

# GALVESTON SWEEP BY FIERCE STORM

## Seawall Breaks Violence of Waves and Saves City.

### Huge Waves Broke Over Wall, Flooding Lower Part of City—Ten Lives Known to Be Lost—Property Loss Reaches \$100,000—Storm Warning Great Benefit.

Galveston, Tex., July 22.—A hurricane equaling in violence the one that devastated this city nine years ago, swept in from the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, did \$100,000 worth of damage in the city proper, cost the lives of about a dozen people, cut off all rail and telegraphic communication with the mainland and then swept on inland, leaving a wake of destruction and suffering behind.

Owing solely to the warnings sent out by the weather bureau that had first detected the storm in the Caribbean sea, the shipping at the port here escaped damage, all vessels being made snug before the fury of the gale struck. The 17-foot seawall, built two years after the former devastation of the city, kept the huge waves from eating away the land as they had done before, but this wall was not sufficient to keep the water from the lower streets, from whence it poured into the warehouse cellars, damaging thousands of dollars' worth of goods.

Ten people were drowned in the water that swept over a portion of Tarpon pier, seven miles from the city. They were washed from the rock promontories into the gulf and the bodies have not yet been recovered.

During the height of the gale a heavy dredge which was at work in the channel behind the island, broke from its moorings and was swept into the steel railroad bridge that connects Galveston with the mainland. The impact of the blow at once severed telephone and telegraph wires, and for a time fears were felt on the mainland that a repetition of the disaster of nine years ago had occurred.

Sweeping westward, the tropical storm, which had been central over the gulf for 24 hours or more struck Galveston shortly after 11 o'clock. The wind attained a velocity of 68 miles an hour, and heaved the waters of Galveston bay up against the island and flooded the section that had not been raised. The water backed up into the main streets. The principal damage, however, was confined to the beach front, where bath houses and pleasure piers were swept away, but shipping was not disturbed.

A hurricane for East Texas was forecasted early in the day, and when the storm broke, Galveston was prepared. The inhabitants of the few scattered houses sought safety, as did the vessels riding at anchor in the bay. The fury of the storm soon abated and the anxiety of those who entertained fears of another tidal wave were thus early relieved. So short was the duration of the storm, that a Mallory line steamer, booked to start for New York shortly after noon, left on time.

## VOLCANO BURSTS FORTH.

### Sumatran Villages Are Devastated by Eruption and Floods.

Victoria, B. C., July 22.—News was brought by the Norwegian steamer Tricolor, which passed in today from Sourabaya, Java, of a disastrous earthquake on the west coast of Sumatra, the second largest island in the Malay archipelago, in mid-June.

According to the report received by the Tricolor 200 lives were lost. The earthquake followed an eruption of Mount Korintji, a volcanic peak 12,400 feet high, and inland 50 miles from Indrapura. Mount Korintji has long been supposed to be extinct, its crater having been filled with a large lake.

Following the eruption of the volcano and the earthquake there were torrential rains, flooding the rivers and causing additional losses.

## Cloudburst Wrecks Ouray.

Ouray, Colo., July 22.—Fifty families are homeless, seven business and residence squares are inundated and property has been damaged to the extent of \$30,000, as the result of a cloudburst that came upon this city this afternoon. Cascade and Portland creeks overflowed their banks and became raging torrents through a portion of the town. Several persons were rescued from the windows of floating houses by men on horseback. It is believed two weeks will be required to clear away the debris.

## Storm Sweeps Over Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—Reports from Northern Wisconsin, particularly in the neighborhood of Ashland, tell of serious losses as a result of a cloudburst. The estimates of the loss range from \$450,000 to \$700,000. Innumerable bridges and dams are reported as carried away, and the situation on the Odanah Indian reservation is serious. In the summer resort country enormous damage has been done to the small houses.

## Duluth Damaged \$1,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., July 22.—Duluth was flooded again tonight, the second time within 24 hours. The damage may reach \$1,000,000. Nearly three inches of rain fell in an hour and a half. The water poured into the Bijou theater, where a performance was in progress, and a panic was narrowly averted.

## EQUIPMENT GOES IN.

### Rush Orders Given for Railroad Construction on Deschutes.

The Dalles, July 26.—All yesterday four-horse teams, hauling wagons piled high with railway camp equipment, have trekked out of The Dalles, bound for the Deschutes river. Beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning it was not until 5 in the afternoon that the last of the 40 wagons shipped here by Porter Bros., railroad contractors, who are supposed to be working for the Hill railways, wended its way to the south-east.

Indications are almost conclusive that Porter Bros., intend to establish not two, but five or six camps, as if preparing to cover the entire ground of the Oregon Trunk line surveys. They themselves did not know, was the reply given by representatives of the Oregon Trunk to inquiries as to the number of camps and places of location. Every indication is that men and equipment were secured hastily, and it is believed here to be true that the contractors only know in a general way where the camps will be established. Either a sudden decision to contest with Harriman for the traffic of Central Oregon or the sudden acquisition of knowledge that the Oregon Trunk would be down and out very soon unless it began construction is believed to be the cause of the rushing of men into the Deschutes country.

Either alternative raises conjecture as to whether Porter Bros. are playing a hold-up game on Harriman or are backed by James J. Hill or actually intend to build a railroad themselves.

## BLERIOT CROSSES CHANNEL.

### French Aeronaut Makes the 22 Miles in 23 Minutes.

Dover, July 26.—Louis Bleriot, the French aviator, accomplished the remarkable feat of flying across the English channel Saturday in 23 minutes. The distance from his starting point, near Calais, to Dover, is about 22 miles, and he therefore traveled at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

The aviator left the French shore at 4:30 and within a few minutes sighted the white cliffs of the English coast. He descended gracefully in the North Fall meadow, behind Dover Castle, at 4:53 a. m.

