

# WHEAT YIELD BIG

## Umatilla Farmers Buying More Sacks.

### FIRST ESTIMATE TOO LOW

#### Walla Walla Shows Proportionate Gain Over Last Year.

#### NEW LAND GIVES 40 BUSHELS

#### Two Neighboring Counties Will Have a Nine-Million-Bushel Product to Sell, With Big Prices in Sight.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 19.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The early predictions of a 5,000,000-bushel wheat crop for Umatilla County are in a fair way to be fulfilled by the returns now coming to hand from the harvest fields. Some of the more conservative of the grain men in the county are not yet prepared to concede more than 4,500,000 bushels, but with light-land farmers coming back for the second and third lots of sacks after securing what they had estimated to be a sufficient and with the better class of land at least coming up to expectations, there are better indications of a 5,000,000-bushel crop than have been in evidence for many years. This is a "highland" year and large tracts in the western part of the county where the yield per acre last year ranged from four bushels to nothing are now turning off yields which average as well if not better than those from the old, reliable, never-failing lands nearer the foothills. As a matter of fact, paradoxical as it may seem, the only poor yields in Umatilla County are on what is known as the good land.

#### A Light-Land Year.

The light-land farmers may have had a premonition of what was coming for they got in an immense acreage and a yield which at present prices will more than make amends for the unprofitable preceding season. This bumper crop and big prices have enhanced the value of wheat lands in a marked degree, but it is bringing no comfort to the advocates of diversified farming or to those who are anxious to increase the population of the county. A number of sales at increased prices have been made since harvest began, but the buyers in nearly all cases were men who already have large holdings and who are now more thoroughly than ever impressed with the profits and advantages of bonanza wheat farming. If this system continues, and it will continue so long as good crops and high prices prevail, there will be a decreasing instead of an increasing number of wheat farmers in the county. And wheat-growing on the scale on which it is conducted not only in Umatilla County, but all through the Walla Walla and Palouse countries is certainly an attractive business.

#### Many Bonanza Farmers.

There are nearly a dozen farmers in Umatilla County who will harvest from 50,000 bushels to 100,000 bushels this year, while the men who have from 10,000 bushels to 50,000 bushels are too numerous to keep track of. These big farmers in the years of light yields and low prices learned to "cut corners" on expenses attached to the business, with the result that they now have the cost of production reduced to a minimum and the profits are enormous, present prices showing for some of the largest farmers a net profit of nearly 50 cents per bushel. Both Pendleton and Walla Walla, as well as other cities and towns on this side of the mountains, show evidence of this prosperity that has shone on the wheat farmer, for large numbers of the men who four years ago had hard work to secure the bare necessities of life have since moved into town, built fine residences and are circulating their comparatively easily acquired riches.

#### Walla Walla's Big Gain.

Walla Walla shows a gain over last year in her wheat output almost proportionate to that of Umatilla County, and as in the case in Oregon's banner county, the light lands have pulled up the yield. There was a large acreage of this light land in wheat last year but most of it was cut for hay and several thousand acres of which were harvested did not yield enough to pay for the cutting. Last year my tale of light crops through this section was brightened by reports of some wonderful yields over near the foothills. Fifty and in some cases as high as 60 bushels per acre were reported and intensified the sadness of the light-land farmer who was only getting from four to six bushels per acre. The big yields are still coming out of the foothill country this year, but they are not averaging much if any better than the yields that are being secured on the despoiled light lands, which a few years ago were a drug on the market at prices ranging from one-tenth to one-twentieth of that freely paid for the lands which could always be depended on to turn off a crop even in the dry seasons.

#### Four Million Bushels Expected.

The light lands in this county are showing such remarkable yields that early estimates on the output have been advanced, and it seems reasonably certain that final returns will show a yield of fully 4,000,000 bushels, with some very well informed wheat men placing the figure 3,500,000 bushels higher. Here, as in Umatilla County, there are a great many phenomenal yields on land now turning off its first crop, some farms running as high as 60 bushels per acre. With such yields from lands which last year produced nothing and from others which a year ago were turning off nothing but straw or four-bushel wheat yields, it is easy to understand how the output has been nearly doubled this year.

The banner yields on some of the old reliable foothill farms have been shaded some this year by reason of the heavy rains, which washed out such extensive gulches that it was necessary to fill them up in order to admit of harvesting operations. It is a rare occurrence for loss to be sustained through too much rain between seeding and harvesting, but some loss of this nature has been sustained in Walla Walla County this season.

