

EIGHT CAUGHT IN UNDERTOW

Bathers and Rescuers Drowned at Atlantic City.

HORRIFIED CROWDS WATCH

Several Lose Their Lives Trying To Save Others—A Young Girl's Patriotic Death—Most Of The Victims Were Philadelphians.

Atlantic City.—Lashed and beaten into helplessness by merciless waves and powerless in the grip of an undertow against which human might was puny and futile, eight persons met their deaths on the beach Sunday, while heroes, red-shirted beach guards and bathers who took their lives into their own hands battled desperately against tremendous odds to save them.

Thousands lined the boardwalk and beach, women ringing their hands and weeping bitterly, as a tragedy, heart-breaking in its intensity, was enacted before their eyes.

For the space of more than 30 minutes more than 200 lives were placed in direct peril by the pounding surf herding them into a deep "slue" running seaward from the strand at Chelsea avenue. Three others, one of them a young woman, are missing, and may have met the same fate.

FIGHT AT 10,500 FEET.

French Aviator Attacks German At That Height—Latter Falls Like Stone.

Paris.—The following official account of an engagement between a French and a German aeroplane was given out in Paris:

"An enemy aeroplane having been observed over our lines at Aspach, near Thann, in upper Alsace, one of our aviator sergeants took wing and mounted in 30 minutes to a height of 10,500 feet. At this altitude he engaged his enemy with a machine gun.

"To this the German replied with his machine gun, and one of his bullets struck the motor of the French machine. The sergeant again ascended to a position above his adversary and fired three bands of cartridges. During the third round the German aviator was seen by the Frenchman suddenly to throw his arms into the air. His machine then began to fall, and it came down like a stone inside of our line.

"The French aviator came down under control. Once on the ground he examined his machine. He found that bullets fired by his antagonist had perforated his cylinder, penetrated the steel shield at the back of the motor, and riddled his sails. The Frenchman himself was slightly wounded in the neck."

KAISER QUOTED FOR PEACE.

But Wants It "Profitable" For Germany, Alleged Letter Says.

Paris.—Extracts from a letter said to have been sent by Emperor William to a personage connected with the Bavarian court, and published in Spain, are reproduced by the Matin. The Emperor is quoted as saying, in part:

"Our only object is a peace profitable for the German states. This peace may be concluded sooner than thought. If it gave for the time being only an incomplete result it would at least serve as a preparation for the future. It could be signed tomorrow if I wished.

"When my august grandfather placed the empire on its present basis he did not pretend to have realized a completed work. The empire always is susceptible of growth. What cannot be achieved today will be achieved later."

TO AID BLIND SOLDIERS.

Keeper Of The "Lighthouse" Sails For French City.

New York.—Miss Winifred Holt, keeper of the "Lighthouse," the institution of the New York Association for the Blind, sailed on the steamer Rochambeau, to organize a corps of workers abroad who will look after the victims of the European war who have lost their sight. Assistance in teaching them to become self-supporting will be the object of the work, and regular courses of training will be begun where practicable. Many prominent persons have interested themselves in the financing of the effort.

RECRUITING IN U. S. CHARGED.

Government Probing Alleged Activity Of England.

San Francisco.—Agents of the Department of Justice are investigating alleged recruiting in California for the Allies in the European war. The main office of the supposed recruiting agents is in San Francisco. Franz Bopp, Consul-General for Germany in San Francisco, was said to have supplied information upon which the investigation is based, but he denied this. On good authority, it was stated that some of the investigators had found no trouble in enlisting.

DECLARES ROUMANIA READY.

Serbian Premier Says Intervention Will Come Soon.

Rome.—The Giornale d'Italia prints an interview with Premier Pasich of Serbia, obtained by a correspondent at Nish.

Premier Pasich is quoted as saying that Roumanian intervention in the war is merely a question of days, perhaps hours. He adds that peace is nearer than expected and that peace will mean the end of Austria.

FIGHTING FURIOUS IN WESTERN BATTLE

The French Forces Penetrate German Trenches.

A DUEL OF BIG GUNS

Berlin Reports That An Allied Force That Attempted To Break Through The German Line Was Destroyed.

London.—The great French drive about Arras and in Alsace continues. Against the Rhine positions the French made a fresh advance when they crossed the Fecht in Alsace and occupied with their advance guards the outskirts of Metzeral. French guns, according to the French midnight communique, have now brought under their fire the German communications between Metzeral and Munster, the Germans' base, and the position of the Kaiser's forces at this point is reported to be extremely critical.

