

FRANCE STANDS AT ON RUSSIAN POLICY FOR HAGUE MEETING

Reply to British Note In- sists on Restitution of Private Property.

NO CUT IN WAR DEBTS

Cabinet Will Decide To-day About Nature of Repre- sentation at Parley.

'EXPERTS' PLAN FAVORED

Poincare Outlines Conditions, but Agrees With Britain on Barring Politics.

Paris, June 12 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare, in his note to the British Government, in reply to the recent British memorandum, does not cede an inch from the position taken in his memorandum of June 1 with respect to the Hague conference. He insists that if the Powers come to an agreement in advance and present a united front to the Russians at The Hague and not permit them to stray from the point, they can and will accept all required of them. As proof of this, M. Poincare instances what they have done for Italy in the treaty just concluded.

The French document, although lengthy and businesslike, is devoid of diplomatic circumlocutions and literary graces. The tone is somewhat acid, disparaging references to the Genoa conference are frequent, and there is what appears to be an uncompromising allusion to the bankers' commission, when, speaking of the question of credits to Russia, the reply refers to "the demands formulated by prospective lenders with regard to certain countries whose prosperity and economic future could not be doubted."

Text of the French Note.
The text of the note, which was communicated to all the Powers invited to the Hague conference excepting Russia, recalls that the French Government's note to London on June 1 was an attempt to dissipate misunderstandings which remained in the minds of a majority of the delegates to the Genoa conference owing to the involved discussions there and to equivocal minutes of the meetings at Genoa.

The French note of June 1 also was for the purpose of enabling the proposed Hague conference to work along clear and precise methods in conformity with the Cannes resolutions. "Too often forgotten," it says, "is that the French Government experienced in replying promptly to the French note was not caused by the strength of its arguments, but by the desire to give some proof of the confusions in thoughts and ignorance of the nature of the problem. The note refers as being evident in the French note of June 1.

Far Preliminary Agreement.
The note reiterates the British interpretation that the meeting of experts on June 15 is simply to settle the rules of procedure for the meeting of the experts. It is not a preliminary agreement, but a procedure implied that a general agreement would soon be reached between the allied experts upon proposals of a practical nature, and that it will be unfortunately that such an accord did not exist.

"The discussions at Genoa," the note declares, "have shown that fundamental divergences exist between the Allies on many important points. It is not reasonable to appear before the Soviet delegates without a concerted plan; they have not had one. It is not reasonable to proceed every opportunity to profit by the slightest difference between the Allies. Several other Powers understand that there should be a preliminary agreement between the Allies before meeting the Russians.

"The French suggestion that the memorandum of May 11 should be withdrawn previous to the meeting of the experts would have had the merit of avoiding all ambiguity, but if it is declared that this document is annulled by the minutes of the plenary session of the Hague conference, that it will be ignored by the Hague experts, and that if the Russians invoke it it will not be countenanced, it is evident that in fact such a procedure is indirectly equivalent to the withdrawal of the memorandum.

Stick to Cannes Resolutions.
"The French Government, as well as the British, considers that a case arising in the Hague conference will be absolutely governed by the Cannes resolutions, because in documents successively introduced at Genoa by the Soviets they liberally departed from the Cannes resolutions, to which the French Government insists upon the necessity of adhering.

"Concerning private property, the French Government recognizes its right of requisition, which has itself made use of, but subject to just indemnity, which the Soviet Government in its present situation is not capable of giving except in a few limited cases. Such compensation offered under these circumstances would be illusory for the interested parties or ruinous to Russia.

LENGTH OF WOMEN'S SKIRTS ABSORBS TARIFF DEBATERS

Underwood Prefers Conditions of Grandmothers' Day When 'High Cost of Living Hadn't Forced Dresses Down to Size of Pocket Handkerchief.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 12 (Associated Press).—While debating the tariff on ferro-manganese to-day several Senators found occasion to make some pertinent comments on the scantiness of women's clothes. Senator Underwood (Ala.) went so far as to suggest that some women wear clothes that are hardly "visible." Senator McCumber (N. D.), in charge of the tariff bill, brought up the subject by referring to "conditions in grandmother's day," contrasting them with the conveniences and comforts of to-day. Visions of the hoopskirts with their steel frames perhaps suggested the reference during the consideration of the raw materials used in the manufacture of steel products.

