

## GERMANS SWEEP ON

### FEAR IS EXPRESSED FOR SAFETY OF RUSSIAN ARMY

### IVANGOROD IS CAPTURED

Object of Retreating Russian Grand Duke is to Keep His Armies Intact—Russian Retreats Act Menaced Toward North and South—Prepare to Evacuate Riga.

London Friday: With the great Russian fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod captured and the fall of Riga, the Austro-German onslaught has reached its high tide in the east and the next step will be the German emperor's triumphant entry into the Polish capital.

That evidently is likely to be followed by the pronouncement of a united and indomitable Poland, wrested from the Russians, but the Austrian crown land of Galicia. Meantime, the Russian armies are fighting their way backward toward Russian territory, inflicting blows upon the invaders where possible, trying to fend them off the railways running north and south, in order that the ends of the German nippers may not meet and bring disaster to the Russian army.

The position of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas is a matter of solitude, as the occupation of Warsaw is believed to be the prelude to enveloping the retreating troops.

Petrograd reports show the grand duke has retired to the right bank of the Vistula, both at Warsaw and Ivangorod, destroying bridges and contesting the German advance across the river.

Back of the retreating Russians is the vast morass of central Poland, with few railways and primitive roads, making virtually impossible any movement of guns and supplies, while back of Warsaw, the only fortress available as a rallying point is Brest-Litovsk.

Thus the Russians are menaced by Gen. von Buelow's column bending southeast and by Field Marshal Mackensen's southern army bending northward. The fall of Ivangorod proper is officially reported today in bulletins both from Berlin and Vienna.

Berlin reports Friday via London: The Russian fortress of Ivangorod, situated on the Vistula river forty-five miles southeast of Warsaw, was captured by the Teutonic armies Thursday.

Petrograd reports Friday via London: A Russian general staff statement, explaining the preparations to evacuate Ivangorod, says:

"Because of the impossibility of Ivangorod sustaining siege, all its provisions were methodically removed Thursday.

"On some of our lines west of Ivangorod, rear guards detained the enemy for some days, without heavy fighting, but on Wednesday conformably to our general plan of action, those rear guards blew up the concrete bases supporting the brick casements of the forts, destroyed the barracks, withdrew to the right bank of the Vistula."

The evacuation of Ivangorod apparently was admitted Thursday night by Petrograd in an official statement which said:

"The Ivangorod district the Russians have crossed the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them."

A statement issued later in the night explained that the Ivangorod forts were not properly constructed for modern warfare. The statement was made "in reply to the Austrian claim that a great victory was achieved in Ivangorod capture." It further states that all the provisions in the city were "methodically" removed after which the Russian rear guards blew up the concrete bases supporting the brick casements of the forts, destroyed the barracks and crossed the river.

Ivangorod is located at the confluence of the Vistula and Vepry rivers. It is situated on the right bank of the Vistula, about 45 miles from Lublin and also on a line connecting with Warsaw.

London Friday: Discussing the situation around Riga, the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"Russian military forces seem merely to be observing the German advance and falling back before it. They have fallen fifteen miles farther east than yesterday. Their main body has got beyond the difficult swamp region which was the city's chief natural defense. They now are in a general retreat, the Germans and they are being guided by local Germans—Riga's population is fifty per cent. German."

"Refugees give illuminating accounts of the conduct of those Riga Germans. When the Russian population was preparing to leave Riga and the appearance of a city of 100,000 inhabitants, the Germans swarmed the streets and every sign of public rejoicing was apparent."

London, Friday: "The Russian war office has set aside twenty-five million dollars to help pay the cost of the removal of Warsaw mills and factories to the interior of the empire," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times. "The Warsaw retreat is less the direct outcome of engagements on the Blonie line and in the Polesie region than the result of the strategic situation as a whole."

