

TIDE OF BATTLE, IN TWELFTH DAY, EBBS AND FLOWS ON BLOODY FIELDS OF AISNE

town and that he had a difficult time to escape. "Just before the forts fell," said this fugitive, "the arsenal was blown up. Rather than surrender the remaining guns to the Germans, the French gunners smashed the breechblocks. The German bombardment was the most terrific I have ever heard. Thousands of shells fell in the city every day. The fire slackened at night, but did not die out completely. All the monuments, public buildings were badly damaged. Part of the city was destroyed by fire set by German shells. Finally, the French commander had to hoist the white flag. "The Germans had mounted heavy

siege guns upon the roofs of factories outside the town. How they ever lifted those ponderous cannon to the top of the buildings is more than I can see. The buildings were first strengthened with supports and the roofs were covered with a layer of strong cement, two feet thick. This formed the base for the guns. "It was discovered after the fall of Maubeuge that there had been a number of German spies in the city during the siege. A son of Field Marshal Count von Moltke, of the German army, was killed in the fighting near Esternay. It was stated in dispatches received by the War Office today.

SIEGE GUNS DEMOLISH MEUSE FORTS, STATES BERLIN

BERLIN (by way of wireless through Sayville, L. I., Sept. 24.) The War Office, in its official statement issued today, declares that the Germans are now bombarding the entire chain of the Meuse fortifications that extend from Verdun to Toul. Among the fortresses which are under attack, and whose reduction is now believed certain, are Troyon, Les Paroisses, Camp Des Romains, Liouville, Commercy and Gironville. It is stated that the great siege guns, with which Maubeuge, Liege and Namur were demolished, are being used with telling effect here, and that they are slowly battering the French fortresses to pieces. The War Office also announces that the attempt of the Allies to envelop the army of General von Kluk on the extreme right of the German line has failed.

forces took refuge behind the fortresses of Kovno. This was shelled by our troops. In the Vosges cold weather has followed the hard rains and there has been a heavy fall of snow. It also was announced today that reports from the eastern front stated the Russians were using dum-dum bullets. An investigation is to be conducted, and Russian officers accused of having violated the international laws relating to warfare will be shot. Newspapers print stories from eye-witnesses, stating that the Cathedral at Rheims was only slightly damaged. The German press calls attention to the fact that the British troops attacking Delhi, in 1857, did not attempt to prevent damage to the famous Indian monuments, and that the leader of the Garibaldians besieging Rome threatened to bombard the Vatican. The Wolff News Agency publishes a statement giving alleged details of outrages committed by French military bicyclists in charge of an officer on wounded German soldiers in two Red Cross motor cars near Bethencourt. The agency said that only two succeeded in effecting their escape, the rest being killed and robbed by the bicyclists. The German press says that this is another proof of the barbarous treatment that wounded Germans are receiving at the hands of the French.

Despite the hardships that the troops have undergone, because of bad weather in both the eastern and western theatres of war, their enthusiasm is undiminished. They are fighting for their Emperor, who is confident of success through their efforts. It is reported from field headquarters that a number of changes in command have been made necessary. The Emperor and the Crown Prince are in good health. The Emperor is in touch with the entire situation. In the eastern part the Russian

