

SUMMER STORM OF GREAT VIOLENCE SWEEPS OVER CITY

Much Damage Done by Lightning and Heavy Fall of Rain.

SHOCKOE CREEK WASHES AWAY SEVERAL HOUSES

Main Street Stores, Undermined by Flood, Fall With Sudden Crash.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES CLOSE

Street Car Traffic Is Blocked, and Many Parts of City in Darkness.

Storm and flood, coming with sudden fury yesterday afternoon, inflicted damage in Richmond which it will take several days to estimate...

TELEPHONE SERVICE ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

On the order of Albert S. Tanner, manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, all service was suspended between 3:30 and 4:30 o'clock.

Three More Bodies Recovered—Probe Will Be Resumed To-Day.

CHICAGO, August 1.—While investigation of the capsizing of the steamer Eastland rested over Sunday, divers to-day recovered three more bodies from the wreck...

NEGROES MAROONED WHEN CREEK OVERFLOWS

From Marshall Street, where the viaduct crosses to Brown, a distance of three blocks, the back water surged and swirled until it had attained a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet.

"DINGBAT" JONES PROVES HIMSELF TO BE A HERO

Sergeant Johnson, who had been watching the ominous rise of the water, blew his whistle for help.

FOSS AGAIN IN RACE

BOSTON, August 1.—Former Governor Eugene Foss to-day announced his intention of seeking the Republican nomination for Governor next fall.

STEAMS FOR NORFOLK

Argentina's New Training Ship Will Visit Virginia Port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1.—Argentina's naval training ship, the President's Armament, which arrived here on Thursday, steamed for Norfolk to-day.

COLONEL LEAVES CHICAGO

Starts for Oyster Bay, After Spending Day With Friends.

Plans Authorized for Six Destroyers

Will Be First Vessels Whose Design Is Influenced by European War.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Plans for six cruiser destroyers, authorized by the last Congress, have been approved. They will be the first vessels, the design of which will have been influenced by the war in Europe.

SOLUTION NOT IN SIGHT

Cabinet Crisis Complicated by Attitude of Elder Statesmen.

TOKYO, August 1.—A solution of the Cabinet crisis is not yet in sight. The situation has been complicated by the attitude of the elder statesmen to Takaaki Kato, Foreign Minister...

EASTLAND DEAD NOW 839

Monument to America

Hospital Work in France Will Prove Eternal Memorial.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The American hospital work in France will be a monument in France for this country, declared Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France...

FOSS AGAIN IN RACE

Will Seek Republican Nomination for Governor Next Year.

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FRENCH MARINES IN PORT AU PRINCE

Permission for Landing to Guard Legation Given by United States.

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER

Attacks by Citizen Snipers on Scattered Patrol Squads Is Feared.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—France has been given permission by the United States to land marines at Port au Prince, Haiti, for the protection of the French legation in that city, where Admiral Caperton is in control.

The Navy Department gave out the following statement to-night:

"Last night Secretary of the Navy Daniels received a dispatch from Admiral Caperton, stating that the French minister at Port au Prince has requested permission to land a small detachment from the French cruiser Descaartes to guard the French legation, as he considered it fitting that the legation should be guarded by French troops.

"Secretary Daniels, after conference with Secretary of State Lansing, cabled Admiral Caperton that there was no objection to the landing of a small French detachment to guard the French legation, and that Admiral Caperton was to afford all facilities to the French minister for the landing of crews."

UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR FUTURE HAPPENINGS

This attitude of France shows that she at least regards the United States as in unquestioned control of affairs in Haiti. In the opinion of officials, it shows also that, after the landing of marines by Admiral Caperton, the United States will thus take care of not only English and French, but German and Austrian and other interests.

It was stated to-day that the danger in the city is regarded as increasing. It is expected by navy officials that, as Admiral Caperton has cabled that more marines "might be needed," the detachment will at a moment's notice send 1,000 marines as re-enforcements from Philadelphia either by the Hancock or the North Dakota, or by both.

Navy officers say that the situation may be made critical for the 400 marines in Port au Prince at any moment. They estimate the population at about 60,000. There are, therefore, about 12,000 men capable of bearing arms in the city and suburbs.