An entire attacking force of French troops was destroyed by the Germans north of the LaBassee Canal, according to the Berlin official statement, which admits that the French, on the sector between Souchez and Ecurie, succeeded in penetrating the advance German trenches at several points.

Further admission is made by Berlin that the Germans surrendered a section of trenches to the north of the Lorette heights. This sacrifice, the German report states, was in accord with their plans.

The Berlin statement adds that the French losses on this front have been equal to those suffered by the Allies in the Champagne district, where, according to Berlin, the French percentage of casualties ran exceedingly high.

London.—The following report from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, was given out here:

"The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16, in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

"East of Ypres all the German first line trenches which we captured remain in our hands in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second-line trenches.

"East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack we made a slight advance and, judging by the number of dead Germans in the trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was very effective."

MILLIONS NOW POURING IN.

Treasury Officials Expect Big Surplus For Fiscal Year.

Washington.—The working balance in the United States Treasury, which three weeks ago reached the low mark of \$10,000,000, has leaped to \$24,000,000, and Treasury officials now anticipate a big surplus by the end of the fiscal year.

Collections from the income and corporation taxes are now pouring into the Treasury at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 a day. The total receipts Thursday were over \$4,000,000, of which \$931,000 was from the income and corporation taxes. Before the first of June the expenditures were exceeding the receipts at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and now the tide has turned and more money is coming into the Treasury than is being expended for the first time since the European war started.

WAR UPSET WATERLOO PLANS.

Battlefield Was To Have Been Made Perpetual Memorial.

London.—Less than a year ago preparations were afoot in England to celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo by purchasing the famous field and dedicating it as a perpetual memorial, but the anniversary with the battlefield in the hands of the Germans, is passing almost unobserved. The only recognition of the centenary was the presentation by the Duke of Wellington to King George, at Windsor Castle, of a miniature French tricolor, and a celebration at Wellington College, erected by public subscription in honor of the Iron Duke.

SHE TOOK UP ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

Colonel's Daughter Made Prisoner In Battle In Galicia.

Berlin, via London.—Among the prisoners taken by General Von Mackensen's army during the fighting in Galicia is the daughter of a Russian colonel. She was dressed in the uniform of a one-year volunteer and has been fighting in the ranks.

SCHWAB TO INCREASE OUTPUT.

Orders Erection Of Another Shell Loading Plant At Bethlehem.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—C. M. Schwab announced that he had issued orders for the erection of another shell-loading plant at a cost of \$60,000. The demand for shrapnel shells from England is so pressing that Mr. Schwab found it necessary to put up the third plant of this kind.

ACCUSED OF WRECKING TRAIN.

Three Men Who Live Near Scene Held On Murder Charge.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. S. Henry, Arno Smith and Archie Lee were arrested on murder charges in connection with the wreck near here of a Seaboard Air Line fast passenger train from New York. Three persons were killed in the wreck, which was attributed by railroad officials to removal of a part of the track. The men under arrest live near the scene of the wreck.

ARRIVES



WOULD RESENT U. S. PRESSURE

Chazaro's Defiant Reply to President Wilson.

LOOKS ON NOTE AS ADVICE

Points to Statement That America Does Not Claim Right To Settle Mexico's Affairs—Ready For Fusion Movement.

Washington.—The United States government was informed in a note from Francisco Lagos Chazaro, president of the Villa-Zapata convention government at Mexico City, that if President Wilson's recent statement warning the Mexican factions to compose their differences should signify "pressure or threat," the conventionalist government, "still harboring the conviction of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

The communication, transmitted by the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, states, however, that the convention continues "to conjecture that the general idea of the government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle which would be for the greatest good of the country."

Questions Wilson's Stand. After declaring a willingness to make peace with the Carranza faction, the note as made public by the State Department says, in part:

"The Convention government does not see, does not wish to see, in the substance of the declarations made by His Excellency, President Wilson, anything more than an advice, a friendly suggestion to induce the contending groups to wipe out their differences and lead them into the path to the end pursued by the revolution. Coming to the declaration that if we Mexicans cannot settle our differences within a very short time the government of the American Union will find itself constrained to decide as to what means it shall use to bring it about, the Conventionalist government cannot understand how President Wilson previously declares in the same note that the United States does not desire or claim any right to settle the affairs of Mexico, and more to the same effect. The same chief of the American nation made at Indianapolis the following categorical declaration:

"I am proud to belong to a powerful nation which says that country Mexico, which we could crush, will enjoy the same liberty in the management of its affairs as we enjoy. If I am strong I should be ashamed to dictate to the weak in the measure of my strength. My pride consists in keeping my strength free and not in oppressing another people with it."

