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FIVE DEAD, MANY INJURED, AND PROPERTY LOSS OF MILLIONS IN STORM SWEEPING NEW ORLEANS

Most Severe Gulf Storm—History of City—Reaches Velocity of Eighty-Six Miles an Hour—Scores of Buildings Demolished and Hundreds of Structures Unroofed—The Streets Are Strewn With Debris.

RAILROAD AND WIRE COMMUNICATION CUT; ELECTRIC AND TROLLEY SERVICE STOPPED

Hurricane Sweeps Mississippi Gulf Coast and Levees Below New Orleans Have Broken—Biloxi, Miss., Reported 6 Feet Under Water—The Storm is Subsiding.

New Orleans, September 29.—(Via wireless, steamships Excelsior and Creole, to Mobile).—Five persons are known to be dead, many people injured and property loss reaching into the millions has been caused tonight by the most severe gulf storm in the history of the city. A howling gale, with a velocity of eighty-six miles an hour, swept the city at 6 o'clock tonight, demolishing scores of buildings, stripping the roofs from hundreds of other structures, and strewn the streets with broken glass and debris.

Storm Subsiding. At 7:30 a rising barometer gave evidence that the storm was subsiding, the center passing to the northwest of New Orleans. The barometer at its lowest registered 28.11, and the wind velocity of 86 miles was the highest ever recorded here.

Railroad and wire communication with the outside world had been cut off by telephone, electric light and trolley service discontinued in the city. All railroads have abandoned train service from New Orleans.

Wireless communication from New Orleans was interrupted by the failure of the electric plant, but messages were sent from the steamship Excelsior at dock here and relayed from the steamship Creole, anchored below New Orleans in the Mississippi river, to Mobile.

RIVER LEVEES BREAK. Houses Washed Away and at Least Two Lives Lost. Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf coast tonight were swept by a tropical hurricane that demoralized communication and led to fears of heavy loss of life and property. The Mississippi river levees below New Orleans have broken, houses have been washed away and at least two lives tonight said to have been lost. A wireless message late today from the Morgan liner Creole, upward bound for New Orleans.

The business district of Biloxi, Miss., is under six feet of water, and train service has been abandoned because of washouts throughout a large section about Bay St. Louis.

Last reports coming from New Orleans before all means of communication were lost said the city was in darkness because of the flooding of electric plants. Wind had driven the water in Lake Pontchartrain and New Orleans suburbs along the lake were partially under water. The advice said automobiles were bringing in the inhabitants of that section, and that no loss of life had been reported.

Two Floating Bodies Sighted. The Creole, in a brief message received here tonight said she was encountering a storm of such fury that it was doubtful whether her wireless apparatus would long remain intact. The vessel reported sighting two bodies near the section where the levees had given way. Aside from the fact that some houses had been demolished by the flood waters the Creole's message gave no details.

Wireless communication with New Orleans ceased before noon today and continued inability to re-establish communication with the powerful United Fruit station there led to fears that it might have suffered some damage from wind. Bay St. Louis and New Orleans were reported to have been swept away. Few details of the damage, however, either in that section or at Biloxi, were obtainable. The worst of the storm, but the wind here was sufficient to drive the water over the wharves at the river front and unroof several houses.

The coast guard cutter Tallapoosa, anchored here, made repeated unsuccessful efforts tonight to reach by wireless the Southern Pacific liner Proteus, believed to be in the center of the storm off New Orleans bar. No word had come from the Proteus since she entered the storm area and shipping men here thought her wireless might have been disabled. Reports of high water in Biloxi were discounted by the Louisville & Nashville railroad officials here, who said their tracks in Biloxi were not inundated. They had no confirmation of the reported destruction of the trestle between New Orleans and Bay St. Louis.

The barometer became stationary here at 8 o'clock tonight, and it was believed the worst of the storm had passed. The reading at that hour was 29.52 and the wind velocity 52 miles. Extent of damage to the cities along the Mississippi coast was not definitely stated in despatches received by railroad officials here, but information was to the effect that the storm was the worst in the history of that section.

WILL MOVE NORTHWARD.

