FURNISH-COE DAM FOR BIG UMATILLA PROJECT FINISHED

One of Largest Irrigation Projects in State — 10,000 Acres of Rich Land to Be Watered.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Nov. 19.—The Furnish-Coe dam across the Umatilla river at Coe station, one of the largest projects of its kind in the state, is completed and will be turned over to the Furnish-Coe company by the contractors within a day or two. The work of filling the great reservoir formed by the construction of the dam will be started upon the arrival of the flood season. The water thus stored will be used during the summer months in irrigating 10,000 acres of land contained in the Furnish-Coe project in the west end of the county, and with Stanfield as the project town.

The dam is 1100 feet long, 50 feet high, 220 feet wide at its base and 20 feet wide at the top. A concrete core extends from bank to bank and from its bedrock foundation to within five feet of the top of the dam.

Only Flood Waters Used.

Though it extends across the Umatilla river and will hold the flood waters of that stream until they form a lake nearly a mile wide and nearly two miles long, the water will never be permitted to flow over its top, and the normal flow of the river will never be shut off, either summer or winter. The spillway which has been constructed to carry off the surplus water, is as large as the original channel of the river and will therefore be sufficient in size to take care of the largest floods the river has ever seen. The sides of this spillway are of concrete to prevent their cutting away the bank on either side.

Will Make Large Lake.

Three hundred acres of land, including one of the oldest and best fruit and alfalfa farms along the river, will be flooded by water in the reservoir, which will extend up around the famous Horseshoe curve for a distance of a mile and three-quarters. In its widest place the artificial lake will be three-fourths of a mile in width.

The building of this dam marks the completion of a project inaugurated several years ago by W. J. Furnish, a well known Oregon banker and politician who formerly lived in this city, but now resides in Portland.

MEXICO ON VERGE OF BLOODY REVOLUTION

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at the outlook, there is no doubt. Messages, it is said, have been sent to Washington urging the speedy exercise of the American power to prevent the Madera invasion and in every state in the country where unrest is said to exist, the strongest preventive measures are being taken.

MADERA HASTENS TO BORDER TO ASSUME COMMAND OF FORCES

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 19.—"Mexico tonight faces the most serious crisis in recent years."

The foregoing statement, made tonight by United States Consul Garrett at Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, just across the border, summarizes the situation as it exists along the frontier.

With Francisco I. Madera, recognized leader of the anti-Diaz party in Mexico, hurrying over toward the Rio Grande, it is believed for the purpose of assuming active leadership of the armed bands of Mexicans about to concentrate near Eagle Pass, and with a portion of the Texas National Guard ordered to report for immediate duty, the Mexican border is in a furore of excitement tonight.

The gravity of the situation is indicated by the arrival today of General Lauro Villar, commanding the entire Mexican army of the frontier defense, at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and a subsequent long conference with the commander of that port. Efforts to get details of this conference were fruitless.

That the Mexican government has scouts posted all along the border to intercept Madera and his band is known.

Madera is expected to attempt to enter the republic tonight or tomorrow. Thousands of government soldiers are posted along the border on both sides of the Rio Grande river and it is believed here that Madera plans to stir up an insurrection within their ranks, complete a junction with his own supporters and march toward the City of Mexico. In doing this, it is declared, he will gather strength from the peons, who are declared to be on the verge of turning against the government.

In Laredo alone there are nearly 1000 Mexicans who, with but few exceptions, uphold the cause of Madera. Just across the border in Nuevo Laredo there are as many more, and it is believed that should Madera be successful in accomplishing an insurrection within the ranks of the Mexican troops he will be joined by supporters now in this immediate vicinity.

While there has been no trouble between Americans and Mexicans along the border near Laredo, it was declared tonight by authorities here that Americans may be jeopardized if the Madera insurrection is successful.

PACIFIC STATES HENCEFORTH TO WORK TOGETHER

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was to get the 10 states and territories, including Hawaii, working together for the things of most importance to themselves. We have formed a congress of which the president for the ensuing year is the governor of California, and the vice president and many of the directors, respectively, the governors of other states. We have thus brought together the executives of the Pacific slope states.

Merchant Marine Idea Uppermost.

The first idea of the congress was to give further impetus to the movement for the building up of an American merchant marine. From that beginning it was the intention to broaden out to all subjects of importance to these western states. It would be somewhat difficult, for instance, to interest New Mexico in what would appear to be to the advantage of California. But through such an organization as the Pacific slope congress it is easy to show New Mexico its close connection with the harbor of San Francisco.

"Although the attendance at our first congress was small, it laid the foundations for large gatherings in future. The next congress will be held at Portland. You will find it largely attended.

