

AVIATION MEET IN NEW YORK WILL BE GREAT EVENT

International Tourney of Sky-men at Belmont Park This Month, to Mark Epoch in History of Aviation.

(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Oct. 8.—Few people realize the magnitude of the International Aviation meet which is to be held at Belmont Park, Long Island, during the latter part of October.

Daring aviators from America and Europe will compete for the richest set of prizes ever hung up for feats in the air. That records will fall daily seems assured from the elaborate preparations the foreign aviators are making for the meet.

Compared with the feasts that have been witnessed abroad, America, the birthplace of the heavier-than-air flyer, has been woefully backward in exhibitions of advancement made in the art of aerial navigation. The promoters of the great international meet believe, therefore, that a stimulus will be given the aerial art by the coming meeting that will place America in the forefront.

Two thousand aeroplanes have been manufactured in France alone this year, and the French Aero club has granted pilot's licenses by the hundred. No man can secure a pilot's license unless he is a skillful and accomplished aviator. Compared with the hundreds of flyers in Europe, the American flyers who have really become expert in the manipulation of their aeroplanes can almost be counted on ten fingers.

Wrights Were Pioneers. Although Wilbur and Orville Wright made continuous flights in heavier than air machines in 1903, it was fully three years before a successful flight was made in Europe, and five years later before the aeroplane was brought under any kind of control. Despite this late start of the French they have surpassed America in make of aeroplanes and in daring and successful pilots.

It is, therefore, hoped by the men who are backing the coming meeting that the interest in aerial navigation in America will be spurred up to a greater pitch.

The International Aviation meet was inaugurated by the French Aero club, the parent aeroplane organization of the world. It was first held on the great Bethune Plain, near Belgium, last year. Speed was then the greatest aim sought by flyers. For that reason it was decided that the pilot who won the speed contest would have the right to demand that the next international meeting be held in his country. James Gordon Bennett offered a wager of \$100,000 to the flyer winning the contest, in addition to the immense cash purse offered by the club. In an untied biplane of his own make Glenn H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, N. Y., won the event, his closest competitor being Louis Bleriot, a millionaire French manufacturer who invented and perfected the monoplane type of the heavier-than-air flyer.

Records Smashed Abroad. The contest seemed to spur the foreign flyers and in the last year every single world's record has been smashed abroad. There are but two successful makes of American aeroplanes, the Wright biplane and the Curtiss biplane, the latter, it is charged by the Wrights, being an infringement on the Wright patent. The fact that the Wrights have their machine patented is said to have done much to retard the advance of aeroplane manufacture in America.

The French have taken up aeroplaning as a sport, and individuals all over the nation own and fly in their private machines, as automobile owners in America drive their own cars. In America there are not a dozen privately owned aeroplanes. Clifford Harmon, the New York millionaire, and Harry Hawkness, the California oil magnate, being the notable exceptions. Both the Wrights and Curtiss have been unable to put their aeroplanes on the market, manufacturing them for men they train themselves and whom they expose to the country at fairs and exhibitions. Even with their trained employees the Wrights have been unable to make low long flights, or cross country flights, and it is to Curtiss and Charles K. Hamilton that such flights have fallen.

There seems to be no question that the next international contest will go back to Europe. Bleriot monoplanes have been averaging 45 and 70 miles an hour, while no American aeroplane has made an authenticated speed anywhere approaching that. Curtiss, Hamilton and others are building machines for the meet in which they expect to do things, but the other aviators do not believe they will be able to run one-two-three with the fast flying French team.

These air men believe that it will be a good thing for the world to witness a humbling defeat at the hands of the foreigners might stir up the American inventing and sporting spirit to a degree that would increase interest in aviation in the United States and result in vast improvement before the next international meeting is held.

STEAMER DAMARA PIERCED BY ROCKS; DOOMED BY CARGO (Continued from Page One.)

overcoming her buoyancy the vessel gradually stopped bounding and settled firmly upon the granite needles that had penetrated her vitals. Though heroic efforts were made to pull the steamer off the rocks the attempts proved futile.

Responding immediately to the call of distress, the tug General Stockton, Golden Gate, Sea Rover and Argonaut hastened to the scene, but the combined power of the entire fleet was unable to loosen the grip of the jagged rocks. Though each of the tugs used a couple of its huge hawsers in the attempt, the only result was a continual snapping asunder of the lines.

Little Hope of Saving Ship. At last, deeming any further attempts useless, the tugs desisted from their efforts and it was decided to unload a portion of the cargo with the hope of lightening and raising the gigantic bulk, when another attempt will be made to float the vessel. From present indications, however, it appears that the steamer is probably doomed.

