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Have Stood the Test of 57 Years.

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INSTALLMENT LOANS

Chas. E. Ladd, Pres. Theo. B. Wilcox, Vice-Pres. F. McKerscher, Secy.

FAVORS TARIFF REVISION

Boston Chamber of Commerce Declares for Commission.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Resolutions endorsing the Hay-Bond treaty and advocating general tariff revision were passed by the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting today. Resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Chamber expressing approval of the suggestion of President Roosevelt looking to the establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

Death Roll is Seventeen.
NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—The roll of victims who have met death by lock-jaw as a result of the burns inflicted by toy pistols during the holidays reached 17 tonight, when 5-year-old Frank Hume, of Portsmouth, died.

Triplate Mill Closed.
CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 5.—The extensive triplate mill operated here by 600 men and women was closed indefinitely today. The warehouse of the company is said to be overstocked with tin, and the high price of coal in Philadelphia, where the tin is finished, renders it impossible to finish the product at a profit.

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Senate discusses bill to relieve shortage of fuel. Page 1.
Democrats say women dictate Army appointments. Page 2.
Cuban reciprocity treaty sure to be ratified. Page 11.
Oklahoma statehood bill in danger of defeat. Page 1.
Governor Taft will succeed Judge Shiras on Federal Supreme bench. Page 2.
Important appointments in diplomatic service. Page 1.

HAVOC BY FLOOD

Damage in King County
Placed at \$100,000.

TWO MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

Three Hundred Families Are
Practically Homeless.

RAILROADS SUFFER BIG LOSS

Farmers in White River Valley Will
Lose Heavily in Livestock and
Buildings—Jam of Logs Sweeps
Through Town of Wilkeson.

The rush of waters in the White River Valley has reached its height, and the flood is now subsiding. Weather reports indicate falling temperature in the mountains.

Last night, White River between Seattle and Kent was a vast lake 20 miles long, varying in width from one to five miles.

The damage in King County is placed at \$100,000, and 300 people are rendered temporarily homeless.

Martin Cummings and Ed Shaughnessy were drowned while rescuing cattle. That no more lives were lost is miraculous.

Transcontinental traffic has been resumed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 5.—(Special).—A lake of water 20 miles long, from one to five miles wide, and varying in depth from three to 20 feet, covers the entire White River Valley between Seattle and Kent. The lake was never known before in all the history of King County. W. H. Alvord, a farmer living near Kent, who settled here over 40 years ago, said tonight that never in his experience was there such a flood as prevails today.

The damage done by the waters in King County alone will reach at least \$100,000, and in all likelihood when all the facts are known it will reach double this sum. At least 300 families in the valley have been rendered practically homeless by the floods, and their household goods have been well-nigh destroyed. Hundreds of head of sheep and hogs have been drowned, while other livestock has suffered.

Twenty valuable race horses at the stables of the King County Fair Association six miles south of the city were with difficulty rescued yesterday afternoon and taken to higher ground by Manager Van de Vanter and his employees. Mr. Van de Vanter's house, which sits on high ground, was flooded, and he and his family were taken out in boats. The water covered the track of the fair association and reached up to the eaves of the stables. The plant cost \$75,000, and it will be rare good fortune if the damage is not heavy. Manager Van de Vanter says that the track itself, which is made of native black clay, will not be injured.

Scene Long to Be Remembered.

The sight from South Seattle to Kent was one to live in memory yesterday afternoon and this morning, when Sheriff Cuddehe with a posse of deputies and policemen returned after rescuing a number of families who had been imprisoned by the raging waters.

That a number of lives was not lost is considered a miracle. As it was, Martin Cummings, a pioneer of King County, and his hired man, Ed Shaughnessy, were drowned in an attempt to rescue a bunch of cattle that had tried to escape the floods and were stalled against a wire fence.

Shaughnessy, Cummings and another man were in a boat which struck a submerged fence post. This overturned the craft, and Cummings, who was an elderly man, sank at once. Shaughnessy struggled for a moment in the murky waters and then disappeared from view. The third man managed to reach higher ground where his feet struck bottom.

The inhabitants of the White River Valley are traveling amid the ruins of the farms in boats today. Hundreds of barns and outbuildings have been almost ruined, while miles and miles of fencing and much hay and grain have been destroyed. There is no possible estimate obtainable tonight regarding the loss of pigs, chickens and sheep, but reports from the valley indicate that this will be heavy. Calves were also easy victims to the floods. The full-grown cattle and horses in most cases were able to gain the foothills bordering the White River Valley Sunday afternoon when the flood was at its height.

