Austrian, were hung out in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. At about 11 o'clock rumors spread like wildfire that the Kovno forts had been captured by storm, with an immense amount of war material. Then extra editions of the newspapers appeared confirming the reports.

Great Celebration Starts.

"A great celebration began almost immediately. German and Turkish flags were flung out with the Austrian colors until the city appeared like an ocean of waving bunting. The bright sunshine after many days of heavy rain added to the gayety of the scene. Troops of cavalry and artillery marched to the Lustgarten, and in front of the massive old Hohenzollern castle, in the heart of the city, fired a salute. Men at the top of their voices shouted the news to their neighbors.

"Soon after this came the published report of a naval engagement and an airship raid. All these things combined to make the day most happy.

Cites Great Victories.

"Austrian officials attended service at the Catholic cathedral and later were present at a reception. In an address Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting German ambassador to Turkey, said: 'Since the month of May a series of magnificent victories has compelled the admiration of an unwilling world. Whether it be the Russian bear or a faithless former ally which attempts to grasp morsels of our country, neither will ever get one bit.'

"Berlin newspapers remind their readers that Kovno is the fourth Russian stronghold to be captured in the last fortnight. Since the fall of Warsaw, Ivangorod and Lomzai have been reduced and Brest-Litovsk half encircled. The capture of Novo Georgievsk is a question of only a few days. Then there will be held a congress of all Poland, freed from the Russians.

"Moreover, Dunaburg and Riga are threatened. The Russian armies have been repulsed along the whole line, with heavy losses in officers, men and materials."

German Press Elated.

The fall of Kovno is hailed with joy by the entire German press. Berlin newspapers devote columns to a discussion of the military strength of the fortress, and draw the conclusion from the general staff's report of the capture of more than 400 guns that the victory is one of the most important of the war.

The fall of the fortress on the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was hailed as a splendid omen. The formal birthday celebration, arranged in the monarch's honor by Austrians and Germans, was doubly enthusiastic because of the victory.

HAS A PLAN TO CUT TERMS OF OFFENDERS

Committee Drafting a Bill for an Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law.

Not only the District workhouse, but the reformatory which is to house the District's long-term prisoners, may be operated under an indeterminate sentence and parole law.

The plan originally contemplated, of having the short-term prisoners sent to the workhouse under an indeterminate sentence so that their release could be determined by their conduct and the rapidity with which they condition themselves to return to society, is to be extended to the reformatory and made applicable to the men and women convicted on more serious offenses, if plans now under consideration materialize.

Drafting of an indeterminate sentence and parole law is now in the hands of a committee, consisting of Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the District Supreme Court, W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of Occoquan; Conrad H. Syme, corporation counsel; John Joy Edson, president of the board of charities, and George S. Wilson, secretary of the board of charities.

To Provide for Direct Commitment.

The committee expects to meet shortly and put the finishing touches on a bill to be made applicable to both the workhouse and reformatory, to be introduced in Congress early during the coming session.

The bill also will provide for direct commitments to Occoquan. At present there is no law by which prisoners can be sentenced directly to this institution. They are committed to the jail, but the Commissioners have authority in their discretion to transfer prisoners from the jail to the workhouse.

The reformatory, preliminary work on which has begun, will take care of the long-term prisoners who are now sent to the federal penitentiaries in Atlanta and Fort Leavenworth.

The first step in the building of the reformatory is the construction of an industrial railroad, to lead from the reformatory site through the workhouse property to Occoquan creek, where the brick plant, stone-crushing plant and other workhouse industries are located. Rapid progress is being made on this work, and it is expected that the first mile and a half of the line will be in operation by Christmas.

Castoff Material to Occoquan.

Supt. Whittaker, who, it is expected, will be placed at the head of both institutions, recently has made an arrangement with the District whereby all old wagons, engineering implements and tools and other property that ordinarily is sold as junk is now sent to the workhouse, where it is worked over and repaired for use on the workhouse tract. In this way he has acquired at no cost tools and implements which will be used in the construction of the reformatory. Prison labor is being employed in the development of the reformatory, just as it was in the building of Occoquan.

The workhouse today was visited by Commissioner Brownlow and Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police. Recently Commissioner Newman made a trip to Occoquan. The Commissioners annually look over this and other of the District's charitable, correctional and penal institutions prior to providing for their needs in the annual estimates. It is understood that the forthcoming estimates will provide an appropriation of $85,000 for continuing the work on the reformatory, for which only $30,000 has been appropriated thus far.

PLAN NATION-WIDE EXHIBIT.

American Society to Seek Support for Adequate Defenses.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The trustees of the American Defense Society announced that they will immediately undertake to establish a military exhibit in every city, town and village in the United States for the purpose of creating public support for congressional action for "an adequate army and navy."

"The society today addressed a letter to every chamber of commerce and board of trade in the country," said the announcement, "inviting them, as representatives of the society, to open military exhibits forthwith."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, it was stated, has accepted a place on the society's advisory board.