Loaded with a cargo consisting of 700 tons of barley valued at \$20,000, it would seem that even if the efforts to float the Damara should prove successful, the fortune in grain will prove

bar unloading. Within a couple of hours from the time she struck the steamer showed two feet of water in her hold. Barley Will Burst the Hull. It is feared that this will so swell the cargo that, as the water in the hold rises and soaks all of the grain, the whole will become so tightly wedged within the hold that it will be impossible to remove any of it. It is believed that within 48 hours the thousands of tons of water-soaked barley impounded within the hull of the steamer will burst through the steel sides of the Damara. The steamer is valued at \$200,000. She is in charge of Captain Francis Stewart.

THREE WARSHIPS TO HONDURAS TO PROTECT CITIZENS

(Continued from Page One.)

miles from the west coast of Honduras. There is only one fort upon the island, and that has only two guns of any size. Valladares, it is said, has fortified himself in this fort and awaits the advance of the Honduran forces. The state department gives no credence to the probability of a general revolution as a result of the insurgency of Valladares. The country is badly disrupted, however, because of the dilapidated condition of its finances, and the Honduran government is anxious to avert any suspicion of trouble that might give ground for an uprising.

Source of Trouble. The case of Valladares has occupied the attention of American diplomats and consuls off and on for three years. In 1907, at the close of the Honduran revolution, which placed Davila in the presidency, Valladares seized control of Amapala and the little string of neighboring islands. By a consistent policy of misrepresentation Valladares built the timid islanders into submission and secured from Davila a confirmation of his governorship.

Has Ill Temper. Since then Valladares has lorded it over Amapala in the most brutal manner. His ill temper amounted almost to insanity, it is alleged. Complainants piled up against him from the foreign consuls, but Valladares laughed at their attempts to dislodge him from the island.

Recently the Honduran government, which is attempting to put through a deal with J. P. Morgan & Co. for refunding the republic's debt, decided that Valladares must go at all hazards and the customs house must be taken from his control. The foreign warships will have no legal right to act except in protection of foreign interests.

OLD JOHN DIETZ GIVES UP FIGHT; IN JAIL WOUNDED

(Continued from Page One.)

lention as soon as they got to Winter. Neither is seriously injured.

Final Siege of the Campaign. The surrender of Dietz came after a day of wild western warfare that rivaled only in the most highly colored works of fiction. He absolutely refused to surrender at a conference held at the cabin yesterday between himself, Attorney General Gilbert of Wisconsin and O. G. Munson, the governor's secretary, and Madden at once instructed the men to take him dead or alive. During the night the cordon of 100 deputies was drawn closer around the cabin and at dawn this morning every bush, stump and hillock had its deputy armed with a Winchester.

Everybody in Winter and from the surrounding country went to the scene in rigs of all sorts and with the newspaper photographers and correspondents got behind trees fringing the clearing and waited for something to happen.

The Shot That Struck Dietz. Presently Leslie Dietz came out of the cabin unarmed and went over to a field across the clearing, apparently after a cow. His father followed him, going in the direction of the barn. Deputy James Britton, hiding behind a stump, fired at Leslie and told him to surrender. The young man turned and fled for the cabin. Ruses cracked all around the clearing. Mrs. Dietz, who had come into the yard, fled screaming into the house. Leslie fell through the doorway with a bullet in his thigh. His father escaped a hail of lead and also reached cover scathless save for a glancing bullet wound in the hand.

Much Shooting—No Hitting. Then the fireworks began. From all about the clearing the rifles popped and cracked, while Dietz and his son kept up a brisk reply from the windows of the cabin. The deputies, though at that time they believed Dietz seriously wounded, retained a wholesome regard for his marksmanship and kept to cover, making no attempt to carry the cabin by storm.

After the battle had lasted until nearly 9 o'clock in the afternoon, with



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THOMPSON'S 2D FLOOR CORBETT BLDG., FIFTH AND MORRISON STS. Portland's Exclusive Optical Place

apparently no injury to the defenders of the cabin and certainly none to the deputies. Fred Thorbahn told his men to "cut out the Fourth of July bustle" and not to fire again unless they were going to hit something. From that time until the appearance of little Helen with the white flag a desultory "sniping" continued, with no effect on either side except to make the deputies careful about exposing themselves.

Vast Sympathy for Dietz. The surrender of Dietz ends his six year conflict with the "humber interests" of Wisconsin, which he has contended, and many believe justly, have persecuted him. An astonishing amount of public sentiment has been aroused in his behalf since the present attack on him began and after the wounding of his daughter Myra and his son Clarence last Saturday public indignation has been at fever heat. Thousands of protesting telegrams have been sent to Governor Davidson, and many offers of armed assistance have been sent to Dietz. None of these materialized, however.