Storm Probably Will Lose Intensity as It Leaves Gulf Coast.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A special bulletin issued tonight by the Weather Bureau said the great storm raging on the gulf coast would advance northward, but would rapidly lose its intensity after leaving the coast. Since 2 o'clock this afternoon the bureau has been unable to communicate with New Orleans.

The bulletin follows: "The tropical cyclone first observed on the 22nd over the eastern Caribbean sea, whence it traveled westward, passing near and south of Jamaica, to the Yucatan channel, where it changed its course and moved northward, reached the Gulf coast near the mouth of the Mississippi river Monday morning. During Wednesday its center advanced northward and at 2 P. M. it was near and south of New Orleans, at which point the barometer read 29.10 inches, the wind was east and blowing 64 miles an hour. No report since that hour has been received from New Orleans. It is probable that this storm will advance northward, but will rapidly lose intensity after leaving the Gulf coast. Extraordinary measures for the dissemination of hurricane warnings issued by the weather bureau were taken on Tuesday and it is probable as a result the loss of life and property was reduced to a minimum."

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEPHONE IS A SUCCESS

Communication With Human Voice Accomplished From Naval Radio Plant at Arlington, Va., to Mare Island, Cal., a Distance of 2,500 Miles—Transfer from Wire.

Washington, September 29.—Long distance wireless telephone communication was accomplished for the first time today, when experiments extending over several months culminated in successful transmission of the human voice by radio from the great naval plant at Arlington, Va., across the continent to the station at Mare Island, California, 2,500 miles away.

The experiments were conducted under direction of Captain Bullard, chief of the navy's radio service, in co-operation with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.

Secretary Daniels, announcing the result tonight, predicted that further development of wireless telephony would make great changes in long distance communication both for military and naval service, and in commercial usage. "Another test successful. Successful operation of a device for automatically transferring to the radio telephone conversations originating on metallic circuits, also was accomplished in today's tests. President Theodore N. Vall and other officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, at San Francisco. The latter replied almost instantaneously and the men conversed for several minutes in a clear, distinct tone, although the conversation was being relayed 2,500 miles by wireless from the Arlington station.

BANKERS PLANNING FOR PLACING LOAN

Entire Programme May be Made Public Today.

PROGRESS YESTERDAY

Several Details to be Determined Upon. British and French Governments, Not Importers, to Get Proceeds of the Loan.

New York, Sept. 29.—Representatives of many banking and investment houses met today at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company to formulate a definite programme for placing on the American market the \$500,000,000 joint Anglo-French five-year bonds, soon to be issued to secure the credit loan to Great Britain and France. Such rapid progress was made during their protracted meeting that the entire programme probably will be in shape to make public tomorrow.

Undetermined details concern chiefly the minimum subscriptions to be fixed for individuals who desire to purchase large blocks of the bonds at 98 the price to the syndicate; the method of marketing the bonds; the date on which they will be offered; their listing on the stock exchange; the life of the syndicate, and the terms to be offered purchasers who wish to pay by installments. Upon none of these points, it was said, had a final decision been reached.

NEW YORK TO TAKE BIG SHEE.

Fully 60 per cent of the issue, in the opinion of the president of one of the largest banks here, will be subscribed in New York City alone. This would leave \$300,000,000 to be placed elsewhere. He thought that this could be readily done, although, in his opinion, bankers in Chicago and other Middle Western cities would not subscribe heavily. In Chicago, he said, many bankers who would otherwise subscribe might be prevented from doing so by the large pro-German element among their depositors. Opposition had developed there, he said, on the part of certain large manufacturing interests, also.

Local syndicates in the chief money centers of the country will assume control of the sale of bonds in their respective sections. An energetic campaign will be passed by leading bond houses in disposing of the issue and bond salesmen will travel the country in numbers to interest investors.

AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTS.

The proceeds of the loan will be available to the British and French governments, rather than directly to the United States, Great Britain and France. This gave rise to considerable conjecture in Wall Street, as to the manner in which the sum would be used to stabilize exchange. It was pointed out that there is nothing to prevent Great Britain and France from using the proceeds for their own purposes. (Continued on Page Eight.)