TROUBLED OVER OPENED MAIL. Washington May Refer Swedish Minister To Britain.

Washington.—United States officials are confronted with a perplexing problem in connection with the complaint of the Swedish Minister here that private mail from New York to Sweden was opened while passing through England.

As the mails were alleged to have been opened in England and not on the high seas, interesting legal questions have been raised which made it seem doubtful in many officials whether the United States could do more than transmit the complaint to Great Britain for consideration.

HOLD 1,610,000 PRISONERS. Baravian Paper Credits This Total To Teuton Allies.

Berlin, via London.—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgians, 41,000, and Serbian, 50,000.

MAYOR OF OHIO TOWN OUSTED. Also Fined \$10 and Costs For Collecting Excessive Fees.

Stuebenville, Ohio.—George W. McLeish was ousted as Mayor of this city and given a suspended fine of \$10 and costs in Criminal Court, following his conviction a week ago on an indictment charging extortion by collecting excessive fees from prisoners tried in Mayor's Court.

Newfoundland has 42,000 square miles.

FIERCE BATTLE IN INFERNO VALLEY

Italians and Austrians Engaged at 7,000 Feet.

STEEL ARMORED TRENCHES

Italians Surprised At The New Military Methods Of The Teutons. Trenches Guarded By Mines and Batteries.

Rome, Italy.—Italian troops are continuing with great vigor attacks upon the Austrian positions at Gorizia. The Austrians are defending the town from the height of Podgora, to the west, and from invisible trenches extending from Podgora to Mont Forton in the Isonzo Valley. It would appear that the Austrians purpose to prevent the Italian march toward Trieste with the threat of Gorizia on their left flank. The Austrian trenches on this front are protected with steel armor and connected with under-ground passages. The men are able to fire from under cover and at the same time they are supported by artillery in the hills behind them.

Italian army officers describe the Austrian actions everywhere as purely defensive except in the Carnia zone, where the best troops have been concentrated apparently for an offensive movement. It is thought here that Austria intends an invasion at this point with the idea of compelling the Italians to concentrate their men for defense.

Fighting is going on fiercely both night and day between the Inferno Valley and Malborgheth. This battlefield is at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Italian reports declare that up to the present the Austrian attacks have resulted in failure.

A war office statement says: "In the Tyrol-Trentino-Cadore front we gradually are occupying dominating points. Except for distant artillery fire and new, but unsuccessful, attacks on June 13 against the summit of Yellone in the Upper Valley of the Piave (Carnic Alps).

"More intense attacks have been made repeatedly by the enemy in Carnia either near the defiles of Val Sesia, which still is strongly held by us, or especially against the rear line of Mont Avestanis, to the defile of Monte Croce.

"Long distance artillery actions occurred also in the Zone of Monte Nero, on the Selma-Maali front and on the Kozlak.

"Along the Isonzo, on the line from Podgora to Mont Forton and at the intersection of the Monfalcone Canal, reconnaissances showed the precise quality of the defensive work prepared by the enemy on the Isonzo front. They include entrenchments, sometimes in several lines and often in masonry or in concrete reinforced by metallic sheeting and protected by a network of mines or batteries often placed below the earth.

"A very active night surveillance is exercised by the enemy, aided by searchlights and rockets, with telegraphic and telephonic communication."

40 KILLED BY ZEPPELINS.

80 Persons Injured In Two Raids On England—Britain Building Big German Aeroplanes.

London.—A Zeppelin airship visited the northeast coast of England and dropped bombs.

Some fires were started by the projectiles, but by morning they had been overpowered.

The following official statement regarding the raid was issued: "Further inquiries show that the casualties in connection with the visit of a Zeppelin to the northeast coast Tuesday night amount to 16 killed and 40 injured.

"It is now possible to state more exactly the casualties resulting from an airship raid on another portion of the northeast coast on the night of June 5. The number of deaths there was 24, comprising 5 men, all civilians, 13 women and 6 children. There were also 40 cases of more or less serious injuries.

