ISLANDERS AT MERCY OF DIPHTHERIA

Disease Breaks Out on Tatoosh—Daughter of R. C. Mize, in Charge of Weather Bureau, First Victim. Four Others Ill.

Local Weather Bureau Sends Tug With Doctor and Nurses to Check Ravages of Scourge—Only 50 Persons at Post.

Diphtheria has broken out on the little island of Tatoosh and it is feared the entire population may be wiped out by the disease which appears to be epidemic there in its most virulent form. A tug carrying a doctor and two trained nurses left Port Townsend today to render whatever assistance they can. They are well supplied with anti-toxin, hoping thereby to check further spread of the epidemic.

The 4-year-old daughter of R. C. Mize in charge of the weather bureau station, died Monday morning from the disease and Mr. and Mrs. Mize and a 2-year-old boy are in precarious condition. Rasmussen, one of the government employes, is sick and it is feared that his case, too, will develop into diphtheria.

Tatoosh island is located in the open ocean off Cape Flattery at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is a mere cliff sticking out of the ocean, not much larger than Tillamook Rock, and is occupied only by crews of a light station, a wireless telegraph station and the weather bureau observatory. The entire population does not exceed 50 people, including a number of children. The lighthouse is in charge of John W. Cowan, who has a family, and three assistants, Clifford W. Hermann, Forrest Cowan and Cyrus J. Carr.

Disease Breaks Out Suddenly.

Weather Observer Mize left Portland for Tatoosh about two weeks ago to take charge of the station, relieving E. C. Hobbs, who has been there for years excepting for a short while last spring when he spent about two months in the Portland office. Mr. Mize and his family were in perfect health when leaving Portland and no symptom of the disease had developed when they stepped ashore from the lighthouse tender Heather which took them to the island after having been forced to return to Astoria once because of the dense fog that hung over the ocean at the time.

While in Portland Mr. and Mrs. Mize lived on Cook avenue, east side, where they have many friends who will be pained to hear of the loss of their daughter and the danger in which the other members of the family are placed. When connected with the local weather bureau, Mr. Mize occupied the position of assistant forecaster and telegrapher. Being an unusually efficient operator he was considered a fine man for the Tatoosh station, which has to transact all its business by telegraph.

The serious plight of the Tatoosh people was first learned yesterday afternoon when District Forecaster E. A. Beals of this city received the following telegram from the chief operator at Port Crescent:

"Port Crescent, Wash., Aug. 14.—Mize's daughter died Monday from diphtheria. Mize, his wife and boy are in bed with diphtheria now. Rasmussen sick abed this morning, probably coming down with diphtheria. Have one nurse to arrive Tatoosh Saturday. Trying to get another. Doctor Woods from Neah Bay, Wash., calls daily, but needed constant medical attention. Recommend weather bureau give aid on account of isolation. Could we appeal marine hospital, Port Townsend, render medical assistance? Please advise. SUTTON."

Beals Sends Tug.

District Forecaster Beals immediately notified the chief of the department at Washington and in turn arranged for a tug to go from Port Townsend carrying medical aid. The tugboat company offered the services free of charge. One doctor and two nurses will go out on it, the weather bureau guaranteeing the expenses.

Mr. Hobbs is still on the island assisting in nursing his unfortunate successor and his family.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE A PROSPERITY SIGN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Atlanta, Ga., [illegible] The decision of the Atlanta, [illegible] & Atlantic railroad to [illegible] service between Atlanta [illegible] Fitzgerald, [illegible] points [illegible] turned [illegible] The [illegible] ative [illegible] the road [illegible] service [illegible] and [illegible] rangements [illegible] to travelers [illegible] night trip between [illegible] wick.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON RIOTERS

(Continued from Page One.)

[illegible] negro lynched in addition to the destruction of 25 [illegible] negroes.

[illegible] shot down by the troops this morning are seriously wounded and several fatalities are expected.

The city is quiet today after a night of terrors and soldiers are patroling the streets to prevent [illegible] outbreaks. All saloons are closed and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent trouble.

The section of the city occupied by negroes looks as if it had been swept by a cyclone or wrecked by explosions. The restaurant of Harry T. Loper, who lent the sheriff his automobile to spirit away George Richardson, a negro whom the mob wanted for an attack upon Mrs. Earl Hallam, is a complete wreck and the twisted frame of his motor car lies in the street in the ashes of the restaurant fixtures and furniture.