Admiral Caperton, officials say, foresaw the danger of attack from the citizen snipers, and persuaded the local authorities that it was in the interest of all concerned that frearmers should be taken away from every citizen. It is said that about 5,000 guns have already been stacked up in the National Palace, which is being guarded by Admiral Caperton with a strong squad.

DANGER OF SHIPING UNTIL TOWN IS PACIFIED

The special feature of danger, however, is thus described by officers:

"Admiral Caperton has taken ashore only about 400 men. In order to preserve order throughout the city, he has been obliged to subdivide these men into a large number of patrol squads. These squads are necessarily far apart, and there will be, of course, danger of sniping until the town has been substantially pacified. There is no question that the Haitians regard the landing of such a large force of foreigners as an intrusion on their local rights, which they claim they should be allowed to exercise in their own way. There is always to be feared a combination of the conflicting local elements and politicians against the French and American patrols."

It is not expected that the re-enforcement of 500 marines by the Connecticut will reach Haiti before Wednesday night. These will be sent ashore at the first opportunity, and it is expected that they will be met by the men who are ashore. This is due to their constant duty on watch and to the fact that Admiral Caperton is expected to relieve all the men ashore he can, with due regard to keeping as large a force within the city limits as possible.

The plan of the United States government for the ultimate settlement of the troubles is partly revealed by the conference between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of State Lansing to-day. In the opinion of one high official, France is the only nation that would have been allowed to land, and permission was granted in this case only because France had been insulted and Haiti owes her an indemnity and apology.

This government seems to take the position now that the marines and other forces will never be withdrawn from the republic until there has been an agreement between the United States and Haiti, which will give the United States the right to intervene for the settlement of disputes, as in the present instance. Admiral Caperton probably will remain at the Haitian capital until after an election has been ordered and a new President installed.

The first act of the new government, it is understood, will be to make an apology to France and reparation and indemnity for the indignities offered to the French legation. The payment of this indemnity and all other debts to foreign nations will be arranged through treaty with the United States with Haiti.

NEW GERMAN NOTE EXPECTED TO-DAY

It Will Answer Washington's Demand for Indemnity in Frye Case.

MAY HEAR FROM GERARD

State Department Awaits His Report of Conferences Held in Berlin.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The State Department expects to have on its hands to-morrow an accumulation of the most important international documents ever received by this government at one time.

The two most important communications expected are the supplementary note from Great Britain in defense of her blockade of neutral ports and her treatment of American-owned cargoes put ashore in Great Britain and sent to prize courts, regardless of the diplomatic status of such cases, and Germany's answer on the case of the William P. Frye, an American vessel, destroyed by a German cruiser, for which the United States has sent a bill demanding indemnity.

It is possible that the United States may hear also from Ambassador Gerard to-morrow on the subject of his conferences on Friday and Saturday with the German Chancellor and the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood by officials here that these conferences related principally to the notes of President Wilson defining the rights of American submarines on the high seas and in the German submarine war zone.

Officials have nothing here to verify the report that the German government was endeavoring last week to ascertain from Mr. Gerard whether this country would entertain a proposition for arbitration, at The Hague or elsewhere, of the responsibility of Germany for the loss of the Lusitania. Germany, it is understood, has taken the ground that she does not believe that one torpedo could have destroyed the Lusitania, and that the case comes under the head of "accident."

The notes of President Wilson, however, indicate his belief that the Lusitania case is purely a diplomatic question. There is no suggestion in any of the President's notes that he would consider arbitration of the Lusitania case.

The Frye case contains the elements of considerable friction. Germany offered to pay for the hull, but, to the surprise of the United States, subsequently announced that she had ordered it to a prize court for appraisal of value, and this was done through the necessity of German maritime law procedure. The United States responded, questioning the right of Germany to send the case to a prize court, and also charged violation of the treaty of 1921. It is this charge of violation of treaty which it is expected will be considered by Germany in the note on the William P. Frye, which may arrive here to-night or to-morrow. Germany has denied that she had violated the treaty, and added that, by inference from some of its terms and from extraordinary circumstances, a vessel can be destroyed instead of being appropriated, taken to a German port and paid for.

NEW NOTE TO GERMANY HAS NOT GONE FORWARD

Secretary Lansing said to-day that the note to Germany on the case of the Lusitania had not been sent to Germany. The evidence in this case seems to be that the vessel was destroyed because she endeavored to escape.

