

COPPER MINES IN CLIFTON DISTRICT IDLE AS RESULT OF STRIKE ORDER

Managers Assert That It Is Part of Statewide Conspiracy to Reduce Copper Supply in Crisis.

SOUTHWEST'S OUTPUT CUT 8 MILLION POUNDS

Governor and Federal Authorities Are in Close Touch With Situation; Federation Head Issues Statement.

Clifton, Ariz., July 1.—Fires were drawn from the smelters here today after the strike order had been signed by the representatives of the miners and 3,000 men will be out of work, according to estimates given out here tonight.

The mine managers here claimed tonight the strike in the Clifton-Morenci district is part of a statewide conspiracy to tie up the copper mines at this critical period.

The strike order followed demands presented to the Shannon, the Detroit and the Arizona Copper companies, looking to the abolition of the contract system in mining and granting the Miami wage scale.

The strike order was then issued, signed by John Donnelly, president of the State Federation of Labor. At daylight the order was posted at all properties of the three companies and everything will be at a standstill by tomorrow morning.

Sheriff Slaughter issued a statement tonight declaring he would maintain law and order even though it was necessary to deputize every citizen in the county.

The Mine, Mill and Smelters' union is by far the largest organization in the district. It includes Mexicans, Spaniards and Italians.

Governor Campbell and the federal authorities are in close touch with the situation.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Colo., July 1.—For New Mexico: Monday and Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL REPORT. A summary of the local weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday follows: Maximum temperature, 88 degrees; minimum, 57; range, 31; temperature at 6 p. m., 82; east wind; partly cloudy.

Manchu Emperor Is Restored, Says a Peking Dispatch

London, July 2.—General Chiang Han, says a Reuters limited dispatch from Peking, China, has informed President Li Yuan Hung that he must retire, because the Manchu emperor, Hsuan Tung, has been restored to the throne.

Another Reuters limited dispatch from Peking says that Hsuan Tung issued a mandate Saturday morning announcing his succession to the throne of China.

tion with the executive board of the general organization to call a strike at any time.

The statement says in part: "The members of the Clifty City Miners' union have asked the mine operators for a conference, but with no results, and we wish the public of Leadville to know that we are ready at any time to meet our employers in conference to discuss the issues involved."

"Knowing the suffering it will bring about, it is far from being our wish to throw this community into industrial strife. We are not asking anything that is unjust or unfair, but our children and families must be fed as Americans should be, and we cannot do so on \$3.50 a day."

"The prevailing rumors connecting the miners' union with the 'stackers' are without foundation, and the officers of this union emphatically declare that there is not an organized miner in Lake county of military age that is not registered, and any member of this union of military age can produce his registration card any time called upon to do so."

DONNELLY SAYS HE DIDN'T CALL STRIKE AT CLIFTON

Phoenix, Ariz., July 1.—Governor Campbell is keeping in close touch with the situation growing out of Arizona's various mine strikes.

Telegrams poured into his office all day. Sheriff Armer of Gila county reported that the situation at Globe and Miami was serious. At Bisbee conditions were said to be improving, there being no disorder and little picketing.

John L. Donnelly, president of the state federation of labor, denied in a message to the governor that he had called the strike at Clifton. He said, however, that after the strike was determined upon he endorsed it, having previously endeavored to secure consideration of concessions offered by the companies.

CONGRESS STILL HAS MUCH TO DO BEFORE ITS WAR SESSION CLOSES

Prohibition Issue Appears to Be Settled in Senate; Believe Chamberlain Substitute Will Be Adopted.

HOOVER CONFERS WITH AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

Administrative Changes in Food Control Bill Suggested; Chamberlain Will Present Them in Senate.

Washington, July 1.—A formidable midsummer legislative program, with food, prohibition and revenue the major measures, still confronts congress in its war session which began three months ago tomorrow.

With business congested in the senate and the house marking time in recess, senate leaders hoped tonight to make rapid progress on the food control bill with its provision prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits and send it to conference by the end of the week.

Lauching of the war revenue bill, practically rewritten from the house draft and reduced from \$1,800,000,000 to \$1,652,170,000 by senate finance committee, also is planned this week.

Several weeks of revenue debate probably will follow disposal of the food-liquor measure.

Members of the senate agriculture committee and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, were in conference today discussing amendments and measures to expedite the food control legislation.