"The principal fires were in drapery establishments, a lumber yard and a terrace of small houses."

German aeroplanes of great carrying capacity are in process of manufacture for the British Government, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons.

This statement was made in reply to the suggestion by a member of the House that machines of this character were needed adequately to deal with raiding Zeppelins.

CO-OPERATING IN ADRIATIC.

Italian Fleet Aiding Anglo-French Warships.

Paris.—The Ministry of Marine gave out an announcement reading: "The Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, whose participation makes possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic.

"Warships of the Allies also are actively engaged in finding and destroying oil depots from which the enemy's submarines have been replenishing their supplies."

LIQUOR LIMIT LAW UPHELD.

Alabama Supreme Court Declares Statute Constitutional.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court held constitutional the law which restricts the quantity of liquor that may be shipped to consignees in Alabama within prescribed periods. The law also fixes the amount which may be kept in possession of individuals.

The blood of a man weighs about 30 pounds.

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Governor O'K.'s Move For Probing Of Increase—Probation Officers Benefited.

Harrisburg.—Governor Brumbaugh announced his approval of the Vore resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the cause of the increase in the price of anthracite coal by operators or dealers in anthracite coal.

The commissioners are to serve without compensation and are given the usual powers of legislative investigation commissions, including right of subpoena. The commission has \$5,000 for expenses and may employ a secretary and call upon the Attorney General for legal advice.

It is understood that the Governor will shortly name the commission as it is charged to make a report to him not later than January 1 next and to the Governor and Legislature not later than January 1, 1917.

Other bills signed were: Senate bill providing that assessments of damages for the opening or widening of any highway in any municipality shall include all damages at the existing confirmed grade.

Senate bill providing a means for the incorporation and regulation of companies, not for profit, organized for protection and preservation of forests, fish, game and wild life and to encourage and improve breeding of poultry, pigeons and game.

House bill amending second-class city taxation and water rent bill so that they shall be assessed and all appropriations made prior to December 1 for the ensuing fiscal year beginning January 1; changing periods of payment of water rent and regulating collection of delinquent accounts.

Governor In Home Celebration.

Governor Brumbaugh was the central figure in the dedication of the new Federal Building, which was one of Huntingdon's greatest occasions. The ceremonies consisted of a parade in autos and of a program of addresses, with music, at the building. The Governor and his staff had been guests at Juniata College during the forenoon at commencement. The line of parade was fully decorated. The dedication speakers, comprising talent not often gathered at one time upon the rostrum in Huntingdon, were introduced by T. B. Patton, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

The presentation address of the building on behalf of the United States Government was made by A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General. The acceptance on behalf of the people of Huntingdon was given by Thomas Fisher Bailey.

Governor Brumbaugh gave a characteristically strong address in the form of "A Talk To His Home Folks." He referred to the occasion as one of double importance because it had brought to Huntingdon a high representative of the Federal Government and the Governor of the State. He then launched upon his theme, which was an account of how the postoffice service had been developed since the days of Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster General of the United States, and of John Cadwalader, postmaster of Huntingdon at the time it was an Indian trading post until the more recent period when he himself was connected with the postal service, carrying mail from Marklesburg to his father's store at the munificent salary of \$40 per year.

Expect Cut On Appropriations.

Harrisburg.—Governor Brumbaugh practically finished work on the general appropriation bill and began work in earnest on the bills carrying the appropriations for hospitals, educational institutions and other charities. He announced action on but five measures, spending the day on the financial problems attending appropriations, and having Chairman James F. Woodward, of the House Appropriations Committee, and Bromley Wharton, secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, with him. Just what conclusion the Governor has reached regarding appropriations, he has not indicated, but it is generally believed, because of the searching inquiries made of department chiefs, that the general bill will undergo some lively cutting.

Refuse Rate Hearing On Railroads.

Harrisburg.—The Public Service Commission has refused to grant a hearing on the rates of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads for commutation and suburban service in the vicinity of Philadelphia, as asked by Edwin M. Abbott, of Philadelphia, on May 26. The commission holds that a further hearing was asked and that as no cause is shown for further hearings, the petitioner is referred to the Act governing appeals from decisions of the commission as to the next step.

