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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FLY TO THE HILLS

Mitchell People Escape Cloudburst.

TOWN IS SWEEP AWAY

Two Aged People Caught by a Huge Wave.

DROWNED IN THE CANYON

Others Take Warning From Great Storm in Mountains.

WAVE CREST IS 30 FEET HIGH

Buildings on Narrow Strip Along the Creek Bed Are Demolished by the Resistless Impact of the Waters.

MITCHELL, Or., July 12.—(Special).—A wave of water from 25 to 30 feet high swept down Bridge and Mill Creeks, which unite about 200 yards above the town. The flood claimed two victims, Martin Smith, a man nearly 100 years old, and Mrs. Bethune, an aged woman. It also carried away 25 houses in its mad onrush, including the Mitchell Sentinel, of which A. Helm, Jr., is editor. Everything below Looney's store was carried away, and two large liver stables with 20 horses were lost. The Oakes Mercantile Company store, Waterman's store and the flour mill escaped being wrecked, but the first mentioned lost ten tons of barbed wire.

There was little rain at Mitchell, but the thunder and lightning gave the inhabitants warning that a flood or a cloudburst might be expected, so they were prepared for it. Over half the population fled to the top of the high hills bordering the valley, and the others were prepared for the water when it suddenly burst upon them. The two aged people who met death by drowning had refused to accompany the others to the hills, feeling that the alarm was unnecessary. Their bodies had not been recovered at 2 o'clock today. There was naturally greatest excitement prevailing when indications of the flood were first noticed, and the awful calamity of last year seemed about to be repeated.

Mill and Bridge Creeks join just above Mitchell, the head of the former being about ten miles up the valley and of the latter about five miles above town. The sudden rising of these two creeks, caused by the heavy rainfall up the canyon, caused the great wall of water at their juncture which swept over Mitchell with appalling suddenness.

The excitement at Heppner was even greater than at Mitchell, for the people have hardly recovered from the nervous strain of last year's flood. The damage at this point was confined to the washing away of a few footbridges and a weakening of the O. R. & N. bridge at Lexington. The creek rose suddenly, and with a rush overflowed its banks, but there was no great volume of water as at Mitchell. There is no travel over the O. R. & N. bridge today, a wrecking crew being at work upon it making repairs to the weakened points.

No reports have come in from the farming districts, so it is impossible to state what damage has been done to crops, herbs and ranch property.

IMNAHA DISTRICT DAMAGED.
Houses Carried Away and Roads Washed Out by Floods.
LA GRANDE, Or., July 12.—(Special).—Among the many minor cloudbursts which have taken place in Eastern Oregon one of the greatest for loss of property is the one reported in Wallowa County a few days ago, especially in the Imnaha district. One cloudburst occurred on the divide of Prairie Creek and the Wallowa Lake. Part of the water came into the lake and part flowed down into Prairie Creek country. Cordwood, fences, etc., were carried with the flood and the engine-room of M. C. Davis' sawmill was filled a foot or two deep with mud.

On Crow Creek the water reached an alarming height, but no damage has been reported. However, it is said that Charles Holmes was forced to climb into the hay loft to keep from being washed away.

HIS FINE OUT

Bryan Damns Parker With Faint Praise.

FRIEND OF WALL STREET

No Progress to Be Expected on Economic Lines.

ANTI-TRUST PLANK IS VOID

Nebraskan Declares the Success of the Nominee Was Due to Crooked Methods, but He Will Support Him.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—W. J. Bryan today gave out the following statement: "I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"First—Because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—the issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform.

"Second—Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics, and this issue, if it becomes National, will make it impossible to consider questions that demand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus on this subject.

"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason, and for arbitration, rather than for force, conquest and bluster.

"Fourth—The Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe a Democratic statement on this subject would bring some advantage to the people. For these reasons, I feel justified in supporting the ticket.

Parker on Side of Wall Street.
"A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall-street element. On the money question Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go as far as the Republicans would in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the National banks, and in the substitution of an asset currency for the present currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democrats in the House and Senate. Nothing greater can be expected from him on the money question.

45,000 WALK OUT

Meatpackers Begin Great Strike.

FAMINE NOT IMPROBABLE

Great Centers Have Only a Few Days' Supplies.

BOTH SIDES ARE DETERMINED

Employers Believe They Can Get Help, While Union Has Funds to Carry On the Fight for a Year.

THE TWO SIDES TO THE STRIKE.
PRESIDENT DONNELLY, for union—We are fighting against a decrease in wages. The average pay for unskilled workmen was 16 1/2 cents an hour. We asked this to be made the minimum. The employers cut it to 17 1/2 and 15 cents. With steady work, a man could live on 15 cents, but in some plants men have been able to work only 13 hours a week.

ARMOUR & CO., for employers—We consider the demand for an advance in wages entirely unwarranted by conditions. We propose to submit the question to arbitration, but the union declined. We have had applications from hundreds of men for positions at less wages.

CHICAGO, July 12.—As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meat-packing industry of the United States began today in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged, the strike is expected to cause widespread inconvenience, possibly equaling the anthracite coal famine of two years ago.