Among the changes in the food control features of the bill proposed by Mr. Hoover were application of the legislation to farmers' and gardeners' co-operative associations and modification of the committee amendment prohibiting government employees or agents from selling their own products to the government.

The latter, Mr. Hoover said, should be so amended that while preventing a member of a voluntary advisory commission from selling his own products to the government, it still should permit use of his services in advisory capacities in respect to products in which he has no interest.

The committee agreed to remove exemption from grain elevators of farmers' organizations used for public purposes, but retained the exemption clause as to associations not organized or operating for profit.

Hearings on Aircraft Bill. General debate will be resumed in the senate tomorrow with discussion of amendments. With the house in recess until July 9, even should the senate dispose of the bill this week, a conference agreement and final enactment probably will not come until near the middle of the month.

The senate finance committee plans a final vote on its revision of the house war tax bill tomorrow.

BAKER'S ACTION ISN'T LIKELY TO CAUSE BREAK IN WILSON'S CABINET

Believe Secretary of War's Public Criticism Will Be Discussed at Meeting of Official Family.

MAY INVOLVE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Belief Is Held by Some That General Price Fixing by Government Is Not Impossible as a Result.

Washington, July 1.—Official Washington awakened today to the possibilities of trouble in Secretary Baker's repudiation of the coal price fixing arrangement secured by Secretary Lane and the coal production committee of the council of national defense by which operators east of the Mississippi river agreed to cut their mine prices today from \$1 to \$5 per ton.

So far there is no indication that the issue has become acute or that there will be a split in the cabinet the president has kept around him with few changes for four years and a half, but Mr. Baker's public criticism of his colleagues' course and his administration to the coal committee that it had exceeded its powers, is regarded as certain to be discussed at length when the president meets with his official family Tuesday.

In the opinion of many officials it may involve the entire make-up of the council of national defense and its subordinate committees of business men and echoes may be heard in legislation from congress. Some believe that general price fixing by the government under law is not impossibility as a result.

Differ as to Purchasing Policy. The situation has brought to the front reports of wide differences among cabinet members and other government officials as to a war purchasing policy.

One element, said to include most of the membership of the defense council's committees, is for a purchasing policy that will allow the producer to produce and stimulate production. These officials declare the government will obtain far better service if it does not try to drive its bargain too hard.

They point to the coal price agreement as the proper way to arrive at buying arrangements, particularly because through this plan the general public as well as the government enjoys the low prices obtained.

Other officials believe the government should bring every pressure to bear to obtain the lowest possible prices and some, it is said, are for commanding supplies.

No Government Agency Now Has the Power to Fix Prices either for the government or for the general public. If the government goes into the market for large purchases at low prices it is pointed out the private consumer will be forced to pay even higher prices than he now pays because producers, under no sort of restraint, will raise their prices to make up for their loss in selling to the government.

In making the arrangement with the coal men the interior department pointed out that it would mean, if it stood for a year, a saving of early \$200,000,000 to the consuming industries and the public.

The situation now existing probably will serve to hasten the movement to rearrange the committee system of the defense council, which contemplates establishment of a purchasing office for government supplies.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ASSAULT GERMAN LINES ON A WIDE FRONT IN GALICIA

Attack Is Most Extensive Made in That Theater Since Revolution Which Deposed Czar Nicholas.

BERLIN SAYS ATTACKERS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES

Germans Ascribe Offensive to Pressure of Leading Entente Powers; Haig Tightens Grip on Lens.

The soldiers of new Russia have assumed the aggressive. For the first time since the revolution last March, Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale. Along a front of eighteen and one-half miles in the region of Brzezany, Galicia, Russian troops have stormed the German positions.

Berlin says the Russians suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire before the German fire. The attack was made in the sector south-east of Lemberg, where the artillery firing has been heavy recently.

The Russians also made night attacks on both sides of Brzezany and near Zwyzyn, and Berlin reports assaults between Ziota Lipa and the Narayuvka. The artillery arm of the Russian forces has been active and from the Berlin reports, it is learned that an intense duel has been in progress from the region of Brzezany to as far northward as the middle Stokhod in Volhynia, a distance of 175 miles. Brzezany is one of the keys to Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Berlin declares that the Russian attacks, which it says were powerful, were brought about through the pressure of the leading entente powers.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the river Souchez British troops have captured German positions on a front of half a mile south-west and west of Lens. The British army during June captured 8,688 German prisoners, including 175 officers and 67 guns, including two heavy guns, as well as much other war material.