"In the region of Ostrolenka and the mouth of the Skwa the enemy threatened to cut our rear communication and deprive us of the opportunity of regrouping, while by their offensive in the Lomza district the Germans are striving to effect a deep envelopment of our forces on the Vistula river. Should this offensive be further developed it possibly will be directed against Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk from the north. It is quite likely that Field Marshal von Mackensen will transfer his troops from the Chelm district to co-operate in this attempt."

## GIVE MEXICANS CHANCE TO CONFER FOR PEACE

### South American Governments Taken Into Conference of the United States as to Mexico.

Armed factions in Mexico are to be given one more opportunity to say whether they are ready to make an honest effort among themselves to compose their differences. A message expressing the concerted demand of North and South American states that there shall be peace and restoration of constitutional government, addressed to all the Mexican political and military leaders, probably will be dispatched within a few days as one of the first results of a conference at the state department Thursday in which the six ranking diplomats of the Pan-American league corps participated with Secretary Lansing at the invitation of President Wilson.

While the appeal will be made to all the Mexican leaders it will be intended especially for Gen. Carranza and his followers, who oppose another peace convention. It was disclosed that President Wilson has been in correspondence with the executives of the Latin-American nations, who have urged that the United States take the lead in a strong position towards Mexico, and in this informal way have pledged their support to a Pan-American concert of action.

Secretary Lansing, speaking for all present, said: "I have absolutely nothing to say about today's proceedings. The informal conference will be resumed to-morrow afternoon. For the diplomats who came into the conference with the distinct understanding that it was to be held absolutely confidential and secret."

Meeting with Secretary Lansing were Ambassadors Naon of Argentina, Dagan of Brazil, Suarez of Guatemala, Calderon of Bolivia, and Dena of Uruguay. The ambassadors were invited because they were the mediators who attempted to settle Mexican affairs at the Niagara conference last summer. The Latin-American legation corps.

Before a program is adopted those who attended the conference will submit it to their governments, and before it is put into effect, all the American nations will be notified.

None of the Mexican factions was represented in the conference.

Announcement from Paris that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize found the state department preparing to protest the decision, which carries with it forfeiture of the vessel.

It is planned to make a test case of the right of a neutral to grant registry to a belligerent owned merchant ship.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved. The British government before the Dacia sailed from Galveston last spring for Rotterdam, had been the cargo assigned to Bremen, would not be detained, the announcement being binding upon France. The French government purchased the cotton.

The issue in the Dacia case is the right of the United States to permit registry under its flag of a vessel formerly owned by a German corporation, but declared sold to an American citizen. Great Britain has sanctioned such transfers in wartime and could not consistently seize the vessel. France has always insisted that the merchant ship to a neutral power must have been effected at least thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities.

At the beginning of the war, the United States served notice on the belligerents that as they were not parties to the unratified declaration of London as a whole, this government would not be bound by them, but would stand on the general principles of international law.

The protest against condemnation of the Dacia will rest on these principles.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task considered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country in waste. Others of the view that the Balkan States, while still others look for a big offensive in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

Denies Austria's Request

The American reply to Austria-Hungary's recent diplomatic note suggesting an embargo on war exports to the allies on the ground that the traffic has grown to proportions which violate American neutrality, practically has been finished by the state department and will be dispatched to Vienna shortly.

## CAPTURES WARSAW

### BAVARIAN TROOPS MAKE ENTRY INTO POLISH CITY

### RUSSIANS ARE PURSUED

Retreating Army May Find New Position Has Been Turned by the Austrians Who Have Crossed the Bug—Germans Cross Narew and Baltic Raid Continues Dangerous.

The Germans hold Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city of the Russian empire. Bavarian troops entered the city Thursday morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the city itself, the Russians only fighting rear guard actions to allow their main army to escape.

While to the Bavarians under Prince Looth has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days, the real conquerors are von Hindenburg's troops, fighting along the Narew river between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four armies, and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers, but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw Polish salient a hard and unprofitable undertaking.