Detailed Story of Last Battle. It was 3:20 p. m. when the deputies in the woods saw a little girl run out of the Dietz house. Some white object fluttered in her hand. When they looked through the glasses they saw it was a handkerchief and that the child was waving it to attract their attention. They recognized her as Helen Dietz, John Dietz's youngest daughter. The fire ceased immediately. The child ran over the clearing, and toward the line of guards. She was crying. As she neared the deputies she called out that they could come to the cabin; that her father was hurt and would give up. The fire ceased immediately. The child ran over the clearing, and toward the line of guards. She was crying. As she neared the deputies she called out that they could come to the cabin; that her father was hurt and would give up.

Deputies X's Got Enough. When Thorbahn and his companions entered the house, still preceded by Helen, they were met first by Mrs. Dietz. She sat on the bed. Helen and little John Dietz, Jr., 7 years old, were weeping and clinging to her skirts. Leslie Dietz was sitting in a chair nursing his injured thigh. John Dietz was standing by the window. He turned and looked at Thorbahn with a grim smile.

"Well," he said, "come and take me. I guess I've got enough." Thorbahn, still suspicious, asked Dietz whether he surrendered, telling him on what charges he was wanted. Dietz said he was giving up and Thorbahn crossed the room and put handcuffs on him.

As Thorbahn and his captive turned to leave the cabin, Father Joseph Pilon, the Roman Catholic priest from Winter, and Sully Hefelfinger of Minneapolis, who had been watching the fight, came running across the clearing. Guards and deputies, seeing Thorbahn come out with his man, also broke from cover and crowded towards the prisoner.

Ugly Hole in Dietz's Hand. Sheriff Michael Madden, who had learned in the meantime of the probable surrender, was close behind Hefelfinger and Father Pilon. When Madden joined the party and was also told by Dietz that he had surrendered, he handed Dietz and Thorbahn together by handcuffs for that purpose in the change of heart on Dietz's part. Hefelfinger and the priest entered the cabin and tried to talk to the mother and children, but could get no response.

Dietz told his captors that he received his injury, not while he was out trying to assist Leslie to the house, as had been supposed, but inside the house

from a bullet that entered through the wall. The bullet tore an ugly hole in his hand and Dietz told his captors that it was this wound that contributed to his surrender.

"I had to quit," he explained, "because I could do nothing with my wounded hand. Probably you would have got all of us."

Several shots, Dietz said, came through the windows and he finally became alarmed for the safety of Mrs. Dietz, Helen and little John.

J. C. Davis, district attorney, on hearing of Dietz's surrender, said the charges against him were sufficiently grave and numerous to send him to prison for the rest of his life.

CHRISTEN ORDER OF MOOSE WITH PARADE

The local herd of the Loyal Order of Moose will be christened Thursday evening. A monster parade will be given at 8 o'clock, and there will be a reception later in the evening. Fully 100 members of the order from Washington will be present, and the affair promises to be the first bright light in the local organization.

The parade will be under the direction of E. M. Lance, grand marshal, and will be led by a platoon of mounted police. It will form at the Armory. A most elaborate float is being arranged and it is estimated that 4500 persons will be in line. Gaily decorated automobiles will carry the women.

Leaving the Armory, the cavalcade will move south on Tenth street to Morrison, thence to Seventh, over to Yamhill, down to Sixth, back to Morrison, west to Third, north to Burnside, west to Sixth, over to Morrison, over to Seventh, west on Washington to Tenth, and returning to the Armory, where the line will disband. The line of march will be illuminated throughout by red fire.

The grand marshal will be assisted by A. Shapiro and Paul O. Struck. The local herd is 60 days old, and already has a membership of approximately 3000. Roy B. Hopkins, state organizer, will organize herds at other points in the state.

TO COMMEMORATE MARTIR FERRER TO FIND WIDER USE FOR WOOD OTHER CHINESE MAY BE ARRESTED

Will Hold Meeting Here on Anniversary of Spanish Educator's Execution. Forest Service and Conservation Association Cooperates in Interest of Industry. Effort to Be Made to Prove a Conspiracy to Kill Prince Tsai Hsun.

The forest service of the department of agriculture and the Oregon Conservation association are cooperating in a study of the wood using industries of Oregon. H. R. Oakleaf, of the local office of the forest service, is conducting the work.

