

QUAKE WORST OF HISTORY

No Accurate Report Available; Emperor and Empress Are Safe

Kobe, Japan, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Great destruction and loss of life have resulted from the earthquake which Saturday struck Japan...

Yokohama is completely isolated and is declared to have burned or to be burning. It is learned that the chief of police of Yokohama sent a wireless message to Osaka appealing for help...

The city of Kobe was shaken by the tremor and Toyama was affected. The shocks, according to reports here, seemed to have centered in the Izu peninsula.

The United States consul at Kobe, immediately upon receipt of word of the disaster, commanded the shipping board steamer, West Orwa, loaded it with food supplies and despatched it to Yokohama for the purpose of relieving the distress which is believed to prevail in the foreign community of the stricken city.

Although little authentic news is obtainable from Tokyo, it is reported that the destruction there includes the Imperial hotel, the Imperial theater, the foreign office, the department of education, the Imperial university, the departments of interior and finance, the railway department and all the large department stores.

Newspapers Destroyed. It is stated that all of the Tokyo newspapers were destroyed with the exception of the Nichi Nichi and the Hochi. The resorts of Miyazaki and Haone, noted for their hot springs, were completely destroyed.

There is the greatest anxiety here in regard to the large foreign settlement at Yokohama, but no names of those who lost their lives or were injured have been received. It is feared the death toll was heavy in the settlement.

Many Buildings Lost. Buildings reported destroyed, besides those listed in earlier dispatches, include the patent office, the building occupied by the board of audit, the Chinese legation, Nicolaï temple, the residences of Prince Shimazu, the temple of Tenkiji and Asakusa, the latter said to have been founded about 600, A. D.

700 Patients Killed. No news has been received of Prince Kanin and his mother who were at Kamagura when the shocks began. Princess Yarashina has reached Odawara in a search for them.

Three hundred thousand bushels of rice are being rushed from Korea on a naval vessel, to be used in relief work in Tokyo.

used in relief work in Tokyo. More than 700 patients in the University hospital at Tokyo are said to have lost their lives in the earthquake.

The advice also confirmed the earlier reports of submergence of the Island of Enoshima, "Picture Island," one of Japan's most beautiful spots. This island, the message said, was swept away by a tidal wave, as were also Hanamuku and Isoko, villages in the vicinity of Enoshima.

The Island of Oshima, 60 miles southwest of Tokyo, and which had an active volcano cone, is reported to have sunk beneath the sea, observers having been unable to see anything in its direction but water.

Palace in Ashes. The Takamaya palace has been reduced to ashes. Fire which had spread from the central section of Tokyo to the Aoyama district still was burning yesterday morning.

The government has established a relief office for earthquake sufferers in Tokyo and troops are marching into the capital from many directions.

In addition to the office of the Nichi Nichi, which earlier reports had announced was shared by the flames, the office of another leading Tokyo paper, the Hochi, also escaped, but the machinery in each was so badly damaged that publication of a newspaper from them for some time to come is impossible.

DEMPSEY WINS HONORS EARLY

Punches Way to Title in Less Than Four Years; Willard Easy Mark

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—Jack Dempsey, matched to fight Luis Angel Firpo for the world's heavyweight championship at the Polo Grounds September 14, came to the front more rapidly than any other ring champion—actually punching his way to a title in less than four years as a result of his boxing power developed in no-decision bouts.

After wading through all opposition, Dempsey's quick knock-out over Fred Fulton, the giant Rochester, Minn., plasterer, virtually removed the last obstacle in his path for a championship match with Jess Willard. Dempsey met Fulton, then considered as a possible contender, in Jersey City in 1918, and flattened him in the remarkably short time of 18 seconds.

Dempsey's decisive victory over Willard in Toledo July 4, 1919, for the championship stands out as one of the most severe beatings ever administered to a heavyweight titleholder. The very first punch that Dempsey sunk into Willard's huge frame, a savage right just under the heart, was the blow that started him to defeat.