Saturday night the people at Orilla, O'Brien, Christopher and Kent went to bed, little dreaming of the danger that threatened from the rapidly rising waters of the White and Duwamish Rivers. These burst through their banks with a roar Sunday night. They had been swollen bank-full by the unprecedented rains of the past week, coupled with an immense amount of water from the melting snows in the Cascades. For two days a chinook wind prevailed, the temperature reaching above 65 degrees above zero. The mountain streams, already bank-full, broke through into the lowlands with a mighty flood of water that swept everything before it.

Rescue Parties Sent Out.

The cottages of the farmers at O'Brien and Orilla were invaded by the waters early Sunday morning. In the darkness dozens of men were forced to wade to the railroad track and telegraph to Seattle

for assistance. Two rescue parties were formed, headed by Sheriff Cuddehe. These, equipped with a dozen boats, went to the most exposed places and took whole families to the stations of the Northern Pacific and Interurban Railroads, where the sufferers were cared for. Hundreds of families, however, were forced as best they could to make their way to higher ground, where they were sheltered in private dwellings.

There is no single stretch of 10 miles on either the Great Northern or Northern Pacific in Western Washington, along the lowlands and coast line of Puget Sound, that is not damaged. Bridges have been washed out on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but by the aid of the temporary structures, trains were started again tonight between Seattle and Tacoma. The Interurban road is closed and will not be operated for a week. There is no certainty of regular travel East through the streets of the town, leaving great trees 80 feet long and four or five feet in diameter on the main thoroughfare of the mining village. A wall of water came down the mountain about 7 o'clock in the morning, carrying everything before it. The miners on the day shift had not yet gone to work in the mines, or there must have been loss of life. As it is, the water is said to have flooded the tunnel of the mine for half a mile or more, and it is expected much time will be required to pump it out. Several buildings near the bank of the stream were moved from their foundations. About 1200 feet of track is gone near Crocker.

LOGS SWEEP INTO STREETS.

Torrent of Water Flows Through Town of Wilkeson.

TACOMA, Jan. 5.—The town of Wilkeson was swept by high water yesterday. A jam of logs and driftwood formed in the river and an angry torrent was turned through the streets of the town, leaving great trees 80 feet long and four or five feet in diameter on the main thoroughfare of the mining village. A wall of water came down the mountain about 7 o'clock in the morning, carrying everything before it. The miners on the day shift had not yet gone to work in the mines, or there must have been loss of life. As it is, the water is said to have flooded the tunnel of the mine for half a mile or more, and it is expected much time will be required to pump it out. Several buildings near the bank of the stream were moved from their foundations. About 1200 feet of track is gone near Crocker.

COWLITZ RIVER FALLING.

All Danger Is Past—Damage to Lumbermen Placed at \$150,000.

CATTLE ROCK, Wash., Jan. 5.—(Special).—The Cowlitz River has fallen five feet and all danger is past. Families are moving back into their dwellings, but a thick layer of mud covers the gardens, floors and all places overflooded. John Leffler's kitchen was detached from his house and lies on the river bank. Other than this no buildings were seriously injured.

Furniture and carpets have suffered to a considerable extent. F. Studebaker and wife slept through the rising waters Saturday night and had to wade breast deep for a quarter of a mile to get out.

Northern Pacific trains are again running on schedule time, a strong force of men having cleared off the slides and rebuilt the culverts and bridges in quicker time than was expected. The city water works, which failed at noon Sunday, is in working order again.

Mayor Allen and others have gone to the mouth of the Cowlitz to ascertain the amount of salvage in the big boom at that point which is reported broken at the second pier. Conservative estimates place the total loss to the shingle men and loggers at \$150,000.

TRAFFIC BLOCKADE—RAISED.

Great Northern Trains Reach Spokane Via Portland and O. R. & N.

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—The transcontinental traffic blockade since last Friday was raised this morning when the Great Northern got a train through over the O. R. & N. tracks via Portland from Spokane. The Portland branch is now open. The Great Northern main line, which has only been open two hours since a week ago last Thursday, is clear and the first overland train left here tonight for the East. The Northern Pacific, whose transcontinental

(Concluded on Second Page.)

NO NEW STATES

Probable Result of Plans
Now Hatching.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST BILL

Opposed to Including Indian
Territory in State.

WOULD ADMIT OKLAHOMA ONLY

Senators May Sidetrack the Bill by
Talking on Trust Bills for the
Rest of Session—This Would
Catch Democrats.

Plans are being formed to defeat the Oklahoma-Indian Territory statehood bill, to which the President is said to be opposed. He favors admitting Oklahoma alone.

Senators Depew and McComas have declared themselves for an anti-trust bill.

