

COAST TRAIN IN DITCH; SIX DEAD

Great Northern's Oregonian Jumps Track--Flames Make Pyre of Wreck.

13 PASSENGERS INJURED

Broken Rail Cause of Disaster to West-Bound Limited in North Dakota--High Official of Road Escapes Unhurt.

SHARON, N. D., Dec. 30.—Train No. 2 of the Great Northern Railway, the "Oregonian," was wrecked four miles west of Finley today with a loss of six known dead and 13 injured. The wreck was due to a broken rail. The train left St. Paul at 9:25 o'clock this morning, bound for Portland and Seattle. On the train, in his private car, was J. M. Gruber, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, who escaped unhurt. His car went off the track but remained upright. The Great Northern officials tonight report the dead as follows: Albert Lodge, St. Paul, cook on dinner. Joseph Mosher, cook, Bethel Hotel, St. Paul. M. Mahoney, brakeman, Whitefish, Mont. Mrs. Martha Keeter, passenger, Kallispell, Mont. One male passenger, body not identified. Two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bailey, Bottineau, N. D. Bailey is agent of the Great Northern Railroad at Bottineau. Among the injured is W. K. Laramie, passenger, Whitefish, Mont., leg injured. Of the injured, only two were seriously hurt, according to the officials of the Great Northern. The day coaches turned over. The dining car, tourist car and the first-class day coach rolled down a 20-foot embankment. The tourist and dining cars caught fire and were burned. Efforts were made to put out the flames with fire extinguishers, snow and wet blankets, but without avail. The sleeper left the track but stood upright. The fatalities all were in the dining car. Physicians were rushed from Sharon and Finley and the injured were hurried to this place and to Finley. Wrecking crews were ordered from Devil's Lake and Breckenridge and it was thought the road would be clear tonight. Mrs. Nellie Frank, of Chicago, was able to talk of the wreck. "The first thing I knew," she said, "the car was pitching over and in an instant was upside down. Then it settled on its side. As it settled down and the grinding crash of the timbers and steel ceased, there arose groans of despair from those who had been hurt. "Women who had traveled with children could be heard frantically calling for them. What had been just a moment before a car full of comfortable passengers had turned into a car of horror. "Almost in an instant we could hear the calls of 'fire' from the rear and I heard some one in the car who had been seriously injured piteously begging to be rescued. "Most of them, however, were got out of the cars, but the whole thing has been so horrible that I cannot remember now of anybody in particular who appeared to be unable to help himself at the time." At the bottom of the embankment there is a slough, frozen over at this time, but the heat of the fire melted the ice to a depth of about six inches and added materially to the obstacles met by the rescuing parties.

WATER LAW INTERPRETED

Attorney-General's Opinion May Increase State's Revenue.

SALLEM, Or., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—In an opinion prepared for State Engineer Lewis, Attorney-General Crawford furnished a legal statement as to the status of collection of water fees under the law of 1909 and a statement covering an exceedingly important revenue statute. Two questions were asked of the Attorney-General. When the water right was initiated prior to May 22, 1909, no water actually applied to the generation of power until after that date and when the water right was initiated prior to May 22, 1909, and a part of the power actually generated before that date, what fees should be collected? "Answering your first question, I beg to say," replies the opinion, "in my opinion, that where no water was actually applied to the development or generation of power prior to May 22, 1909, the statute does not impose any tax. You will notice that section 1 of said statute provides that every person, firm, corporation or association, hereinafter called 'claimant,' claiming the right to the use of water for power development, where said water was applied to the development of generation of power and the power generated thereby prior to May 22, 1909, shall, etc., prescribing the time of payment and the rate of taxes to be paid. From this language it is clear that not only the right to use the water for power purposes must have been made, but that the water must have been applied to the development or generation of power and the power generated thereby prior to the date fixed by statute. Consequently where no water was actually applied to the generation of power, although the right was claimed prior to May 22, 1909, in my opinion, no tax can be collected. "Answering your second question, I beg to say that, in my opinion, where any part of the water, to the use of which the right is claimed, was applied to the development or generation of power and the power generated thereby prior to May 22, 1909, the fees prescribed in the statute should be charged for the whole amount of water claimed in the application to water claimed for the reason that the statute makes the fees payable upon the amount of water claimed and makes it attach to such claim whenever the water has been applied to the generation of power, and if the statute becomes unimportant, whether all the water has been applied, or whether only a part of the water has been applied, because the right to the tax attaches as soon as any of the water is applied to the generation of power. "You will notice the word 'claimed' is used throughout the statute and not language to indicate that it is the amount of water actually used upon which fees are to be paid. "Where the water was not appropriated until after May 22, 1909, the power is taxable under chapter 221, page 270, laws of 1909."



