

THE CALIFORNIA RAINY SEASON

WHOLE CITY IS DRENCHED BY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

Virtual Cloudbursts and Gales do Great Damage to Los Angeles and Result in Three Deaths.

SMALL BROOKS ARE RAGING RIVERS

Policemen in Skiffs Rescue People From Their Homes, Wrecked By Rain and Tornado During Night.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 18.—Three persons were killed, \$1,000,000 damage was done to property and the city was almost cut off from the outside world today by uninterrupted rains since Saturday, resulting in floods rendering many homeless.

The downpour, at times virtually a cloudburst, was accompanied by intermittent gales. Wind last night levelled hundreds of derricks in the great Taft oil fields, threatening to start fires and explosions.

Scores of families have been carried in boats from the doors and windows of their flooded homes.

Railroads in southern California were crippled by the storm. Numerous washouts have been reported. Dry creeks became raging torrents. Small brooks were turned into rivers and lakes, some two and three miles wide, sweeping ranch houses and live stock away.

Telephone and telegraph lines are demoralized.

Fears are felt that the city's light plant will be flooded, leaving the city practically helpless at night.

Trains filled with tourists have been stalled by the rising waters. Two hundred passengers were forced to spend last night at Pomona, with little prospect of reaching their destinations for days.

Twenty-five tourists were marooned at Camp Baldy, where an inch of rain is falling every hour. A canyon near them has been turned into a dangerous torrent.

Twenty-five houses in East Highland were flooded six feet deep. A devastating slime covered valuable furniture.

The damage in the Pomona district alone was estimated at \$500,000, largely in destroyed citrus fruits.

The northern section of fashionable Long Beach was reported flooded and police in skiffs were said to be rescuing the wealthy cottagers.

Forty persons who took refuge from

the rising floods in the Golden State Woolen mills, were forced to spend the night in the upper floors.

Near Redlands, sixty persons were rescued from flooded homes by volunteers on improvised rafts.

The San Bernardino police reported snatching fourteen families almost out of the water which threatened completely to submerge their small homes.

In the "Little Russia" quarter of Los Angeles, several houses were up to their eaves in the flood.

The dead so far reported are:

FRED SMITH, ranch man, drowned trying to ford the Santa Ana river.

ALFONSO RIVERA, drowned fording the Ventura river.

CARL THROCKMARTON, killed when he touched the electric light in his bath room. The light had been short circuited by the storm.

The damage in the Berkeley and Taft oil fields was estimated at \$500,000. The center of the tornado in that district seemed to have been the McKittick and North Midway fields.

Two hundred and fifty derricks were blown down there.

Several oil workers were injured by flying debris. The high wind continued for three hours. Frame buildings were blown away like bits of straw.

Farmers and ranchers in the path of the floods were driving their rescued live stock toward higher ground. Many families were forced to spend sleepless nights in the open.

Three Drowned.

SANTA ANA, Calif., Jan. 18.—Three persons were drowned when the buggy in which they were driving furiously to escape the floods between Anaheim and Fullerton was swept from the state highway today.

The Santa Ana river has burst out of its banks and its waters rushed down upon the eastern section of Anaheim, according to reports, which reached here.

Banquet in Honor of Americans While Retreat Was Passing by

[Follow the sixth installment of Will Shepherd's unexpurgated story of the allies' retreat from Serbia. In the visit to the French front in a band of stopping for the night at a French hospital at Strumitza.]

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] SALONIKA, Dec. 11.—The French retreat began to sweep past Strumitza while we were dining. The valley of the Vardar was filled with moving lights, the clatter of wagons, and the confused sounds of the camp and the occasional rattle of a railroad train. Everything was coming down the valley from Krivolak, forty miles away, men, supplies and all. The French had tried to reach the Serbian line, the long arms of their cavalry scouting parties and the even longer fingers of their "seventy-fives" had been feeling, feeling through the Serbian mountains in an effort to come in contact with the Serbian right and thus save Monastir and southern Serbia. But the Serbian right had been turned back; the Serbians in their hillside trenches where I had seen them a week before, had been routed. Krivolak, therefore, was no longer of benefit to the French or the Serbians and the French were retreating from it.