Death List Decreased to 1100 as Fishing Boats Report Picking Up Many Survivors. Nearly half of the officers aboard the cruisers Abouki, Cressy and Hogue when they were sunk by a German submarine attack in the North Sea lost their lives. This was revealed today when the government Press Bureau issued a summary of the casualties among the naval officers. It showed that 57 had been killed and 89 rescued. Twenty-one officers of the Abouki were killed and 11 saved. The Cressy lost 23 officers, only 14 being rescued. Of the 49 officers of the Hogue 11 were killed and 23 rescued. Reports of the rescue of more members of the crews of the three cruisers had reduced the estimates of the dead to about 1100, but the exact number of saved and lost will not be learned until the official reports have all been received at the Admiralty. Stories told by the survivors of the disaster have failed to clear up many of the conflicting points. The announcement in Berlin that the three ships were sunk by one submarine is contradicted by the story told by Albert Dougherty, chief gunner of the Cressy, who was rescued and taken to Chatham. Dougherty declares he saw five submarines, and that he shattered the conning tower of one of them with the assistance of the Abouki. "The Hogue was also closing up toward the sinking ship with the object of assisting the crew to escape," he says. "We drew up with the aid of shot, setting some of us shouting: 'Look out, sir, there's a submarine on your port beam.' "I saw her. She was about 40 yards away. Only her conning tower was above the waves. I took careful aim at her with a tripod shot, but it went over her by about two yards. That gave me the range. "I fired again and hit the conning tower. The submarine disappeared. Up she came again and this time her conning tower was visible, so I fired my third shot and smashed in her conning tower. "The men standing by shouted: 'She's hit, sir,' and then they let out a great cheer as the submarine sank, and, while she was going down two German sailors floated up from her, both swimming hard. "After that we shot a trawler which was about 100 yards away, and set off a German boat in disguise directing operations. She must have covered the approach of the enemy's submarines. We trained our guns on her and she was hit and sank. "I don't know what her fate was. "By this time we already had been struck by a torpedo, but the damage was not in a vital spot and we could have kept afloat all right. We saw another submarine on our starboard side and we made a desperate effort to get her. We failed and her torpedo got us in our engine room. "Then the Cressy began to turn over. Our captain gave the order to abandon ship. I don't know what happened next. "Keep cool, my lady, keep cool," he said in a steady voice. "Pick up a spare, my lady, and put it under your arm. That will help to keep you afloat until the destroyers pick you up. "That was the last I saw of Captain Johnson. "The Germans were discharging torpedoes at us while the water was thick with drowning men. Although I personally observed five submarines, and al-



"SHE WAS TO HAVE SAILED A MONTH AGO!"

CAPTURE OF MAUBEUGE UNOFFICIALLY ADMITTED

It was unofficially admitted here today that the Germans had captured Maubeuge. The admission came from an attache of the French War Office, General Desseux, the commandant at Maubeuge, is reported to have been badly wounded. (The capture of Maubeuge and 40,000 prisoners was officially announced at Berlin on September 9. This dis-

patch is the first from Bordeaux confirming the Berlin statement.) Minister of War Millerand stated today that the offensive taken by the Allies continued to be successful. He said, however, that the termination of the great battle now raging could not be expected for several days. Preparations are being made for a winter campaign. It is well understood here that the war will be long.

FRENCH FORTS ON RIGHT WITHSTAND SHARP ATTACK

LONDON, Sept. 24. That the Germans are making a supreme effort to break through the French centre between Aronne and the Meuse is admitted at the War Office. It is stated that for the last 48 hours the fighting has been continuous night and day. The Germans, heavily reinforced, clearly are trying to force the withdrawal of part of the French left, which continues to push the army of General von Kluk backward, although very slowly. Up to the present, it is stated, the French lines have held firm. The losses on both sides are enormous, eclipsing anything in the war to date. The entire battleground at this point is covered with dead and wounded men, neither side having been able either to collect its dead or gather its injured. The fighting is also desperate on the extreme left, although the Allies have not been able to make any very large gains and are still unable to drive the Germans from the Alsace-Lorraine triangle. Both sides are reinforcing. The Germans have combed all of their interior fortifications for men to aid them in the present conflict, while the entire French second line, and all the men who can be spared from the army of the defense of Paris, are now at the front.