ABOVE, PRESIDENT TAFT (COPYRIGHT BY MOFFITT), OSCAR STRAUSS (COPYRIGHT BY CLINEDINST); BELOW, ANDREW CARNEGIE, HENRY CLEWS, JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

TAFT URGES PEACE

Charge of Inconsistency Denied at Banquet.

PRESIDENT WELL GUARDED

Echoes of Dissension Which Were Features of Preparation Are Heard Before Gathering Is Called to Order.

(Continued from First Page.)

It does a close perusal of Mr. Root's argument and of the treaty itself. Answering other criticisms of the peace treaty the President continued: "There are certain questions that it is said we would have to arbitrate under this treaty. We would have to arbitrate the Monroe doctrine. I say it is not a justiciable question under the treaty. Professor James Moore, who is perhaps the greatest international authority we have in this country, says the very same thing. Sir Edward Grey said so on the floor of Parliament, so I think we are rather safe on that point. The question is whether we should arbitrate the right of anybody to come into this country against our wishes. Of course, if we make a treaty letting a man in, why, we are responsible to the treaty, but if we do not, the question of letting anybody in is a question of National policy and not international policy and cannot be arbitrated. It is a question of liberty to the Nation that owns the ground and territory. That is all." "The possibility of some tribunal being established that would take up such a question also was touched by the President. "What we have got to come to is this," he said, "finally, to recognize either that we want arbitration and a peaceful settlement of disputes, or that we don't. And we have got to mean business when we go into arbitration. This playing of heads I win and tails you lose will make no progress in a Christian civilization. It is not possible that we should win in every case. The President declared that if ever anything should be submitted to arbitration it was questions of personal or national honor. Then he stopped and said: "Perhaps I have gone too far in my enthusiasm," but the audience would not have it that way, and when he asked pointedly, "Are we to stop back?" he got an emphatic "No," for a response. "The President was cheered loudly as he concluded. "Among those at the table with the President were the speakers of the evening—Andrew Carnegie, Oscar S. Straus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; ex-Senator Senator Towne and Henry Clews; Governor-elect Brewer, of Mississippi; Bishop Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rasoul Duran, chairman of the international Parliamentary Group of the Canadian Parliament, and United States Senator O'Gorman, of New York. "John Temple Graves, the toastmaster, opened the speaking. "There was never a banquet swaddled in stormier gossip than has passed into serene consumption," he declared. Mr. Graves, in giving way to the guest of the evening, said: "I present to you William Howard Taft, the great peace President of the Republic's life." "The mention of Mr. Graves in his remarks of 'two great wise treaties with France and England waiting the lagging Senate's vote,' early made it evident that specific indorsement of these conventions, which had aroused so

T. R.'S REASON TOLD

Colonel Opposed to Overawing of Senators.

