



TORRENTS SWEEPING RICH LAND

White, Stuck and Green Rivers Drive Farmers From Homes.

THREE MEN LOST IN FLOOD

Small Towns in the Vicinity of Seattle Are Under Water.

STREAMS FLOW IN STREETS

Northern Pacific Has Lost Three Steel Bridges.

SEATTLE IS CUT OFF

Great Northern Is Not Able to Move a Train, and Pouring Rain Threatens Still Greater Destruction.

WORST STORM OF WINTER.

Swollen by the continued heavy rains and the melting snow, the Willamette rose two inches an hour yesterday and continued to come up last night. Yesterday the river rose 2 1/2 feet at Portland and it is expected that the stream will cover the lower docks along the waterfront before the flood subsides.

Table with 4 columns: Station, Height, Difference, and Direction. Rows include Eugene, Albany, Salem, and Portland.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Floods in the White, Stuck and Green Rivers, which began last night, have swept away miles of railroad trackage, inundated all the valley towns, rendered hundreds of farmers homeless and cost three lives up to date.

The three men lost in the floods were drowned while fighting to break up log jams that threatened railroad and county bridges. F. W. Kallmer, of Auburn, was drowned in the White River, and two loggers employed by the Decker Lumber Company, lost their lives while working in the Green River above Auburn.

It will be two weeks before the Northern Pacific is able to resume regular train operations. The Great Northern is tied up for a shorter period, for the trouble on that road is due to an avalanche of mud that swept out a portion of track.

Small Towns Under Water.

Auburn, Kent, O'Brien, Renton, Orillia and half a dozen smaller towns in the valleys of three rivers are under water. Residents of O'Brien were compelled at noon today to abandon their homes and flee to the hills. At Kent a raging torrent is running through the town and Auburn will suffer extensive damages unless the waters recede.

The 50 employees of the Denny Renton Clay Works plant at Renton were cut off by the flood this afternoon and had to remain cooped up in the warehouse until they could be rescued by boats. Scores of farmers were saved by a narrow margin but many were some loss of life.

In the outlying districts that cannot now be reached because of the prostration of all telegraph wires. The flood is the most serious known, exceeding in extent the disastrous flood of 1903, that destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

Steel Bridges Carried Out.

The Northern Pacific's loss will be enormous. Two steel bridges between Hot Springs and Eagle Gorge which cross the Green River and another crossing the Stuck River near Dieringer have been swept away. A great deal of trackage in the valleys is under water and may be washed away.

The floods are caused by a series of rains lasting two weeks and a chinook wind that has melted the snow on the mountains. Rain is still falling, and is expected to continue tomorrow.

At Kent the southern end of the town from hill to hill and two miles wide was under several feet of water. In the heart of the town the White River has spread out for almost three miles in width, leaving only a small portion in the eastern end of the place above water.

Water is Rising Steadily.

About 3 o'clock this morning the conditions of the flood became apparent, and since that hour the water has risen steadily at the rate of two inches an hour. The business section of Auburn is still intact, but under water. The residence district is entirely flooded, and in many parts of the city has risen so high that people have fled to the hills for safety. Several two-story farm houses swept away by the raging torrent have floated down both the Green and White Rivers. They were empty and the farmers with their families and stock were safe on high ground.

Though the rain is still pouring in torrents, huge bonfires are lighting up the hills in the farming country and about them are huddled scores of families driven from their homes and fighting desperately to save their stock and some of their possessions. The damage to farming land and the destruction of crops that had been stored for the winter will be enormous.

Danger of loss of life will be greater tonight, when in the darkness it will be practically impossible for rescuers to find the people huddled along the river bank or for the farmers who are still clinging to their homes to know of the water's rapid rise.

River Pours Through Renton.