VETERANS RE-TROD THEIR STEPS OF '65

Union Army Survivors March Up Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS

Army of 200,000 Soldiers Fifty Years Ago Has Divided to About 20,000—Many Confederate Veterans March in Line.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Grand Army of the Republic, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House today, as it did when the Union soldiers were mustered out of service 50 years ago. In '65 the army, as it passed review before President Andrew Johnson, was 200,000 strong. Today, in one blue ranks as they were reviewed by the first Southern-born president elected since the war, there were, according to the best estimates obtainable, about 20,000 men.

Some of them marched with the aid of crutches or canes. Others managed to get along by leaning upon the arms of stronger comrades. Many, though, re-trod the path of a half a century ago with buoyant step to the air of old-time war songs.

Blue and Grey Look Arms. All along the lines of march there were occasional scenes of the reunion of the Blue and the Grey which brought cheers and "rebel yells" from the crowds. One Confederate veteran, in uniform, joined the line of march and, locking arms with a veteran in blue, the two marched off to an upper apartment. There were many Confederate veterans in the city and everywhere they were seen mingling with the G. A. R. men.

The weather was ideal. Only a few of the veterans were forced to retire from the ranks because of exhaustion. Ambulances were kept busy, however, by the few who were overcome and by women and children who fainted or were slightly hurt in the crowds, which almost rivaled those who gather for inaugurations.

Seated with President Wilson in the White House reviewing stand was Col. David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, grand marshal of the parade, took a place in the President's box after the head of the long procession had passed.

Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, and Secretary Daniels, of the Navy department, were in boxes on either side of the President. Chief Justice White, a Confederate veteran; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, occupied seats nearby.

One section of the stand was occupied by civil war nurses, whom many of the veterans saluted as they passed.

Sailors Give Dress Parade. After the veterans' parade on Pennsylvania avenue, thousands of the sailors of the United States White House grounds for the dress parade by sailors from the Norfolk, Va., training school. The drill was reviewed also by President Wilson, who watched from the White House, and by officials of the Navy Department and other government departments.

MADE DEFENDANTS IN BIG RESTITUTION SUIT

Former Rock Island Directors Sued for \$7,500,000.

Messrs. Reid and Moore Are Principals and Are Charged With Diverting Sum "in Their Own Interest" From Road's Treasury.

New York, Sept. 29.—Directors of the Rock Island railroad system under the regime of Daniel G. Reid and William H. Moore were made defendants in a restitution suit for \$7,500,000 brought in the Supreme court today by Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the operating company of the Rock Island combination.

It is alleged that as directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company (the holding company for the railway company), Messrs. Reid and Moore and their fellow directors unlawfully diverted "in their own interest," the sum of \$7,500,000 from the treasury of the railway company into the treasury of the railroad company. This was used, it is alleged, toward the redemption of a bond issue, part of which was pledged by the railroad company against stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, which the railroad company wanted to sell and did sell to E. F. Yankum.

The fact that the railroad company was at that time financially embarrassed is given in the complaint as the reason why the defendants caused the funds to be diverted. Messrs. Reid and Moore and Orden Mills "being then largely interested in the bonds of the railroad company and in the stock and securities of the New Jersey corporation (the Rock Island company) which then owned the capital stock of the railroad company." The defendants named, besides Messrs. Reid, Moore and Mills, are Richard A. Jackson, Francis L. Hine, William T. Graham, Edwin S. Moore, Henry U. Mudge, and the executors of George C. McCarty, deceased.

PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES BEGUN AS RESULT OF WAR

Administration is Planning to Prohibit Flood of European Competition.

LETTER BY REDFIELD

Will Recommend That Unfair Competition From Abroad Not be Permitted.

Washington, Sept. 29.—An indication of what the administration is planning to do for the protection of American industries built up as a result of the European war, is given in an open letter written by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, to Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and made public today.

It is made clear that the government will protect the new American industries from a flood of European competition at the close of the war, but the letter also shows that Mr. Redfield intends to avoid, so far as possible, any proposal for tariff revision.

The letter follows numerous conferences on plans for dealing with the situation expected to follow the war. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission have inaugurated a detailed investigation, which will cover the operation of the laws of various countries which prohibit "dumping," or the sale in those countries of any product at a price less than the cost of production.