The former Kansas farmer, beaten down with vicious punches to the head, until both eyes were closed and his face swollen to the size of a toy balloon, survived three rounds before his seconds tossed in a sponge.

Dempsey's ability to punch Willard into submission so decisively won him not only the admiration and respect of ring followers, but the experts' acclaim as one of the greatest hitters who ever held the heavyweight title.

The champion carries a knock-out smash in either hand; hits as hard with his left as he does with his right, and always seems to be ready, because of his peculiar swinging style, to whip over a terrific punch from any angle.

OREGON PRODUCTS AT STATE FAIRS Loganberry Juice, Walnuts, Filberts, Etc., for Many State Exhibits

ceived a flood of favorable replies. So loganberry juice will be on sale at a number of the state fairs this fall, and now he has taken up the idea also of sending a lot of other Oregon products, including the above named, to be put on sale at the fairs—for the direct money benefit to be derived, and also to give Oregon and some of her favorite products some timely advertising calculated to do much good.

DAVIS CUP SAFE IN UNITED STATES

American Sweep to Victory Over Australians By Margin Four to One

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Davis cup, historic emblem of international tennis supremacy, is safe in Uncle Sam's custody for another year. Putting to rout the opposition that had proved so startlingly formidable in the first two days of play, America swept to victory this afternoon over the Australians in the final two singles' contests and captured the series by a margin of four matches to one.

Displaying a marked reversal of the form he showed in going down to defeat before James O. Anderson last Friday, William M. Johnston clinched the trophy for the United States when he smothered John B. Hawkes in the opening match, 6-0, 6-2, 5-1.

William T. Tilden made it a clean sweep for the day when he conquered Anderson, the Australian champion, 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, in a match that failed to come up to the expectations held out for this struggle between the "aces" of the opposing forces.

CLARKE WALKER MAIN FAVORITE IN RACES

King, Medford, was in the rear rank when the machines lined up at the start, and in anxiety to get out of the dust, managed to go through the fence on the east side of the track without injury either to himself or his machine.

Three Drop Out. Drivers in the first two races evidently had given their machines too stiff a run, for on the first lap of the 35-mile free-or-all Clarke Walker, George Smith and Tip Blume, in the Dodge special, did not survive the initial whirl around the oval. The first two came to grief in the heavy dust and left the course, while a broken oil pipe kept the Dodge from starting.

Twelve machines received the gun for this race, but only five survived the grueling. The Stephens special, driven by Pat Reed, was the first car to make the 35 rounds, speeding nearly a mile a minute for the entire distance. His time was 36 minutes 59 2/5 seconds; the Dodge special, driven by Chick Hawk, Medford, was second in 37 minutes, 10 1/5 seconds and the Ford special, driven by McDonald of Portland, finished third in 37 minutes, 55 4/5 seconds. Dusty Rhodes in the Rhodes special, Salem, was fourth.

Comedy was injected into the races by two special numbers, a five mile race for cars that must be offered for sale at \$50 cash and a one-mile race in which the machines were driven backward. Eight machines were entered in the first event, which was won by an old Overland "bug" in the first time of 7 minutes and 55 1/5 seconds. Several of the eight machines that started became overheated and failed to finish. One or two, when speed slackened, got out and pushed. The backward race was between two machines, until these became entangled with each other and the fence about a quarter mile from the finish, permitting a dilapidated touring car, entered by the Valley Motor company to crawl half way round the track and come in an easy winner.

Ambulance Missing. There was no ambulance on the ground to take care of casualties. Many casualties elapsed between the time George Tucker went through the fence and the time an ambulance came to search of him as soon as word was received that Tucker was seriously injured for there was no physician on duty, but doctors were called from the grandstand as fast as they were needed, which was frequent. A squad of Portland traffic officers was on hand to assist in handling the crowd.