Even now, although the steadiness of Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will reach new positions chosen by whether, if it should get there, it will not find the positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Chelm, and the Germans under von Scholz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communication are further threatened by Gen. von Buelow, advancing towards Dvinsk, on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but the Russian army is being forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

Thus far he seemingly has been successful, for, although the Germans claim the capture of many prisoners, the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

From refugees, who left Warsaw some days ago and have arrived at Moscow, it has been learned that Warsaw, even at that early date, had been the scene of a virtual starvation that might be useful to the Teutons. Factories have been stripped of their machinery and all war stores moved into the interior of Russia, and the government of the city left to the Polish population.

The Russians also are preparing to evacuate Riga to the north. The arrival of Germans ten miles south of that city already has been the cause of the civilian population departing.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military critics make no attempt to belittle the achievement of Teutons or the effect their success is likely to have in the near east and the west. Since early in May, when they started their great counter-offensive in Western Galicia, against the Austrians, who were debouching through the Carpathians onto the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers have cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the south.

Little has been heard of the army of the Carpathians, which is being driven back into the interior of Poland.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task considered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country in waste. Others of the view that the Balkan States, while still others look for a big offensive in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

Denies Austria's Request

The American reply to Austria-Hungary's recent diplomatic note suggesting an embargo on war exports to the allies on the ground that the traffic has grown to proportions which violate American neutrality, practically has been finished by the state department and will be dispatched to Vienna shortly.

Denies Austria's Request

The American reply to Austria-Hungary's recent diplomatic note suggesting an embargo on war exports to the allies on the ground that the traffic has grown to proportions which violate American neutrality, practically has been finished by the state department and will be dispatched to Vienna shortly.

## MEMBER FEDERAL BOARD DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

### Harding Gives His Views on the Cotton Situation, Comparing This Season With the Last.

Conditions that confront the South in handling the 1915 cotton crop and the conditions that confront the cotton trade in the United States, as presented by F. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board, in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The position of cotton to-day is much stronger and financial and other conditions are much better than a year ago, Mr. Harding's opinion is that the people of the South will not weaken their position "by unwise action," they have little to fear.

"The cotton tragedy of 1914," says Mr. Harding, "will be succeeded in 1915 by nothing more serious than a normal year." Mr. Harding's opinion is that the people of the South will not weaken their position "by unwise action," they have little to fear.

"Under the most adverse conditions conceivable, with demoralization in every market, with high interest rates, with emergency currency being issued daily in large volume, with enormous food shipments abroad, with crippled shipping facilities, without adequate insurance protection and with ocean freights three to five times normal, we began in nearly 17,000,000 bales of cotton. Financial institutions, already hard pressed, were unable and unwilling to make advances on cotton. In addition to this the Southern farmers, who have this year planted for cotton, are being faced with a deficiency in home-raised foodstuffs, and were in many cases forced to sell cotton to pay off pressing indebtedness and to secure adequate food supplies."

Attention is called to the fact that the big danger for cotton now prevailing in Germany and Russia, about thirty cents a pound, will attract cotton to those countries in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, just as high prices paid for cotton in the United States have made a blockade-running steady business.

There seems to be no question that ample funds can be obtained to finance in a normal way a much larger volume of cotton than was taken care of last year, and that the campaign to make the cotton market a steady business should be forced to suspend cotton manufacturing entirely, statistics show that the mills of the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, Italy, Japan, China and India have spinners sufficient to absorb every bale of cotton that is likely to be cultivated.

"It should be noted," says Mr. Harding, "that the reduction in American cotton acreage this year amounts to more than 5,000,000 acres, and that Egypt and India have also made radical cuts in their cotton acreage. It is probable that the world's cotton crop, based on an average yield per acre, will be about 6,000,000 bales less than last year."

"Cotton, unlike grain, is a commodity the market value of which depreciates in time of war. The cotton producer of the world is not a manufacturer of that commodity has suffered."