Secretary Lansing has no additional information on the case of the Iberian, the Leyland liner, sunk by a submarine, with the loss of one American life. Unofficially, the evidence seems to be that she, too, endeavored to escape, and this evidence is from an American man of the crew.

As to the case of the Orduna, where the evidence of some witnesses showed that the vessel was not given warning before being attacked, the State Department says to-night it has no information. A protest was sent to Germany on the case, and Ambassador Gerard was asked to get the German defense from the German admiralty. Mr. Gerard, it is stated, has not yet reported to the State Department.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT

Serious Situation Believed to Have Grown Out of Massena Strike.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

MALONE, N. Y., August 1.—Three companies of militia have been ordered to Massena, N. Y., by Governor Whitman to assume control of the situation arising from a strike among the employees of the Aluminum Company of America.

All wires from Massena have been cut, and at this hour it is impossible to learn what disorders have ensued which caused the Governor's action. It is reported, however, that rioting has occurred between bodies of foreigners who comprise the greater part of the working force, and that Sheriff Day, of St. Lawrence, who went to the scene, is missing.

The militia companies ordered to Massena are Company K, of Malone, a company from Watertown and one from Ogdensburg. The Malone company left this morning on a special train. The force was equipped for active duty, each man having a full supply of ammunition.

Dissatisfaction over the wage schedule now in force and had blood between the labor factions are given as the causes for the strike.

Delightful Overnight Sail to Baltimore

Via York River and Chesapeake Bay. Only \$2.50 one way, and \$3.00 round trip. Inquire 505 E. Main, or phone Main 2414. Inclusive Atlantic City and Niagara Falls cheap excursion fares.

Russian War Minister Admits That Warsaw Will Be Evacuated

THE Russian War Minister, speaking at the opening session of the Duma, made what probably will be regarded as an official announcement that Warsaw will be evacuated. He admitted that the Austro-Germans were enveloping the military districts of the Polish capital, and declared:

"We shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back on positions where our army will prepare for a resumption of the offensive."

The Germans and Austrians continue to make progress in their campaign for the possession of Warsaw, but the Russians still are offering strong resistance to attacks along the Vistula, near Lvangorod, between the upper Vistula and the Bug, and in the Narew sector, near Rozan.

In the eastern sector of the Lublin region several additional points have been evacuated by the Russians, according to Berlin, and they are declared to be in retreat on both banks of the Bug and on the front between the Bug and south of Leczna. The

Teutons have passed through Chelm on the heels of the Russians.

The Russians have been ejected from the heights near Podzamcze and on the east bank of the Vistula, in the region of Lvangorod, and to the south, near Kurów.

The Teutonic allies are driving their wedge both eastward from the Vistula and northward between the Bug and the Vistula in their effort to capture the capital and envelop those forces which are endeavoring to hold the Teutons back while the main Russian army gains its positions on the new line along the eastern border of Poland.

The artillery has been the chief engine of the warfare on the western line, although British and German guns near Hooge, in Belgium, and French and German near Souchez, in France, have been at grips in infantry attacks and counterattacks.

The Germans have brought large numbers of aeroplanes into play in the western region, and have bombarded both British and French aeroplane stations.

FOOD TRAINS ARE READY TO RELIEVE MEXICO CITY

They Are Heavily Guarded and Will Be Rushed to Starving People in Capital.

RAILROAD OPENING IS TEST

If Carranza Cannot Keep Promise to Maintain Line From Vera Cruz in Operation, Then United States Will Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Announcement of the reoccupation of Mexico City by General Gonzalez's army was followed to-day by a statement from General Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz that immediate efforts would be made to send foodstuffs by rail to the starving people of the capital. The State Department had no direct advice as to the situation in Mexico City.

Heavily guarded trains, it was reported, are being prepared to leave Vera Cruz with provisions to supplement food being taken into the city by the army of occupation. Reopening of the railroad line will furnish an important test for the effectiveness of military operations of Carranza's forces to protect means of transportation to the east coast to the capital, officials here believe. Much depends, they say, upon the success of this undertaking because the United States government is determined to relieve the famine in Mexico City if Carranza's forces cannot do it.