"Conscience Fund" Gets $112.

A conscience contribution of $112 was received at the Treasury Department today from Atlanta, Ga. It was accompanied with a letter which read:

"This represents some money, with interest, which I took from the government several years ago. God has forgiven my sin, and I now make restitution to you."

STORM OBLITERATES TEXAS CITY CAMP

Three Coast Guard Stations Gone and Most of Employes Drowned.

SUPPLIES ARE RUSHED TO STRICKEN PEOPLE

U. S. Official at Galveston and Army Officers Wire of Destruction Along the Coast.

Galveston has been swept by a hurricane equal in intensity to the famous catastrophe of 1900, which has left many deaths and very serious destruction in its wake, sweeping away coast life-saving stations and wrecking the federal and post office buildings, according to official reports to government departments today.

"Six reported dead, other than those on dredges and tow boats," and $10,000 damage to the post office are salient points in the report of A. J. Rosenthal, deputy collector of customs and superintendent of the coast guard.

The Galveston, San Luis and Velasco coast guard stations are gone, with heavy losses of life.

More than 800 refugees were cared for in the customhouse, where conditions were aggravated by the fact that a number of negroes brought in liquor, were unruly and caused much trouble before they could be subdued.

Await Reports.

War Department officials today awaited with considerable anxiety full details concerning the destruction of the United States Army camp at Texas City and the loss of life among the soldiers and civilians there by the great gulf storm.

No additional reports on the situation in Galveston and Texas City reached the War Department today. Maj. Gen. Funston at Houston and Maj. Gen. Bell at Texas City were advised that supplies would be rushed through as soon as word was received here as to what was needed.

The cavalry at Texas City rode twenty miles to find safety for men and horses.

Postmaster General Burleson today directed the postmaster at Houston, Tex., to cash pastol savings bank certificates drawn at the Galveston post office. This action was taken to relieve the plight of refugees from Galveston who fled in large numbers to Houston.

Mr. Rosenthal stated his belief that train service would be restored by tomorrow, but officials were doubtful that this could be accomplished.

Only Three Saved.

Only three members of the crews of the coast guard stations at San Luis and Velasco were rescued, according to a report to the Treasury Department from the superintendent of the ninth coast guard district. He also reported that the coast guard station at Galveston was washed away, but without loss of life. The station crew, in the lifeboat, is at work salvaging lives and property along the water front. The body of one dead life guard has been recovered. The official report was as follows:

"Galveston coast guard station washed away. Crew safe. Lifeboat now operating. Crew temporarily quartered on transport Buford. San Luis and Velasco stations gone. Three survivors of the crews of these two stations known. Body of one recovered. Have team in search on the island endeavoring recover others."

The sea wall at Galveston proved effective in protecting much property, according to the report from Deputy Collector Rosenthal. Besides the damage to the federal building and post office, residences, seaside hotels and bathhouses were destroyed, the approaches to the causeway are wrecked and train service interrupted. Rosenthal's report was as follows:

Customs Official Saved.

"Galveston experienced hurricane equal to 1900. Sea wall proved splendid protection and adequate to emergency. Only six reported dead except on dredges and towboats. Particulars not known. Approaches to causeway destroyed. Train service expected by Friday. Destruction of residences, seaside hotels and bathhouses on southeast end of city.

"Serious damage to federal building consists of injury to roof, water in basement, destruction of elevator hoisting machinery and water damage in lower office and wareroom of new appraiser's store. Also considerable damage to old post office building, where much merchandise is warehoused. Unable to ascertain extent of damage.

"Customhouse afforded shelter to more than 800 refugees, of whom I took care with the assistance of three clerks, and three of janitor's force policed building and kept order.

"I confiscated and destroyed large quantity of liquor brought into building by unruly negroes and ejected them from building. Authority requested for emergency repairs to roof, glazing and repairs to glass inclosures of post office.

"Damage to post office building estimated at $10,000, and probably as much more to other federal buildings. I have matters well in hand and will take proper care of public property. Will report details when ascertained."

Maj. Gen. Bell's Report.

First reports from Maj. Gen. Bell, commanding the 8,000 men of the 2d Division stationed at Texas City, said that all the homes of the officers and enlisted men there had been wiped away, with a loss of ten soldiers and a number of civilians. He said the women and children had been provided with temporary shelter and added that normal conditions were being restored.

The War Department had not acted early today on Gen. Bell's request that a transport be sent to the gulf with supplies for the use of the army and civilians.

Upon receipt of Gen. Bell's dispatch Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge immediately wired a reply expressing the department's deep sympathy for the loss of life, adding that everything possible would be done to relieve the situation when specific recommendations had been received.

Troops Scattered.

At the time Gen. Bell's report was sent by radio to Houston, Gen. Bell said the troops had been so scattered in their flight to high ground before the rising waters of the flood that it was impossible to say whether more lives had been lost. All of the homes of the families of officers and enlisted men had been wiped away, but temporary shelter was being provided in the town proper for the women and children.