Opposition to the confirmation of Armstrong's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has developed. It is alleged that he is too young. Democrats in the House are growing restive under the leadership of Richardson, who is said to be unequal to the occasion. He will be displaced in the next Congress.

The Secretary of War has asked for an appropriation for the construction of a cable from Fort Lawton to Alaska.

The Supreme Court has declared valid the Federal license system in Alaska. Alaska delegates condemn the policy of the Lighthouse Board in erecting expensive lighthouses on the Alaskan coast.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, has promised Secretary Moody that Bremerton will reform its social features, and obtained a promise that warships would then be sent to the Navy-yard again.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—The resumption of the debate on the statehood bill today gives rise to a number of rumors as to methods which may bring about its defeat. It is reported that President Roosevelt would veto the one-state bill which the majority of the committee favor, coupling Oklahoma and Indian Territory together, and that the President favors a single state out of Oklahoma alone, without either New Mexico or Arizona being admitted with it, or Indian Territory made part of it.

If such a bill had passed the House at the last session, it would no doubt have become a law, as it is recognized that Oklahoma is entitled to statehood. Another

suggestion is made that the statehood bill will be sidetracked by bringing forward anti-trust legislation. The Hoar anti-trust bill or some similar measure to be reported to the Senate, when it will be taken up for discussion, but without any idea of passing it.

It is believed that a motion to take up an anti-trust bill would command Democratic votes, even against the omnibus statehood measure, and thus the omnibus bill, which holds its place because a majority seems to favor it, would be pushed aside.

FAVOR A TRUST BILL.

Depew and McComas Declare Them-

selves on the Burning Issue.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—Two Senators on the Republican side, who are not supposed to be very friendly towards trust legislation, have declared themselves in favor of any measure that seems practicable. They are Senators Depew and McComas. The sentiment in Maryland has no doubt had a great deal to do with influencing McComas, for there is a great demand there that something shall be done to curb the trusts.

Senator Depew announces that he is in favor of publicity as a means of reaching the trusts and says the best example of the soundness and benefit of publicity in the affairs of great corporations is found in insurance companies, which are under the careful supervision of state authorities.

Senator McComas says that he believes in Government supervision and that no corporation should be afraid of Government supervision.

Both of the Senators are members of the judiciary committee and will vote to report a bill, if a satisfactory measure can be prepared in time.

NO TIME FOR CURRENCY BILL.

Overstreet Admits Need, but Is Op-

posed to Haste.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, who was author of the last currency bill that passed, says that, while there is a feeling throughout the country that some legislation ought to be passed to prevent the incessant running to the Treasury for help on every occasion when there is a financial stringency, there is no time at the present session to give consideration to currency legislation. While the House could put a bill through in short order, he does not think it would be policy to rush such a measure, as full and fair consideration should be given a bill of such tremendous importance in the House as well as in the Senate.

ALASKA TAX LAW SUSTAINED.

Supreme Court Says Congress Has

Power to Provide Licenses.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—The decision of the Supreme Court today in the several Alaskan cases is of great importance, in that the court maintains the constitutionality of the license tax provision of the Alaska code of March 3, 1898. The court maintained the right of the Government to impose license on the fisheries, quartz mines, mercantile establishments, ocean and coastwise vessels doing local business in Alaska, etc., as provided in that act.

ANYTHING TO BEAT ADEICKS.

His Friends Desert Him and Enemies

Prefer a Democrat.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—The report from Delaware indicates that two men who were elected by J. Edward Adeicks for the purpose of voting for him for Senator have refused to support him and have joined

MUST HAVE COAL

Senators Take Up the
Universal Cry.

SUSPEND OR REPEAL DUTY

Measures for Both Purposes
Are Introduced.

HOT FIRE AT ANTHRACITE MEN

Demand Evidence of Combination
Collected by Attorney-General—
Mason Would Have Receivers
Operate All Idle Mines.

The coal famine has become so serious that measures to afford relief were introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday, and a lively debate occurred in the Senate.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill suspending all import duties on coal for 90 days; Senator Culbertson introduced a joint resolution admitting anthracite coal free of duty; Senator Vest introduced a resolution directing the committee on finance to prepare a bill for the same purpose; Representative Powers, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution suspending all duties on coal until November 1, 1903.

Senator Mason introduced a bill providing that, when a coal mine is operated, the Attorney-General may have a receiver appointed by the United States Court, who shall operate it as long as necessary continues.

The coal famine was the chief subject of debate in the Senate, an effort being made to force action by the Attorney-General against the anthracite coal trust.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In introducing a bill to suspend the duty on coal for 90 days, Lodge said he was aware that such a measure must originate in the House, but he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to existing conditions. In his section there was great suffering for lack of fuel, and many factories might be forced to shut down. The duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal, he said, could be removed for 90 days without injury to the coal producers of the country.