A significant note comes in the announcement that the winter equipment for the British troops at the front already is being transported to France. This means there is to be no let-up in the struggle. The fighting will be pressed until a decision is reached. The German right wing has been extended from Cambrai by a screen of cavalry, which extends in an arc of a big circle north toward Arras and east to Mons. Back of this fringe of cavalry, with its base at Mons, is the army of General von Boehm, in a position where it can advance to any point where the new extreme right may be threatened by the French. The German army under von Kluk was unable to halt its steady retirement today. This determined effort which the Germans are preparing to make to capture Antwerp at any cost are believed here to be a part of a plan of the Kaiser to withdraw from his position in France to a defense line along the German border, with the Rhine forts as his bases. The forts at Liege have been rehabilitated by the Germans with the idea of using them. Should a German defense line be formed through Belgium, the possession of Antwerp would be of importance to either side.

BAYONET CHARGES MARK SERB VICTORY ON DRINA

Austrians, Strongly Entrenched, Offer Desperate Resistance. NISH, Sept. 24. It is officially announced that the Serbian army, having resumed the offensive, have now captured the cities of Luboviza and Srebrenica on the Drina near the southeastern spur of the Kozin Mountains. The official statement says the Serbians encountered a desperate resistance on the part of the Austrians, who were strongly entrenched. It was only after a series of bayonet charges, marked by desperate hand-to-hand fighting, that the Serbians managed to gain the victory. It is admitted the losses on both sides were enormous. It is also stated that the Serbian advance into Bosnia continues.

COLLET'S AVIATION EXPLOIT MAKES NEW ENGLISH HERO

Raid of German Frontier Relieves Gloom Over Naval Disaster. LONDON, Sept. 24. Lieutenant C. H. Collet is the hero of England today. His action in successfully leading a squad of five British aviators across the German frontier and dropping bombs at Jusseldorf has lifted a little of the gloom caused by the sinking of England's three big cruisers. Lieutenant Collet, who originally was attached to the Royal Marine Artillery, ranks as one of the most daring and skilled aviators in England, although he took up flying only a little over a year ago. He was one of the first men in England to make 100-foot spirals in a heavy biplane. He is expert at looping-the-loop and has complete mastery of his machine at all times.

FIVE SUBMARINES CAUSED LOSS OF BRITISH CRUISERS

though the guns peered at them, only one man was hit, as far as I know. The ship was sunk at 7:45, and when I dropped into the sea, clinging to a bit of wood, there were men all around me. Their spirit was splendid. We shouted cheery messages to one another. "I was afloat in the sea for four hours and then the destroyers hove in sight. Numbers of men were near me, all holding to pieces of spar, according to the captain's instructions, and I yelled to them: "Buck up; they're coming for us." NAVAL DISASTER SUPPORTS BRITISH ADMIRAL'S APPEAL Sir Percy Scott Contended That England Need More Submarines. The recent North Sea disaster is regarded as supporting the claims made by Admiral Sir Percy Scott in his reply to Lord Stovenden a few days prior to the opening of the European war. At the time Sir Percy, while not underrating the value of the battleship or cruiser, urged an immediate increase in the number of submarines. The latter, he contended, were of greater efficiency in maneuvers requiring speed and secrecy. He said also that they would prove invaluable in attacks on commerce. The truth of his contention he supported by citing the success of the Japanese in their late war, when, equipped with torpedoes inferior to those now in use, they forced the Russian fleet to retire to Port Arthur. In the time of his speech Sir Percy's attitude was severely criticized by eminent naval experts of England.

GERMANS TRY TO STEM INVASION OF SILESIA

Concentrate on Czecho-Polish-Thorn-Kalisz Line in Poland-Prussian Campaign. PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—Telegraphing from Warsaw, the correspondent of the Novoye Vremya says: The Germans in Northwest Poland lack horses and are unable to do much reconnoitering. They are strongly fortifying the Czecho-Polish-Kalisz line and also positions farther north. Their aim is to hold back an invasion of Silesia as long as possible, apparently planning to remain on the defensive. The German forces that retired from the vicinity of Mlawka have been strongly reinforced. Reports from aviation scouts state that the Germans intend to make a strong stand on the line running south from Kalisz to Wielun. They have concentrated strong forces east of Biala while others are moving southward to Cracow. Some heavy fighting already has occurred about there, the Germans at some points falling back into Silesia. Witnesses state that General Rencen-kemp's strategic retirement before the German advance in East Prussia to avoid being turned movement has been splendidly carried out. His rear guard has maintained a deadly fire directed at the enemy's van guard, and masses of Germans have been mowed down by the quick-firing. Telegrams to the Novoye Vremya say that at Vlna and Loda there were more than 25,000 Germans killed. The Russian continued to fortify and flooded the coal mines, but the Germans advanced and occupied Hluzki, Wielun and other places on the western border of Lodz, but they were successfully withstood by the Russians. Considerable forces of the enemy near Mlawka on the northern border of Poland, a short distance west of Chorzow, have retreated to the northward. The enemy, with fresh reinforcements, is pushing the frontier line between Thorn and Kalisz.