Late last night Gen. Bell telegraphed from Houston, announcing his arrival there after an exciting trip overland. He said conditions at Texas City were gradually being restored to normal, but still was unable to announce definitely the number lost. He was preparing to return to Texas City and resume charge of the task of putting his command in order and aiding the civil authorities with their problems.

The general suggested that a transport now at New York be sent to the gulf with supplies, to be used by the army if not needed by civilian victims of the storm.

Gen. Funston's Report.

Maj. Gen. Funston told of storm conditions there in a dispatch received last night at the War Department. The message was sent from Galveston by wireless to the transport Buford, thence to Fort Sam Houston, where it was relayed to land wires. It said:

"Water system, lighting system, gas and street car systems out of commission and no drinking water in the city except in the cisterns.

"Fifth Brigade camp completely wiped out. No loss of life reported. Depot corral destroyed. Two employes reported missing. All animals except two drowned or missing.

"Large quantities of subsistence stores destroyed and am trying to wire St. Louis, New York and Kansas City for supplies.

"Galveston under martial law and I am co-operating with mayor and citizens' committees.

"Three hundred feet of causeway destroyed and no communication with mainland, either by rail or wire.

"Ample tampage on hand for troops. Sufficient subsistence supplies on hand for troops, except fresh vegetables, flour and hard bread, until communication is established.

"All officers, classified employes, enlisted men and families safe."

Ten Names Given.

The names of ten soldiers who lost their lives in the storm in Texas City were reported by Gen. Funston as follows:

Privates John J. Murphy, Charles E. Miller, Joseph P. Shankel, Haiman Samet and Paul A. Seuran, all of Company K, 23d Infantry; Corp. William H. Moore and Privates Albert Mitchell, Thomas A. Watson and Henry J. Rivage, all of Company M, 23d Infantry, and Cook Bader of the Quartermaster Corps.

Several other soldiers were reported painfully injured. The report said only one civilian had been killed. The dispatches were dated at 7 o'clock Tuesday night.

Camps Wrecked, Soldiers Sent Aboard Transports in the Bay at Galveston

Col. Waltz, commanding the 9th Infantry at Galveston, reported to the War Department last night that on account of reports of considerable looting in the city the provost guard had been increased to protect government property and national banks. He said the storm which swept the city was practically over and that the sea was receding.

Col. Waltz's report, sent by radio to Houston, Tex., follows:

"Storm practically over. Sea receding. Efforts now being made to clear wreckage and recover what property still extant. No communication yet with mainland and no word from Texas City. Verification of officers and men shows still missing four officers and 215 enlisted men. It is not believed that many if any at all of these are lost. Many of the enlisted men had permission to visit city prior to burst of storm. Accounting returns will be made from time to time as men show up.

Move to Transports.

"On account of overcrowded conditions concrete buildings which will not permit of standing room for all men at one time, am moving today after arrangements with depot quartermaster temporarily to transport Kilpatrick and the Buford, and will shelter overflow in warehouses on docks. This will facilitate not only shelter, but feeding of the command. Water supply still broken and the distilling plants on transports can be utilized. City has a very small reserve of supply water which it is distributing to the residents offering to give us a proportionate share of same.

"Guards will be left in all camps except the 28th Infantry, which had absolutely nothing left and the camp site even has been changed by the sea. The damage to the fill on the reservation behind the sea wall is considerable and will require expert engineers to give estimates of extent and time for the needed repairs. Actual camp sites are tenable and the work of clearing away and setting up tents will proceed in the absence of instructions. Wagon communication is practicable into Galveston. Heavy rains throughout the night provide local supply of water.

Increases the Guard.

"Yesterday increase provost guard maintained in Galveston by two companies of infantry to protect government property and national banks, report being made that very considerable looting was going on.

"Troops acting in conjunction with city authorities as has been done since our arrival. These companies were largely engaged during the night assisting and fighting fire which occurred in the business part of the city to a very considerable extent. No additional men were desired by city authorities to fight fire."

Another report from Col. Waltz, relayed last night by Maj. Gen. Funston at Fort Sam Houston, said all officers, men and civil employes at Galveston were safe. Department officials did not know whether this message was filed before or after the report saying four officers and 215 men still were missing.

Maj. Gen. Bell Describes Texas City Destruction by the Wind and Waves

A dispatch sent from Texas City yesterday morning by Maj. Gen. Bell to the War Department here said:

"Violent wind and rain greatly increased after filing first message yesterday evening, reaching culmination about midnight. Tidal waves and flood water combined rose to an average height of three to five feet throughout Texas City and the surrounding country. All camps are a total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige is left. Near the bay and camps is almost total loss, except animals, transportation and ordnance equipment. A few animals and considerable harness were lost. Property of every description is scattered throughout the city. Floating wreckage is piled up in the streets. Violence of the wind was such that many craft of considerable size were blown and floated into the city near the bay shore.