Troops Advance With Bayonets.

The militia from Peoria, Pekin and Decatur arrived here at 2:30 o'clock by special train. The riots were then at their height, following the shooting of James Hayes, white, an onlooker, by Scott Burton, a negro saloon porter. The mob, already wild with the hours of excitement, seized Burton and quickly overpowered him. He was dragged from a building where he tried to hide and amid the hoots and yells of the mad mob a rope was fastened about his neck and he was dragged to a nearby tree and there hanged, several shots being fired into his suspended body.

The soldiers, with bayonets fixed, charged through the main streets from the railroad station and succeeded in routing the crowds in the business section.

In the meantime the work of destruction was going on in the negro quarter, where houses were being burned, the blacks being put to flight. The firemen who had been summoned found themselves helpless.

Mob Cuts Fire Hose.

"Save the houses of white people, but don't put a drop of water on a nigger's house or we will cut the hose," yelled the mob. The firemen at first thought this was an idle threat, but after one line of hose had been severed they saw it was useless to oppose the demands of the crowd.

The poorer part of the negro section had been practically wiped out when the soldiers arrived and the crowds then were moving on to the homes of the more respectable blacks.

"Run every nigger out of town," was the yell that arose from the furious mob, many members of which carried torches. It was a terrible sight, in the red light of the fires, to see half-insane men rushing wildly on their rampage of destruction.

The troops drew up in front of the mob and ordered a halt. At first the rioters paid no attention and continued to advance, not believing the "tin soldiers," as they called the militia, would shoot. Then came a sterner command from the militia. Still the mob advanced.

Real Lead Stops the Rioting.

Suddenly there was a cracking of rifles and the flashing of fire. The shots went high into the air. The mob saw that no effort was made to hit any one and in their frenzy hooted at the soldiers.

Then came a second volley, also fired into the air. The mob advanced once more.

"Disperse, or you will be shot down!" came the order from the commander of the militiamen. This again was greeted with hoots, and a moment later there was a third flash of rifle fire, stretching across the street. When the smoke cleared the riots were at an end. Five persons had fallen and it is believed most of them will die. It is not known how many members of the mob received bullets in their arms or sustained slight flesh wounds. Some probably were seriously hurt but were able to reach their homes.

The volley of bullets sufficed to bring the mob to reason and it marked the beginning of the restoration of order. The soldiers then surrounded the burning sections and, under their protection, the firemen went rapidly to work and soon had the flames under control.

Three Regiments to the Scene.

Governor Deneen early today ordered the entire First regiment, which is composed of Chicago companies, and the Fourth regiment, which is composed of southern Illinois companies, to report here today. The remaining companies of the Fifth regiment, which were ordered to be held in readiness yesterday, are en route here now. This means that three full regiments will be on the scene tonight. The orders were issued because the governor realizes the full effect of the arrival of the troops early this morning and it is thought the additional troops are not needed.

Sheriff Werner, however, feared another outbreak today or Sunday and wanted to be prepared and not to risk the possibility of not having sufficient military protection to meet the peril. The general impression here is that there will be no further trouble.

By order of [illegible] the negroes whose homes were destroyed last night will be given [illegible] the armory and tents will be provided for them as temporary quarters.

The troops will be quartered in camp Lincoln. The streets will be patrolled [illegible] until all danger of further trouble has passed.

Loper Explains His Interference.

[illegible]

What Started the Trouble.

The trouble was started by an assault upon Mrs. Earl Hallam, wife of a street car man, by a negro Thursday night. When George Richardson was arrested a mob immediately began talking of lynching. The burst of fury followed the knowledge last night that the negro had been taken out of town in Loper's automobile.

Most of the injured and the killed were struck by bullets fired during the rioting and it is difficult to place responsibility upon individuals.

The Lynching of Burton.

Those who witnessed the lynching of Burton say it was the most atrocious act of the night. After Hayes was shot Burton was at once accused, but he escaped. When he was found in a nearby building, it is said, the white men deliberately fired at him. After he fell three shots were fired at him.

The negro was still alive when he was dragged from the house, but it is thought two shots fired before he was hanged probably ended his suffering. His face was covered with blood when the rope was fastened about his neck.

While the body was suspended young boys played with it and swung it backward and forward so that it struck against a nearby wall.

