Important Council Held at Seattle: Field Apportioned and Plan Mapped Out; Umatilla Next on List.

(Special Disputch to The Journal.) Seattle, Wash, Sept. 2 .- The board of army engineers named by President Taft to inspect reclamation projects has been consultation here and is now preparing preliminary reports on those proects in the northwest already examined. After discussing the work, it was decided that Colonel W. C. Langfitt, Major W. W. Harts and Major Harry Burgess should inspect the Umatilla proin eastern Oregon, leaving for

Portland tomorrow. At the same conference Colonel John Biddle, chairman, and Major C. W. Kutz United States engineers in charge of river and harbor work in Washington, were to inspect a federal reclamation scheme covering approximately 10,000 acres in the Okanogan valley.

This board, composed of distinguished officers in the United States army enwork in prospect, and it has not disbanded, as reported. It has adopted the plan of completing reports of a preliminary character from data and memorands taken along the route as soon as possible thereby preserving first impressions of

When the preliminary reports on the separate projects are completed, the engineers will tabulate and summarize the results of their work, upon which appropriations requested from congress will be based. While none of the engineers will divulge the nature of this report, it is known it will form the most important document ever written regard-ing the reclamation of arid land.

FRENCH AVIATOR ATTAINS 8151 FT. HEIGHT IN FLIGHT

(Continued From Page One.)

was flying at a height of sixty feet when his machine fell and was smashed beyond repair. Spectators were terrified and rushed to the scene, expecting to find De ...esseps terribly injured. He emerged from the wreckage unhurt,

Morane tonight is the hero of aviation circles. The daring of his flight is better appreciated when it is understood that the rare air at 8000 feet above the level of the earth made even breaming difficult for the aviator and offered a greatly diminished sustaining force to the wings of his little mono-

Monoplane Limit Beached. Aviators declare they have expected to hear of some air man reaching 10,000 planation is simple. A biplane offers twice as much supporting surface as a monoplane, with not a relative increase in weight. For this reason it was be-lieved that it would be a biplane that would finally go more than a mile and

a half into the air. Morane did not recover from his ex-perience for some time. How he conrolled his aeroplane when so benumbed by cold is a mystery to himself and his fellow flyers.

Not Prepared for Meight Beached. "I did not expect to reach such a height," he said, "and for that reason had not dressed with unusually warm I remembered my record flight of last Monday, and it was only when my barograph indicated that I had reached 4000 feet and I found sweetly' my engine was working that I decided to go after further altitude records. The air was quiet in upper stretches and I mounted higher and higher, rising in circles. I knew my limit would be reached only when I was stopped by the cold and air so rare that it would not further support my

aeroplane. Though the sun was shining brightly, I began to get frightfully cold at 5000 feet in the air. I could not move my fingers; they were numbed. My ascent became slower on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. But I climbed up, always up. The cold air grew more moisture of my breath froze in little icicles on my mustache. I looked at my barograph, and it showed that I was 7500 feet in the air. Breathing became difficult, and I began to wonder how long I could climb. I was chilled to the marrow, and I feared that the water in my motor would freeze. I was mounting up near the line of perpetual snow, which in this country is 2000 feet above the sea level. I looked again at my barograph, for I realized that I had reached the limit of my physical endurance. I was \$151 feet in

Descent a Marvel. "I turned my aeroplane earthward. That descent will forever be a nightmare in my mind. How I came safely to earth I shall never know. I was so cold that I did not have the power left in me to move with precision. Small wonder that I was not dashed to death. I came down fast, swooping through the air like a hawk diving upon its prey. The earth seemed to bound up toward My ears hummed and buzzed, and finally I lost the sense of hearing, and the air became dense as I descended and my ear drums could not stand the strain. I thought they would burst. As I came in sight of the aviation field I could see the crowds tossing up their hats and waving their arms, but no sound came to me. I could not even hear the threbbing of my engines. I managed, however, to land safely. It was several hours before my hearing

Challenge to Brookins. "But," laughed the daring aeronaut, "If the American Brookins breaks that record I shall dress warmer next time and mount higher."