Command Scattered.

"The command was greatly scattered seeking shelter during the night. The storm still is too violent to accomplish much this morning except the rescue of women and children, and search for dead and injured. Temporary hospital was established in the Southern Hotel yesterday. Most of the dead and injured were discovered and cared for last night.

"Most substantial business houses and residences stood, but some were unroofed. Considerable number of small frame buildings were blown down and floated into streets. Some were blown off foundations. All temporary wooden buildings were wrecked. Division headquarters, store tents and property are total loss. The depot quartermaster's Texas City branch storehouse was unroofed. Property and supplies were soaked, but are mostly usable. Culverts and small bridges are gone. Roads generally are impassable, all railroads, telephone and telegraph lines temporarily are out of commission. No communication with outside. Nothing can be heard from Galveston. Number of people are homeless and without food, but the visible supply probably will last until it can be replenished from Houston. Am furnishing food and succor to needy regardless of their status. There is no immediate need of outside assistance. Will make recommendation concerning future provisions for the command as soon as reorganization and rescue work are completed."

Wind 100 Miles an Hour.

Another dispatch received last night, but which was started from Texas City Tuesday night at 7:25 o'clock, said:

"A violent tropical storm, with wind and rain, has been in progress here since noon. Wind from the northeast at 85 to 100 miles per hour has backed up waters in the bay. Camp is flooded and has been abandoned for safety. Electric light systems out of commission. Darkness renders an estimate of the damage impossible until the storm subsides. Some injuries but no dead yet reported. Galveston not definitely heard from, but understood the 28th Infantry, camped on low ground, has abandoned its camp and moved. Further reports as soon as possible.

"Quite a number not yet listed are injured, some painfully, but none seriously. Only one civilian is reported dead. Not yet identified. Two civilians slightly injured. All being cared for in our hospital. No dead or injured among families of officers or soldiers, but many have lost everything. All have temporary shelter. Much discomfort, but no serious suffering.

"Only serious menace to health is lack of water. Reservoirs are flooded with salt water and mud. Large sanitary force already organized and at work. Troops are now securing shelter. Shall make gratuitous issue to soldiers who lost all clothing while saving animals and other government property. No serious suffering. Temperature mild."

Situation at Galveston.

Maj. Gen. Bell, commanding the 2d Division stationed at Texas City, gave such information as he had been able to collect about the situation at Galveston. This message was preceded by the following relayed wireless dispatch from Texas City, the last sent by Gen. Bell before he started for Houston:

"All mounted portions of command were so scattered the night of storm, seeking ground high enough to save animals, that not all assembled yet, and impossible to account for all of them so far. Not definitely authenticated, but many rumors have been coming in reporting losses here and there. Possibly some of them may turn out to be true. A few more casualties have been authenticated among civil population, but it seems probable that loss of life has not been very great.

"Not possible to care for homeless families of officers and enlisted men in Texas City. Many officers' families lost everything, and nearly all the families of enlisted men lost all. Am endeavoring to find a building big enough to hold all the latter, and will organize a mess with soldier to care for them temporarily at government expense.

Officers' Families Safe.

"Officers' families will be provided for at their expense at Houston or elsewhere. Shall ship all families out. Not possible to bring order out of chaos until all families gotten out of Texas City. Ample accommodations in Texas City and community to care for homeless civilian families."

The message from Houston said:

"Tried to reach Houston yesterday. Reached here 1:30 today. Conditions between here and Texas City very bad. Not yet heard from Galveston, but north of the bay all indications force of wind greater than in 1900. Great concrete causeway greatly damaged. Many demolished and badly damaged homes, uprooted trees, drowned animals and high water observed en route. Numbers of mounted men had to go twenty miles inland night of storm to reach land not covered by water.

"Most of country between Texas City and Webster still shallow lake of salt water. Terrible force of wind did most damage in Texas City. Great loss and considerable suffering in surrounding country.

Supplies by Boat.

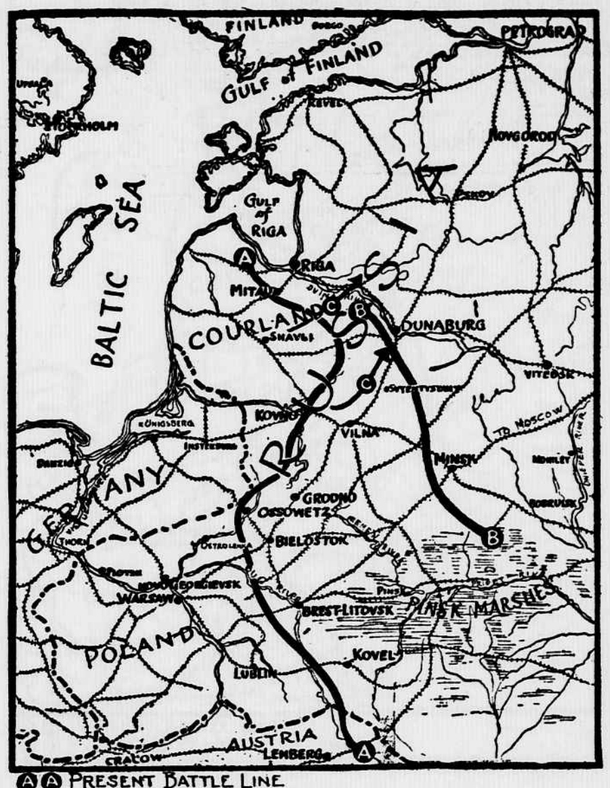
"Will certainly be impossible reestablish rail communication with Galveston within less than a month. Supplies can reach there by boat from Houston via ship channel. Every indication very high water Galveston. Country north of bay strewn with thousands of cotton bales from warehouses in Galveston.