Senator King (Utah) interjected as an aside while Senator Underwood was replying to Senator McCumber that "the Senator might state that our grandmothers wore more clothes than the ladies now wear."

"Yes," replied Senator Underwood, "in our grandmother's time the highest cost of living had not forced the dresses down to the size of a pocket handkerchief, and they were really wrapped in some clothes that were hardly visible."

"Our grandmothers may not have ridden in automobiles; they may not have been able to buy Florida strawberries

in the middle of winter; they may not have had a refrigerator which kept it from time immemorial. But their health was much better. They lived in more comfortable homes, although those houses may not have been heated by a steam heating plant. They ate better and purer food, and they had more of it. Although they may not have had the latest patterns from Paris and may not have worn as many clothes, when they bought a woolen suit they bought it cheaper, and it was all wool and not shoddy."

"I am not willing to concede that the stimulated growth which has driven the population of America into the cities, which the Senator from North Dakota desires to keep in order that there may be greater markets for those engaged in agriculture, has improved either the health or the morals or the living conditions of the nation."

"The Senator thinks our grandfathers' days were halcyon days and the methods of living then were better than they are to-day," said Senator McCumber. "I do not blame him for being against a protective tariff. I can imagine some of those good old conditions of which the Senator speaks. I can imagine good housewife at midnight with her knitting needles working away until the 'wee small hours' of the morning to make stockings for her little brood."

**Effort to Muzzle
Bonus Debate Fails**

McCumber Is Unable to Obtain Agreement on a Time to Vote.

TARIFF STILL HOLDS WAY

Republican Leaders Virtually Decide Not to Sidetrack Revenue Measure.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 12 (Associated Press).—Chairman McCumber of the Senate Finance Committee failed to-day to obtain an agreement from anti-bonus Senators to vote on the bonus bill within two days after it is before the Senate. He was told on both sides of the chamber that Senators intend to debate the measure "at some length." They refused to be muzzled in the slightest degree.

When the Republican leaders learned the intentions of the anti-bonus Senators informal conferences were held and it practically was agreed to abandon the plan of bringing in the bonus bill before the tariff bill is passed. No final decision, however, was reached pending the return Wednesday of Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican floor leader.

While Senator Lodge is favorable to the bonus, his friends in the Senate believe he will hesitate to sidetrack the tariff bill even temporarily for its consideration at this time. Senator Curtis (Kan.), the Republican whip, another bonus advocate, is inclined to favor keeping the tariff before the Senate until the issue is settled.

Many Republican leaders in the Senate are convinced that once the bonus bill is in the Senate the tariff measure will be jeopardized. It is believed that it will take eight weeks to be required to dispose of the bonus bill, since the anti-bonus Senators feel so keenly on the subject and are determined to get out from under "that measure." The bonus might provide the necessary vehicle in that it would offer an opportunity for extended debates even for the bonus Senators, who could kill the bill by one speech. They may speak, in that they could be "soft-soaping" the ex-service men by eulogistic speeches and at the same time be "spiking" the tariff bill, which has been condemned and denounced generally by the press regardless of political proclivities.

In all their calculations the Republican leaders have not consulted Chairman McCumber, who has been a strong feeling in the Senate that Mr. McCumber went the limit when he agreed to postpone a motion to bring the bill before the Senate for a week or ten days. Leading Senators in close touch with him say he will fight the movement now on foot to delay consideration of the bonus bill any further. It is believed that if a showdown he would be overridden by the Republican leaders. In that event the Democratic Senators undoubtedly would force the bonus bill before the Senate, which would be joined in that step by a few Republican Senators, but it is not believed the combined force would provide the necessary majority.

Legion Officials Explain.
Officials of the American Legion have notified Senate leaders they will be satisfied to have the bonus bill enacted at any time this session and they are not demanding it replace the tariff on the calendar. On the other hand, Senator McCumber wants action now, and his primary is to be held June 23, and he is in a hurry to get the bill through the Senate now it will help his campaign.