#### High Prices and Free Selling.

With a crop of approximately 3,000,000 bushels for the two counties, Umatilla and Walla Walla this year have the unusual experience of high prices and big crops coming together. In Umatilla there has been considerable disposition to take advantage of these prices and sales already made are said to approximate 1,500,000 bushels, which is a very free movement for so early in the season, especially when the financial standing of most of the farmers is considered. Of this amount Portland has secured nearly a million bushels, the remainder being purchased by Puget Sound buyers. Both the Portlanders and the Puget Sound buyers have made some heavy sales for Eastern shipment, and if the movement continues in anything like its present volume the ship owners' combine may be obliged to revise their schedule of rates for water shipment to Europe.

#### Much Wheat Going East.

Eastern business already handled out of these two counties amounts to about 250,000 bushels, while more than as much more has been negotiated for shipment for the Palouse country. This business, while highly satisfactory to the farmer, is likely to be attended with bad results in the way of a car shortage. It is well known that blockades due to car shortage are always in evidence in big crop years, even when the grain is hauled to tide water at Portland or Tacoma and quickly unloaded. From this it can be readily understood how the trouble will be intensified when the cars are sent 2000 miles away and may not be had for months. President Richards will yield the gavel tomorrow, as he did a year ago.

#### Two Years Ago, when Mr. Richards was elected president of the congress, he found that for five years the men who make mining their business had met, had talked over their conditions and had adjourned with but little done and no general plan of action. The new president, who is something of an administrator, decided that something definite should be accomplished, not only to work to make a beginning, but also to get his feet in the hotel he took of the work he has done for the mining industry of the Nation, and of the plans he still has in mind for the future.

#### When I was elected president a couple of years ago," said the head of the American miners, "I found that the congress had been running for five years with no definite aim or plan. I at once went to work to put the organization on a sound basis. The first step that was necessary to bring the organization before the people as something of importance and permanence was incorporation, and after having looked into the incorporation laws of the states, Colorado was chosen as having the most liberal laws on the subject. The American Mining Congress was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado, and from that time on the work has begun to assume more and more a definite direction and purpose.

#### "There will be two things of chief interest in the present session of the Congress," continued Mr. Richards. "One will be the selection of a permanent home for the organization, and the other will be the choice of the place for the next convention.

#### Fight for Congress' Home.

"Both Denver and Salt Lake are going to make a fight for the home of the congress, and both are prepared to offer inducements to the congress for the privilege of the headquarters. Both cities will send large delegations to the congress, and have been working for some time, seeking to secure the support of the delegates from the other sections of the country. It will, I think and hope, be a very spirited and interesting contest.

#### The place for the next convention is also in doubt, with Denver, Salt Lake and several other cities trying for it. Where it will go is as yet unknown, for the delegates have not had a chance to hear the pleas of the different sections, or to make up their minds as to which part of the country they would rather visit next year."

#### Want Mines Department.

"We of the congress," he said, "have hopes that in time the Government will create a Department of Mines and Mining just as they have recently created the Department of Commerce. Such a thing would be of untold value to the miners of the country, and would do much to place the mining business on a safe and prominent basis before the people. With such a department under the charge of the government, working in harmony with the congress, the mining industry would receive great encouragement and help.

#### "Our exhibit is another thing that will come with the establishment of a permanent home. As soon as a headquarters has been provided for the congress, it will begin the collection of an exhibit of minerals from all the sections of the United States, and there is no reason why it should not be the best in the world."

#### The plans for the entertainment and the care of the delegates to the congress are also completed, and Monday noon will see the convention in full swing. The delegates are beginning to arrive, and already the hotels are commencing to fill up with those who extract the wealth of the Nation from the minerals of the ground.

#### A large collection of minerals from all over the state is being shipped into the city, and from the rate at which it is

# DAY OF DELVERS

## Mining Congress Will Open Tomorrow.

### GREATEST OF SESSIONS

#### President Richards Tells His Plans and Hopes.

#### CONVENTION TO NAME HOME

#### Denver and Salt Lake City Want the Permanent Headquarters, While Next Meeting-Place is Also in Doubt.

J. H. Richards, of Boise, Idaho, the president of the American Mining Congress, is at the Portland, accompanied by Mrs. Richards, having reached the city yesterday morning.

President Richards is the man who has made the American Mining Congress successful, who has evolved it from a band of men with no idea, no plan and no purpose, into a corporation which has as its aim the upbuilding and the benefit of the mining industry of the United States. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the American Mining Congress, as a gathering of men, will be called together for the seventh time in as many years, but it will be the second time that it will convene as a body organized for a definite purpose and with a settled plan of reaching that point mapped out by the leaders. President Richards will yield the gavel tomorrow, as he did a year ago.