"Loss of life is probably not great. Failure of depot quartermaster to send Roe or other boat to Texas City indicates probability shipping wrecked, as formerly. Conditions in Texas City gradually resuming normal.

"At request of civil authorities I took charge of police and sanitary operations in city.

"No disorder whatever. Am here arranging for supplies for Texas City and for accommodations for families, officers and enlisted. Will return to Texas City tonight. Reach there not later than tomorrow. All traffic lines out of commission south of Hitchcock and Texas City junction. No regular trains running on any lines. No mail or telegraph lines operating. Telephone lines all down. Might be advisable to load transport now in New York with supplies. If not needed for issue to population can be used by army."

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.



Latest Reports of Dead Show List Is Mounting

DALLAS, Tex., August 19.—While a large section of the storm districts are yet to be heard from, the number of deaths (placed at 400 by some), based on the best obtainable information, was as follows:

Texas City, 32; Galveston, 14; Virginia Point, 50; Patton, 10; Morgans Point, 7; Hitchcock, 7; Laporte, 7; Port Arthur, 5; Sylvan Beach, 3; Lynchburg, 3; Seabrook, 3; Houston, 5, and Dickinson, 1.

Reports from Beaumont say that fifty-six persons were lost when the dredge Sam Houston went down in Galveston bay.

It also is reported that the dredge San Jacinto with a crew of fifty and a tug are missing and believed lost.

Thirty persons who boarded a steamer at Port Bolivar lighthouse are thought to have perished when the vessel broke from its moorings and drifted into the gulf, according to refugees at Beaumont from Port Bolivar.

British Ambassador Calls.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing yesterday to talk over the Mexican situation. Great Britain is concerned over the large English holdings in Mexico and is anxious to support a plan for restoration of peace.

Consul A. G. Garcia of the constitutionalist government of Mexico at El Paso, Tex., informed the Carranza agency in Washington today that according to confidential information received by him, Gens. Orestes Pereyra and Ceniceros with a force of more than 3,000 men occupying a considerable part of the line between Torreon and Durango have disavowed Villa and will no longer act in concert with the so-called army of the convention.

"This," says Consul Garcia, "strengthens the probability of our information that the occupation of Torreon by Gen. Obregon's forces has already been accomplished."

CARRANZA DEFIES U. S.; ARRESTS NEWSPAPER MAN

American Consuls Not Permitted to Communicate With Henry W. Francis.

VERA CRUZ, August 12, via New Orleans, August 19.—Henry W. Francis, a British subject, correspondent for American newspapers, was arrested by order of Gen. Carranza, an dhas been imprisoned six days without having been given a trial or being permitted to consult with the British or American consuls. The Carranza officers charged Francis with having distributed news in the United States unfavorable to Carranza.

All efforts of John R. Silliman, representative of the State Department, and American Consul Canada to see Francis have been denied.

Francis was arrested while sitting in a cafe by Carranza officers dressed in civilian clothes. His protests were without avail, and he immediately was placed "incommunicado." When Consul Canada appeared in Francis' behalf he was brushed aside and ordered out of the building by Carranza's agents. Mr. Silliman was given similar treatment.

The arrest of Francis was defiance of a warning from Secretary Lansing, who having been informed by cable that the newspaperman's liberty was threatened, sent a note to Carranza that Francis' arrest would be considered unfriendly to the United States. This warning and subsequent protests have been ignored.

ARGENTINA IS PRAISED.

Lauded by Mexican Trade Union for Attitude on Intervention.

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—A telegram expressing satisfaction at the attiude of Argentina in the Mexican conference held by representatives of the United States and Central and South American republics has been sent to Foreign Minister Muratore by the Mexican Trade Union. The message follows:

"All the Mexican laborers send to the Argentine government the expression of their thankfulness for the noble attitude adopted by Argentina when she declared at the Washington conference that every act must be eliminated which would mean interference with Mexican internal affairs, especially every intention of armed intervention.