We dined at a long table in a stone shed. The shed was new. It had been built next to the railway station, for a dining room for General Billaud's staff, the general himself occupying the station. This was the first day the stone shed had been used and Dr. Vassal, director of the medical corps of General Billaud's division, who sat at the head of the table, told us he was very proud to have us dedicate the new dining room by our presence.

"The cement is not yet dry," he said, "but our men worked hard to put up the building out of such rough pieces of stone as they could find along the river bank, and we are very proud of it."

What did it matter that after a merry dinner, one end of the room caved in, while Eysserle, a poet from Paris, was reciting in a loud roaring voice a poem he had written about the Callaux case?

Some of the stones fell on him, too.

though most of them went onto the table. What did it matter if the whole new stone house went under? It would have been better so, for within two days, as the fate of war were to have it, the Bulgars were to own Strumitza, railroad station, stone dining room and all.

But only one end of the room caved in, so we were able to go on with our dinner. Bardal, an actor from Paris, whose name and face are often on the bill boards there, and who looks like Raymond Hitchcock, spoke funny pieces. John McCutcheon, of the Chicago Tribune, with a big pencil, made caricatures of our hosts on the side of the railroad station which formed the one safe wall of the dining room, and Richard Harding Davis made a speech presenting to our hosts the caricatures as a permanent reminder of their American newspaper guests. Some Bulgarian officer had admired the sketches by this time.

Amid all this merriment there was the noise of retreat, the sound of voices from many tents, the neighing of the horses picketed for the night, the rattle of hundreds of wagons along the nearby road and the rumble of steam trains.

It isn't often in this war that a newspaper man finds the opportunity to sit at a camp fire in the midst of the fighting and talk with the soldiers. Most of the views that newspaper men have of the war have been secured under the guidance of high officers and in a routine scheduled way. So, when I saw a chance later in the evening to leave the hospital tent where we were to sleep, and risk my neck in finding my way across a quarter of a mile of country to where the camp fires were bright, I took a chance.

There were lights in many of the tents, though it was after 11 o'clock. I heard the sounds of a poker game coming from one tent. In a brightly lighted automobile ambulance I discovered another poker game under way. No one seemed to be either sleeping or sleepy. Most of the talk I heard was happy talk, banter and joking. This was not to be wondered at. These men had been fighting in mud and snow against odds for several weeks. They had done their best; it was the Serbian army that had failed, because it had been tired out by

weeks of retreat. These Frenchmen were honorably retiring from a position which was no longer of use to the allied cause. They were not running away in a rout; they were not being whipped. Their job was done and their pleasure at being in an unpleasant position was only natural and it struck me as I walked through the camp that it was happiness that was keeping them awake.

I was partly right, perhaps, but the real reason that there was so little sleep was that the camp was to be torn up and moved at 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Hello! Who are you?" a sentry standing beside a big log fire challenged me. All about him were picketed horses and mules.

"Press correspondent with passes," I explained.

"Come here and show them to me," he said.

"I walked into the center of the ring of horses and showed my pass. Three or four Frenchmen with steel hats came up to see them, too. "A Serbian! An American! Rare birds," said one soldier. "Would I sit down on this log beside the fire? A soldier brought a canteen and asked if I would have a drink. I would. He poured me a tin cup full of hell-firish French army brandy. They took drinks of the same size themselves and they seemed to think that I could tell them far more interesting things than they could tell me. Had I been to Paris lately? Was it true that the president of France had resigned? They had heard so. It wasn't so? That was fine.

"Are those American mules?" I asked pointing to the tethered animals. "No, no, Spanish," explained a sergeant. "American mules are too mean. Missouri mules—I know them. They bark and bite like dogs, as well as kick. Your American mules are dangerous at both ends. But these Spanish mules have one safe end, because they don't bite."