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arriving there will be two tons or more on exhibition when the congress is called to order.

William H. Tibbals, the chairman of the mining committee of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, is at the Portland, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Tibbals is here to work for Salt Lake as the permanent home of the congress. He has many arguments to advance as to why his town is the best location for the headquarters of the organization, and will urge them before the convention, aided by a large delegation which is yet to come.

Colonel Thomas Ewing, of Los Angeles, the first vice-president of the congress, is also in the city, making his headquarters at the Portland. Mr. Ewing is enthusiastic regarding the importance and the future of the congress, and would like to see the next convention held in his home city. He thinks that the members are here for business, and that the work done at this session of the congress will be of more importance than that transacted at any previous meeting.

F. H. Newell, the head of the reclamation bureau of the Interior Department, reached the city last night from Seattle, and will make an address at the convention, speaking on the relation of the forests to mining.

#### Pinchot Will Speak.

Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States, will also be present and will address the convention on the relation of his work to the mining industry. This morning the delegates will begin to arrive in large numbers, and by tomorrow morning the bulk of the convention will be in the city. From the advices received it is now certain that the attendance at the convention will be large.

The publicity committee of the Women's Club has arranged to entertain the ladies accompanying the delegates during their stay in the city. On Tuesday afternoon a trip to Oregon City will be taken by rail, starting from the foot of Taylor street at 3 o'clock, and returning shortly after 8 in the evening. The Commercial Club will also tender a reception to the delegates and their ladies during the time of the convention, though the exact date has not yet been determined.

#### To Work for Denver as Headquarters.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—President James F. Galbraith, Jr., W. F. Mills and D. S. Lehman, representing the Denver Chamber of Commerce, left today for Portland, Or., for the purpose of inviting the National Mining Congress to locate its headquarters in this city.

#### Dates for Portland Recruits.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 20.—From November 17 to December 24 a party of naval officers will be at Portland to receive recruits for the Navy.

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# LOSS IS MALLEOUS

## Tornado Sweeps the City of St. Paul.

### SEVERAL PEOPLE ARE KILLED

#### Two Score Are Believed to Have Been Injured.

#### MINNEAPOLIS ALSO SUFFERS

#### Wire Service Is Completely Demoralized and Particulars Are Hard to Secure—The Storm Is of Short Duration.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.—(3:30 A. M.)—Several persons were killed, a number are reported missing and 50 to 100 were injured, some fatally; business property and residences were damaged to the extent of perhaps \$1,000,000; the massive steel bridges across the Mississippi were wrecked and strained; shade trees were leveled and much other damage was done in St. Paul and Minneapolis by a tornado which broke over the two cities shortly after 3 o'clock last night.

Apparently, the storm was of a local character, for as far as can be learned no damage was done in the neighboring towns. The storm was particularly severe in the business districts of the two cities. Windows were blown in and roofs torn from immense wholesale warehouses and the flood of rain which accompanied the storm did immeasurable damage to stocks of goods. Dwelling-houses, churches and schools also suffered greatly.

Railroad traffic between St. Paul and Minneapolis was completely cut off. The street-railway systems of both cities were prostrated. For hours after the storm had spent its fury it was impossible to get into communication with Minneapolis, the telephone wires being demoralized. Rumors of great loss of life were rife, but on being tracked to their sources were found to be incorrect.

All telegraph wires were down and the Associated Press was compelled to send men to stations down the river before communications could be established with the outer world.

Practically every building on the north side of East Third street was wrecked. The Hobe-Hurst block, at Seventh and Wacota streets, was unroofed, and the Economy department store was damaged to the extent of \$200,000. The east wall of the building occupied by Lindeke, Warner & Son, wholesale furriers, was shattered and the stock and fixtures damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars. William Donaldson & Co., big department store in Minneapolis, was badly damaged. The loss is said to be \$300,000. At Minneapolis there was no one killed, but many were wounded. The dead at St. Paul are: GEORGE WETTON, killed in Tivoli Theater; LAWRENCE F. ROWNSON, fireman on Northern Pacific, killed in Tivoli Theater.

A partial list of the injured: G. E. Claire, cashier of the Tivoli Theater, skull fractured, probably fatally; Ole Swanson, hit on head by falling plank, probably fatal; Theodore Steiner, blown from wagon, seriously injured; Wm. Robert, newspaperman, badly cut about head by flying glass; John Johnson, pianoplayer at Tivoli, badly cut and bruised, serious.