"In the meantime much work will be done to broaden the scope of the undertaking.

"What we want to bring about above all else is team play. The south is working together, New England acts as a unit. Now we want the solid far west.

To Encourage Ocean Tonnage.

"As our special line of endeavor we want first and foremost some form of legislation to encourage the building of ocean tonnage. The time has come when this is absolutely essential. Think of what a fix we on this coast would face in case of war between England and Germany. Most of our foreign freight is carried in German or English ships. In case of the withdrawal of these vessels for other use there would be no carriers with which to move the big crops of the coast. We could not build the ships overnight to do the work. Our grains and our fruits would rot in the warehouses, and our lumber along the wharves. The movement for a mercantile marine begun by a few men in New York has spread until there is a merchant marine league in every big city in the United States.

"There is also another big movement on foot, which is working for the same results. It desires the upbuilding of a merchant marine purely for the aid that it would be to the navy. This work is being carried forward by the Navy league of the United States. The league is pressing its campaign purely along the lines of patriotism. It has headquarters in Washington a branch in every large state and more than 5000 members. I mention this to show that this movement for a merchant marine has spread farther than many of us know. It is one of the pressing problems of the Pacific coast, and I feel that it should be among the first accomplishments of the Pacific Slope congress.

Undivided Fleet on Pacific.

"Of vast importance, moreover, is the necessity for coast defense, and the presence in the Pacific of an undivided fleet. I think the need was made plain by the various speakers at the congress. We need protection and we must be ready to fight, in order that conflict may the more easily be avoided. I am not an alarmist, but our lack of coast defense is a matter of grave moment, and we must stand as a unit to secure the proper remedy."

TEN CENTS SLICED OFF EACH POUND OF YOUR TURKEY

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seasons owing to excessive values, due to artificial conditions, and we intend to see that normal prices rule again if our efforts can be of any avail.

"The producer, however, should not be overlooked in this matter, and I don't believe it is right to bring turkeys from the east in order to hurt him. The producer is entitled to a good price, but not an excessive one. Personally, we don't believe in sending east for supplies and have not done it this year."

All through the turkey trade the announcement made by Mr. Green has created much interest. Being practically the largest retail handler of turkeys in the Pacific Northwest, his determination to break the spell of high prices has been much commented upon. At first it was planned by the general trade to charge 35 cents a pound for dressed turkeys of quality good enough to eat. Therefore, a severe slash of 10 cents a pound has naturally not left those that purchased early, in the best of humor.

Turkeys were selling in the wholesale market yesterday at 25 to 26 cents a pound for the dressed stock, but most dealers held out for still higher prices. Just what effect the announcement of Mr. Green will have upon the wholesale market remains to be seen, but the trade is dubious regarding its ability to secure former top values.

REVOLUTIONISTS MADE BAD GUESS ON TEXAS AFFAIR

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last session, a hearing was held before the house committee on rules. Congress adjourned before the completion of the hearings.

It was finally decided by the revolutionists to call a general insurrection throughout Mexico on November 28. It was considered a fortunate coincidence, by them, that a band of Texans, just about this time lynched Antonio Rodrigues, a Mexican citizen, near Rock Springs, Texas. This was seized upon by the revolutionists as a pretext to foment anti-American riots in Mexico. They hoped in this way to force the state department into open opposition to Diaz.

It was upon this point that the plans of the revolutionists miscarried. The state department refused to become embroiled and the revolutionists failed in their attempts to arouse active sympathy for their movement in this country.

SANTA'S MAIL IS ON THE INCREASE

Letters to St. Nick Begin to Boost Receipts of Polar Post Office.

Santa Claus, that age-old listener to the plaints of trusting childhood, is coming into his own again. The mails are beginning to bear their requests from childish hearts, pleading for those things which seek to make joy about the bleak hearthstones of the poor. Two of these, out of the great number, have fallen into the hands of kindhearted men, and will undoubtedly result in added peace on earth and good will towards men on December 25. One of the letters follows:

"My dear Santa Claus: I would like you to bring me a large doll and a little set of doll books. And a little baby brother, and a little pink crib for it and some little dolls clothes and two pairs of doll gloves."

The other letter is similar. It says:

"Dear Santa Claus: Will you please give me a pair of skates, a big doll, a doll buggy and a set of furs. Yours truly.

P. S. Will you please bring me a sled."

TOLSTOY'S DEATH REPORTED; WORST IS PROBABLY TRUE

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they made to Tolstoy's son Michael, and predicted a quick end. They declared that the heart of the patient was too weak to withstand constant repetition of the attacks.

Declares End Has Come.