The fire place was a huge log which had a deep ucho-burned into it. Into this niche a soldier kept thrusting pine wood which was part of the army supply and which had been brought all the way from France. It was two o'clock when I took a long piping drink of hot coffee from a blackened tin pail, said good-night and found my way back through the darkness to the hospital tent where my fellow correspondents were trying to sleep.

MEXICAN BANDITS SLAIN AS FAST AS CAPTURED

Carcasses of Leaders are Packed in Ice and Placed on Exhibition as Warning to the Natives.

GREAT MAN HUNT BEING PUSHED

Americans are Not in Such Haste to Leave the Country as They Were a Few Days Ago.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 18.—Blood letting continued in Mexico today. A firing squad at Juarez ended the career of Manuel Bacca Vales, Villa bandit, today.

Colonel Vales was publicly executed at five a. m. The execution took place within a few feet of several pullman cars in which American women and children refugees were sleeping.

Vales had been brought under guard in a day coach of the same train. He was awakened out of a sound sleep and informed that he was to face the firing squad immediately.

The corpse, with the rifle bullets plainly visible, was packed in ice and publicly exhibited alongside the dead body of Gen. Jose Rodriguez, also packed in ice in a plain black wooden box.

The exhibit in the Juarez railway station was viewed by hundreds, including many women and Americans.

Carranza officials intended it to prove that the defacto government was sincerely endeavoring to wipe out banditry with its dangers to Americans and foreigners.

The Santa Ysabel massacre of eighteen helpless American mining men was partly avenged. Eight bandits reported executed at Casas Grandes were said to have been executed for participation in the massacre of the eighteen American citizens.

After the massacre, this band split up into small groups and scattered, better to escape, the execution of the eight is the first authentic report of summary justice meted out to any of the Santa Ysabel murderers.

American newspaper men and a few Mexicans witnessed the proceedings. Few, if any of the pullman occupants were aware of what was happening. Vales' arms were tied behind him by a blue necktie which one of the soldiers gave up. A rope was then passed around his wrists and the other end of the rope tied around a tree. Instead of lining up a firing squad, Captain Regeno selected as executioner a soldier whose brother Vales had executed. This soldier, without order from Regeno, approached the condemned man, placed the muzzle of his rifle against Vales' heart and fired. Death was practically instantaneous. As Vales crumpled into a heap, several of the Carranza soldiers fired their rifles into the air shouting "Viva Carranza and death to the villa bandits."

The body was cut loose from the tree and placed on the stretcher and carried beside the sleeping cars. Soldiers and Mexicans passed the corpse and gazed on it curiously.

The victim's sweater showed a small blood stain and powder burns over the heart.

Vales' corpse was taken to the Juarez customs house and placed on public view beside the body of Rodriguez. The latter's body originally was wrapped in muslin, but this was removed and it was naked. Thousands of Americans and Mexicans were expected to view the corpses during the day.

Two special trains arrived in El Paso today with hundreds of Americans and foreigners. Another train of refugees was due tonight. Today's arrivals were from Parral district and from western Chihuahua. Several Villista deserters arrived today. Villa is said to be in hiding now in the mountains of Durango state. Col. Bacca Vales who was shot by Carranza's orders in Juarez today, succeeded Rodolfo L. Pardo as Villa's executioner. Vales' record of executions rivals that of Pardo whom Villa was said to have had quietly assassinated. Among Vales' victims were Jose Bonales Sandoval, secretary to General Felix Diaz; Enrique Perez, a Diaz delegate, and Attorney Yanez, one of the most prominent lawyers in northern Mexico.

Fresh Confusion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Developments today in the Mexican situation added fresh confusion to the question of Carranza's responsibility for the American massacre at Santa Ysabel. Unconfirmed reports that two more Americans, Victor Hamilton, of Chicago, and Albert B. Simmons of Los Angeles, had been murdered by Villista bandits under the Arietta Brothers, sixty miles west of Torreon, also caused new concern. The state department was making an investigation of the report. Consul Edwards at Juarez and the department are at odds regarding whether the department asked him to secure safe conduct for the Americans. The department insists no such request was sent

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Jan. 18.—Large bodies of Anglo-French troops are being landed on the Greek coast to reinforce General Sarraill and meet the Austro-German-Bulgarian drive which it is believed will not be long delayed.