Culbertson (Tex.) introduced a joint resolution, providing for the admission of anthracite coal free of duty. He said there was a great scarcity of coal, and this would tend to relieve the people who are now suffering for fuel. He asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Platt objected, saying there was no duty on anthracite coal. Vest (Mo.) denied this statement, saying the construction of the law was such as to impose a duty. He said the Board of General Appraisers and the President had both decided that a duty was imposed.

The resolution referring to the petition of W. B. Hearst, charging the existence of illegal combination or conspiracy among certain railroads in the shipment of anthracite coal and calling for the evidence accumulated by the Attorney-General, which was introduced by Jones (Ark.) before the holiday adjournment, was called up and discussed by Lodge, McComas, Spooner, Hoar, Foraker and Cullom, Republicans, and Jones (Ark.), Tullman and Bacon, Democrats. The Republican Senators contended that if the Attorney-General was prosecuting the case the Senate ought not to interfere in the matter by calling for the evidence. Jones maintained that the Senate had a right to all the evidence in the possession of the Attorney-General. The resolution had not been disposed of when at 2 o'clock the omnibus statehood bill was taken up.

In the absence of Quay, Foraker had charge of the bill. Nelson (Main.) withdrew the Senate against the bill, and in favor of a single state composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Nelson had not concluded his remarks when at 3:50 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

In the course of the session a resolution offered by Stewart (Nev.) was agreed to directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the effect of a system of railroads in the Philippine Islands in maintaining law and order. He also offered an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, providing for the construction, equipment and operation by the Secretary of War of railroads in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of protecting life and property and maintaining a stable government, and further providing for the construction of not less than 200 miles each year for 10 years.

A concurrent resolution was adopted providing for the preparation under the direction of the Attorney-General of a compilation of all laws enacted by the various states relating to trusts or combinations in restraint of trade and for the regulation and reorganization of corporations.

Hoar (Mass.) gave notice that he would address the Senate tomorrow on his anti-trust bill.

MASON'S COAL-MINE BILL.

Provides That Receivers May Take

Charge of Unoperated Mines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Mason (Ill.) today introduced a bill to provide for the temporary operation of coal mines. It provides that, whenever any coal mine is unoperated and continues to be unoperated to the prejudice of the rights of the people, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to apply to any Judge of a United States Court for a receiver for the mine, who, if appointed,

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CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE



DAVID J. HILL,
New Minister to Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, will relinquish that position this month to become United States Minister to Switzerland. He will be succeeded as First Assistant by Francis B. Loomis, at present United States Minister to Portugal. Mr. Loomis will be succeeded at Lisbon by Charles Page Bryan, who has just been confirmed as Minister to Switzerland, but who has never assumed that post. The President today sent the above nominations to the Senate.

Dr. Hill has held the office of Assistant Secretary of State for a longer time than any of his 24 predecessors, excepting Mr. Seward, and during a period of unusual diplomatic activity. The assignment to Switzerland is understood to be pleasing to him, not only for personal and family reasons, his children being at present at school in Lausanne, but because the post affords excellent opportunities for prosecution of certain special work in which he is deeply interested.

Dr. Hill does not expect to leave his post here for several weeks, and when he does he will do so with the regret of Secretary Hay and his colleagues, for he has, as the Secretary freely admits, been of almost inestimable service to the department during the momentous happenings of the last four years, owing to his profound knowledge of diplomacy as a profession.



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

David J. Hill, formerly First Assistant Secretary of State, was born in Plainfield, N. J., June 19, 1850, and graduated from Bucknell (Pennsylvania) University, and studied at the schools of Berlin and Paris. He became president of the University of Rochester (New York) in 1888, but resigned in a few years to study the public laws of European nations. After his return he wrote several works of biography and philosophy, beside a number on rhetoric. Among his best-known books is the "Life of Washington Irving," "Genetic Philosophy and the Science of Rhetoric." He is a member of many prominent associations and clubs.

Francis B. Loomis, formerly Minister to Venezuela, and afterward to Portugal, was born in Marietta, O., July 27, 1861, graduated from Marietta College in the class of 1882 and joined the staff of the New York Tribune soon after. From 1886 to 1890 he held the office of State Librarian of Ohio, and was then appointed United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, which post he held for three years, meanwhile writing extensive reports on the labor situation in Europe. He became editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati Daily Tribune on his return home, and in 1897 was appointed Minister to Venezuela, where he negotiated the extradition treaty and arranged for reciprocity and parcel post conventions. In June, 1901, he was made Minister to Portugal.