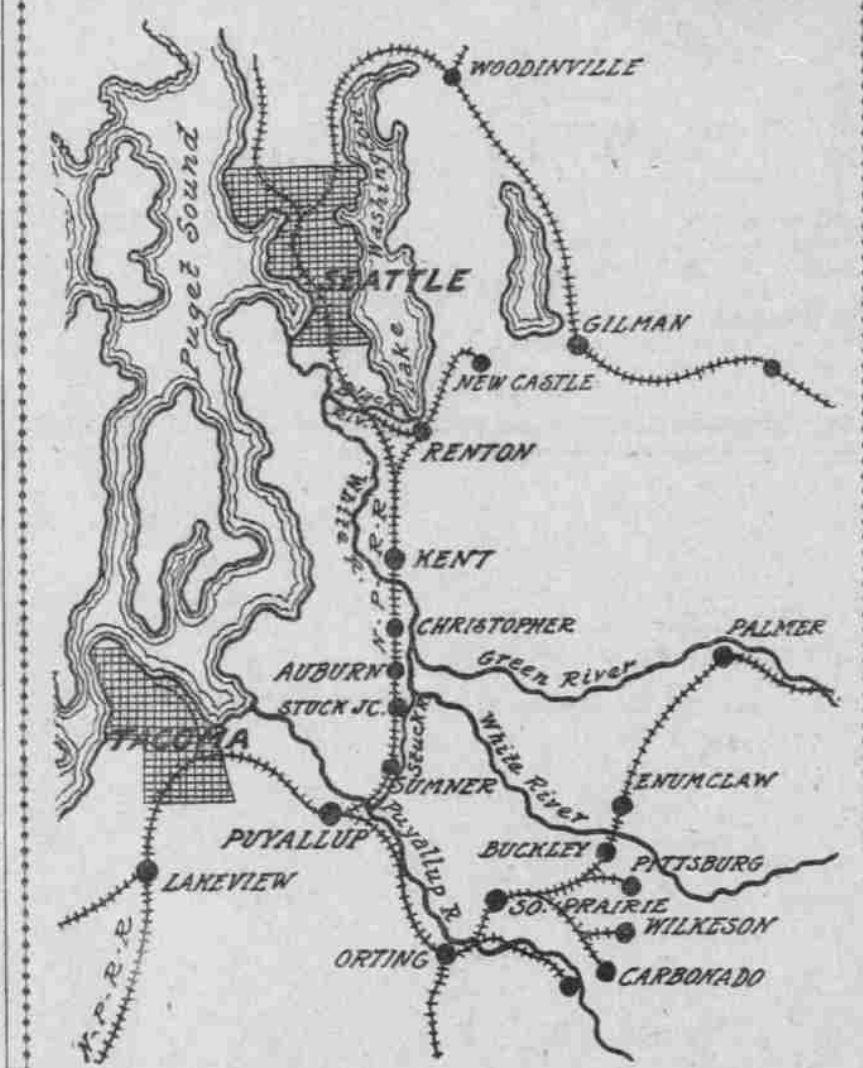
Renton is under water, and the Cedar River is boiling through the city, taking with it in its mad rush all outbuildings and some of the smaller barns.

Most of the bridges near North Bend have gone out, and the town is isolated. The water went down there slightly this morning, but at noon was again rising and had passed the former high mark.

The bridge near North Bend over the South fork of the county road to Soquah was washed out yesterday. The bridge across the middle fork about a half mile above Sallal went out last night.

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MAP OF FLOODED DISTRICT IN WESTERN WASHINGTON



The above map illustrates the peculiar system of rivers between Seattle and Tacoma which has flooded that section of country. The Puyallup River, flowing from Mt. Rainier, enters Commencement Bay at Tacoma. The White River, having its source on the same mountain, flows for some distance, then turns north a few miles distant from the Puyallup and pursues its course into Elliott Bay at Seattle.

Both these rivers flow through the same alluvial valley, with no hills or rock barriers to separate their watersheds. Consequently a connecting channel has been formed, called Stuck River. When the Puyallup has a freshet, it sends its surplus water through the Stuck into the White. When the White is flooded it turns the Stuck's current back into the Puyallup. When both White and Puyallup are flooded, both back up into the Stuck and flood its valley. This condition has caused frequent conflicts between the farming communities, one faction trying to keep the Stuck channel open, the other trying to dam it.

About seven miles south of Seattle, the Black River flows out of Lake Washington into the White, which from that point takes the name Duwamish. When the White is low, the Black empties into it; when the White is high and Lake Washington is low, the current turns and the Black flows into the lake. This whole system of rivers flows through a broad alluvial valley of some of the richest land in the world, separated from Puget Sound by a ridge several feet high between the two cities. It is traversed by the Northern Pacific and Seattle & Tacoma Interurban (electric) railroads and the Harriman and St. Paul lines will also pass through it. It is richly cultivated and pasture land is given to growing hops, fruit, garden truck, potatoes and dairying. It is lined with thriving towns, chief among which are Puyallup, Auburn, Kent, Meeker, Orillia and Georgetown.