MASKED BANDITS MURDER 2 MEN, AND STEAL \$6000

(Continued From Page One.) out of the woods. Two of them with revolvers drawn, grabbed the bridle, while all leveled their weapons and ordered Fowler and Ragsdale to throw up their hands. Fowler's first instinct as to reach for his own revolver, but at the very first move, one of the bandits fired, the bullet going through his derby hat. He threw up his hands Ragsdale, however, refused to comply Instead, he lashed up his horse and tried to ride down the men at the bridle. The move cost his life, for all five men fired, three of the bullets

forward out of the bursy, dead. One of the bullets clipped off a portion of Fowler's mustache. Aroused by the negro's death and his own desire to save the company.

Posse Soon Summoned Sheriff Payne and a large posse was on on the scene and surrounded the coods, but the bandits had made their Fowler said that he could idennone of his assailants, as all were ked. Fowler died at 5:80 o'clock onight. His body was sent to Haver-

It is the theory of the police that the crime was committed by foreigners that it took place so close to the brick It is now thought that the syndicate plant leads the police to suspect that which was willing to pay \$2,250,000 fo killed the paymaster and the negro. Then, under cover of the confusion that followed, the police believe, the men re. entered the plant and resumed their

The numbers of the stelen bills will be obtained Monday, in an effort to thus trace the murderers.

STEVENS MERGES DEPARTMENTS OF **ELECTRIC LINES**

(Continued From Page One.) its purchase by the Hill interests, and ator. ssigned to visit the Okanogon county. United Rallways prior to the time of he was reelected to the position at the gineer corps, has several weeks of hard it was planned eventually to merge the operating and engineering departments of the two electric lines.

With Mr. Stevens as president of the Oregon Trunk, the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway, the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, the Oregon Electric, the United Railways and the Pacific & Eastern, and the operating and engineering departments of the electric lines merged, the Hill properties in operation in the state are now controlled by one guiding hand, that of Mr. Stevens.

COAL FROM CHINA TO **BREAK FUEL TRUST'S** GRIP: CARGO AT, FRISCO

(Continued From Page One.) to a yard that was engaged months ago

The Sark's cargo includes steam and ousehold coal, and has already been placed with local dealers.

the company's money, Fowler leaped at the man nearest him. A bullet took this squarely in the chest. He could own line of steam colliers. The company also manufactures coke, firebrish and cement on a large scale and will

place all these products on the coast market and will carry them as far into the interior as it can profitably. head offices of the company are at Tien Tsin.

nection between the falling through of the sale of the Western Fuel company's appearance in this hield of the Chinese Mining company. The British syndi-cate forfeited to the Western Fuel comemployed in the brick plant. They declare the holdup was certainly planned by some one who knew of Fowler's weekly trip with the pay roll. The fact weekly trip with the pay roll. The fact the brick pany the \$50,000 that was put up as a weekly trip with the pay roll. The fact the brick payment and called the deal off. which was willing to pay \$3,250,000 for the handits remained at work until a a business that would have given it a few moments before Fowler was due, monopoly of the market, learned of the rushed from the plant to the woods. Chinese company's intentions and came masked themselves and then held up and to the conclusion that the monopoly to stop at some little town and make would not live long enough for them to a speech. There were seven regular stops scheduled between Omaha and get their money back,

ROOSEVELT MAKES PLEA FOR TARIFF COMMISSION PLAN

(Continued From Page One.)

Sloux City. It came after Senator Dolof the most radical of the insurgents, had spent several hours in conference with Roosevelt, and the icclaration endorsing the Taft efforts toward tariff revision by commission

In the same speech, however, the colorecent meeting of the new board of di- nel endorsed unqualifiedly the amendrectors, although it was supposed that ment which Senator Dolliver had offered to the tariff bill, providing for a genuine tariff commission with full powers.