The storm was of short duration, lasting not more than 15 minutes. The devastation it wrought was terrific. The wind, according to the Government Weather Observer, blew 90 miles an hour, coming from the southwest. Buildings were unroofed and fronts blown in, the cellars being flooded by the wind. Electric wires were prostrated and many persons were injured by contact with electric light and trolley wires. An excursion steamer, towing a barge on the river below St. Paul, is reported to have been wrecked. Relief parties in steam launches have been dispatched to the rescue. It is said that many lives were lost by flying glass. The St. Anthony Elevator in Minneapolis was leveled. One person is reported killed in one wing of the House of the Good Shepherd, which was blown down. A little girl was killed and 10 or 20 women injured. As later reports come in, it is thought the list of dead will be materially increased.

The Pioneer Press building, a 13-story steel and brick structure, was considerably damaged. The windows on the top floors were blown in and a number of printers at work in the composing-room were seriously cut by flying glass. The Western Union Telegraph office on the eleventh floor of the Pioneer Press building was flooded. An immense skylight was crushed to powder and the contents of the building were filled with debris. The work of getting out the Sunday edition was not interfered with.

Buildings damaged: Paine-Avenue Fire-station, \$200; S. Carroll's department store, loss \$500; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, almost completely destroyed, loss \$600; store buildings along Paine Avenue were more or less damaged, aggregating a loss of about \$10,000; Davidson block, Fourth street, roof blown off, stock damaged; G. Somers & Co., Fourth street, windows broken and stock damaged; Finch, Young & MacDonnell's roof blown off, windows broken and stock damaged; all windows in stores on both sides of Seventh street, between Broadway and Sabelle street, windows broken and stocks damaged; Lanpher, Skinner & Co., windows blown in; Noyes Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, large part of roof blown off; Engine-House No. 3, roof blown off; Milwaukee Railway freight-shed, roof blown into river and south wall blown in. About 100 residences in various parts

of the city were damaged to more or less extent.

The tornado came as a climax of a day of humidity and warmth. Early in the evening there were indications of a heavy thunder storm with lightning flashing and the thunder rolling distantly. Shortly after 9 o'clock it began to rain and then to hail.

A strong draft of wind came from the northwest, filling the air with debris. Then there was a calm for a short space, but wind veered to the southwest and the storm was on in all its fury. In downtown districts heavy tin roofs were picked up and smashed against the sides of skyscrapers, shattered plate-glass windows and tearing down electric wires. Pedestrians unfortunate enough to be caught without shelter were thrown violently to the pavement, and in many cases were struck by flying glass and timbers, suffering serious injury. The streets were rushing torrents of water, and the wind swept before it a score of others, signs and debris of all kinds.

The anemometer of the St. Paul Weather Bureau recorded a velocity of 50 miles an hour, coming from the northwest, for one minute, and then broke. The rain gauge was demoralized early in the storm, so that the precipitation will never be ascertained. The center of the storm seemed to follow the Mississippi River from Fort Snelling to Bridge Square, where the greatest damage was done. The Pioneer Press building was crushed as if it were an eggshell, killing two persons and more or less seriously injuring a score of others. The bridge along the river frontage were wrecked.

#### Wire Service Cut Off.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 20.—With the exception of a short message over a railway wire, all communication between St. Paul and La Crosse has been cut off since 9 o'clock. The last message received said a high wind was raging, and that the Pioneer Press building had been damaged, one man being killed. La Crosse was not in the path of the storm, but reports from Winona, Minn., say that all is quiet there. Telephone wires north are all down. A circuit established by way of Madison to Eau Claire, 100 miles east of St. Paul, brought the information that the houses along the river frontage were 5 o'clock until midnight with rain and lightning. So far as known no damage resulted.

#### LOSS BY TORNADO GROWS.

North St. Louis Now Estimates the Damage at \$150,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—A more thorough estimate of the damage done by the tornado which descended suddenly over a small area in North St. Louis late yesterday was made today by business men and others interested in property in that vicinity.

In addition to the loss of one life and the injury to more than 150 persons, the damage wrought by the storm is now estimated at \$150,000. The amount of that amount was done to manufacturing plants, the remainder being divided between owners of residence property, more than 100 houses being struck and seriously damaged. On the East Side, in the Illinois towns of Venice and Granite City, the damage is also greater than at first supposed. Two lives were lost in that vicinity, and many properties suffered losses running from \$500 down to \$50.

Traffic was resumed on the Broadway street line today, after having been suspended for more than 18 hours, although the sides of the street are still lined with wires and telephone cables, and the sidewalks cluttered with broken telephone poles and other wreckage.