The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employees are directly involved. In Chicago alone 28,000 men are on strike.

The effect of the strike on the food supply of the country and the price of meats is being earnestly discussed, notwithstanding the announcement tonight that the packing-houses, contrary to expectations, will continue operations without any close-down, employing whatever help may be available. How much alleviation in the furnishing of supplies to the public this course may afford is a matter of wide variation of opinion. The packers declare that hundreds of men have applied for work, but could not be provided with places.

Consideration Shown Packers.
The walk-out here was started by the employees of the killing departments at the various packing-houses. The killers were followed by the workers in the other departments as fast as the current work left by the slaughterers could be cleaned up. Thus as the workers in each department disposed of their part of the work they threw off their aprons and departed. This consideration was shown to the packers, the labor officials announced, because it was not the desire of the men to cause the employers any financial loss as a result of neglecting meat that was on hand to be dressed.

Watched by cordons of police, the strikers looked briskly out of the packing-houses, carrying overalls, rubber boots and knives, cleavers and steels. The strikers were greeted by crowds of women and children, many of whom joined hands with the workmen on the outward march. There was absolutely no sign of disorder.

MEE BIG DEFEAT

Japanese Suffer Loss of 30,000 Men.

MINES ARE RUN INTO

Force Near Port Arthur Makes a Dash.

ATTACK IS REPULSED

Night Is Chosen as the Time for the Advance.

SEVERAL POINTS MOVED ON

Frenchman, Who Has Just Arrived From Beleaguered City, Reports Mikado's Forces Have Taken One of the Forts.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden, dated July 12 says: "According to intelligence received here, the Japanese last night attacked positions near Port Arthur, and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000. It is said being killed or wounded by our mines."

Placed Casualties at 28,000.
LONDON, July 12.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many special war dispatches mentions a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur.

General Staff Without Advice.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—A Moscow-Morning Post correspondent says that information regarding the reported attack on positions near Port Arthur and the loss of 28,000 Japanese killed or wounded by Russian mines.

Japanese Capture Fort.
CHIEFOU, July 12.—A Frenchman who arrived here on a junk from Port Arthur this morning reports that on July 7 the Japanese captured Fort No. 14.

JAPANESE MAY DELAY ADVANCE
Yinkow Not Expected to Be Taken Until After Ta Tche Kiao.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12, 3:14 A. M.—The Japanese advance to Ta Tche Kiao is shrouded in mystery. No telegrams have been received by the General Staff of the Admiralty since Lieutenant-General Sakharoff's dispatch of July 10, with the exception of a report from General Kuropakain covering the events detailed by General Sakharoff, which was delayed because it had followed the Emperor on his journey to the Volga region.

The special commission of censors sat for only one hour last evening, because it was a holiday—the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul—and left without reaching a decision on a single dispatch. The lack of news from Ta Tche Kiao is not causing anxiety.

The Japanese account of the fighting at Kiaohou is offset by the admission that they are being greatly worried by the Russian columns converging at Sian Dian. It has been intimated to the Associated Press correspondent by the General Staff that it is probable the Japanese do not intend to make an attempt to take Yinkow before they capture Ta Tche Kiao, otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the Ta Tche Kiao force, which is within easy striking distance, thanks to the railroad.

The Japanese advance north will perhaps be delayed for some days until the Southeastern columns converging at Sian Dian compel Major-General Mistchenko to draw off, leaving the Suiyen road clear to Tanchie and Ta Tche Kiao. As soon as the Japanese troops enter Yinkow and succeed in removing the mines from the mouth of the Liao River, the Japanese gunboats lying along the coast will come up, but it is not believed that the Japanese will venture to land a force or send war materials so long as the Port Arthur squadron is able to go out whenever it likes.

There is some anxiety here regarding a report that the cruiser Askold has been damaged, and it is noticed that she was not mentioned in the list of warships constituting the squadron on its last appearance.

CLOSELY GUARD TUMEN RIVER
Russians Constructing a Permanent Fort Near Its Mouth.
SEOUL, Korea, July 12.—Japanese scouts, who have arrived at Gen-san, report that the Russians are constructing a permanent fort near Kyong Heung, situated in Northeastern Korea near the mouth of the Tumen River.

The Russian garrison at Hunchun has been reduced to one battalion, the remainder of the garrison having been concentrated at Posselt Bay. The Japanese scouts report that they found the Tumen River closely guarded. A number of Japanese who took refuge at Gen-san some months ago intend coming, it is reported, to Seoul, as the recent visit of the Russian Vladivostok squadron has impressed them with the belief that Gen-san is an unsafe location.

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- Russian fleet did not try to escape from Port Arthur; but went out to shell Japanese positions. Page 6.
- Political. Bryan damns Parker with faint praise. Page 1. Message of convention in reply to Parker's famous telegram has not yet reached him. Page 1.
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- Domestic. Government gives Malheur County until October 1 to decide whether they will make it possible for great irrigation work to proceed. Page 4.
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