Dust prevented the crowd from seeing much of the race, except the one mile spin for time. Machines could scarcely be seen until they plunged down the course in front of the grand stand. It was attributed to this that the boy Francis McGrath was killed. He could not see the machines for the dust, neither could the drivers see the two boys until they were right upon them. Glenn Walker, who later went into the ditch, applied the brakes and dangerously swerved in an effort to miss him.

So close to the boy he came that at the hospital after his wreck he believed that his was the death car.

Insured for Rain. Rain insurance was taken as a precaution, and in the event of one-tenth of an inch of precipitation between 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the insurance company would have been forced to pay \$3000. The premium for the insurance cost \$332. As the insurance representative put it, they bet \$3000 against \$332 that it would not rain. They won the bet.

Because of the accidents the committee in charge, Hal D. Patton, William Bell, A. D. Hurley and Frank Wagar, called off the vaudeville program and dance last night. Governor Pierce was not present to deliver his scheduled speech yesterday at the grand stand.

FOREIGN PART SAID UNHURT; MANY SUFFER

ping the efforts of uninjured persons to rescue their less fortunate fellows. A high wind whipped the flames rapidly from burning regions to others at a distance. In the face of such a conflagration, fire fighters could make but little headway.

No Water Available. The same disturbances that had broken the gas pipes had broken the water mains and there was nothing wherewith to fight the flames' advance.

The fire, uncontrolled more than 24 hours after it broke out, eventually was checked through the use of explosives, soldiers blowing up hundreds of the light-weight constructed Japanese houses with bombs to form a barren space in the path of the flames.

Disorder Reigns. Disorder reigns throughout Tokyo and Yokohama. The streets, were not covered with the debris of fire and earthquake, are crowded with refugees. There is no shelter to be had and if there were many of them would continue to sleep in the streets as well of further earthquakes is widely expressed. Thousands of refugees have gathered in Tokyo's four great parks, Ueno, Hibaya, Shiba and Asakusa and other open spaces near the city.

To these people, such food as the government relief organizations has been able to obtain is being distributed, as are also allowances of water. No serious damage was done to the Imperial palace by the fire. The prince regent removed immediately to the Akasaka palace when the flames broke out.

Few Foreigners Lost. Loss of life among foreign residents of the two stricken cities and among tourists is expected to be less than it might have been had the earthquake come at a different season. Most of them had gone to summer resorts, such as Nikko and Karuizawa. No great damage has been reported from Karuizawa; reports from Nikko are yet indefinite. Many foreigners also hastened away to safe places when alarmed by the primary shocks of the tempest.

Nothing is known here of the fate of the embassies and legations at Tokyo, though it is rumored that the British, American and French embassies have been destroyed. Nor is anything definitely known as to the numerous consulates at Yokohama, but it is supposed all were destroyed by the tidal waves and fire which followed the earthquake.

Tragedy Enacted. A terrible tragedy was enacted in and around the Ueno railway station at Tokyo Saturday afternoon. Thousands of refugees, unable to find shelter inside the great station building, were massed in Ueno park, while inside it is estimated 8,000 were gathered. An outbreak of fire from a break in a gas main nearby threw the entire mass into a panic which became worse when the fire attacked the station buildings themselves.

Bodies Trampled. No estimate of the casualties which ensued has been made but those viewing the place said these were staggering in number. Bodies are piled helter-skelter around the station—men, women and children mingled indiscriminately as they fell and were trampled in the mad rush to escape from the fire.

The tidal wave which followed the earth shocks reared up the Sumida river, destroyed houses on both sides and drowned many residents of Tokyo. The wave also severely damaged property on the peninsula of Izu and Haganai and neighboring districts. Many of the noted summer resorts near Tokyo suffered heavy damage and some were destroyed.

Railways Damaged. Though virtually all railways on the Island of Honshu (principal island of Japan) were damaged heavily, the Tokyo railway running from Tokyo to Kobe, suffered worst. On this line the rails were bent and twisted by the writhings of the earth under the tumbler's stresses. Casualties in the region traversed by this road, it is feared, will be heavy.