U-9 CREW DECORATED FOR NORTH SEA SUCCESS

Iron Crosses Reward for Chief Officer and His Men. BERLIN (wireless), by way of Sayville, N. Y., Sept. 24. Lieutenant Commander Weddigen and all the members of the crew of the submarine U-9 have been given the Iron Cross for sinking three English cruisers in the North Sea. It is announced that the cruiser Pathfinder, of the British navy, was sunk by the submarine U-9, which escaped unhurt. It had been reported that the Pathfinder had struck a mine. It is officially announced that the first-yeoman subaltern U-9, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Weddigen, which sank the three British cruisers in the North Sea on Tuesday, escaped unhurt from the jaws of the destroyers and their accompanying destroyers.

GERMAN SUBMARINE RETURNS UNHARMED

Official Report Says U-9 Alone Sank British Cruisers. BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Official announcement was made today that the submarine U-9 which, unaided, sank three British cruisers in the North Sea, had returned to its base unharmed. It is going to and returning from the scene of action, the statement says, the submarine traveled 40 miles.

FRENCH LEAVE ADRIATIC AFTER FRUITLESS PATROL

Vienna Announces Abandonment of Assault on Cattaro. VIENNA, Sept. 24. The French fleet has left the Adriatic, according to an official announcement given out here today. The statement follows: "The French fleet appeared on September 10 off Cattaro, and bombarded the forts at the entrance of the harbor for an hour. The fleet later steamed to sea, where it bombarded the semaphore station of the lighthouse, doing but little damage. Later it steamed by a southerly westerly direction. Several ships of the fleet returned to Pola, after the fleet had left that district and bombarded the lighthouse, destroying the signal station. Then the fleet left the Adriatic."

SEARCH FOR SEGAL'S ASSETS

Bankruptcy Hearing Postponed at Request of Counsel. The hearing in bankruptcy to trace the assets of Adolph Segal, skyrocketeer, now in the Norfolk Insane Asylum, was postponed this morning until Monday, when it was reported that several attorneys representing creditors could not attend the hearing. Joseph Mellors, the referee in bankruptcy, waited until John Sparhawk, once Segal's counsel, appeared and asked for a postponement, because his attorney could not attend the hearing. Frank C. Andrews, whose arrest was caused by Segal last January on a charge of conspiracy, and who represents several of Segal's creditors, was the only other person present when Mellors announced the postponement. The hearing will be held Monday morning at 10:30. Physicians are expected to testify to Segal's condition before he was taken to Norristown.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

WAR HITS IMMIGRATION

Only Ten Aliens in Detention House at Gloucester. War conditions in Europe have so affected immigration to the United States that officials of the House of Detention, at Gloucester, N. J., find their jobs a sinecure and are enjoying a long vacation. From 80 to 90 aliens usually were accommodated. The place is deserted today. Only ten aliens, the smallest number since the place was built, three years ago, were in the House of Detention this afternoon.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE STEADY; AUSTRIANS RALLY ALONG VISTOK