During one of the spasms Tolstoy's eldest daughter, Tatiana, was alone at his bedside. He was choking, but was able to whisper:

"Now the end has come, that is all."

He clutched her hand and drew her to him. In alarm she attempted to free herself and call the physicians, but he would not release her. She was compelled to call the doctors from where she sat. The latter injected camphor, which relieved the pressure on the heart almost immediately.

When Tolstoy had recovered his breath he said faintly:

"There are millions of people in the world, and many sufferers. Why so anxious about me?"

Hard Fight for Life.

He was putting up a hard fight against disease. The spread of the inflammation in the lungs had been checked, but it had been necessary to resort to the most powerful stimulants to keep the heart going. The countess and other members of the family who had not before been permitted to see him were admitted to the sick room.

While he was at the point of death several important communications, including that from the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, all of them written appeals to him to make his peace with the church, were not shown to him, as his condition was considered far too grave. He lapsed into unconsciousness frequently, but during his lucid moments he appeared fully to understand his critical condition.

Biographical.

Count Lyof Nikolaievitch Tolstoy was born at Yasnaya Polyana, government of Tula, September 9, 1828. In 1843 he entered the University of Kazan, where he studied law and Oriental languages. In 1851 he served in the defense of Sebastapol during the Crimean war.

It was during this period of his career that he wrote, "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth," an autobiographical sketch, and his descriptions of the Crimean war, "Sebastopol in December, 1854," "Sebastopol in May, 1855," "Sebastopol in August, 1855," and "The Invasion."

At the conclusion of the war he went to St. Petersburg, where he wrote and published "The Snowstorm" and "Two Hussars."

Tolstoy was greatly interested in the condition of the poorer classes and their condition and he founded a free school on his property, furnishing the text books and reading matter from his own pen. It was at this time that he wrote "Family Happiness," "Three Deaths" and "Polikuschka."

In 1862 he married the daughter of a Moscow physician and shortly afterward wrote the two books upon which his reputation chiefly rests. They were "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina."

In the year 1877 Tolstoy began to develop his characteristic views of religion, and his expressions on the subject were the cause of his excommunication from the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox church. In his reply to his excommunication he clearly explained his views, which included the denial of the Trinity, the denial of the deity of Jesus and his vicarious atonement, of orthodox conceptions of the future world, of every kind of sacramentalism. He believed that the Sermon on the Mount literally interpreted is the supreme law of the Christian life, and he laid special stress on the precept, "Resist not evil."

Among the works in which his religious views expounded are "What the People Live By," "What to Do," "My Confession," "My Religion," "The Death of Ivan Ilvitch," "Where Love Is There God Is Also," "The Kingdom of God Is Within You," "The Kreutzer Sonta," "Work While Ye Have the Light," "The Power of Darkness," a drama, "The Fruits of Enlightenment," a satirical comedy, "Master and Servant," "Politics and Religion," "Patriotism and Christianity," "What Is Art," and "Resurrection." There are American translations by Dole, Hapgood and others.

Tolstoy gave up all privileges of rank to live a life of labor, and during the famine in Russia he went among the poorer classes and carried out his gospel of social service.

UNKNOWN MANIAC IN SALOON LAYS TWO MEN LOW

Shoots One and Bludgeons Another and Later His Own Head Blown Off by Avenger —Affray at Pine Grove, Cal.

Jackson, Cal., Nov. 19.—One man was instantly killed and two others probably fatally wounded in a series of shooting episodes that took place at Pine Grove, nine miles east of here, this afternoon.

The trouble started when, shortly after 2 o'clock a stranger walked into the saloon of Otis Webster and without warning, began to shoot at a number of men congregated there. The first bullet fired struck John B. Dietrick in the groin and a moment later Dietrick was hit in the lower part of the body by a second bullet.

Panic stricken, the men fled from the place, leaving the stranger, who kept up a continuous though wild fire, in possession.

Leaving the saloon by a rear door, the stranger encountered James H. Lowry, who was sawing wood in the back yard. Picking up a piece of wood, he struck Lowry over the head with it and as the stricken man fell, the stranger continued to beat him.

Leaving Lowry lying senseless on the ground, the stranger returned to the deserted saloon and after helping himself to several drinks, started down the road.

In the meantime Clarence Berry, bartender for Webster, had secured a Winchester rifle. Berry started in pursuit of the stranger and coming up to him a quarter of a mile from the scene of conflict, shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The bullet tore off a portion of the stranger's face, making identification impossible. He is believed to have been insane.

Lowry's skull was fractured and it is not believed he can recover.

Dietrick is in a precarious condition.

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