The study will be distinct from the annual statistical studies of the lumber industry made by the forest service in cooperation with the bureau of the census in that it treats with only the secondary uses of wood in the manufacture of such articles as boats, baskets, furniture, interior finish, sash and doors, pulp and all other products of kindred nature.

The idea is to assist in the development of markets for local woods which may be suitable for various purposes, but whose use has been limited because their value has been little known. As soon as all the data has been collected and compiled a publication will be issued jointly by the Oregon Conservation association and the forest service for free distribution.

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Oct. 8.—Arrest of prominent Chinese in this city and Oakland are expected to occur either tonight or tomorrow in connection with the attempt of George Fong to assassinate Prince Tsai Hsun, uncle of the Chinese emperor, at Okatapi, Thursday, as he was leaving for the Orient. Local operatives say they have several men under surveillance but are waiting for more conclusive evidence before making arrests.

Fong was removed to Alameda county today and turned over to the municipal authorities for trial. It was first intended to prosecute him in the federal courts on a charge of threatening a member of a foreign embassy, but later it was decided to charge him with attempted assault. An effort will be made to prove that a gigantic conspiracy to kill Prince Tsai Hsun existed.

Now the farmers are busy sowing another big grain crop for 1911.

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FRANCISCO FERRER WAS THE STORM CENTER OF SPAIN ABOUT A YEAR AGO. AS A RESULT OF THE LONG STANDING DISSENSIONS IN THE COUNTRY, RIOTS BROKE OUT IN BARCELONA, AND FERRER WAS ARRESTED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES, THE TOWN BEING UNDER MARTIAL LAW. HE WAS CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE RIOTS, DURING WHICH CHURCHES WERE PILLAGED AND SCHOOLS TORN DOWN AND BURNED. HE WAS COURT-MARTIALED AND EXECUTED AFTER A TRIAL WHICH WAS TERMED A TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE.

Ferrer had long been a leader in the "new education" in Spain. He had contended that the best way to bring about higher citizenship and political and educational freedom in Spain was to educate the children of the country according to modern advanced ideas. He was the head of a series of schools which taught the new educational doctrine.

Accordingly, the execution of Ferrer, taken as it was with the scanty consideration given his rights at the trial, caused a storm of protest to rise throughout the civilized world. The press of the world took up the subject and scored the action of the Spanish authorities.

Therefore the meetings of October 13 have a deep significance, standing as a protest against medieval conditions and for the educational advancement of the world.

Old Time Property Sold. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 8.—At public auction here today the property of Josephine Wolfe, deceased, better known in her lifetime as "Dutch Joe," one of the most picturesque characters of the early days, here, was sold to Father Van Deven, executor of the estate, for whom the bid of \$23,400 was offered by an agent. The property is on Alder street, in the heart of the business district, and the sale was at an exceedingly low figure.

Visiting Nurse Ass'n Tells of Work for Year. The eighth annual report of the Visiting Nurse association of this city for the year ending March 31, 1910, has just been issued in pamphlet form with a number of interesting illustrations. It also contains the reports of the various officers.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, in her report as president, sets forth Portland's need for a place where contagious cases may be cared for, the only available place at this time being the St. Vincent Sanitarium, which has limited room. Another crying need is an emergency hospital. She considers it a disgrace to the city not to have such an institution. She believes that temporarily a room should be equipped for that purpose in the city jail until space can be secured in the new county building. An attendant for the ambulance is another need mentioned. A change in the manner of dealing with the convalescents who are discharged from the hospitals is also recommended. Another suggestion is that Portland's police force be instructed in first aid to the injured.

Treasurer Eleanor P. Biles reports \$1523.21 in the regular fund and a balance of \$2888.65 cash on hand in the tubercular fund.

Advertisement for Raincoats, featuring an illustration of a man in a raincoat and the text: 'Direct from maker. Saves all between Profits'.

Advertisement for Monday at the Goodyear Raincoat Store, listing various raincoat styles and prices.

Advertisement for Girls' Rubber Storm Cape Coats, priced at \$2.75.

Advertisement for Women's Rubberized Cloth Coats and Raincoats, priced at \$11.50.

Advertisement for Women's Beautiful Sample Coats, priced at \$17.75.

Advertisement for Men's Very Fine Cravenette Raincoats, priced at \$18.00 and \$15.75.

Advertisement for Men's Presto raincoats, priced at \$19.75.

Advertisement for the Goodyear Raincoat Company, located at 302-Washington-302 near Fifth St.

Large advertisement for Benjamin in Clothes, featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text: 'Look at them inside and outside—You'll find EXCELLENCE all the way through.' Includes a list of clothing items and prices.