The chief concern of the Democratic Senators is to make political capital out of the bonus bill. For that reason they will be content to put the Republican Senators on record on the proposal for immediate consideration. Should the vote be in favor of postponement the Democrats will tell the ex-service men

UNION LABORERS LIFE OR DEATH FIGHT IN ANNUAL MEETING

'We Do Not Fool Ourselves Into Fancied Security,' Gompers Says.

HARDING IS CRITICISED

Report Declares He Has Aided Unfair Industrial Program.

CHILD LABOR AN ISSUE

Leaders Declare Injunction Writs Have Been Abused by the Courts.

CINCINNATI, June 12 (Associated Press).—Facing a fight that leaders of organized labor regard as one for the existence of unions, the American Federation of Labor here to-day opened its forty-second annual convention, which was marked by the presentation of many issues to be considered in the next two weeks and a speech by President Samuel Gompers declaring "we do not fool ourselves into any fancied security."

"We are not in a mood," said Mr. Gompers, "to have those rights and privileges guaranteed to us by our constitution taken from us by any subtle reasoning or assumption of power, no matter whence it emanates."

This declaration was greeted with applause, as was also his statement that organized labor would "go on and forward more determined than ever that there shall not be imposed upon our brow, upon our backs, the type of the 'man with the hoe.'"

Gompers Tells Issues.
The speech by Mr. Gompers came after a program of welcoming addresses by Mayor George P. Carrel, secretary T. L. Donnelly of the Ohio Federation of Labor and others. The big armory of the Ohio National Guard, which is the site of the convention, was filled by delegates and spectators, while above their heads were hung 1,000 American flags.

In his brief speech Mr. Gompers declared that organized labor asked employers to meet with union leaders in conference for the settlement of disputes. He said a genuine conference was impossible unless both sides stand on an equal footing.

The "open shop," he added, is not the result of conferences, and he closed with a reference to the management conference, asserting it made a step toward abolishing war and that labor throughout the world made the "greatest contribution toward that purpose."

The convention session also was marked by presentation of a report by Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico, indicating the administration of E. Monto Rely as Governor of Porto Rico was declared fair. Rely had dealt fairly with organized labor in Porto Rico.

Loss in Membership.
While the executive council's report centered around many questions that will come before the convention it also showed that the total membership of the federation in 1921 was 1,955,000, a loss of 710,853 in the last year. The report of the executive council pointed out that it was a gain of more than 1,100,000 over 1916, which year was followed by a decline of 1,300,000. Further, the report told of labor's accomplishments of the last year, which it said was marked by "unusual strife and unusual industrial depression."

In addition to statures on the conduct of employers in numerous cases the report added explicit and pointed criticism of Congress and of some State legislative bodies, declaring such branches of the Government as "cumbering to a wave of reaction." Fault was found with the action of some courts, including the Supreme Court, and with what was described as President Harding's "proposal to regulate trade unions."

"It is with no little satisfaction in view of the other hand declared, 'that we are to lay before this convention a report of achievement, a report of solidarity, a report of constructive planning and a report that can only inadequately portray the fundamental source of our movement has come through the years.'

Poss Are Attacked.
"The audacity of those who have made it their business to attack in every possible manner the organizations of the workers has had no parallel in our country. What our movement has been compelled to meet has been a condition in which the workers have been able to break down all resistance in every quarter and to enrich themselves at the expense of the whole people. No experience has testified as eloquently to the fundamental source of our organizations and to the manner in which they serve the workers. We shall fight with a greater confidence because of the record that has been made."

The report declared that in the direct labor field "workers in a number of industries have been compelled to resort to cessation of work" because "organizational employers" were "unwilling to meet workers in conference for negotiation." The most important instance of this policy was declared to be the cause of the existing coal mine strike, although trouble in the textile, garment, printing, granite and packing house industries also were cited.

"We have recorded only these violations of agreement by employers which are of national importance. We know of no similar period of time in which there have been so many wanton violations of contract on the part of great organizations of employers. We submit that it is a vital essential that there be a return of good faith in industry, a return to standards of morality which will restore the pledges of men to their

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Try for Top of Everest After Breaking Record

LONDON, June 12.—According to reports from Tibet two selected members of Gen. Bruce's expedition party are now attempting to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the goal of the expedition, says a Calcutta dispatch to-day. Three of the climbers have suffered severe frost bites.