The colonel expressed himself as well pleased with the part of the president's campaign letter in which Taft declared for revision by commission. The absosilence which Colonel Roosevelt had maintained up to this time regarding the administration of his succeshad occasioned a great amount of talk and the rumor had gone out that nothing would be said during the trip on this point. It is believed, however, that Senator Dolliver, who spent yesterday with the colonel at Omaha, and who rode with him as far as Lemars, Iowa, today advised the endorsement. After he had decided to deliver this endorsement, the colonel took particular

pains to make it certain that his speech was accurately interpreted. very particular that it be not construed as an endorsement in general terms or as putting him on record in any way other than as to the points specified. He piled all the party out of the mitted to the principle of protection;
Fully 25.000 people were out to listen train at the South Dakota-Towa state but it is to protection as a principle;

proceeding to his Taft referenanced that the national govern ent he given the power to regulate manipulation of capital. He said

"Two great railroads are now at work on a piece of construction work where, I have no question, the stock is being honestly provided for, and I believe a great mass of bonds will be issued high will represent in each a bonus ought not to have anything like what they will get.

"Under the law at present we can not stop it and instead of denouncing the big men for what they have a legal right to do, the wise thing is to give us power to prevent the recurrence of such an abuse. So in dealing everything affecting corporations,"

.Talks to 75,000 People. Today was the greatest day owds and enthusiasm that the colonel

has had throughout his trip. Beginning at Sloux City telegram after telegram met the train begging him Sioux Falls, but the colonel was forced to make 15 speeches. Every little water tank town turned out from 500 to 5000 people to see and hear him. They came in automobiles, buggles and on horseback, from back in the country the nearest railroad station, and waited hours to hear a two minute speech. The local politicians say that the crowds surpassed any that ever greeted a campaign speaker in this vicinity.

Throughout the day the colonel talked it is estimated, to 75,000 people and the bearing of his audiences touch him deeply. At the little water tank town of Alton, with a population of 250. fully 800 people were gathered for the three minutes which the engine took up in taking water, while the colonel talked to the crowd. A huge, broad faced farmer in his shirt sleeves handed up to the colonel a tiny pair of hard carved wooden shoes,

"A tribute to your Dutch ancestry," he shouted; "we are from Holland, too." As the train pulled out the colonel could scarcely restrain himself when the crowd shouted the Dutch salute of farewell, "Oranje bogen,"

Greatest Day of the Trip. At one little town 800 people had a well trained group of shouters who yelled, "What's the matter with the elephant tamer of the G. O. P.?" and the answer came back, "He's all right." Throughout the day the colonel was in a typical Roosevelt frame of mind.

lank westerner whom he knew on the plains and who is now United States marshal for South Dakota. He broke up his lunch to go out and talk to three different crowds in towns along the route.

He joked with Seth Bullock, the long,

Following the Sark is a fleet of col- to the colonel's speech. They filled the line to have group pictures made of the to protection primarily in the interest various protected industries, and see don't care to answer."

narked that it was the greatest day he nad had on the trip

Talks to Crowd of 18,000 Here in Sioux Falls the colonel and in a long line of automobiles. He was to certain big men who ought to have taken to an enormous tent where some something for what they have done but 18,000 people had gathered to hear him. The crowd was wildly enthusiastic and hey shouted their approval of his tariff sentiments.

he guest of the business men of the city at a banquet at the Cataract hotel. Senator Gamble, Representative Crawford, Governor Vessey and a score of ther public men were at the dinner.

Roosevelt's Tariff Speech. "Whenever men just like ourselvesrobably not much better, and certainly io worse-continually fail to give us the results we have a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that the fault lies, not in their personality, but in the conditions under which they work; and profit comes, not from denouncing them, but in seeing that the conditions are This is especially true of changed. tariff-making. It has been conclusively shown, by experiments repeated again and again, that the methods of tariff making by congress, which have now obtained for so many years, cannot, from the very nature of the case, bring really satisfactory results.

Only Hope Is Changed Method. "With the present tariff, made by the primarily a few wealthy men. same methods as its predecessor and that predecessor's predecessor, there is grave dissatisfaction. The people know that there are some things in it which

are not right, and therefore they tend to suspect the (as I think) numerous things which are right. "I know the system on which it was made, and the same system on which its

predecessors were made encourages a scramble of selfish interests, to which the more important general interest of the public is more or less subordinated. There was a time when this scramble was regarded as the natural course of tariff making, and it was not resented. Now the people demand, and rightly, that the profit of the special interests be subordinated to the general welfare in every case.

