

PLANE CRASHES AMONG PARKED CARS; 6 KILLED

Blazing Oil Showered on Spectators—State and Nation Starts Investigation.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., July 11.—One death during the night brought the fatalities today to six resulting from the crash of a Government-owned Martin bombing plane into a row of parked automobiles here Sunday. A coroner's investigation of the accident, one of the most serious in American aeronautics, was to be started today. Lieut. C. R. Maciver, the pilot, was slightly burned by flames. Neither Maciver nor Lieut. E. H. Dunton have been arrested.

Lieut. Maciver had risen about thirty feet when the plane swung sharply to the left and seemed about to strike a hangar and an apparent effort was made to throw the plane into the Ohio river, on Maciver's left, but it was flying too low and crashed into a number of automobiles parked along the bank. But forty feet from where the plane came to a halt was a shed containing 2,000 pounds of dynamite. Sixteen machines were burned. Six dead were trapped in the automobiles.

The airmen were rescued from their wrecked machine.

A Federal investigation of the crash will be started upon arrival of flying officers from Washington and Dayton, Ohio. Coroner J. T. McCombs viewed the bodies this morning as a preliminary to the State inquiry.

Some spectators said the airplane swerved into the automobiles when but nine feet from the ground. The plane tore through the automobiles, crushing them and their occupants, and as it came to a rest, the fuel tank exploded, showering burning gasoline over the wreckage for an area of fifty feet.

The spectators who escaped the tragedy declare that the left motor of the airplane was not "nitting" properly, causing it to turn to the left. The plane came to a standstill in the air, and the bodies of the dead were recovered from its course and dart into the automobiles.

Mrs. Long, one of the dead, was almost cremated.

LLOYD GEORGE WITH U. S. FOR DISARMAMENT

(Continued From Page One.)

tatives of America, Japan and China, China will be treated as an independent power in the Pacific negotiations.

"Japan is an old ally of twenty years standing. Our alliance has been of great benefit to us and also great benefit to the maintenance of peace in the Far East."

"The ideals of Great Britain and the United States are the same," he said. "It is our desire to cooperate and attempt to find means to limit the danger of heavy naval expenditures in the Pacific and to remove the evils of limiting development of our legitimate interests in the Far East."

FIRST STATEMENT ON JAPAN TREATY.

The premier said that the Anglo-Japanese treaty would remain in force until dissolved.

"It is desired," added the premier, "by both Great Britain and Japan that the treaty be brought into complete harmony with the covenant of the League of Nations. Wherever there is any inconsistency the covenant will prevail over the treaty. The league has been so notified."

In reply to a query, Lloyd George declared that the House of Commons will be given an opportunity to discuss the conference proposal before it is finally agreed to.

GREAT STEP TOWARD PEACE

PARIS, July 11.—France without doubt will accept President Harding's invitation to participate in a disarmament conference of the principal allied powers it was stated semi-officially here today. In these same quarters Harding's move was referred to as "the greatest step toward disarmament since the war."

Inclusion of France and Italy in the conference, in addition to the original proposed conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, has created an extremely favorable impression throughout government circles.

It was declared in responsible quarters that while France would discuss limitation of navies, she could not consider disarmament unless the United States, Britain and Japan, the three chief naval powers, agreed to aid France with her full strength in the event France is attacked. While all expressions of opinion today were entirely unofficial, they were accepted as indicating the trend of the government's inclination.

The French government has taken under advisement President Harding's proposal. Selden Whitehouse, American chargé d'affaires, called at the foreign office, on instructions from Washington, to ascertain the French attitude.

FEEL CERTAIN OF CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A disarmament conference in Washington was regarded as certain today.

While the United States was anxious to have the conference, the great powers, asking whether they would be willing to enter into such a conference, Secretary Hughes was preparing the official invitations in order to be ready to dispatch them upon receipt of word that they are acceptable.

Great Britain and Japan, through public statements of their government leaders, have already bound themselves to join in a disarmament conference if the United States would call it.

Public opinion in France and Italy will not allow leaders of these nations to refuse the invitation even if they should regard it unfavorably. It is believed here, China, whose friendliness to this country has been many times emphasized, will certainly accept, it is thought. China will participate in Far Eastern discussions.

One of the fundamental factors back of the decision to call the conference is that by this step the Administration has virtually begun the framework of its promised association of nations to prevent war.

France and Hughes included in their call the questions in the Pacific. It has been pointed out that disarmament hinged on the events in the Pacific.

U. S. AGAINST JAP TREATY.

It has been made plain that America stands opposed to the Anglo-Japan alliance. This question will be thrashed out in the conference and the result probably will be that this pace will be allowed to die.

The open door policy in China, which was agreed upon by Hughes, must be definitely agreed upon at the conference. Other Pacific questions that might prove obstacles to disarmament such as Japan's mandate over Yap also must be smoothed out.

Senator Borah, author of the resolution for a naval disarmament conference, has agreed to comment on Harding's call. His opposition to including any but the three leading naval powers in the conference has been well known, however.

In the case of Italy, similar assurances have been received. Italy has been staggering under an enormous war debt. She is lessened with domestic unrest; she has nothing to fear and more from her ancient enemy Austria-Hungary, and any measures that would

HARDING HELPS BOYS LAUNCH BOAT



FOUR TAKEN IN ACT OF TRYING TO ROB STORES

Two Sets of Reputed Burglars Said to Have Confessed Purpose to Steal.

Four alleged burglars caught in the act of robbing stores and arrested Sunday evening in Indianapolis in court today were bound over to the grand jury under \$5,000 bonds apiece. The first pair of reputed burglars was found hiding under eaves in the dry goods and clothing store of George C. and Geo. Massachusetts avenue, at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and they gave their names as Charles Thompson, 39, 711 Virginia avenue and Charles Trux, 37, 711 Virginia avenue.

The second pair of alleged burglars was caught at 11:15 o'clock Sunday night on the roof of L. W. Purbin's drug store, 1222 Broad street, the boys attempting to cut a hole through the roof. They gave their names as Harry Dodds, 28, 1015½ North Illinois street, who has a police record, and Alfred Vaughan, 1204 East Twenty-Second street, owner of a drug store at the Twenty-Second street address.

Acting as sponsor at Raritan, N. J., of a rowboat made by a 9-year-old boy, President Harding delivered a Fourth of July oration of a single sentence in tribute to the aspirations of American boyhood. The diminutive craft, which had a sail, was made of dried twigs and a piece of burlap.

President broke a bejeweled bottle of mineral water across the bows and said: "As a tribute to American boyhood, who build castles in the air, who build boats and whose achievements in the future will build this country, I christen this boat, the handiwork of Joe Freelinghuyzen, the 'Raritan'." The photo shows the President christening the boat, with little Joe at the helm.

Decrease her national outlay would be doubly welcomed in Rome.

The belief prevails in Washington that there is an "old hand" on the part of any of the powers consulted, it will come from Japan and France.

The American ambassador then was formally presented to the Dominion premiers.

Premier Lloyd George, in all probability will send the British delegation if President Harding's proposed disarmament conference is held in Washington. It was reported in semi-official circles, that the premier is unable to attend, the French safety makes it difficult for him to leave himself and in recognition of the "German menace" consent to a reduction in these forces.

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