It was announced in London dispatches of June 8 that three members of the Everest expedition had on May 21 reached an altitude of 26,800 feet, the highest ever reached by man, and but 2,200 feet below the summit. This, it was commented, seemed to augur well for the success of the final effort.

WARD WON ON TIPS, 'BILKING' TIPSTERS, SAYS JOCKEY'S WIFE

Mrs. Knapp Tells of Her Brother and His Friend Being Deceived.

BROTHER TO TESTIFY

Subpoenaed by Grand Jury as Case Turns to Race Track Tales.

SEVEN OTHERS CALLED

Will Be Examined on Letters Which One Investigator Calls 'Plants.'

While the authorities of Westchester county were preparing yesterday to send more witnesses before the Grand Jury at White Plains to-day they were also following a new lead in the direction of the race track activities of Walter S. Ward. It was at the race track, according to the Ward attorneys, that the blackmailing scheme, the secret of which has not been disclosed, had its beginning.

Mrs. William Knapp, wife of a well known jockey, said last night at her home in Hollis, Queens borough, that her brother, Alfred J. Blute, and his race track pal, Bill Heffner, gave Walter Ward, in February or March last, a tip on a horse named Assume that was running at Mobile.

"Heffner," Mrs. Knapp said, "had the tip and said it was going over. He told my brother about it and they passed the tip to Walter S. Ward. Ward promised to declare them in. The horse won, but my brother never received a cent from Mr. Ward or anybody else in connection with that race. I do not believe Bill Heffner ever received a cent either."

Witnesses Called.
The Grand Jury expects to hear from Blute. It looked yesterday as if the Grand Jury would hear from Blute, but nothing brought to light thus far gives promise of solving the blackmail mystery.

Blute was subpoenaed last night at his home in Hollis and will be one of the eight witnesses before the Grand Jury at White Plains to-day. The other witnesses are Mrs. M. Ziegler, formerly governess in the Ward home; Ellwood Heffner, in whose pocket a letter from Ward was found; George W. Sutton, a neighbor of the Wards, who attended a card party at their home on the night of May 15; Foreman Adams of the Ardson farm, near which the body of Peters was found on May 16; Sheriff George J. Werner and Ray Hill, the county finger print expert, and Walter Ward's brother, Ralph D. Ward. If George S. Ward does not appear to-day District Attorney Weeks is likely to ask the Grand Jury to hold itself in readiness for another session and to ask the Ward attorneys to produce him.

The lead toward the race track was furnished by the letter which, as told in THE NEW YORK HERALD yesterday, was found on Heffner when arrested in New Rochelle Saturday and charged with passing a worthless \$30 check. Heffner was described by the police as a go-between for Ward and Blute, to whom the letter was addressed.

Wrote on Day of Murder.
The letter was written on May 16, the day that Ward killed Clarence Peters, and it asked for a better address than general delivery, Louisville, for H. B. Byrnes, to whom Ward had written, but the letter had been returned.

According to Mrs. Knapp, Ward had frequent dealings with Blute and Heffner. The latter having been race track tipsters. She also said that she knew of a Howard Byrne, known to the tracks as a plunger. "He placed all or most of Ward's bets," she said, "and he and Ward were seen much together about the tracks. My brother, Arthur Blute, and Bill Heffner also knew Byrne."

The alleged failure of Ward to split with the tipsters who say they gave him the information about the horse Assume will be taken up by the Westchester authorities. However, one of the principal investigators engaged in the Ward case gave last night his opinion that the whole thing was a "plant." He felt sure that somebody had arranged to have Heffner picked up in New Rochelle with the race track letter in his pocket in order to give color to the assertion of the Ward attorneys that the blackmailing episode started at the track. The investigator believes that the blackmail secret has nothing to do with the horses. He also

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Berlin Hears Lenine's Death Is Imminent

BERLIN, June 12 (Associated Press).—From what are considered reliable private advices, reaching Berlin to-day by aerial post, the conclusion is permissible that the Soviet chiefs have virtually abandoned hope for the recovery of Nikolai Lenine, and that news of his death is likely to come at any moment.