Naval Base Destroyed. The Yokosuka naval base was destroyed in part by the earthquake and in part by the tidal wave which followed. There was heavy damage to shipping anchored there and it is rumored that some of the war vessels' magazines exploded, wrecking them, but this is not confirmed. The lighthouses all along this part of the coast, the entrance to Tokyo bay, were thrown down and night travel in the bay, therefore, is hazardous in the extreme. Whether the lighthouses were wrecked by the temblor or the tidal wave is unknown.

Building Collapsed. In Tokyo, when the earthquake occurred, 20 leaders of the Seiyukai, or government party, were reported to have been crushed to death when the building in which they were in conference, collapsed. Prominent among the Seiyukai leaders said to have lost their lives was Viscount Takahashi, former premier of Japan.

At the same time Japan's new premier, Yamamoto, was forming a cabinet at the Navy club. It is stated he was injured in the arm by flying debris. Princess Kaya and Yamashina are reported to have been killed in their villa at Kamakura. The worst suffering reported from the entire devastated region is at Yokohama. Lawlessness and disorder are prevailing the local authorities being insufficient to handle the situation. It is said the city was burned to ashes by Monday morning and great heaps of bodies filled the streets. The casualties are estimated at 100,000.

An emergency relief bureau has been established in Tokyo and an army of citizens who escaped the disaster are supplying provisions and water to the victims. The troops are also doing their best to alleviate the sufferings. Many foreigners who were spending the week-end at the Hakone and Miyazaki summer resorts, barely escaped while ingsothers are believed to have been crushed to death in the collapsing buildings. The refugees from these resorts reached Mishima, some of them nearly starved.

One American said he believed 40 or 50 foreigners were killed in the collapse of the resort hotel structures. Forty foreign residents are reported to have succeeded in reaching Shizuoka from Yokohama after harrowing experiences.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—Tokio and Yokohama are virtually destroyed as the result of an earthquake and fire which occurred last Saturday. The casualties in both cities will run into the thousands. At present no estimate is possible. The property damage will approximate hundreds of millions at least. The American embassy was destroyed. Martial law prevails in all the cities in the devastated area. Tokio is orderly although outside relief is needed sadly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The foregoing dispatch is the first word to reach the outside world direct from Tokyo since the disaster which overwhelmed Japan's capital and chief port last Saturday. It was relayed by the Iwaki radio station by courier under a system set up by the Associated Press, through wireless orders, as soon as it became evident that ordinary means of communication had failed in the face of the great holocaust.

Couriers were sent from Iwaki station, 155 miles, to Tokio. The Associated Press correspondent, meanwhile, is believed to have started couriers northward to the radio plant, as not enough time had elapsed for a round-trip to have been made, under the difficult conditions existing, from the capital to the radio plant.

The Italian and French embassies in Tokio were destroyed by the earthquake. This information is given in a late wireless message from that city. While no accurate estimate can yet be formed, it is believed the damage to property in Tokio alone will be more than 5,000,000,000 yen. It is thought the reconstruction work in the city will require at least two years, probably more.

The whole of Kawaguchi, a town near Tokio, is reported to have been destroyed, 6000 houses having been leveled by the tremor and subsequent fire. Among the losses at Yokohama were 50,000 piculs of raw silk which burned. In Tokio 3,500,000 bushels of rice burned in the Fukugawa warehouses. It is stated that the naval ministry has officially announced that the casualties in and around Tokio will approximate 150,000. The Imperial gardens and every other place that escaped the devastating shocks and flames have been thrown open to refugees.

Airplanes Carry Word. Many of the casualties in Tokio were caused by the explosion of the municipal gas tanks. The big pond in Asakusa park is said to be filled with the bodies of women and children who fled to the water in the last faint hope of escaping destruction. Tokio is still isolated, the nearest railway traffic being open only to a station near Kawaguchi. There is only one line of telegraphic communication between Tokio and Osaka and this is a roundabout way. Airplanes, however, are flying to the capital with official messages.