Information of Carranza's plans came to his agents at Washington in a message from Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who announced that the railroad between Queretaro and Aguascalientes, connecting Gonzalez with General Obregon's forces, would be reopened.

NO RESISTANCE MET BY ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Reports reaching here regarding the present situation in Mexico City say that an advance guard of Gonzalez's army has taken possession of the city, entering without meeting resistance, and that General Gonzalez himself arrives there to-morrow.

Troops have been stationed on the outskirts to guard the railroad lines and waterworks, and assurances have been given to the Washington authorities that order will be maintained and normal conditions restored as rapidly as possible.

Since the announcement, officially confirmed in State Department dispatches, that General Gonzalez drove Villa's flying column under General Villa from Pachuca, little has been heard of this southern division of Villa's army. Villa's agency issued a statement to-night declaring that the flying column was operating in "the states of Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Mexico." In this case it may be able to menace the railroad to Vera Cruz.

Nearly all officials are of the opinion, based on the history of events for the past two years, that no faction can hold the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz while another faction is in arms in Mexico.

CARRANZA MUST WIPE OUT VILLA AND ZAPATA FORCES

These officials are of the opinion that unless Carranza annihilates the Zapata and Villa forces, it will be necessary sooner or later for the United States to take charge of the railway and keep it open. It is universally known now that foreign nations have been pressing the United States to keep communication open between the Mexican national capital and Vera Cruz. Navy people point out to-night that the burden of this work, if it becomes necessary, would fall on Captain MacNamee with his very small force now off Vera Cruz.

The Carranza agency said to-night it had been informed by Mr. Acuna, Carranza's minister for Foreign Affairs, at Vera Cruz, that Carranza will send 12,000 tons of flour, corn, beans, barley, lard and dried meats into Mexico City. This, the dispatches say, will be in addition to the supplies which General Gonzalez will carry with him into the city of Mexico "at the present reoccupation."

The Carranza agency also claims that Carranza has set up a civil government to keep communication open and that a similar government will soon be established at Aguascalientes. It is claimed that

RUSSIAN DUMA OPENS; MEMBERS IN HARMONY

Promise of Work Rather Than Oratory and Recriminations Held Out.

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF GLOOM

Declaration in Name of Emperor That Poles Shall Receive Autonomous Outstanding Feature—Brilliant Assemblage at First Sitting.

PETROGRAD (via London), August 1.—The first sitting of the Duma which opened to-day holds out promise of work, with the object of promoting the production of military supplies, and meeting the military requirements rather than oratory, recriminations or effort to discover those responsible for the failure to realize the earlier high hopes. The temper of the deputies was moderate; party differences were minimized; there was an entire absence of gloom or factious enthusiasm. The speeches of the president of the chamber, M. Rodzianko, and the ministers were well received. The Polish people, the allies, the ambassadors and General Rubsky, the commander in the Galician campaign, were cheered heartily.

The outstanding feature of the session was the declaration made in the name of the Emperor by the Premier, M. Goremykin, that the Poles shall receive autonomy.

Announcement that amnesty had been granted Vladimir Bourzest, the revolutionist, who returned here from Paris for hospital service, but was immediately arrested, was well received.

OPENED IN PRESENCE OF BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE

LONDON, August 1.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The Duma was opened to-day by imperial ukase in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, including the cabinet ministers and the members of the diplomatic corps. Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, president of the chamber, in convening the session said the more terrible the war became, the more Russia was imbued by the firm and unshakable determination to bring it to a successful issue.

"This," said M. Rodzianko, "necessitates complete unity of all classes, and the development of the productive resources of the empire."

M. Rodzianko asked for suggestions from the members as to how this could be effected. During his address he greeted the diplomatic representatives of the triple entente powers, who were cheered by the members of the chamber and by the public in the galleries. The demonstration reached its climax when, in the name of the entire Russian people, M. Rodzianko thanked "our new ally, the brave Italian nation."

"The army! The army," said M. Rodzianko, in concluding, "sets up a brilliant example as to how to fulfill our duty to the country. It is now our duty to work day and night to supply this army with everything which it needs."

Sergius Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, after reiterating that all the evidence showed that neither Russia nor her allies was responsible for the situation, but he warned the members that it was difficult to touch upon problems "still under negotiation."