VOTERS REBUKE NEW YORK BOSSES

Turn Down Their Men and Elect Hughes.

REPUBLICANS MUST BUILD A NEW

Democratic Votes Elect Republican Governor.

O'DELL'S MEN REJECTED

Candidates Who Wear Machine Color or Owe Allegiance to Trusts Defeated—Trump Parsons Increases Majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—"If the Republicans hope to carry New York in Presidential year, it will be up to them to walk a chalk line for the next two years."

This statement was made today by a member of the Republican state committee, who is close to Chairman Herbert Parsons.

An analysis of the vote cast at the recent election demonstrates very clearly that the G. O. P. did not win a victory. In fact it was practically a defeat.

Charles Evans Hughes was elected Governor, not because ex-Governor Odell, is by no means the only man who thinks so, he was a Republican, but in spite of it the fact that stands out is that, had some Democrat other than Hearst been running, Hughes, despite his high character and undoubted sincerity, would probably have gone down to defeat.

Built Up New Organization.

Jacob Brenner, chairman of the Kings county committee, is one Republican leader who is perfectly willing to admit that conditions must be changed.

"There is no use in blinking the facts," says Mr. Brenner in an authorized interview. "Mr. Hughes owes his victory to Democratic votes. The Republican party everywhere in the state, but notably here in Brooklyn, did not stand by the candidate.

"We will have to begin all over again and build up a county organization which can be depended upon. There is something wrong with our present organization. I don't know whether we lack something, or have too much of some-

thing else. Whatever the trouble is, we're simply got to remedy it. A Republican organization that has to be saved by the votes of Democrats is not an unqualified success."

An analysis of the Brooklyn vote shows that approximately 15,000 men voted for Charles Evans Hughes, the rest of the state ticket who did not vote for Hearst, and presumably did vote for Hughes.

In like manner there were 12,500 votes in Manhattan and The Bronx who scratched Hearst in favor of Hughes. Obviously if these 27,500 votes were transferred to the other column it would make a change of 55,000, or nearly enough to wipe out the plurality for the head of the Republican ticket. It is fair to assume that all of these men were Democrats. All who voted in the Independence League column obviously voted for the man who founded it.

And the fact that not the least sign of that this 27,500 does not by any means indicate the extent of the slump, for many Democrats voted the straight Republican ticket, not wishing to ratify any of the nominations of the Independence League or of the Buffalo convention. It is of course impossible to give any accurate estimate of this vote, but politicians place it at between 5000 and 5000.

Old Guard Hit Hard.

The Republican candidates who were defeated, with one exception, are the present holders of the offices. They were not popular with the voters, being under the same cloud as Governor Higgins, but it was practically impossible to prevent their renomination. The Old Guard leaders wanted Higgins for Governor, with Bruce as a second choice. County Chairman Parsons, of New York County, representing President Roosevelt, forced the nomination of Hughes, but he had to consent to the choice of the rest of the old state ticket.

Lieutenant-Governor Bruce was the choice of Higgins; Secretary of State O'Brien is a leader himself in the northern tier; Attorney-General Mayer was satisfactory to the Platt crowd; Comptroller Merton E. Lewis, the only new man on the ticket, was the appointee of George W. Aldred, the boss of Rochester. State Treasurer Wallenmeter owed his prominence to William C. Warren, the boss of Buffalo, while State Engineer Van Alstyne was the choice of Lou Payne.

With these men in office, the leaders felt sure of having something, and they devoted all their attention to them. They fought at the best they could for a reformatory support. In fact, there would have been few "organization" tears shed had Hughes been defeated, so long as the rest of the ticket slipped through.

Hughes made a single-handed fight and was elected, while his associates ran from 65,000 to 75,000 behind him and were defeated.

Samples of Independence.