"This declaration is guarantee for us, and for all Latin Americas. This is why the name of Argentina vibrates on this Anahuac soil and fills with enthusiasm the hearts of the Mexicans, who from this attitude, perceive that the soul of Latin America does not die; does not degenerate."

KAISER GIVES IRON CROSS TO SOCIALIST LEADER

AMSTERDAM, August 19.—Political importance, it is reported from Berlin, is attached to the announcement by the newspaper Vorwaerts that Emperor William has bestowed the iron cross of the first class on Albert Sudekum, a socialist leader, for bravery in battle.

STARVING BY THOUSANDS.

Red Cross Agent Tells of Conditions in Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, August 17, via New Orleans, August 19.—Thousands of people are starving in Mexico City and bodies of women and children are daily being picked up in the streets there, according to an American Red Cross agent who arrived here today from the capital. Nothing has been done by Gen. Carranza to relieve the situation, it was said.

"Carranza, while giving out glowing accounts in Washington of his eagerness to send food to the capital and of his desire to put the unemployed to work, seems stoically indifferent to the suffering," said the Red Cross agent. "He appears determined to inflict punishment upon the people there, apparently in retaliation for their antipathy toward the Carranza government. He is keeping his food supplies solely for the use of his troops."

JUSTICE HUGHES "SWATS" PRESIDENTIAL BEE HARD

Would Not Accept Nomination, Even if Tendered by G. O. P. Convention.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Charles Evans Hughes has declared once and for all time that he will not be a candidate for President in 1916. He has gone further. He has said that if the republicans should nominate him he would not accept the honor.

These emphatic statements, which put to rest the question of considering the name of Justice Hughes as a possible republican presidential candidate, were made public at Trenton yesterday by ex-Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey. They were included in a letter received in answer to a note to Justice Hughes from Mr. Stokes.

The jurist's emphatic refusal to be considered as a possible standard bearer in the next campaign is, however, only a repetition of similar utterances that he has made.

Mr. Stokes wrote to Justice Hughes some time ago. He said that New Jersey men were especially anxious that his name be placed in nomination for the presidency. He suggested that in view of this fact Justice Hughes allow his name to be considered. Mr. Stokes pointed out that as a candidate Justice Hughes was especially available, that he owed it to his country to run for the office, and that he should do so because of the great confidence the people of the country placed in him.

GOVERNORS TO BE GUESTS OF SECRETARY DANIELS

Plans to Give Them Luncheon on Battleship Wyoming at Boston.

Members of the council of governors, which will convene in Boston next week, will be entertained at luncheon by Secretary Daniels aboard the battleship Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Fletcher, Wednesday, arrangements for the sending of a portion of the Atlantic fleet to Boston during the convention having been completed today. The Wyoming will carry the governors to Gloucester August 25, reviewing the other ships en route.

Secretary Daniels will leave here for Boston tomorrow afternoon on the naval yacht Dolphin. He expects to be away ten days, and will personally inspect before his return the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., where the government is building a submarine; the Boston yard, where a supply ship is under construction, and the private yards at Bath, Me., and Quincy, Mass., where government ships are building, and the torpedo plant at Newport. The battleship Nevada is nearing completion at the Fore River yards at Quincy, and there are also ten submarines there built for a foreign government which Mr. Daniels may inspect.

The Secretary said today he was anxious to see what progress was being made at the Portsmouth yard and what were the possibilities of increasing the capacity of the yard for the construction of submarines.

ITALY SAID TO HAVE TOLD SERBS TO QUIT ALBANIA

Premier Pachitch Astonished by Step, According to Budapest Dispatch.

BERLIN, August 19, by wireless telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.—The Overseas News Agency gave out today the following dispatch from Budapest:

"The newspaper A Nap has received a telegram from Sofia saying that the Italian minister to Serbia had handed Premier and Foreign Minister Pachitch of Serbia a new note, at the same time verbally communicating the request of the Italian government that Serbia immediately vacate the Albanian territory she had occupied, and informing him that Italian troops were already on the way in sufficient number to occupy Albania. Premier Pachitch expressed astonishment at Italy's step."

HOUSTON REPORTS 5 DEAD, WITH $2,000,000 LOSS

Enormous Damage Also Inflicted in the Farming Regions and Oil Fields.

HOUSTON, Tex., August 19.—Houston's death list stood at five early today. The bodies of two white women, two white men and a negro had been found. One of the women found here was identified as Mrs. Wilmina Hern, seventy-two years old. She had left her home to go to a schoolhouse nearby when the storm struck her. One man was identified as Ernest Roehl.

Property losses are known to run into millions of dollars, but only rough estimates were available.

Galveston suffered a loss of $3,000,000 or more, accordingly to the estimates. Nearly half a million of the loss was due to fires which broke out in the height of the storm and burned unchecked because of the inability of the firemen to fight the flames in the terrific gale and because the water system was put out of commission.

Houston's loss was estimated at $2,000,000.

Other cities where losses had been estimated were:

Texas City, $400,000; Port Arthur, $200,000; Seabrook, $100,000; Sabine, $100,000; Sabine Pass, $100,000; Kamas, $50,000.