American manufacturers seeking to enter fields of production occupied by foreign firms prior to the European war have been clamoring for assurances that they will not be subjected to a flood of foreign made products when peace is restored. Manufacturers preparing to turn dye stuffs have especially anxious to assure themselves that the German dye works will not flood American markets with low priced products.

SECRETARY REDFIELD'S LETTER.

"If the question arises as to the attitude of the Department of Commerce toward what is called 'dumping' after the war shall end, you may say that I shall recommend in my annual report that unfair competition from abroad shall not be permitted to injure a legitimate American industry any more than it is permitted to do so in our domestic field. Especially I should oppose action on the part of any foreign monopoly toward controlling the American market by unfair competition in any attempt to injure or destroy an American industry. There is no doubt in my mind that this should be done. The more serious question to which consideration is being given is as to the method of doing it.

Various plans have been proposed, some of which seem to be of a nature which are possibly undesirable. I am considering the methods used in different countries with a frank preference for such as have nothing to do with the redemption of a bond issue. I should be very glad to receive suggestions from practical commercial men as to the most efficient means of detaching and preventing this unfair competition.

"You may be quite sure of my earnest interest in this matter." (Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANS' THIRD LINE OF DEFENSE IS BEING ATTACKED BY BRITISH

STOCK TRADING GOES OVER 1,500,000 SHARES

That Mark Passed For Third Consecutive Time

Momentum Given by Announcement of Agreement on Foreign Loan. Bond Market Active But Irregular—Rise Losses.

New York, Sept. 29.—Another hysterical outburst of trading in specialties, especially war shares, featured today's active session on the stock exchange. Dealings in the first hour approached the big total of 450,000 shares and for the entire session aggregated almost 1,600,000, making the third consecutive session in which transactions passed the 1,500,000 mark.

Today's rising movement, which lost much ground in the later dealings, gathered fresh momentum from the overnight announcement that the essential details of the Anglo-French loan had been agreed to by the high contracting parties.

From the outset, however, it was plainly seen that buying orders were being matched by heavy selling. In fact, stocks were so liberally supplied as the session progressed that prices gradually fell away. In the final hour offerings assumed larger dimensions and specialties declined precipitately, some of the larger gains being reduced by one-half or two-thirds while some others were altogether obliterated. For a time there was a fair demand for railways and other investment stocks but these also felt the force of the late impact and yielded in common with more mercurial issues.

The bond market also was very active but in that class of securities the movement was irregular throughout. Students of investment conditions are of the opinion that the forthcoming issue of Anglo-French notes is likely to give a further set-back to bonds as a whole.

HEFLIN PREDICTS FIFTEEN CENT COTTON BY CHRISTMAS

And That the South's Cotton Crop Will Not Be Over 10,000,000 Bales.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Representative Heflin, of Alabama, issued a statement today in which he predicts that the South cotton crop this year would not be more than 10,000,000 bales and that the price would reach 15 cents before Christmas. Owing to short crops in India, Egypt and Russia, Mr. Heflin said, and the demand for cotton for war purposes the world supply would be nearly six million bales short of the demand.

OREGON CAPTURES TORREON.

Telegram Says He Intends to Push On to Vera Cruz "The Reactionaries."

Vera Cruz, September 29.—The city of Torreon fell to General Oregon late today, according to a brief telegram from General Oregon to General Carranza tonight. The telegram announced that General Oregon had taken his position in Torreon and that he intended to push on and completely rout "the reactionaries."

General Carranza on receiving the message gave orders for the ringing of all the church bells in the city.

MISSING AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOT TO DEATH BY MEXICANS

Carranza Commander Led Attack in Which Private Johnson Was Captured—Body Mutilated and Head and Ears Taken as Souvenirs—Mexican Prisoner's Story.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 29.—The Carranza commander at Las Pelados, Mexico, headed the attacking party of Mexicans who crossed the border last Friday night and in a fight with American soldiers captured Trooper Richard J. Johnson, whom they shot and then mutilated by taking his head and ears for souvenirs, it was reported today to southern department headquarters by Captain Frank R. McCoy.