The French and Germans continue to battle at various points on the front from Cerny to the Verdun region. East of Cerny the French have repulsed German attacks and in region of Prunay, east of Rheims, a German surprise attack was thrown back with heavy losses. On the left bank of the Meuse the fighting has brought no change in position.

FRENCH ARE FEELING SHORTAGE IN TOBACCO

Paris, June 18.—There is a shortage of tobacco in France. It originated in decreased production and is being aggravated by increased consumption. The French crop of 1916 was 15,000 tons, as compared with 25,000 tons in 1915.

Certain popular brands of cigarettes have been unobtainable in Paris since late May. To smokers' complaints, the state tobacco monopoly officials reply that restriction in the use of tobacco is necessary.

France smokes about 6,000 tons of tobacco a month on the average, of which nearly 5,000 tons must now be imported under conditions that do not permit any assured regularity in receipts.

French Liner With 204 Passengers on Board Is Sent Down

Paris, July 1.—The French steamer Himalaya, of the Messageries maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk as the result of an explosion in the Mediterranean. One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

200 Negro Rioters in Charge of Black Belt; Kill Officer

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2.—More than 200 rioting negroes in East St. Louis this morning, every man armed either with a rifle or a revolver, virtually took possession of the "Black Belt," killed one policeman and seriously wounded others. Without a word of warning the negroes opened fire on a police department automobile in which the officers were riding and raked the car with bullets.

At the ringing of a church bell about 12:50 o'clock this morning approximately 250 negroes assembled, the bell being a prearranged signal. Information of the great gathering of blacks was telephoned to police headquarters and in response the policemen were dispatched in one of the department automobiles. As the car turned into Bond avenue at Tenth street the headlights of the machine showed 200 negroes in close formation. When Detective Sergeant Coppedge inquired as to the cause of the trouble he was met with a curt reply and an order to "drive on."

As the machine started to move the negroes opened fire, killing Coppedge instantly.

IOWA GUARDSMEN START TRAINING AT ARMORIES

Des Moines, Ia., July 1.—Four thousand recruit members of the Iowa national guard went on active duty today at their armories all over the state.

All members of the organization who did not see service on the Mexican border have been assembled for a period of intensive training prior to the federal call.

They will not be mobilized at any central camp, but smaller camps will be established wherever a guard unit is located.

NEUTRALS SEND GERMANS FOOD IN GREAT QUANTITIES

Washington, July 1.—Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from the European neutral countries has been presented to the United States by Great Britain for the American government's guidance in determining an export control policy. Much of this, the British statistics purport to show is replaced by the neutrals with imports from America.

From Scandinavia and Holland, the British information sets forth, enough fat is going into Germany to supply 7,700,000 soldiers, virtually the entire army of effectives in the empire. German imports from these countries, it is declared, reduced to calories will equal the total ration of 2,500,000 troops, the size of the German army in the west.

German purchases of foodstuffs abroad are made through the government department of the interior which has organized a special commission to buy from the neutrals. In the early days of the war the German government stimulated importation of food by excluding imports from operation of maximum price laws, but this drew such a vigorous protest from German producers the practice was stopped.

Now the German authorities are said to be using coercion, exchanging for foodstuffs bought in the neutral countries, coal and other commodities necessary for maintenance of the neutral industries. To some extent these coercions have been recognized by the British in operation of their blockade but with the entry of America into the war, the British believe an arrangement can be made for supplying the neutrals with most of their necessary requirements from the allied countries. All of the northern European neutrals have made regulations limiting food exports to Germany but producers and merchants, the British claim, are violating the laws because of high prices they are obtaining. Some merchants, they declare, have made millions out of this illegal trade.

CROWDED CAR LEAPS IN TO RIVER; 21 MISSING

Leaves Track Below Cantilever Bridge on American Side of Niagara and Turns Bottom Up in Stream.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN WASHOUT

Number of Passengers on Car Not Definitely Known; Had Carrying Capacity of 60 and Was Well Filled.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 1.—A belt line car on the Great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a twenty-foot embankment and turned over in ten feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool rapids at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and probably are dead; an indefinite number estimated at from two to ten are reported missing, and more than a score in hospitals suffering from injuries received in the accident.