"It is this attitude of the people which must be met in dealing with the present tariff and with proposals to amend the present tariff. Very little imprevement will follow any attempt to revise the tariff by the methods hitherto used. The thing to do is to change the

methods. Protection Settled Policy. "I believe this country is fully com-

on making the center of the group with the fireman of the train on his left and the engineer on his right.

And when the day was over he remarked that it was the greatest day he

lisapprove of it, "Now, to correct the trouble, it is necessary, in the first place, to get in mind clearly what we want, and, in the next place, to get in mind clearly the method by which we hope to obtain what we want. What we want is a square deal in the tariff as in everything else; a square deal for the wage-earner; a square deal for the employer; a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a

thoroughly efficient and wall-equipped of Massachusetts.

When Tariff Is a Moral Issue. "The tariff ought to be a material saue and not a moral issue; but if instead of a square deal we get a crooked At the mass meeting the colonel said: | dezi, then it becomes very emphatically moral issue. What we desire in a tariff is such measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad; and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad. The American public wants the American laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, so that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it; and to do this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior wage workers abroad-with wage workers who are paid poorly and who live as no Americans are willing to live. But the American public does not wish to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit

"As a means toward the attainment of its end in view we have as yet de vised nothing in any way as effective as a tariff commission. be a commission of well-paid experts; men who should not represent any in dustry; who should be masters of their subjects; of the very highest character; and who should approach the matter with absolute disregard of every out side consideration. These men should take up in succession each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate conditions of production here and abroad; they should find out the facts and not merely accept the statements of interested parties; and they should report to congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been covered. Then action can be taken at once on the particular subject concerned, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate another.

"By these means log rolling would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits, while there would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making aweeping changes in the whole tariff at once. Finally, it should be the duty of some governmental department or bumitted to the principle of protection; reau to investigate the conditions in the

present a river and harbor bill, like tariff bill, tends to be settled by terests and little selfish interests, will scant regard to the one really vital in terest, that of the general public. In would do well to profit by the example chusetts dealt with its land and harbo legislation just as at Washington tariff dealt with; and there was just the same pulling and hauling, the same barguinng and log-rolling, the same subordina tion of the general luterest to various special interests. Last year Governo Draper took up the matter, and on his recommendation the tegislature furned the whole business over to a comm scandal forthwith disappeared. dentally, this seems to me to be a first instance of progressive legisla-

No Speeches on Sunday.

Late this afternoon Colonel Roosevelt eceived a score of telegrams from towns along the route begging him to make speeches at each point. The fact that tomorrow is Sunday, however, determined the colonel to refuse all invitations and he will make no speeches tomorrow. The Roosevelt train will leave here

early tomorrow for Fargo, arriving

there at 6 tomorrow evening. MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO HAS POLICE CHIEF MARKED

(Continued From Page One.)

gerous at this time to defy Flannery who still has a larger following and is desirbus of propitiating him. The sacrifice of Martin and the elevation of Captain Norman to the office of chief is what the friends of Flannery demand and it looks as if they would get what they want.

Mayor McCarthy said today; "It is true that I am dissatisfied with the way things have been going in the police department. I am not pre-pared at this time to say what changes will be made. The story that Martin has made himself persona non grata to me though grafting is ridiculous. I have heard what stories are affoat and I take this opportunity to defy them." Martin shrugged his shoulders when

asked about his impending dismissal. "I've heard all that before," he said, "and I think it's foolish talk, which I

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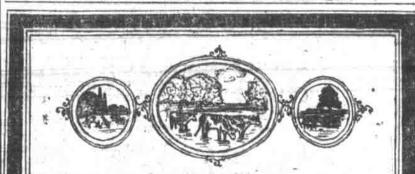
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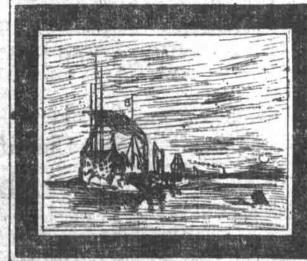


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