Enormous losses also were sustained in the farming regions and oil fields swept by the storm, and only the most meager estimates of damages in these sections were obtainable.

C. Frank Wagner, twenty-two years old, of Cumberland, was drowned in the Potomac river opposite South Cumberland while bathing.

DENIES DISCUSSING PHILIPPINES PLOT

Alleged Activities of Germans Not Mentioned to Mr. Lansing, British Ambassador Says.

GIVES FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MAVERICK CASE

Secretary Daniels Seeks Proof of German Scheme to Obtain Control of Wireless Plants.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, today denied the report published this morning that he had yesterday taken up with Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, the alleged activity of German agents in the Philippines. He said the subject was not mentioned in his conference with the Secretary and that he had called at the department on Mexican affairs.

The ambassador, however, added some details to what already had been published in regard to the Maverick, the ship that was stopped in the Java sea July 27 by a Dutch warship, and which, it is reported in Washington, carried rifles and ammunition for German use for an alleged seditious uprising against the United States government by Filipinos.

The ambassador said his information was that when the ship left the Pacific coast she undoubtedly had arms and ammunition on board, and that he had called the attention of the State Department at that time to the alleged activity of Germans in the Philippines, because he had been informed that the Philippines were to be used as a base for action by Germans against India.

Disposition of Arms a Mystery.

This happened some time ago, the ambassador said, and at the same time the British government had requested the good offices of the Dutch government, as a result of which a Dutch warship had stopped the Maverick in the Java sea. When that overhauling happened, the ambassador said, the arms and ammunition on the Maverick had disappeared. What became of them, he said, is a mystery.

This additional information was all that was obtainable in Washington today, apparently, on the report that Germans have tried to arouse sedition in the Philippines or against India. The British ambassador said he knew nothing of any report that the Germans have been making any efforts at sedition in the Philipppines, and that he would request the Secretary of State to deny that he had had any conversation with him on that subject, inasmuch, the ambassador said, as Philippine affairs are not affairs in which the British embassy has any interest.

Secretary Daniels has been informed by John E. Rathom, publisher of the Providence (R. I.) Journal, that there has been on foot a German scheme to obtain control of radio-telegraph stations in South and Central American and the Philippines. Mr. Daniels announced that he has asked Mr. Rathom to submit any evidence he may have to substantiate a published statement credited to Mr. Rathom that a civil employe of the Navy Department, in electrical work, is in the pay of the German government.

More Precautions Taken.

The Navy Department, following a conference between Mr. Rathom and Mr. Daniels, has assigned additional officers and men to the naval force operating the German-owned commercial wireless plant at Sayville, L. I. Precautions have been taken to prevent secret messages in code from being sent, an dsuspected messages arriving sent to the department at Washington to preserve the neutrality of the United States, so far as the Sayville plant is concerned.

Mr. Daniels sai dthat while there is no direct evidence of violation of neutrality at Sayville, he had deemed it best to put the plant under more complete government control. Mr. Rathom had offered expert electrical opinion that it was possible to send secret messages, and that such messages had been sent.

Mr. Daniels said he understood there is little foundation for reports that a German controlled station had been established in Washington to intercept messages received and sent out by the big Arlington plant.

All messages of importance, he said, were transmitted in code, and he had no reason to believe that Navy and State Department codes were in improper hands. A receiving station that could pick up messages from or to Arlington, he added, could be improvised, with proper instruments, out of a spring mattress, and there is no provision at all to prevent this kind of eavesdropping.

FOUR IN MOTOR KILLED.

Another Probably Fatally Injured When Express Train Hits Auto.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Four persons were killed and one was probably fatally injured when their motor car was struck by an express train of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company last night near Norristown. The dead are Frank Murphy, twenty-seven years old; his sisters, Blanche, twenty-two, and Clara, twenty, and their cousin, Lena Bitzer, aged seventeen. Murphy's mother is in the Norristown Hospital, where it is reported that she is fatally injured.

The automobile, struck broadside, was pitched into the air, careening over the roof of the first passenger coach and falling between the platforms of the first and second cars. Two of the women were crushed under the machine.

Murphy's body fell from the car fifty feet beyond the crossing where the collision occurred. The mother and Miss Bitzer were found on the opposite side of the track.

TO FIGHT FOR BALLOT.

Illinois Women Do Not Intend to Be Barred From Primaries.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Reports that Illinois women will be denied the privilege of voting for delegates to the presidential national conventions of 1916 have been brought to the attention of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois state woman's suffrage organization.

Mrs. Trout said today that she had received intelligence from a high "political authority" that there was a possibility that legal steps might be taken to prevent the balloting of women in the April primary for the election of national convention delegates.

"We have been assured by legal authority that woman electors may vote for convention delegates," Mrs. Trout said, "but we shall take no chances, and propose to seek the opinion of state and county election officials in establishing the right of woman voters to vote for national delegates."