Guadalupe Cuellar, a Mexican, who said he was one of the attacking party, gave the details of the fight to Captain McCoy in a sworn statement. Cuellar was arrested several days ago by civil authorities and is held in connection with the investigation of the Progreso fight, during which Johnson disappeared.

Unconfirmed reports said Cuellar had made a complete confession to the sheriff's office, but until Captain McCoy's report, made public at army headquarters here today, there was no verification. Johnson's body has not been recovered.

Captain McCoy, who commands the border sub-district of Mission, summarized the affidavit of Cuellar as follows: "Under command of the Carranza of troops recently arrived from Matamoras, a crossing was made during the night in their boats. The detachment of American soldiers at the crossing was shot up and overpowered; one, presumably Richard Johnson, was made

French Claim Capture of Hill 140, an Important Position, in Artois.

GERMANS REINFORCED

Troops Being Removed From East, and Emperor is Reported to be in West.

Continue Drive Against Russians; British Defeat Turks.

London, September 29.—The Allies continue their great offensive in Artois and the Champagne, and, according to French accounts, further progress has been made in both areas. In Artois the French claim to have reached Hill No. 140 which lies directly east of Vimy and is the culminating point of the crests named after that town. The importance of the hill lies in the fact that it commands the plains to the east, the network of roads and the railway which runs from Lens southward.

So far as Champagne is concerned the French appear at present to be making their chief effort towards the railway junction north of Massiges, which accounts for the desperate efforts of the Germans to stem the tide and for the crown prince's counter stroke in the Argonne, as this railway connects the German army in the Argonne with its base at Vouziers.

German Transfer Troops. Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on, for the British are attacking the German third line of defense south of La-Basse canal, and the Germans have brought up reinforcements striking both the British and the French and are making every effort to regain their lost ground. Belgium, despatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops, while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet what is known to be the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their present position from Belgium to Switzerland.

The Germans are trying to divert the Allies by a heavy artillery bombardment north and south of the Aisne, but plans having been made by General Joffre, reinforcements are striking with all the forces at their command at the points selected. It is reported that the German emperor has arrived at the western front and that he has already dismissed some of his generals for allowing their lines to be pressed back to almost the breaking point.

Continue Drive Against Russians.

Despite the transfer of some troops to the west, the Germans continue to strike hard at the Russians practically all along their front. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is delivering heavy strokes against Dvinsk while his colleagues on the right are striking forward to the east of Vileka and Moloedno in an attempt to turn the Russian position and has now reached a point to the north of Minsk, which other army is advancing upon from the southwest.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen and Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, apparently are inactive owing, doubtless, to the marshes which are now impassable, but General Von Linsingen is still pressing hard on the Russians in Volhynia. It is expected that the weather will soon put an end to the operations in the east as with the continued rains the rivers can not be forded, and the Russians, wherever possible, are getting behind them.

British Defeat Turks. The British have inflicted another serious defeat on the Turks in Mesopotamia. The Tigris army, after suffering heavy losses, has been driven towards Bagdad. Thus, the three armies which the Turks sent to Mesopotamia against the Anglo-Indian invaders, have been scattered. In May the Tigris army was driven back from Kurna to the north of Amara; the army of the Karun was driven from Ahwaz, and the army of the Euphrates was last heard of as fugitive on the river somewhere north of Bagdad.

It is again reported that an Austro-German army, 500,000 strong, is assembling for an offensive against Serbia.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND.

British and French Soldiers Intended for Service in Serbia. Berlin, Sept. 29. (by wireless to Sayville).—British and French troops intended for service in Serbia have landed at Port Kathrin, near Saloniki, Greece, according to reports from Budapest received by the Frankfurter Zeitung. The overseas News Agency announces today.

CLAIMS RE-CAPTURE.

Success Against British North of Loos Reported by the Germans. Berlin, via London, Sept. 29.—Recapture from the British of part of the territory won from the Germans north of Loos was announced today by the war office. French attacks near Souchez and Neuville are said to have been "partly repulsed."

In the Champagne French attempts to break through the German lines are said to have been unsuccessful.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Mohammedan Engineer Did the Sinking, Is Report from Berlin. Berlin, Sept. 29. (by wireless to Sayville).—The sinking of a British transport (Continued on Page Eight.)