M. Sazonoff referred, amid cheering, to the participation in the war of Italy.

COURSE OF ITALY URGED ON NEUTRALS

"These people," he said, "long have wished to free their fellow-countrymen from the foreign yoke. . . . If the example of Italy had been followed by the other states, it would have contributed to the speedy conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, the time for supreme decisions has not passed, and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the time which still remains by those neutrals who cannot otherwise find a solution for their national problems."

Referring to the German methods of waging warfare, M. Sazonoff said the Germans had stopped "neither at the wholesale poisoning of our soldiers, nor at the extermination of women, children and peaceful citizens, whose cries could not fail to arouse sentiments of just repugnance in neutral countries."

"These feelings," the Foreign Minister continued, "spread beyond the

TO CRUSH ENTIRE RUSSIAN FORCES IS GERMAN OBJECT

Move Up Strong Re-Enforcements to Hasten Encircling Movement.

WARSAW NOT YET TAKEN, BUT SLAVS ARE LEAVING

Small Forces Are Fighting Rear-Guard Actions to Protect Main Armies in Retreat.

MACKENSEN CONTINUES GAINS

Austrians Reported as Preparing for Evacuation of Trieste.

LONDON, August 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war passed without the Germans occupying Warsaw, which was understood to be part of their program. However, news of this climax to the Austro-German offensive in the east, which began early in May, is hourly expected, for what little information is allowed to leak through is to the effect that the Russians for several days have been withdrawing to the Brest line, leaving small forces to fight rear-guard actions to protect the main armies in their retreat.

These rear-guard actions have developed at many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances and delivering powerful counterattacks. For example, they have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narew, repulsed German attacks to the northwest of Warsaw, and driven back to the river some of the invading troops who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

In the southeast Field Marshal von Mackensen continues his victorious advances. He has forced the Russians to retreat along both banks of the Bug, and the Germans have already passed through Chelm in pursuit. Thus, on this front the retirement of the Warsaw army is seriously threatened.

MORE THAN 95,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED

During the month of July Berlin says the Germans captured more than 95,000 Russians between the Pilica River and the Baltic alone.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, have stopped General von Buelow's advance in Kovno Province, toward Vilna-Petrograd railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Brest line after his retirement from Warsaw, it is absolutely necessary that General von Buelow's offensive should be arrested, for, should he reach the railway, he would seriously interfere with the Russian communications.

It is not yet certain whether the Russian armies can make good their retirement from Warsaw. Certainly the Austro-Germans are doing their best to prevent it, and have moved up very strong re-enforcements to hasten their encircling movement. The appearance of fresh troops also suggests that the German staff will not be satisfied with the capture of the city or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but, should this be accomplished, will attack the Brest line and endeavor finally to crush the entire Russian forces.

Meanwhile, the Germans, who appear to have an inexhaustible supply of munitions, are fighting desperately to retain every position which they hold along the western front. They have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the British near Hooge, and are making an effort to regain what they lost to the French in the Muenster region in Alsace.

An unconfirmed report comes from Rome to-night that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste, and have already removed the machinery of the munitions factories.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, August 1 (via Paris).—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from its Innsbruck correspondent:

"The capture of Lublin cost General Woychik 70,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Four miles north of Lublin the Russians are fighting fiercely, disputing every foot of ground while covering their retreat."

"In an advance of several miles with seven army corps, Field Marshal von Mackensen lost 35,000 men.

"The army massed from Lovicz to Ostrowiec has begun an advance upon Ivangorod and Novo Alexandria, the evacuation of which was commenced by the Russians Friday night, according to the Germans.

"The Germans have dispatched more than 100 trainloads of ammunition from Radom and Lodz toward Warsaw since July 23.

"The Russians who attacked South of Przasnysz killed 5,000, wounded 8,000, and took prisoner 1,300 of the Eighth German Corps."

ELSIE JANIS COMES HOME

Actress Arrives from England on Liner St. Louis.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—Elsie Janis, her mother, two maids, a chauffeur, two birds, two dogs and thirty-one pieces of baggage arrived here to-day from England on the American liner, St. Louis.

The figures are vouched for by the Urbane press agent, who added for the information of reporters (and not for publication) that Miss Janis would shortly appear in a play entitled "The Missing Link."