 2

Washington, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Without a record vote the House today adopted a resolution providing for a recess from August 2 to September 9. During this time, the Senate is expected to be continuously at work on the peace treaty.

The vote was preceded by a sharp debate and denials by some members that Congress stay in session until something was done for men discharged from war service and to reduce the high cost of living.

Camden Man is Missing

Andrew Kennedy, twenty-four years old, of 816 South Eighth street, Camden, disappeared from his home ten days ago and has not been seen since. Kennedy was the sole support of his mother, a widow.

Thunder!

Thunder-pays-his-dues-day. Fair tonight and Tuesday. While west winds rule. We'll all keep cool. 'Tis a joyous-ness-day.

## GERMANS GET U. S. LOAN

\$100,000,000 Obtained by Berlin Bank Representative

London, July 28.—(By A. P.)—An American loan of \$100,000,000 has been obtained by Martin Nordreg, representing the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, according to an Exchange telegraph dispatch from Berlin.

It was said that 10 per cent of the loan would be deposited in foreign bonds to the German bank's credit.

New York, July 28.—(By A. P.)—International bankers here who handled German business before the war, including that of the Deutsche Bank, state that they know nothing of Martin Nordreg or the \$100,000,000 loan which he is reported to have negotiated in this country.

## CAMDEN WOMAN MISSING

Accident or Foul Play Believed to Be Cause of Disappearance

Accident or foul play are the two theories given by Michael Eltekowski for the disappearance of his wife, Catherine S. Eltekowski, sixty years of age, who is missing from her home, 1253 Sycamore street, Camden.

According to the husband, who has reported the case to the police, Mrs. Eltekowski left her home three days ago for a visit to Maple Shade and has not been seen since.

## BANDITS GET RANSOM AND FREE U. S. BOY

Senate Measure Increases Personnel From 9500 to 18,000

Washington, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Without a record vote the Senate today passed and sent to the House the administration bill authorizing an increase from 9,500 to 18,000 in the number of commissioned officers to be retained in the army this year.

## ORDER THIRD DIVISION HOME

Marne Heroes Start Leaving Occupied Area of Germany August 5

Coblenz, July 28.—(By A. P.)—The Third Division of the American army has been ordered home from the occupied area of Germany. It will begin retraining for Brest, August 5.

The 75-millimeter and 155-millimeter guns of the Third Division, which were instrumental in stopping the Germans on the Marne a year ago, will be shipped on barges down the Rhine to Rotterdam, and thence to the United States.

The movements of the Third Division to the port of embarkation is expected to be completed within one week.

## FATHER ACTS ON ADVICE OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN PAYING OUT \$750

Washington, July 28.—Acting upon the advice of the Mexican Government, John West Thompson, an American ranchman living near Mexico City, has paid the 1500 pesos (\$750) ransom demanded by bandits for the release of his fourteen-year-old son, the State Department was advised today. Mexican authorities said they feared the bandits would murder the boy unless they received the money.

The kidnaping took place last Thursday, at the Thompson ranch, thirty miles from Mexico City, and the boy was released on Friday.