HONEST PEACE INDORSED

Correspondence Over Invitation to Peace Dinner Is Made Public. Objections Overcome by Later Explanations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—It now appears that Colonel Roosevelt might have attended the peace banquet after all if it had not been that he is at present unable to accept invitations of any sort. The Colonel's first objections to attending were overcome by the explanation that the purpose of the dinner had been amended to make it representative of a "broad, honest peace movement." Such a movement, the Colonel said, he could indorse. "The correspondence between Colonel Roosevelt and Willard J. Bloomer, executive secretary of the dinner committee, was made public today. The Colonel's first letter follows the line of his editorial in the Outlook. It says: "I cannot permit the use of my name for that Citizens' Peace banquet." The letter reads, "simply because I don't know what that banquet is for. If it is meant to overawe the Senate and force that body, against its conscience, to support the unamended treaties which the Senate committee on foreign relations has shown, by unanswerable argument, to be hostile to the honor and interest of the American people, then I am not in sympathy with you. "Wrong and Hypocritical, Too. "For instance, if you propose to support the arbitration treaties, then I think that you are not merely wrong but that you are engaged in what is essentially an unworthy and, however unconsciously, a hypocritical move against the interest of peace and against the honor and interest of the United States and civilization. If you intend to support these treaties, however, with the amendments introduced by Senators Root and Lodge, then you are right, because you are supporting what is not a very important, but still sincere effort to make things a little better. "Mr. Roosevelt then reiterated what he said yesterday in his editorial, that "hypocrisy never pays," and detailed his views why the unamended treaties should not be supported. "Among the subjects which Mr. Roosevelt said he believed should not be arbitrated were the Monroe doctrine, state bond question, the right of America to abrogate the Russian treaty of 1821, and the question of allowing unlimited Asiatic immigration to the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's letter then continues: "Extremists Are Criticized. "Now, if you don't believe that the questions I have named should be arbitrated, then you occupy an improper and, from the National standpoint, a dishonorable position if you desire to see these treaties ratified without amendment. Of course, if you do believe in arbitrating all questions of National honor and interest, including the Monroe doctrine, the Jewish passageway, the immigration of Asiatics, and the question of the state bonds, then you are justified in wishing to pass the unamended treaties; although I think that in such case you will occupy a very foolish and unpatriotic position. But if you do not believe in arbitrating these and similar methods, then you occupy a wholly indefensible position in asking that we pass in unamended form treaties which unquestionably pledge us as a Nation to arbitrate them." "Honest Movement Finds Favors. "Mr. Bloomer replied to this letter on December 12, saying the form of invitation to the banquet had been changed so as not to include the ratification of the proposed treaties, adding that the banquet, in his opinion, should be a demonstration for a broad, honest peace movement. To this Colonel Roosevelt replied under date of December 16, in part as follows: "As you state and understand the movement, I am entirely in sympathy with it. That is, I am in favor of a broad, honest peace movement in line with the traditional policy of this country, of good will and fair treatment for all the nations of mankind." In replying to another letter of Bloomer, written in answer to the above, Colonel Roosevelt said: "Unfortunately it is not possible for me to accept an invitation of any kind or sort, otherwise I would surely accept this."

RENT A NEW PIANO.

New pianos to rent at \$4 per month; rent allowed on purchase. The Wiley B. Allen Co., cor. 7th and Morrison.

FREE
AT THE
HEILIG THEATER
THURSDAY EVENING JAN. 4TH
AT 8:15
The Largest Automobile Factory in the World.
Comprising the Eight Mammoth Plants of the
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION'S E. M. F. FACTORIES
Of Detroit Will Be Reproduced in Motion Pictures
"FROM THE PIG IRON TO THE FINISHED AUTOMOBILE"

See the E. M. F. "30" and FLANDERS "20" cars built and assembled. See every method in detail, which is used in building 150 automobiles a day, 50,000 per year. Automatic machinery in action which appears almost human. Foundries, milling plants and laboratories which are a city in themselves. See them on the race track and in endurance contests. These films (6000 feet in all) have been shown by request at some of the leading universities and educational institutions of the country. Whether you own an automobile or not, you will find this entertainment intensely interesting.

ADMISSION FREE, but all seats on the first floor and balcony will be reserved. Tickets can be secured at our salesroom beginning Tuesday morning. Children admitted only when accompanied by parents.
E. M. F. NORTHWEST
L. H. ROSE, Manager
CHAPMAN and ALDER STS. Phones Main 5969, A 2436

HAMMOND FIRMS MERGE
One Concern to Operate Sawmills, Lumber Yards and Steamers.
AURORA CITIZENS PROSPEROUS.
AURORA, Or., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—There are plenty of "good fellows" in Aurora, but they were not called upon to display their philanthropy, as there was not a single needy family in the city. Christmas cheer was abundant and the witcheries of the season rampant, marked in no way by the wants of the unfortunate.
COAL \$5 UP. Ediefsen Fuel Co.

On Tuesday Morning
We open our doors on our
46th Annual Clearance Sale
An event that will eclipse all former efforts. Watch for our advertisement in Tuesday newspapers
Woodard, Clarke & Co.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures blood diseases, loss of appetite and that tired feeling, and builds up the whole system. There is no "just as good" medicine. More than 40,000 testimonials received in two years—an unparalleled record—are the broad and solid foundation for this claim. Take Hood's
Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.