Loper, the restaurant man, estimated today that his loss amounts to $15,000.

LUMBERMEN WIN BACK OLD RATES

Coman Issues Statement Relative to Rates East—Tariff in Effect Prior to Proceedings Before Commission Again Operative.

Railroads Will Ship on Basis of Old Schedule Until United States Supreme Court Passes Upon Suit Which Is Now Pending.

Mr. Coman's announcement:

"The rates from November 1, 1907, to October 15, 1908, on shipments from parties to the injunction suit will be the rates as ordered by the commission, which will be published effective October 15.

"The rate on shipments on and after October 15, will be the commission's rates as published, regardless of what the final outcome is in the court up to the time of decision by the supreme court."

Lumbermen of Oregon and Washington have won their fight with the O. R. & N. for the continuance of the old schedule of tariffs on lumber shipments to the east, at least until the United States supreme court has settled the question finally by its decision in the suit now pending before it.

W. E. Coman, assistant general freight agent of the Harriman lines for the northwest, today issued a statement relative to the rates under contention, in which he concedes the demands of the Oregon and Washington Lumbermen's association, and the rulings of the Oregon state railway commission, until the time the supreme court gives its final decision in the case.

The announcement made by Mr. Coman is of great importance to the lumbermen of the northwest, as it now puts them in a position to enter the eastern field on the same basis holding before the O. R. & N. raised the lumber rates.

Back in Eastern Field Again.

When the lumber rates were raised by the railroad company it virtually put the northwest lumbermen out of the eastern field owing to the fact that they could not pay the advance and make money on their shipments. Accordingly they filed an injunction suit asking that the old schedule of rates in effect prior to November 1, 1907, be maintained in effect until the railroad commission could make an investigation.

The commission, after investigating the contentions of both the railroad and of the lumbermen ordered that the O. R. & N. maintain its old schedule. From this order of the commission the railroad has appealed to the United States supreme court, where the case is now pending.

The announcement of the O. R. & N. simply means that until the supreme court has made its final decision the road will accept lumber shipments at the same schedule in effect before the change of November 1907.

Allowed Old Rates.

If the supreme court sustains the railway commission in its order the rates will remain after the decision is made. If the supreme court holds with the O. R. & N. then the new tariff will go into effect following the decision.

The lumbermen, however, are granted the respite and will be allowed to continue their business on the old basis of shipment until the final decision is made. This will enable them to enter the eastern field in competition as heretofore and will result in the large increase of lumber shipments which had been curtailed by the order for a higher tariff.

PRELATE'S JEWELRY FOUND IN PAWNSHOP

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Aug. 15.—The police are trying to discover the identity of a young Brazilian who, it was learned today, pawned the cross, chain and ring of an archbishop for $500 two years ago. The jewelry, which is worth [illegible] is believed to be the property of the archbishop of Buenos Ayres. The jewelry was discovered in the show [illegible] of a pawnshop at Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. It reposes in a pigskin box, marked with the letter [illegible] in gold.

Tony Pastor's Chance Slight.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Elmhurst, L. I., Aug. 15.—Tony Pastor, the theatrical manager, whose famous vaudeville house is in the same building with Tammany hall, is in a critical condition at his home here today. Specialists from New York are at his bedside constantly. It is said he has a chance to recover, but it is very slight.

If one half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, it ought to be informed that the process is the simple one of not paying its bills.

SHERIFF AFRAID MOB WILL COME TO BLOOMINGTON

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 15.—George Richardson and Joe James, the negroes who were spirited away from Springfield last night, are being closely guarded here and the utmost secrecy is maintained regarding their presence. The sheriff evidently fears that a mob will come here from Springfield if it is known that Richardson is confined here. He gave out a statement saying Richardson had been taken to Peoria, but it is known that he is here.

NEW COURSES IN SCHOOLS

Oregon Pupils Can Equip for Teaching Without Leaving Home.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Aug. 15.—Quite a number of important changes have been made in the revised course of study for the elementary and high schools of Oregon prepared by Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman.

A teachers' training class course is suggested as an optional course for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth-year pupils in the high schools of the first class. Four lines of work are prescribed: Art of teaching, 14 weeks; observation work, seven weeks; practice teaching, seven weeks; state course of study, four weeks; practical school problems, four weeks.