Here are a few other things that the voters did to show how independent they were:

Congressman James W. Wadsworth had a majority of 11,084 two years ago. He got in a snarl with President Roosevelt over the meat-inspection bill and sided in a gerrymander which retired Senator Stevens, head of the gas investigating committee, from public life. Hughes had a majority of 15,000 in the Congressional District. Wadsworth was defeated.

Senator Charles Cooper, of Brooklyn (Rep.), voted on many measures in a way to displease his constituents. Cooper was renominated. Hughes carried his district by 7800. Cooper lost by 794.

Louis F. Goodsell has been known as "Odell's Senator." There was objection to his renomination, but it was overruled. Goodsell had 3000 majority two years ago. Hughes carried the district by 2800, and Goodsell lost it by 2400.

Odell's Assemblyman, Louis Bedell, of Orange County, was defeated by 2340. Hughes' majority was 2450.

Francis H. Gates was elected two years ago from the Madison-Oswego District. There are so few Democrats there that he had no opposition. This year he was turned down by a trick, and the nomination given to Assemblyman Thomas D. Lewis, of Oswego County.

Gates ran as an Independent with Democratic endorsement. Hughes carried Oswego County by 300 and Madison County by 400, but the Republican candidate for Senator was defeated by 1200.

Parsons the Trump Triumphant.

The bitterest fight made against a Republican candidate for Congress was in the 13th district and was directed against Herbert Parsons, the man who forced the nomination of Hughes.

Two years ago Roosevelt lost New York County by 20,000. This year Hughes lost it by 65,000, with the other Republican candidates far in the rear. Here are some figures which show the people thought of the man Roosevelt calls a trump in a note to Henry Clegg, the young man's father-in-law.

Vote of Thirteenth District in 1904.
Herbert Parsons, Republican.....12,700
Edward Swann, Democrat.....16,007
Parsons' plurality.....3,307

Thirteenth District 1906.

Parsons, Republican.....12,331
Jackson, Democrat.....9,357
Hendrick, Independence League.....2,337
Parsons' plurality.....2,974

A gain of 4000 majority in a Democratic year is certainly something to be proud of.

Mr. Hughes clearly realizes the situation, and not one of his friends doubts that he will "make good."

But the bosses are extremely worried, and a sort of things before his term is over.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME GROWS

Pittsburg's Swarms of Police Powerless Against Thugs.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The reign of lawlessness in this vicinity continues and the hundreds of police, city detectives, county detectives and private agencies are apparently unable to stop the depredations, which are almost hourly reported to them.

Within the last 24 hours there has been a greater number than any like period since the "epidemic" began.

LET COMMISSION DECIDE ON WAGES

Western Railroads' Surprising Move.

WILLING TO ACCEPT RESULT

United Demand of Employes in West the Cause.

LABOR LEADERS FRIENDLY

Crisis on Wage Question Arouses Managers to Propose Arbitration by National Body—End to Railroad Strikes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Fearing that the present agitation for increased wages has reached a point where it threatens the successful operation of railroads, the executive officials of all lines west of Chicago have decided to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to become a board of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between the employes and railroads. The subject has been discussed for several weeks by the presidents and vice-presidents in Chicago and prominent Eastern railroad men have been consulted on the subject. The result is a determination to appeal to the Commission in an effort to establish a tribunal which it is declared would be a fair arbitrator between labor and the capital invested in transportation, with the hope that it would remove the danger of strikes for all time to come.

Willing to Accept Decision.

The railroad men declare they are perfectly willing to leave it to the Commission to say what wages shall be paid all classes of railway labor. They hold that the labor men cannot refuse to agree to such a board of arbitration, as Commissioner Clark formerly was at the head of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States, a fact that would be sufficient guarantee that the interests of labor would receive careful consideration and fair treatment.

The determination on the part of the railroad presidents is thought to be one of the boldest moves yet made in the transportation game and that will appeal to labor and capital alike. Whether the Commission would care to become a self-

constituted board of arbitration and thus take upon itself added duties and added responsibilities remains an open question. The deliberations of the railway men have not reached the point of organizing a committee to make such a request of the Commission, but the plan has received the universal approval of all of the big operating men as well as of the railway presidents. That the plan will be carried out was stated positively today by several railway officials.

Time for Strikes Past.