NAGASAKI, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The special

bureau opened for the aid of earthquake victims, announces that 350,000 houses have been destroyed in Tokio and that the casualties number 130,000.

MILLIONS STRICKEN IN ISLAND EMPIRE

alone are needed to meet the emergency created by the food shortage. The Imperial palace, which was badly damaged by quake and fire, has been thrown open to needy and indigent survivors.

What happened at Yokohama can be barely more than surmised. Every report, though meager, confirms the worst of fears. While it seems certain most of the foreign resident district escaped, it is estimated 1400 houses in the city were destroyed. The number of dead is countless. An officer of the steamer London Maru reported that bodies were scattered everywhere on land and in the water, where many sought refuge in ships after the quake.

Cannot Estimate Extent. How extensive the quake was cannot be accurately stated. It is known it extended as far south as the Izu peninsula, on the eastern seaboard about 100 miles south of Tokio. A message by cable from Kobe to the Associated Press tonight said there was a bad shake in Toyama, a city of more than 60,000 population near the northwest coast of Japan, nearly 200 miles northwest of Tokio, and in Kobe, fully 350 miles southwest of Tokio.

The vibration seems to have permeated the island transversely. In addition to the hundreds of large public and private buildings destroyed, which include a large number of Japanese government buildings, Japanese and foreign naval hospitals, arsenals, printing plants and newspaper offices, it was learned tonight through Osaka that the Italian and French embassies in Tokio were destroyed. Nothing has been learned of the fate of the American embassy and its staff.

Eight Wards Destroyed. Eight of Tokio's 15 wards are known to be almost totally wiped out, while the remainder are largely in ruins or burned over, the total number of buildings destroyed being placed at 200,000.

for the city and suburbs. In Yokohama bay and at Yokosuka, a city of 70,000 on the upper reaches of Mio Bay, the destruction is nearly as great, population considered as it is in Tokio. Reports came today of new quakes centering in Yokosuka yesterday afternoon, doing great damage, especially to ships. It is known that Saturday's quakes and subsequent tidal waves did great damage to Japanese naval vessels. The extent of the damage, however, is not determined.

The quake yesterday, today's reports said, destroyed the telephone exchange at Chojamachi, killing 40 operators. At 7 o'clock last night new quakes shook Kawaguchi, destroying 500 houses and damaging 1500 more.

Places Listed. Other places where destruction was complete or nearly so as a result of Saturday's quakes are: Nagoya, with a population of 620,000, "virtually destroyed"; Sasako, 600 perished when railway tunnel collapsed; Ito, 500 houses washed away; Hakone, famous mountain resort frequented by foreigners, "easier to count the living than the dead"; Enoshima, "picture island," submerged, "a sea of mud"; Oshima, volcano emitting smoke; Odawara, swept by a tidal wave. Other volcanoes in the islands nearby are reported active.

The rich and titled suffered along with the poor and the obscure. When the first shock came, a session of Japanese party leaders and statesmen was being held in the naval club to select a new cabinet to take the place of that of the late Premier Kato, which resigned when the premier died. Although the building collapsed, the leaders who survived adjourned to another building and completed the cabinet which was announced in Associated Press reports today.

Officials Killed. A report from Osaka this afternoon said that Viscount Takahashi, former premier, and 20 other leading members of the Seiyukai, or government party, were killed while holding a conference. It is surmised that the conference to select the cabinet. The courage displayed by the statesmen is taken by many as an example of the stoicism of the

Japanese people at large, who because of centuries of frequent earthquakes and other disasters have come to regard such things as "fate" and say "it can't be helped." The report of the cabinet meeting was given to the Associated Press by the radio corporation.

While the emperor and empress are reported safe at Nikko, a resort, Prince Yamashina and Princess Kaya of the higher nobility are reported dead. Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, former premier, and keeper of the privy seal, has died from injuries, according to a report from the Nagoya railway bureau by way of Nagasaki.