Heavy German Reinforcements Aid in Attempt to Check Movement to Cracow. PETROGRAD, Sept. 24. Rallying their forces behind the Vistok River, the Austrians are giving battle to the advancing Russian troops along a curved line extending from the foothills of the Carpathians east of Jaslo to Debic on the Vistok River, according to advices received at the War Office today. Supplementing previous announcements of the fall of Jaroslav, the following statement was issued at the War Office today: On September 21 the Russian troops took by storm the fortification of Jaroslav on the right bank of the river San. They took twenty cannon, even though the enemy offered heavy resistance, and blew up the bridge over the San. The Russian cavalry is pursuing the retreating Austrian rear guard and is inflicting heavy losses, although the Austrians' retreat is particularly obstinate. Prisoners assert that the majority of their officers are killed or missing and that the soldiers feel the loss keenly. The newly formed Russian regiments have covered themselves with glory, fighting side by side with the veterans. The Austrian troops have been reinforced by large forces of Germans, and the combined armies are offering a desperate resistance, but the Russians are advancing steadily, the General Staff states. It is expected that a few days must elapse before a general battle ensues. The Russians are occupying Rzeszow and the troops are being rushed to that point from Jaroslav, while the big siege guns are keeping up an unceasing bombardment of Przemysl.

7,000,000 HINDUS LOYAL TO BRITAIN READY FOR SERVICE

Millionaire, Leader of East Indian Mohammedans, Declares India's Hope Is With England. LONDON, Sept. 24. "Germany made a mistake about India as it did about Ireland, and anybody who counts on India to be false to England will come a cropper." In these words his Highness the Aga Khan, the recognized temporal leader of 6,000,000 of East Indian Mohammedans, sums up for the World correspondent the Indian Empire's status in the world's war. The Aga Khan has directed the Khoja Moslems, who alone number several millions, and of whom he is the spiritual as well as the temporal head, to place their personal services and resources at the disposal of the Government, and has volunteered to serve himself as a private in any regiment of infantry of the Indian expeditionary force. The Aga Khan laughed heartily over the suggestion that the Germanistic propaganda might undermine the loyalty of Great Britain's Indian subjects. He remarked amiably: "Many of my fellow countrymen have been in Africa and have seen the German administration in the German East and Southwest African colonies. They know what Germanization of India would mean, and they know, too, that if England were driven out of India, Germany, should she be successful in this war, would step in. The thinking element among Indians of all classes realize that our country, divided as it is into hundreds of principalities, each inclined to be jealous of the others, could not hope to stand alone, even if British rule were withdrawn. GERMAN PURPOSE KNOWN. "Germany's twofold purpose in striving to create dissension in India is first to give tribute to England, which might cost her victory in the war; second, to seize India as part of the Kaiser's dream of world empire. "This scheme is as well known to India as to Berlin. India will need no assistance from England to frustrate it, because the Indians fully comprehend the peril of being crushed beneath the mailed fist of Prussian militarism. "The Aga Khan's manner became more grave as he continued: "After all, the one hope of India lies in the King and Emperor and his Government. There can be no united India until England has dishied her work of knitting together into one strong nation the confusing jumble of races, religions and castes she has governed so successfully for 150 years. "An apt comparison is American domination of the Philippines. But there exist now between England and the King and Emperor and his Government, a solid feeling and sentiments arising from their long community of interests which are not yet found between Filipinos and Americans. BLAMES GERMAN VIEWPOINT. "Such feeling I believe to be incomprehensible to the Germans. It seems to me they totally lack a sense of proportion, arising from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of another people. It is incomprehensible to them that Belgium should have resisted their advance into France. Apparently they fail utterly to understand the feeling that, for instance, would actuate an American if an alien nation attempted to send an army through the United States to attack Canada. "Personally, my sympathy is not toward the German people, who possess many fine qualities, but against the Prussian school of Bernhardis, Nietzsche and the Kaiser's General Staff, whose policy of the crushing of liberalism and independence of any kind, whether manifested in Germany or abroad. "I believe the Indians are able to stand against the German army, considering they have never before been permitted to fight white men." "Such feeling," the Aga Khan replied with a smile, "if it can be there, can be 7,000,000—that wouldn't be a great number to offer from our 220,000,000 population. No. Despite the claims from Wilhelmstrasse, you may rest assured that there is not the slightest doubt as to India's loyalty to England."