Express Regulations Changed.

Many modifications of regulations governing express shipments were made today by the interstate commerce commission. Newspaper supplements, when shipped not more than forty-eight hours in advance of their distribution, are reduced in classification, which reduces the rate. Prepayment of advertising matter will no longer be required.

PLAY WAITING GAME ON BIG FOREIGN LOAN

Exchange Markets Are Virtually at a Standstill in New York Today.

MANY BANKING HOUSES FAIL TO GIVE QUOTATIONS

Conferences Between Financiers Here and London Bankers Are Renewed by Cable.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Foreign exchange markets were virtually at a standstill today, marking time while negotiations continued for the flotation of a big foreign loan here to pay a part of Europe's bill to America for munitions of war and other supplies.

Nominally sterling was a fraction of a cent higher than yesterday, reaching 4.67¼ during the first hour. Actually there was virtually no dealing. So stagnant was the market that at many large banking houses it was impossible to obtain quotations on francs and other continental exchange. Almost unanimously financiers played a waiting game. Meanwhile the sheaf of bills presented to bankers here for collection abroad grow larger.

Within a few days, unless indications give false signs, there will be an announcement telling of a consummation of plans to relieve the situation. It is generally expected that this announcement would tell of the financing here of a loan to Great Britain of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. Careful inquiry by banking houses here, it is understood, has resulted in the disclosure that it would be unwise to attempt to float a larger loan at this time.

Many Rumors in Circulation.

The legation of reports that surround every unusual financial situation were not lacking today. One report was that $250,000,000 in gold was coming to the United States. This was believed to be a gross exaggeration of the actual amount. Another report was that bankers here, after a second review of the situation, had decided to make the proposed loan to Great Britain $500,000,000 after all, instead of the smaller sum tentatively approved late yesterday. This report, likewise, was believed to be unfounded.

Conferences between New York and London bankers by cable were renewed today. It is understood that the American bankers urged a speedy agreement in London as to hat should be done. The immediate prosperity of this country and European credit ere goth so greatly involved, according to representations understood to have been made to London bankers, that too long delay in finding and applying a remedy for the situation would be undesirable and possiblyy injurious.

Successful Adjustment of Exchange Rate Problem Is Assured, Say London Papers

LONDON, August 19, 2:55 a.m.—Belief that a successful adjustment of the exchange rate problem now is assured is expressed by the morning papers, although it is stated the government has not yet committed itself definitely to any particular plan.

Several conferences were held yesterday, but there were no formal meetings and the men in charge of the negotiations declined to make authoritative statements as to the progress made. Presumably some delay will be necessary because of the decision to make whatever is done the joint action of the allies rather than of Great Britain alone.

It is agreed that any adjustment scheme will provide, first of all, for a shipment of gold in an amount which possibly will surprise both the American and British publics, the idea being to effect such a complete restoration of confidence as to make easy the flotation of a good-sized British credit in New York on favorable terms.

Will Operate to Cheapen Money.

"The best judges believe," says the Telegram, "that our present indebtedness in America is comparatively small, but it will be heavier before long. What we are doing in conjunction with France and Russia is to send such an amount of gold as will provide for all requirements for some time to come. Gold is not wanted in the United States, for their banks are full of it, but the sending of a large amount, when it is so little wanted, must surely operate to cheapen money, and when that happens American investors will be all the more disposed to take British securities."

The Times indorses the proposal for "an immediate issue and sale to importers by the treasury of gold dollar treasury bills, payable in September, 1920, by British government agents in New York. These would be taken readily by American bankers and exporters at a discount not exceeding 4½ per cent, and this method of raising a gold credit would obviate the injury to the British war loan involved in the issuance of a tax free 5 per cent loan in New York."

United on Course of Action.

The Post states emphatically that the allied governments have not yet reached an actual decision and that "the whole developments of the past few days may be summed up in the fact that the British treasury and country are completely united regarding the course of action necessary, and it is this fact rather than agreement on the details of a plan which is responsible for the sharp improvement in the exchange rate."

"A great part of the £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 gold which will be sent to America," says the Daily Mail, "will be contributed by France and Russia, as much of the purchasing from the United States has been on their behalf."

UPHOLDS NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

"Unquestionably Right," Senator Lodge Tells Republican Meeting.

BOSTON, August 19.—The position of the administration, as outlined in the note to Austria-Hungary refusing to put an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, was indorsed as "absolutely and unquestionably right" by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, senior member of the foreign relations committee, in an address at a republican outing at Lynnfield last night. Senator Lodge said he was the more anxious to state his mond on the question since he announced at Worcester a few days ago that he had no belief in the doctrine that it was the duty of Americans to stand behind the President, right or wrong.

"I feel it my duty to say so," he continued, "all the more because on this question there has been throughout the country an active agitation, engineered by people who put, as it seems to me, the interest of a foreign country first and the interests of the United States second. The President