80 Road Foremen Fired; Autos For 50.

Harrisburg.—Highway Commissioner Cunningham has ordered the dismissal of eighty general road foremen who have been paid \$85 a month and expenses and will purchase small automobiles at about \$465 each for road superintendents in an effort to reduce expenses. It is figured that the cars will enable the fifty road superintendents to cover much more territory and to keep in closer touch with the work.

Chinese Indigo Production Is Being Increased.

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STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

Wife Kills Man As Children Look On. One Killed, Two Hurt In School House Crash—Coremaker Succumbs To Heat.

Mrs. Thomas G. Williams, of Catawqua, overcame while ironing, broke her arm in falling on the floor.

George Hill, aged fifty, a coremaker at the Reading Coal & Iron repair shops, died at the Pottsville Hospital from the effects of the intense heat.

Charles Wayne, who murdered Mrs. Steiner three years ago, died in Eastern Penitentiary where he was serving fifteen years.

Lincoln M. Luft, fifty-two years old, member of the police department of Birdsboro, fell dead of hemorrhages while patrolling his beat.

Frank L. Cloud has resigned as superintendent of schools, Norristown, to become a teacher of languages in the Southern High School of Philadelphia.

As a result of being kicked in the stomach by a horse at his home at Tuckerton, John Stoner, sixty-one years old, died at the Reading Hospital. He was removing a nail from the horse's hoof when he was kicked.

The Bowertown and Snyder's Reformed Churches have elected Rev. G. L. Laubach, of Buttown, recently graduated from the Lancaster Reformed Theological Seminary, as pastor of the joint congregations.

James Tolen, of Duncmore, pleaded guilty to a serious charge preferred by a seven-year-old girl of Lehigh, and was sentenced to serve in the Eastern Penitentiary three years at solitary confinement.

Prof. Arthur P. Mylin will succeed Prof. E. C. Roudabush as supervising principal of the Mt. Joy schools, and principal of the high school. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and all-around athlete.

According to the terms of the will of Miss Lavina Weiser, a direct descendant of Conrad Weiser, of Colonial fame, probated at Sunbury, the bulk of an estate estimated to be worth \$25,000 is given to Zion Lutheran Church, Sunbury.

Roger P. Laudenslager, for seven years health officer of Emmaus, and for twenty-five years a draftsman in the office of the Emmaus Pipe Mill, died of dropsy, aged sixty-four. He is said to have been the youngest great-grandfather in the State.

Dr. Kalbfus, State Game Commissioner, accompanied Colonel Harry C. Trexler to Hickory Run to come to an agreement for the establishment of a State game preserve. Colonel Trexler is head of an association of sportsmen, owning one thousand acres of land.

John McGregor, of Lancaster, was killed and John McDaniels and Winfred Zimmerman, of Harrisburg, seriously hurt when a school house at Hockley, which they had started to demolish for a contractor, collapsed. McGregor was instantly killed by the roof timbers.

A hermit since his wife was burned to death two years ago, John H. Shutt, fifty-five years old, was found dead at his home, five miles from York. He had evidently been struck by lightning during a terrific storm last Sunday. The body, which lay beside a fence near the house, was badly disfigured, the clothing was in shreds and the shoes had been torn off. The lightning had plowed a furrow nine feet long in the ground.

John F. Burke, a track foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot and instantly killed by his wife in the presence of their five little children, the shooting taking place in the dining room of their home at Chester. The slaying was the culmination of a series of abuses to which the woman had been subjected for a long time, the police say, and they are inclined to believe the statement of Mrs. Burke that she shot in self-defense. A double barrel shot gun that she grabbed from a corner of the room was the weapon that dealt the death wound.

Patrick Murphy, a Central Railroad of New Jersey trackwalker for the past forty-five years, prevented a passenger train wreck at Glen Onoko by flagging it immediately before it struck a tree which had been blown across the tracks.

J. E. Elliott, of Newville, was painfully injured while riding in an automobile near Waynesboro. The automobile went over a culvert and Mr. Elliott was thrown into the top of the machine with such force that his nose was broken.

Amis Risse, a farmer, of Pleasant View, lost several valuable horses within the last few days. They had a contagious disease, and it spread so rapidly that they dropped over like so if shot. It was at first thought they were poisoned.

The Hogestown horse and saddle show closed with a big parade of the work horses of the farmers of lower Cumberland County, the exhibits being greater than known in the eleven years of the show. All told, there were 400 exhibits, 100 more than last year.