In discussing the matter the railroad men declare the time of great strikes on the railroads is or should be passed. This is an age of aspiration, they say, and as labor unions are making it more and more difficult for the railroads to treat with their men singly there is nothing left but arbitration.

The willingness of the railroads to pick out the Commission as a board of conciliation is said to indicate the general be-

lief that body has a desire not to injure the railroads by radical measures but to do what is best both for the people and for the roads.

United Demand of Employes.

The question which led to the arbitration scheme is the concerted demand which has been made by the engineers of 27 railroads for an increase in wages ranging from 12 to 15 per cent. This demand has been coupled with the condition that the roads involved cannot deal with their men separately, but that an answer must be made in a wholesale fashion, which is to say, if the men on one road are successful, all must be and, if one road denies, all must take the same stand.

Although no specified conference has been held between the railroad people and the heads of the labor organizations regarding the subject, it is stated that the labor leaders are not unfriendly to the plan.

WILL RAISE CLERKS' SALARIES

Union Pacific to Announce Fact When Mohler Returns East.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—A general increase in the salaries of clerks on the Harriman system of railroads is announced to be made soon. General Manager Mohler is on an extended Western trip and is not expected to return to Omaha until next week. During his absence no official announcement will be given out, but it is nevertheless known that the decision authorizing the advance has been made. It is only a question of a short time until the schedule becomes effective on the Union Pacific as well as the other lines of the system.

The advance will be 10 per cent. It is not at this time to apply to the trainmen, whose pay is governed, in many instances, by agreements with the unions to which they belong. Clerks in headquarters and stations along the line and employes generally whose salaries are under \$100 a month are to benefit, but it is not known definitely whether it is decided to include heads of departments and other high-salaried men.

Mr. Mohler left Portland on his way East on Tuesday night.

ERIE MEN VOTE TO STRIKE

Firemen at Cleveland Unanimous in Their Demand.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the firemen of the Erie Railroad here tonight it was unanimously voted to strike to enforce their demands for increased pay and shorter hours. There were 240 men at the meeting.

The vote in the meeting here tonight represents the Mahoning division of the Erie and at the headquarters of the Brotherhood here it was stated that advances had been received here that the action taken here would be duplicated at other points on the road.

AGREE ON CURRENCY BILL

Joint Committee Will Keep Secret Till Draft is Complete.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Currency expansion legislation in some form will be recommended for the action of Congress at its coming session as the result of the sessions of the currency committee.

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, INDICTED FOR VIOLATING OHIO ANTI-TRUST LAW.

ROCKEFELLER IS INDICTED IN OHIO

Accused of Violating Anti-Trust Law

THREE OTHERS UNDER FIRE

Standard Officials Charged With Same Crime.

ARE SOUGHT AT CLEVELAND

Deputy Cannot Find Vilas, Robertson and McIntosh, but Will Catch Them and Take Them to Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., Nov. 14.—The grand jury today found indictments against John D. Rockefeller and three other persons in connection with the Standard Oil inquiry, which was reopened upon the reconvicting of that body in adjourned session yesterday. What the indictments allege or who are the four other defendants in addition to Mr. Rockefeller, was not given out by Prosecutor David, who, however, admitted the indictments had been returned. The bench warrants issued on the indictments were placed in the hands of Sheriff Grover, who this afternoon took them and went to Cleveland, where, it is supposed, they are to be served.

It is understood the indictments charge the defendants with having continued to contract for the oil production and to fix prices on and after July 7, 1906, in violation of the Valentine anti-trust act, a state law under which the recent prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in this county was conducted, in which a fine of \$5000 was imposed by the Probate Court.

Mr. David stated that no attempt would be made to compel Mr. Rockefeller to come to Ohio at this time, because his attorneys had already entered appearance for himself in the Probate Court on a previous action against the Standard Oil Company.

According to C. C. Myers, member of the jury that convicted the Standard Oil Company of violating the anti-trust law, a bribe of \$500 was twice offered to him during the trial, once on the street and once in the basement of the Courthouse, on condition that he hang the jury and force a disagreement.

Myers says he does not know the man who tendered him the money, though it was the same man in both instances. The bribe offered in the second instance may have been greater than \$500, as the agent did not state the amount, merely displaying a huge roll of bills.

Mr. David gave as a reason for not making the indictments public the fact

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