A large colony of foreign missionaries at Karuizawa was escaped, it was learned. While survivors are waiting in emergency rescue and relief work under the discipline of martial law promulgated by Premier Yamamoto, the world outside Japan began today to rush to the scene of the disaster with every available facility of assistance.

The United States and British navies have rushed ships to Chinese and Philippine waters to Yokohama to aid in the rescue as far as possible. The American ships, it was reported, have been stationed at vantage points to relay wireless messages connected with the rescue work. Red Cross units in the Philippines and China have been ordered to Tokio.

U. S. Consul Sends Food. A cablegram from Kobe received tonight by the Associated Press said the American consul there had commanded the United States shipping board's steamer West Orwa, filled with food and started it for the center of the devastated region. A message received here at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha said its ship, the Korea Maru, is safe in Yokohama bay and has 2500 refugees aboard. The message was received from the company's agent in Kobe. It also said that communications have been reestablished between Kobe and Numazu, 85 miles west of Tokio.

Another report today said railroads, badly torn up in every direction from Tokio, are being rebuilt between Tokio and Yokohama and that connections will soon be complete between the harbor city and the capital.

Carnation Home Cooking Lessons. This series of lessons on milk cookery is appearing weekly. Mrs. Blake's counsel will be helpful and stimulating, because of her practical experience in home cooking. Lesson No. 6: Vegetable Dishes Enriched With Milk. DIETITIANS claim that the majority of people do not eat sufficient vegetables—that these should constitute a much larger part of the menu than is the common practice in most homes. Whether they are brought to the kitchen fresh from the garden or in the canned form, most vegetables require some sort of preparation and many of them are vastly improved by being creamed or cooked with milk. For creaming vegetables Carnation Milk is especially convenient, both because it is ready at an instant's notice and because its richness adds much to the quality of the dish. The basis of all creamed vegetables is the cream white sauce. I make it this way. Cream White Sauce: 2 tablespoons flour, 1/4 cup Carnation Milk, 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 1/2 cupful water. Melt butter or butter substitute, add flour and stir until thoroughly mixed. Add the milk and cook about five minutes or until the mixture thickens, then add seasonings. This recipe makes one cup of white sauce. Carrots and peas make almost as good partners as the well known firm of Ham and Eggs, and many people who do not care for carrots by themselves will eat this nourishing vegetable when served in this combination. Creamed Carrots and Peas: 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoonful butter, 1/4 cupful Carnation Milk, 1/2 medium sized carrots, 2 tablespoonful flour, 1/2 teaspoonful pepper, 1 small can peas, 1 cup carrot stock. Wash and scrape carrots; cut in fine strips. Cook until tender in boiling water; to which 1 teaspoonful salt has been added. Drain, saving 1 cupful of the water in which the carrots have been cooked for the cream white sauce. 1 small can of peas, drained thoroughly, rinsed in cold water, then scalded quickly in boiling water and drained. Melt butter, add flour, stirring constantly until thoroughly blended; add the liquid and seasonings. Let boil until thickened, stirring occasionally. Add cooked carrots and peas. This recipe serves six people. Questions and Answers: How can I make a quick chocolate icing without cooking it? Mrs. G. M. C. Try making it this way: Mix 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa and 8 tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Add slowly 3 tablespoonfuls Carnation Milk, stirring constantly. Flavor with one drop vanilla. Why does Carnation Milk keep so well? Mrs. G. W. M. Because of the extreme care used in manufacturing it. After evaporation the milk is hermetically sealed in cans and then sterilized by heating to a certain temperature. This absolutely prevents it from spoiling in the cans and it will keep several days after opening. The sterilizing or heating process does not affect food value of the milk. Write for free booklet of 100 tested milk recipes. Address Carnation Milk Products Co., Millerton, Oregon. (Clip and paste this lesson in your cook book. If you have entered any previous lesson, I will be glad to send it to you on request.)