The reinforcing troops presumably are veterans of Gallipoli. Salonika dispatches reported the largest forces being landed on the shores of the gulf of Orfani, fifty miles northeast of Salonika to protect the allies' right wing. That General Sarraill expects a hard smash by the Bulgars in this region is indicated by the fact that he caused the railway bridge at Demirhisar, twenty miles north of Orfani to be blown up several days ago.

Amsterdam correspondents telegraphed today reports of the landing of a British force at Piraeus, five miles from Athens and also at Phaleron. The news was received from Berlin and has not been confirmed by Athens correspondents of news agencies or English newspapers.

The war office would not comment on the Berlin report. Officials generally ridiculed a Berlin statement that the Greek government was about to move to Larissa, eighty miles southwest of Salonika, through fear that the allies were threatening Greek neutrality. They pointed out that if this were the case, Larissa would be no more impregnable to Anglo-French attack than Athens.

In diplomatic circles it was persistently rumored today that important developments are imminent in the situation in Greece. The meeting of the Greek parliament next Monday, it was reported, may bring a reopening of discussion of some of the matters in dispute between Greece and the allies.

Ship is Breaking Up.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LUDINGTON, Mich., Jan. 18.—Pere Marquette car ferry number 19, Ludington to Milwaukee, is breaking up in a heavy gale four miles north of this place, in Lake Michigan. Life savers have been unable to rescue twenty men who are aboard. The vessel stranded at 7:30 o'clock last night.

No passengers are aboard the vessel, according to officials of the Pere Marquette line. A blinding snow storm made the wreck barely visible from shore.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville) Jan. 18.—Semi-official denial was authorized here today of the British claim that Captain Franz Pape, recalled military attaché to the United States, paid money to persons responsible for munition factory or other plots in the United States.

It was denied that Von Pape ever paid any money to Werner Horn, accused of attempting to blow up the international bridge at Vancouve, Maine. The semi-official announcement said:

"Von Pape's letters and bank accounts, which were seized in violation of the granted diplomatic safe conduct, are of purely personal and of regular business character. Von Pape never paid money to persons connected with attempts or alleged attempts against munition plants, bridges or any American property. No check ever was paid to Werner Horn, accused of attempting to blow up the Canadian bridge. It is evident that the German military attaché did not live by borrowing, and therefore received payments from Ambassador Bernstorff for running office expenses, but the letters and vouchers seized,

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AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville) Jan. 18.—The terms under which Austria consented to the cessation of hostilities pending peace negotiations with Montenegro were announced in Vienna dispatches today.

The Montenegrin soldiers agree to lay down all their arms and it was agreed that all citizens should come forward in groups and also surrender their arms.

Austrian authorities are to search the whole of Montenegro to prevent the formation of guerrilla bands and that all Montenegrin mines should be concentrated in certain districts designated by the Austrian authorities. Austrian authorities are to take over all cities and means of transportation under their control.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Jan. 18.—Bulgarian troops are being withdrawn from Albania because of dissensions among the Austro-Germans and the Bulgars, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome today.

Advices from Athens state that Bulgarians and Turkey are inclined to conclude peace with the allies," added the Rome message.

The Rome report was not confirmed from any other source and was received with the greatest reserve here. Recent advices were that the Bulgarian troops were pressing against the Serbians west of the Albanian town of Elbasan.

If Bulgarian troops have been withdrawn from Albania, neutral observers believe this is either because they are needed for the Salonika campaign or because Bulgaria fears their presence in Albania may cause Italy to begin an energetic campaign in the Balkans.

ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) Jan. 18.—England and France have presented a virtual ultimatum to Greece, according to Sofia dispatches today, demanding that Greece hand to the diplomats of the central empires their passports within forty-eight hours.