The actual position of cotton, however, is so much stronger than was the case a year ago, the financial conditions are so much better, and the cotton market is so much more stable, that it is doubtful that if the South will keep cool and will refrain from merely weakening its own position by unwise action the present nervousness regarding the market for the growing crop will soon disappear.

Even in the face of all the adverse conditions that confront the cotton trade in the United States, it has been about what might have been expected for a 17,000,000-bale crop had there been no war, and there is every reason to believe that the average price of cotton during the next few months will be higher. The real question is: Will Southern merchants and Southern bankers, and all others interested in Southern trade, co-operate in securing for the cotton producer the best possible price for his product? Will the cotton producers themselves do their part? My knowledge of Southern character and of Southern business conditions justifies a confident belief that an affirmative answer will be given.

## WATER RUNS SIX FEET DEEP IN ERIE STREETS

### Pennsylvania Town a Scene of Devastation—25 Lives and \$3,000,000 Worth of Property Lost.

Daylight Tuesday broke over a flood-stricken city of Erie, Pa., with its business streets running rivers of water. Probably twenty-five lives lost, property damage estimated at three million dollars, scores of homes and dozens of factories swept away, and the distress of hundreds of people, were the effect of an unprecedented storm which struck Erie and the immediate vicinity Monday night.

After almost an all day rain Monday a heavy thunderstorm culminated in a cloudburst. For an hour residents along the course of Mill Creek service were slow to rise of the stream due to a rainfall of nearly three inches in six hours.

At eight-forty-five Glenwood dam, three miles above the city, burst. A huge wall of water swept through the city, carrying with it many homes. The flood made rescue work perilous. Early Tuesday morning telephone, street car, gas and electric lighting service was completely cut off. The charitable societies, the army, hotels and hastily organized shelter clubs gave refuge to hundreds. The darkness, the danger of broken electric wires, and the twenty-five mile current of the flood made rescue work perilous.

Throughout Monday night the torrent of rain continued. Only the wide mouth of the creek at the lake shore prevented a much more serious devastation. Piles of debris were heaped fifteen feet high on the streets intersecting the path of the flood in some cases. Debris washed into homes along the course of the stream caused perhaps the greatest items of damage.

Early Tuesday morning as details of the disaster began to collect the story of Fireman Sherry and Bates stood out among the scenes of heroic acts. Taking a girl from her home on the creek bank, they started down a telephone pole, which had enabled them to reach her, when the house fell and swept into the swift current. A block further down the trio were pulled from the stream by other firemen.

Danger from falling high tension electric wires became apparent soon after dawn and the authorities threw a heavy guard of police and volunteers around the flooded section. Many poles weighted with wires and undermined by the flood dropped into the streets.

## GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF 3,035,200 RUSSIANS

### Teutons Report 8,000 Cannon and 3,000 Maxims Captured Since the War Started.

The German war minister furnishes in connection with the first anniversary of the war interesting figures relating to the successes of the Central powers, as given by the Overseas News Agency. The statement follows:

"Prisoners of war taken in Galicia now in German camps and hospitals, or employed as workers, total, 938,868; men captured on the way to camps, 20,000; prisoners in Austria-Hungary, 626,543, making a grand total of 1,695,412."

"Prisoners taken in Russia and now in German camps and hospitals, or employed as workers, total, 1,556,412; men captured on the way to camps, 20,000; prisoners in Austria, 3,190 officers and 610,000 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 8,790 officers and 1,330,000 men."

"German collecting stations received up to the middle of June 5,472 captured field guns and 1,556 machine guns. Many field pieces were not delivered to these stations, but were kept with the troops and are being used against their former owners. When exact figures are available it is estimated that nearly 8,000 guns and 8,000 machine guns have been captured."

## RULES THE WAVES

### ENGLISH FLEET HAS DONE ITS WORK IN THE WAR

### EXPERT REVIEWS FIGHT

American Naval Strategist Compares Claims Set Forth by German and English Reviewers as to the Operations of Battleships and Submarines in the War.