A washout due to recent heavy rains was the cause of the disaster, which occurred just below the cantilever bridge and sixty feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara river breaks into the turbulent whirlpool rapids.

Passengers Fight to Escape. The car had all but completed the circuit of the gorge, having crossed from the Canadian side of the river on the trolley bridge at Lewiston. There were more than fifty passengers on board, according to general estimates.

The car was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour. As it slipped down the twenty-foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free, but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank.

There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the river side the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter waters and were carried down to the Whirlpool.

Guardsmen First to Rescue. Members of a national guard regiment who were on guard at the bridge saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river and worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank, where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to the Niagara Falls hospital.

The supports of the roof from the forward part of the car had been crushed by the impact on the rocks in the river bottom, throwing the seats together. This pinioned many of the passengers below the surface of the water and it was in this section of the car that most of the fatalities occurred.

"I believe at least half a dozen bodies were carried down the river to the Whirlpool," said one of the soldiers, who was taken to a hospital to recover from exhaustion. "When I was run into the water what seemed to me to be two arms raised above the surface. Ten feet away from them I am sure I saw the bright color of a woman's dress near the surface, and still further down a man was swimming in an effort to get out of the rapids. He disappeared."

Some of Missing Found. The statement by the guardman was the most definite obtainable as to the number of persons carried down the river. Nearly a score of persons were reported to the police as missing, but most of them were located in hospitals and hotels later in the evening. It was certain, however, that in the holiday crowd there were many making the trip unaccompanied.

E. E. Nickla, superintendent of the gorge railroad, issued a statement tonight placing the number of dead and missing at fourteen. All the other passengers on the car had been accounted for, he said.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY WILL DO SERVICE IN WAR

William A. Brady Undertakes Organization of Field at Request of President Wilson.

Washington, July 1.—Organization of the moving picture industry for war service in co-operation with the committee on public information has been undertaken by William A. Brady of New York at the request of President Wilson.

Mr. Brady becomes chairman of a special federal committee appointed by the president and has pledged the patriotic support of the entire industry in America.

In a letter asking the service, the president wrote: "It is in my mind not only to bring the motion picture industry into fullest and most effective contact with the nation's needs, but to give some measure of official recognition to an increasingly important factor in the development of our national life. The film has come to rank as a very high medium for the dissemination of public intelligence, and since it speaks a universal language, it lends itself importantly to the presentation of America's plans and purposes."

"May I ask you, as chairman by my appointment, to organize the motion picture industry in such manner as may establish direct and authoritative co-operation with the committee on public information, of which Mr. George Creel is chairman?"

ENTEROCOLITIS SPREADS IN ARKANSAS; SIX DEAD

Kennett, Mo., July 1.—Enterocolitis, the disease which has been responsible for the deaths of 118 persons in southeastern Missouri within the last six weeks, now has crossed into Arkansas, six deaths having been reported at Luxora, Mississippi county, in two days. Towns in Missouri now affected by the disease are Kennett, Senatobia, Towmy, Campbell, Malden, Havt, Oran and Sykenton.

The disease has developed here annually for a number of years but previously few deaths were caused.

Texas Minister to Las Vegas. East Las Vegas, N. M., July 1.—The Rev. W. A. Fite of Fort Worth, Tex., occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church here Sunday. It is likely that the services of Rev. Mr. Fite will be retained as a substitute for the next several months. The church is without a pastor.

Record in Coal Production. An interior department statement tonight announced that a new record for coal production was set for the first six months of this year, fully 270,000,000 tons of bituminous coal being produced since January 1, thus exceeding the output of the first six months of last year by about 20,000,000 tons.

NEW MEXICO GAVE DIME A HEAD TO RED CROSS

Washington, July 1.—Latest tabulations by the American Red Cross, announced tonight, show that Delaware led all other states in per capita contributions to the Red Cross war effort with a rate of 45. Figures for other states follow:

- New York (outside New York city), \$1.28; Colorado, \$1.27; California, \$1.12; Illinois, 88; Oregon, 82; Utah, 73; Idaho, 71; Wyoming, 70; Nebraska, 53; Iowa, 40; Arizona, 38; Texas, 35; Nevada, 21; North Dakota, 11; New Mexico, 10; South Dakota, .09, and Hawaii, .02.

Amyo, China, July 1.—The American dollar here now is worth \$1.53 silver in Chinese coin. The rate in normal times is about \$2.25 silver.