WOULD CUT PRESIDENT'S SALARY TO SAVE MONEY

Senator Sheppard Introduces Economy Measure. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Wilson's salary will be cut \$2000, while the salary of every other Federal employe who draws \$100 a month or more will be reduced, beginning November 1, for a war economy measure. If a bill introduced today by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, is passed. The proposed cut begins at \$1200 salaries at 2 per cent, scaling up to 10 per cent on all salaries in excess of \$5000, so that the full effect of the cut would be felt by Senators, Representatives and Cabinet officers. All army and navy officers would also be affected by this cut. Senator Sheppard has been particularly displeased by the cut in the river and harbor appropriations on account of the war emergency, and he feels that all divisions of the Government service should also economize.

HOUSE MEMBERS CLASH OVER "WAR TAX" BILL

Debate on Administration Bill Begins Under Alleged "Gag" Rule. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Launching in the House at noon today of the Administration's "emergency internal revenue" war tax bill was the signal for opening of bitter bombardment and defense by the Republicans and Democrats respectively. Passage of the bill tomorrow intact without any amendments, except minor ones coming from the Ways and Means Committee, was certain. This was shown by a test vote of 224 to 132 to limit debate. Eleven Democrats voted against the so-called "gag rule" as follows: Burke, Church, Detrick, Dunohue, Lee (Pennsylvania), O'Shaunnessy, Iaker, Sims, Stevens (New Hampshire), Stout and Wingo. Republicans forced another rollcall on the adoption of the rule. The Senate will take up the bill late next week, but time clapping there before final enactment is problematical. The opening clash on the war emergency measure came when Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, reported the rule to limit debate on the tax bill to seven hours, three hours longer than originally planned, as a concession to many members desiring to speak. Forty minutes of debate only was allowed on the rule, which the opposition terms a "gag" rule.

DANIELS ORDERS CLOSING OF SIASCONSET WIRELESS

Drastic Action Follows Marconi Company's Resistance to Censorship. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Daniels today issued orders for the closing of Siasconset wireless station at noon tomorrow. The drastic action was taken because of the failure of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to explain its handling of certain messages, or to give assurance of its intention in the future to observe the Government regulations. John W. Givens, former Attorney General and president of the Marconi system, had made no reply to the Secretary, except a brief telegram, requesting suspension of the station pending the filing of suit by his company to test the right to operate wireless censorship. It is expected his first move will be an application for an injunction to restrain the navy from closing the station.

ARGENTINE SAILORS' BEER HELD UP AT NAVY YARD

Boston Commandant Enforces "No Liquor" Order Against Visitors. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department today received an account of an attempted invasion of the Boston Navy yard by "forces of rum," and its successful repulse. A van load of beer yesterday drove to the gate of the yard. The sentry was up in consternation. The matter was referred to the commandant of the yard. The driver demanded entrance, as the beer was intended for the crew of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, lying at the yard dock. The commandant, after a hasty perusal of the "no liquor" orders, forbade the entrance. His action was approved by the Secretary. It developed later, however, that the crew of the Argentine ship of war suffered no deprivation. A flat boat was secured, and the precious kegs loaded aboard by this means.

MAN'S CONTROL OF RAINFALL PREDICTED BY DR. THOMPSON

Central High Professor Thinks Earthly Mysteries Can Be Conquered. "In a few years man will control the weather conditions and cause rain to fall at will." In an address before the senior class at the Central High School last night, Dr. E. H. Thompson made this prediction, and in the course of his remarks also declared that man was not yet earth to conquer all its mysteries. He called attention to the fact that hail storms have been controlled in all parts of Italy for some time, and asserted that still further surprises are in store for us. Doctor Thompson also expressed his belief in the use of science to substantiate biblical teachings. He has spent the science department one of the best in the school.