If the Greek government does not accept, the allies will take "necessary measures" the Sofia dispatch asserted. The Sofia dispatch coming on the heels of Athens reports that British troops have been landed five miles from the Greek capital, left little doubt in Berlin that the allies have decided to exert pressure of armed forces to compel Greece to abandon her neutral position.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

[Special to The Gate City.] DES MOINES, Jan. 18.—Tuttle vs. Hutchinson, Carroll county, re-opening overruled; supplemental opinion, opinion per curiam.

State of Iowa vs. the Charlton Telephone Co., Lucas county, affirmed; opinion by Deemer, judge.

The National City bank of Chicago vs. Fairbank State bank, et al, appellant; Black Hawk county, affirmed; opinion by Evans, judge.

Daniels et al, vs. Bueler et al, Taylor county, affirmed; opinion per curiam.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

Sold to Russia Cheaper.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An admission that Bethlehem armor works had sold armor plate to Russia cheaper than to the United States was made to the senate naval affairs committee today by President E. G. Grace.

In explanation, Grace swore his company had dumped armor in Russia solely to open a new field of sale.

Grace said his company, from 1887 to the Wilson administration had been assured yearly that the various presidents wished "he industry developed. On this he based his argument that the Tillman measure looking toward a

government plant was an injustice. Asking for proofs of the governmental requests, he said the letters had been destroyed in the recent fire.

American Girl Drowned.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Jan. 18.—Miss Stefania Hampe of New York, a Red Cross nurse, was among those drowned when the Italian steamer Brindisi struck a mine and sank recently, carrying two hundred and fifty Montenegrin recruits from America.

Dr. Ryan, of the American Red Cross brought the word here today from Albania. Mariano Lamo, another nurse and a doctor, Gucho, of Chicago, were among those saved.

FIGHT TO SAVE WOMAN FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Sentenced to Death for Complicity in the Murder of Her Husband.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Another fight to save a woman from the electric chair was begun today. The Anti-capital Punishment Society of America launched a determined campaign to prevent carrying out the death sentence imposed on Mrs. Ida Bull Warren, doomed to die at Winston Salem, North Carolina, for complicity in the murder of her husband.

M. B. Kovnat, secretary of the society, announced today that Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, and former Circuit Judge McKensie, Cleveland and Robert McMurdy of Chicago, will direct the fight to save her life. Appeals to every woman's club in North Carolina to save Mrs. Warren have been issued.

"There is no sentimentality about

the campaign to save Mrs. Warren," Kovnat said. "It is simply in line with our efforts to fight the death penalty."

The woman, with her lover, Samuel P. Christy, plotted and took the life of her husband, C. J. Warren, a railroad employe, at Winston Salem, August 17, 1914. They chloroformed him to death.

Warren eloped from Texas with the woman, who was the common law wife of Christy. The latter followed them to Winston Salem, won her love again and the two plotted to do away with Warren. Christy is also under death sentence.

An appeal to members of the chamber of commerce at Raleigh, N. C., to save Mrs. Warren has failed. Governor Craig of North Carolina and Mrs. A. Henderson of Chappel, N. C., president of the state Equal Suffrage association, have also been asked to aid in the fight, but have not yet replied.

The death sentence of Mrs. Warren and Christy has been upheld by the North Carolina supreme court.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL WAS NIPPED IN THE BUD

Over One Hundred Soldiers Arrested Just Before Plot Was Hatched.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18.—A well planned attempt to start a revolution and overthrow the government of President Braz, was frustrated by the recent arrest of more than 100 petty army officers stationed in Rio de Janeiro, the authorities announced today. Confessions have been obtained from some of the men imprisoned on an island in Rio de Janeiro bay. They have admitted, it is reported, that

so-called sergeant's rebellion was fanned by wealthy revolutionists. Ostinately the sergeants' rebellion grew out of discontent over the failure of the federal senate to raise the pay of petty officers and privates. Government officials learned that the revolutionists planned to seize the army and navy arsenals, the forts guarding the bay and other points of strategic importance and then force the retirement of President Braz and his government. Secret service agents learned of the plot and the leaders were arrested on the day the revolution was to have started. Mounted patrols and armed marines broke up two meetings of soldiers and took into custody all the revolutionists.