Some time ago Count von Reventlow, of Berlin, a naval expert, reviewed the situation on the sea from a German standpoint, and the Hon. Balfour presented Great Britain's side about the same time. After studying both summaries, an American expert arbitrates between them. He says:

"Count von Reventlow's review of the accomplishments of the German navy during the first year of the war is mainly an apology for what it has not done, and Mr. Balfour's reply states the situation as well as any man could. Most naval officers, viewing the situation impartially, would probably concede that the German fleet has accomplished all that Mr. Balfour claims for it."

This statement was made to the New York World by a high naval authority when asked for an expression regarding the respective summaries of Count von Reventlow and Mr. Balfour. The German fleet has done all that Mr. Balfour claims for it."

"Mr. Balfour speaks of seven things which a fleet may do. Many of these things are not done, and the most important thing of all is to render impotent or powerless the fleet of the enemy. That the British navy has done this is a fact which is not denied. The German navy has rendered it practically impotent and has done this by the use of submarines and by the use of unarmored merchant ships and fishing boats."

"The meaning of Count Reventlow is not clear when he says: 'It is plainly the standpoint of the British admiralty to avoid serious encounters with the German fleet except under specially favorable conditions. It fears that it would otherwise have too few ships left and weaker than the United States after the war.'"

"Count Reventlow is mistaken when he attempts to state the policy of the British admiralty. Men who have followed closely the course of the war are very confident that the 'standpoint' of the British admiralty is to attack the German fleet every chance it gets."

"There are some Germans who have sent a fleet outside of its protected naval bases and mine fields and attempted to do anything the movement has been reported by British scout ships and a British fleet has been on the scene on short notice prepared to meet them."

"It is unquestionably true, as stated by Count Reventlow, that it is not correct to say that great armored ships do not come out and fight for fear of submarines, for there are many other reasons. It is not correct to say that the British or the German great armored ships should come out and fight. If conditions required it and were imperative, however, the submarines would not stop them."

"Where Farragut was entering Mobile Bay and the flagship of the fleet was sunk almost in an instant by the explosion of a mine he did not withdraw from the attack. He said, 'Damn the mines!' Go ahead and sink them! When there is work that must be done commanding officers are ever ready to take their chances against submarines, mines or what not and go ahead and do it."

## PEACE CARRIED TO HAITI WHEN U. S. MARINES LANDED

### Leader of Successful Revolution Announces His Forces Will Disarm Themselves.

Hopes for a peaceful settlement of disturbances in Haiti were increased Thursday by receipt of a message from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien, announcing that the troops of Hevalier Bobo, leader of the successful revolution, would disarm on their arrival at Port-au-Prince. Gen. Bobo's men are reported en route from Cape Haitien and should arrive in six days.

An abstract of Admiral Caperton's report was given out which commented on conditions as follows: "Although Cape Haitien is quiet, outbreaks are reported at Petigoabe, Miragoave and Jacmel. The Haitian committee at Port-au-Prince has telegraphed the authorities at those places directing them to maintain order, and Admiral Caperton is of the opinion that the order of the committee will be effective."

Gen. Blot, who commanded the military forces of the government overthrown with the assassination of President Guillaume, has left the country. Officials at Washington inferred from his withdrawal from the country that he had abandoned hope of being elected to the presidency. Thursday said the National Assembly was awaiting word from Gen. Bobo as to whether he desired the office. Advances early Thursday from Admiral Caperton said that the president-elect, Mr. Balfour, had kept the revolutionists out of that city.

## GERMAN COUNCIL SUNDAY DECIDES POLAND'S FATE

### German Prince Will Rule Over Province Under Austrian and Polish Rule.

The occupation of Warsaw is centering attention on a series of important events that are being arranged. First will be the selection of a German governor. Reports indicate the appointee will be a German prince, possibly a son of the German emperor, or an Austrian prince, who will be specially favored conditions. It fears that it would otherwise have too few ships left and weaker than the United States after the war."