PRIEST AND NUN HELP 900 PUPILS FLEE FIRE

Children March From Holy Rosary School in Passaic With Soldierly Step.

PARENTS ARE IN PANIC

Mills and Tenements Emptied as Flames Spread and Roar in High Wind.

Nine hundred school children were led to safety by a priest and a nun yesterday when a fire destroyed the Holy Rosary Catholic Church and School and three adjacent buildings at Passaic, N. J. With the Rev. Stanislaus Kruczek and Sister Superior Lazerna at their head beating time with their hands, the youngsters marched quietly down the stairs and into the street and away from the fire, while flaming sparks blew about them and settled on the roofs of a dozen and more houses.

Considering the danger they were in and the spectacular quality of the fire, there was very little panic among the children. They were frightened, of course. Some of them whimpered and cried, and a few shrieked with fear, but those that did were soon calmed by the priest and the nun, who went among the children telling calmly they would be all right if they would only obey orders and march out as they had done many times before in their fire drills.

Quickly on Way to Safety.
And they marched out that way. Even above the roar of the flames and the clatter of the fire fighting apparatus, the tramp of the small feet on the steps of the school building could be heard. It was a methodical tramp, much like that of soldiers marching at attention. It was 3:30 o'clock when the fire started, and it was only a few minutes later that every child was safely in the streets.

Once outside the children's relatives, who had rushed in terror to the church and the school when they heard that the buildings were on fire, quickly drew them away from the vicinity of the flames. Embers and sparks and bits of charred wood fell like wind about the burning structure, or borne high on a northeasterly wind to the houses and barns of other houses. But the Passaic Fire Department did such good work that only three other buildings were burned besides the church and the school. The wind, however, was so strong that it blew the flames toward the houses.

The police of Passaic said that the fire started in the basement of a sawmill on 21st Street. This building was a two-story frame structure, the two upper floors being occupied by families. Before the firemen arrived the two two-story buildings to the south, 25 and 29 Wall street, were burning.

Church Catches Fire Early.
The church and school, which cost \$200,000, was to the north of the burning buildings. The church caught fire soon, but even before that the priest and the nun were going among the children, getting them in line, encouraging them to sing and to be brave, and that when the time came they went quickly and solidly in line down the stairs and out of doors.

The fire was visible to the men working in the woolen and other mills of Passaic. They threw down their tools and rushed to the scene, thinking their firemen would be unable to handle the fire. The Passaic police quickly and solidly in line down the stairs and out of doors.

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\$10,000 MAP STOLEN IN MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Detectives Search for Rarest Bradford Print.

Detectives are ransacking the shops of dealers in prints in every part of the city in an attempt to find the rare Bradford map, valued at \$10,000 and giving the first plan of New York city ever made, which it was learned yesterday, was stolen from the municipal building. The map was in the possession of the offices of the Department of Public Works in the Municipal Building.

William Bradford, New York's first printer, made the print, and it was one of three imprints ever published. The stolen one was the best preserved, and, therefore, the most valuable. The other two are owned, one by the New York Historical Society and the other by Cortlandt Field Bishop, who bought it a year ago from the William Loring Andrews collection for \$6,500.

CALLS DELORME INSANE.
Quotes Allenists as Holding Priest
Irresponsible.

MONTECAL, June 12.—La Presse to-day quotes an article in an obscure, but "lately certain" source to the effect that Allenists who have examined the Rev. Adelard Delorme have reached a unanimous decision that he is insane and should not be tried for the murder of his half brother, Raoul. The former Catholic priest is alleged to have killed his young half brother in order to collect on an insurance policy.

FIFTY-THREE FOUND DEAD AFTER STORM; LOSSES IN MILLIONS

Seven Reported Missing to Police and Many Others May Be Lost.

NO PARALLEL TO GALE

Whirlwinds Struck at Dif- ferent Places in Freak- ish Malevolence.

WESTCHESTER HIT WORST

Still Grappling Pelham Bay and Ferris Wheel Crash Is Under Inquiry.

The devil's dance of little tornadoes—there were three or four separate whirlwinds, rather than one—which smashed and spiraled a disastrous course through New York city and its suburbs on Sunday evening took sixty lives and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property in five minutes.