#### STORM RUINS FINE GOWNS.

St. Louis Fair Places Damage to Marcella Creations at \$500,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Magnificent Parisian gowns valued at \$500,000 are in a ruined condition in the Palace of Manufactures as the result of the heavy rain storm which swept over the World's Fair. The valuation is placed by Marcelle and the acting Commissioner-General of France, who has investigated the havoc wrought by the water.

The gowns were made by French dress-makers and were one of the most interesting features of the Manufactures building. They were displayed in glass showcases, but the rain was driven through crevices in the roof of the building and poured down upon the top and eventually soaking the garments.

#### Worst Disaster Known at Globe.

GLOBE, Ariz., Aug. 20.—The flood disaster of last Wednesday was the worst that ever visited this camp. Six persons lost their lives and \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed. The drowned were: William T. Epley, pioneer citizen; W. K. Mitchell and wife; Johanna Mitchell; Mrs. Ella Hurd, nee Brashear; Josie Moody.

#### Cloudburst Causes Great Loss.

KINGMAN, Ariz., Aug. 20.—A report by messenger from Eldorado Canyon, of an old mining camp, 75 miles northwest of here, states that one of the most devastating cloudbursts in years fell over that place the afternoon of August 19. The storm broke on the mountain west of town and in less than ten minutes a river of water 20 feet deep was rushing down a nine-mile canyon. No loss of life is reported.

#### FOR FUNSTON TO SAY.

He Can Remain at Vancouver Barracks if He Desires.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 20.—If General Funston prefers to remain in command of the Department of the Columbia to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, he will be permitted to retain his headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. This decision has been reached by the War Department and will be conveyed to him on his return from Alaska.

The War Department has announced the dates on which the officers of Washington National Guard are to be examined. The dates are as follows: Tacoma, October 2, 4 and 5; Seattle, 7, 9 and 11; Everett, 10, 11 and 12; Bellingham, 13, 14 and 15; Ellensburg, 18 and 19; North Yakima, 20, 21 and 22; Spokane, 24, 25 and 26; Colfax, 27, 28 and 29; Waukegan, 31 and November 1 and 2; Vancouver, November 4 and 5; Hoquiam, 7, 8 and 9.

#### Report of Japanese Repulse.

CHIEFOO, Aug. 20.—(7:30 P. M.)—There is a rumor here, the source of which cannot be learned, that the Japanese have been repulsed at Port Arthur.

# DEEM IT SILLY

## Williams' Speech Tires Democratic Press.

### DAVIS IS A DISAPPOINTMENT

#### Money Question the Only Issue Discussed.

#### FORMER VIEWS TAKEN UP

#### New York Sun Wants to Know How Can It Indorse Free Trade in Face of His Last Speech in the Senate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 20.—Leading Democratic papers find little to commend in the events which occurred at White Sulphur Springs last Wednesday. When ex-Senator Davis was notified of his nomination, while the Republican press finds much to criticize. All the papers, however, appear to agree that John Sharp Williams' notification speech was ill-advised, silly and unworthy of the man and the occasion. Even the New York World and the New York Times, find nothing in it to commend, while the Boston Herald and the Baltimore News, which are supporting Parker, openly and emphatically condemn it. Discussing the notification ceremony the Tribune says:

"The performance was far from masterly. It only deepens the impression that the Democratic candidates have neither the disposition nor the courage to face the real issues of the campaign. Judge Parker, in accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination, found it advisable to observe judicial indecision on many issues, but Mr. Davis, in accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination sagaciously ignored any and all political questions on which he felt it embarrassing or imprudent to express an opinion. On one only does he venture into the field of today, as regards political issues. He says: 'I regard the present monetary standard of value as irrevocably established.'

"How can it be so regarded now," asks the Sun. 'If protection is robbery of the many to enrich the few, as is declared in the platform which Mr. Davis admiringly regards as sane, safe and sound? What does he mean by his eulogy of platform utterances on the rights of labor, interpolated in his speech as originally prepared, and what does he mean when he alleges 'the apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country' as a reason for the election of the party of Bryan to power.

#### Short of Silly.

"We regret to add that the scheme and tone of John Sharp Williams' notification address, while intended by him to be unconventional and lightome, was positively nothing short of silly."

In a subsequent editorial the Sun shows Davis' allusion to "rights of labor" was an exact quotation from his letter of August 15. The Sun says: "It thus becomes evident that the dazed condition of mind in which John Sharp Williams' effort to be humorous left the venerable candidate responsible for the interpolation in the speech of the acceptance of parts of a private letter written by Mr