Pupils completing this work are to be given certificates which will be honored at any Oregon state normal school in lieu of the work prescribed in pedagogy in the freshman year. A detailed outline of the work to be attempted in the observation work and teaching the problems to be solved is worked out in the course of study.

The teachers' training course is designed to be of assistance to high school students who intend to teach but feel they cannot leave home to fit themselves for that work.

Superintendent Ackerman is of the opinion that many students who take this course will become so interested in it that they will eventually take up more advanced work in one of the regular normal schools.

Bookkeeping is made a half-year subject. It will be taken in the first half of the ninth, and botany is made a mandatory subject in the last half of the ninth grade. A two-year commercial course designed for the eleventh and twelfth grade pupils in the high schools of the first class is offered. This course practically parallels the elementary commercial course of the agricultural college.

Another feature of the course is that schools of the state will be rated according to the courses adopted and the number of teachers devoting the whole of their time to teaching high school subjects. The classifications will be as follows: A high school of the first class one having one or more four-year courses, and at least three teachers devoting the whole of their time to high school work; second class—one or more three-year courses and at least two teachers; third class—one or more two-year courses and at least one teacher, fourth class—one-year course and one teacher.

BEGIN WORK

(Continued From Page One.)

districts 3,000 tons of milling ore will be guaranteed a day, it being the present intention to construct a smelter and reduction works at a central point when the development of the project is far enough advanced.

W. W. Steiwer, George S. Carpenter of Fossil, president of the company, F. T. Hurlburt, the treasurer, are eastern Oregon men who are interested. The company is capitalized for $3,000,000 with an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of 20-year 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds. It is to float this bond issue that David Eccles, the Ogden banker, is now on his way to Portland.

The contract for the construction of the entire 200 miles of road, together with the bridges and power stations necessary, has been let to the Portland Construction company.

A syndicate of capitalists composed of W. W. Steiwer, F. T. Hurlburt, J. R. Bowles of the Northwest Bridge company of Portland, together with a number of powerful California interests are back of the project. The engineering firm of Shipman, Denny & Rhame of San Francisco have been contracted to represent the California men in the construction work and its engineers are at Condon today commencing the construction.

The $660,000 which is now ready for use has been subscribed to carry on the contract of the Portland Bridge company. It is the intention to build the road in 40 and 50 mile sections and the promise is made that the first section from Condon to the John Day will be in operation in time to handle the 1909 crop.

Cross-Eyed Hatchet.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Montesano, Wash., Aug. 15.—A man named Conrad, an employe of the Montesano Light and Water company, in trying to kill a large rat with a hatchet last night missed the rat and cut off two of his fingers. The rat escaped.

CREDITORS LOOKING UP DORR'S STANDING

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Aug. 15.—Discovering that there are no claims against the Yankee Maid, Fred E. Dorr's yacht, Receiver Carroll Allen, who is handling the broker's affairs, today ordered that the craft be brought here from San Francisco. Allen believes $20,000 can be raised on the yacht for Dorr's creditors. Other assets upon which the creditors count are the fixtures of the broker's various offices.

Unable to secure any definite information by wire or mail as to the value of Dorr's seats on the New York and Chicago stock exchanges, the receiver has decided to send an attorney east to make an investigation. Another local lawyer is now in Chicago trying to ascertain Dorr's relations with Harris, Winthrop & Co. If it can be shown that this company shared expenses and profits with Dorr, the lawyers believe the firm can be held liable for the broker's indebtedness.

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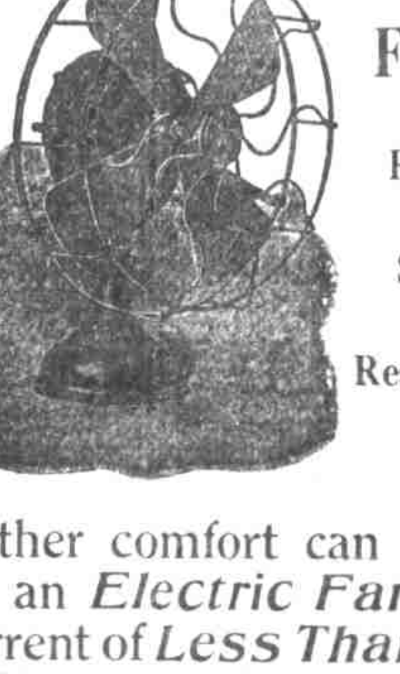

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