The list of known dead rose to fifty-three last night and at least seven persons are known to be missing, with little hope remaining of their having escaped drowning. Property damage can be estimated only loosely, but with 2,000 valuable trees of the park system and the public streets uprooted or snapped like straws; with at least as many more fine trees on private grounds and estates wrecked beyond all surgery; with costly plate glass broken all over the city; with roofs torn away and public and private systems badly damaged, not to mention the loss of hundreds of small boats, there are enough minor items to make the total loss formidable.

That the destruction was not more appalling was due principally to the astonishing brevity of the storm or storms. The lethal violence of the wind, seventy-five miles an hour at its severest, lasted only a few minutes, five minutes here, ten minutes there; a sudden and terrific blast. Had the gale ridden a quarter of an hour or longer the death list would have filled several columns of this newspaper in all probability. As it was thousands of persons in sudden and desperate peril while at Sunday afternoon pleasures in Long Island Sound and its bays, in the Hudson River and the shallow watercourses of Long Island and Jersey managed to scramble ashore or were in time to be rescued.

Storm Freaks Unparalleled.
They say that the spectacle along the beaches of Pelham Bay (the hardest hit region of all) was unforgettable at a little after 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, as no less than 2,000 persons idling in upward of 1,000 rowboats and launches fought for their lives. Boats were fairly whirled out of the water and turned upside down, and the waterside itself was lined with sodden, insensible bodies waiting for physician or death wagon.

It was a peculiar visitation, this nest of baby tornadoes; one wholly without parallel in the meteorological annals of New York. It was a storm of freakish malevolence and of wicked whimsies. There have been harder blows, as for example, on Washington's Birthday, 1812, when a Federal weather ship 400 feet up on the Whitehall Building caught the storm speed at ninety-six miles an hour; and on a few other agitated occasions when the pace of the wind was between eighty and ninety miles. But these storms, as a rule, seemed to know where they were going and roared straight from thence to center, and then, on the contrary, had no mind of its own. It manifested its power curiously in restricted regions and scenic paths.

It was a local affair, New York's (or New Jersey's) own aerial electric storm battery firing itself of accumulated energy, although it belonged to an evil family, which was let loose out of the upper Mississippi Valley to rage all the way from the St. Lawrence River to Virginia; but it picked and chose its playgrounds hereabout. New Jersey it bothered scarcely at all, sweeping high over the Highlands and attaining momentum for a terrific assault against the ramparts of Manhattan at Riverside Drive, tearing across this island and turning up the Sound to County of beautiful homes and pretty towns and forested land, was buffeted and battered until the wreckage lay yesterday for miles around.

Coney and Brighton Escape.
Brooklyn was bombarded in spots, but Coney Island and Brighton, oftentimes the targets of midsummer thunderstorms, escaped the wrath of the weather. They were frightened and hurried exodus of the masses that had been cooling off upon those salubrious strands—trolley cars and automobiles were overturned, roads choked with motor cars; a little pandemonium by the seaside. Queens was slapped hard here and there, mostly in the morning, when the wind was high over the Sound and a dozen or so wire connections, but there was little loss of life and a small record insured. And the same of Staten Island. It was Westchester, up and down and across the middle, that suffered savagely.

There were strange sights to the north of New York when the daylight of yesterday morning revealed fully what destruction had been done by the twister of the previous evening. It was then that the large loss of life was comprehended. The police station on City Island was piled with corpses, drawn from Pelham Bay and elsewhere in the Sound, and Fordham Morgue was so full of the dead that it was thought to be laid upon the floor. At both places scores of weeping women and of men ready to weep sought for their missing relatives or friends, sometimes tragical-

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Chilean Student at Columbia Kills Self Over a Love Affair

Rodriguez Diaz, editor of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and a student at Columbia University, shot himself in the left temple at his home, 401 West 118th street, last night and died a few moments later. According to the police the suicide was over a love affair. Diaz's fiancée having recently broken their engagement.

Two notes written by the dead man were found in his room. One was addressed to Miss Hilda Blatt of Wardsville, Ontario, Canada, who, according to the police, was Diaz's fiancée. Diaz wrote to her that he was "sorry beyond words that their engagement had been broken," but since it had been he had nothing more to live for.

Diaz's body was discovered by Mrs.

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