"Count Reventlow is mistaken when he attempts to state the policy of the British admiralty. Men who have followed closely the course of the war are very confident that the 'standpoint' of the British admiralty is to attack the German fleet every chance it gets."

"There are some Germans who have sent a fleet outside of its protected naval bases and mine fields and attempted to do anything the movement has been reported by British scout ships and a British fleet has been on the scene on short notice prepared to meet them."

"It is unquestionably true, as stated by Count Reventlow, that it is not correct to say that great armored ships do not come out and fight for fear of submarines, for there are many other reasons. It is not correct to say that the British or the German great armored ships should come out and fight. If conditions required it and were imperative, however, the submarines would not stop them."

"Where Farragut was entering Mobile Bay and the flagship of the fleet was sunk almost in an instant by the explosion of a mine he did not withdraw from the attack. He said, 'Damn the mines!' Go ahead and sink them! When there is work that must be done commanding officers are ever ready to take their chances against submarines, mines or what not and go ahead and do it."

"There are some Germans who have sent a fleet outside of its protected naval bases and mine fields and attempted to do anything the movement has been reported by British scout ships and a British fleet has been on the scene on short notice prepared to meet them."

## GATHERS FIGURES

### UNITED STATES REFUSES THE BRITISH ASSUMPTION

### STATISTICS SHOW WRONG

Government Experts Intend to Contend That Goods Going to Neutral Countries May Not be for Germany—Figures of Scandinavian Trade Being Secured for Use.

The state department has assembled elaborate statistics to refute the British assumption that increased exports from the United States to neutral European countries indicate that some of these goods find their way into Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft being prepared for President Wilson of the reply to the three British notes.

The state department has made a study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries and the department of commerce has investigated Scandinavian and other trade.

A report of the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ended June 30, also has been received from Consul General Skinner at London. It shows that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries.

The report also shows that while Great Britain's exports decreased in the first six months of 1915 compared with the same period of 1914 imports increased. Re-exports during June, the first month during which the British order in council was fully effective, showed an increase of \$2,904,838.

In cotton, one of the much disputed articles in the trade, Great Britain's imports increased by 1,314,592 cents of 1 1/2 pounds each. Of the re-exports of cotton Consul General Skinner said:

"Holland and Sweden each took about five times as much cotton in June, 1915, as in June, 1914, and during the past half year Sweden received 142,543 cents and Holland 259,628 cents of cotton as against 18,642 cents and 17,785 cents respectively in the same period of 1914. Large increases in all lines of cotton goods and cotton yarn from Great Britain to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands during the first six months of 1915 are shown. Despite a general decrease in exports of manufactured goods, a slight increase in exports of cotton in 1915 as against 48 tons in 1914. Increased American copper exports to Scandinavian countries have been cited by Great Britain to sustain her contention."

Encouraged by the announcement from London that a part of the cargo of the steamer Neches had been released, officials determined to press informal negotiations to secure an agreement that would release all the vast quantities of American bound cotton in the hands of the British. The British note in the Neches case set forth that if it is alleged that "in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his majesty's government are ready in such cases to examine the facts from a point of view of neutrality." In line with this assurance, the foreign trade advisers of the state department are forwarding to London affidavits covering hundreds of individual cases in which the Neches case is being handled. The state department is hopeful of results in many other cases.

Power House Engulfed When Quicksand Slips

Cement Plant Covering Three Acres Falls Into Hole Forty Feet Deep.

Carrying with it almost three acres of hard clay, the immense power plant of a large power house, an 80-foot concrete smokstack, an elevator conveyor with another smokstack, a concrete storehouse, and a large frame barn which held three horses and an automobile, all of which were buried.

Big Rain in New York

New York streets were turned into rivers Tuesday morning by a deluge of three inches of rain in four hours. Wires and traffic lines were badly damaged.