M. Bleriot looked little the worse for his hazardous trip, although his foot was burned by petrol. This gave him some trouble, and he had to be assisted to an automobile which was waiting. He drove to the Lord Warden hospital, where he was greeted enthusiastically.

A French torpedo boat destroyer followed the aeroplane, but so swift was the speed of the machine that the destroyer was soon left far behind. Although the start was made in calm weather, the wind soon rose and a strong breeze was blowing at the time of the descent, making the performance all the more noteworthy.

The French torpedo boat destroyer arrived at Dover at 6:50 with Bleriot's wife and a party of friends on board.

By his achievement Bleriot wins the special prize of \$5,000 offered by the London Daily Mail.

## MOORS FIGHT SPANIARDS.

### Tribesmen Put Up Desperate Fight Against Trained Soldiers.

Malaga, Spain, July 26.—The steamer Menorquin, with 80 wounded aboard, arrived here today from Melilla, where the hospitals are overcrowded. Passengers on the steamer declare that the residents of Melilla are panic-stricken, the successes of the Moors giving rise to the belief that they will swoop down on the city itself. Friday's battle was sanguinary, there being much hand-to-hand fighting.

The Moorish tribes now gathered close to General Marina's camp are estimated at 16,000. Their recent losses are said to have been nearly 1,000. The Spanish forces lost not less than 3,000 men.

When the battle became general, the Spaniards endeavored to trap the Moors between two lines of fire. The tribesmen, however, were too wary and fought desperately. They retreated only when they were literally hurled back at the points of Spanish bayonet. At dusk there was a lull in the fighting.

## Victory for Americans.

Pekin, July 21.—On account of the failure of the negotiations at the recent meeting of bankers in London and Paris, an attempt is being made at Peking to close quickly the Hankow railway loan by increasing the amount so as to give Americans equal participation and not reduce the original allotments to the other three powers—Great Britain, France and Germany. This arrangement was agreed to by the Chinese foreign board Saturday and the four days' negotiations ended with the consultations of foreign bankers.

## Export Argentina Wheat.

Buenos Ayres, July 21.—During the first five months of this year the exports of wheat amounted to 77,700,000 bushels. A decree has been published modifying the law prohibiting the importation of cattle from certain countries, so that those countries may send cattle to the exposition of 1910. The government has also sent instructions to our minister in Washington to agree with the bureau of American republics on the program.

## Lightning Hits Scientist.

Christiana, Nor., July 26.—Captain Englestad, of the Norwegian navy, was killed by lightning today. He was taking meteorological observations during a thunder storm. Captain Englestad was to have commanded the polar expedition ship Fram on the coming Amundsen polar expedition.

# A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

## Saturday, July 24.

Washington, July 24.—The hide question was settled and unsettled today, and while there seems little doubt that eventually hides will go on the free list of the new tariff bill, the contest over their status cannot be regarded as closed. None of the questions made prominent through President Taft's interest in them were settled today, although the conference was in strict executive session all day. The conferees expect to spend a large part of Sunday wrestling with these problems.

## Friday, July 23.

Washington, July 23.—While no agreement was reached by the tariff conferees today on coal, lumber, hides, oil, iron ore, the cotton schedule or wood pulp and print paper, it was said tonight that the prospects of settling these big questions tomorrow were excellent.

Heroic measures were used in an effort to adjust differences between the senate and house and to carry out President Taft's program for a reduction of duties on raw materials. All the conferees said tonight that the feelings they entertained for one another were more pleasant than they had been for many days.

## Thursday, July 22.

Washington, July 22.—Today was one of conferences and concluded with a consultation at the White House tonight, participated in by the president, Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, at which the chief executive was assured that harmonious settlement of the differences is likely.

The senators opposed to the free raw material program were consulted today by Mr. Aldrich, and a committee representing the same position on the house side conferred with Chairman Payne. In addition, the house conferees met to have the experts of the senate finance committee explain the senate changes in the cotton schedule.

## Wednesday, July 21.

Washington, July 21.—Better progress was made today by the tariff conferees than on any other day since the troublesome disputes were reached. Many questions were settled without any renewal of hostilities.

The entire zinc schedule was adjusted. Spelter was made dutiable at 1 1/2 cents per pound, which is a reduction from the senate rate of 1 3/4 cents and an increase from the house rate of 1 cent. All the senate differentials were adopted. Zinc in sheets will be dutiable at 1 1/2 cents, and sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal at 2 cents. The house rate at 1 cent for old and worn-out zinc fit only to be remanufactured was adopted. Tungsten ore, which is used in the manufacture of ferro alloys, one of the chief component parts in the manufacture of low steel and steel parts of automobiles, was made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 15 per cent, as fixed by the senate.

Lemons will pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, the senate rate. This is an increase of 1/4 cent over the house rate, and half a cent over the Dingley rates.

## Tuesday, July 20.

Washington, July 20.—Wood pulp, print paper and lumber, to say nothing of hides, iron ore and other so-called raw material, are receiving the most serious attention from the conferees. The paper and pulp fight bids fair to be especially stubborn and probably will be somewhat prolonged.

Much progress has been made on the cotton schedule, but hosiery and a number of other leading items of cotton manufacture are causing the tariff arbitrators much concern. The drawback provision is practically the only important administrative feature that remains unsettled.

Although the rates of duty have been fixed on practically all of the steel products, there has been a protest against the increased rate on structural steel punched for use. It was thought that a compromise on lead and its products was in view, but this schedule also has proved difficult of adjustment. The duties on zinc in blocks and pigs, which were increased by the senate over the house rates, is another matter which is delaying the settlement of the metals schedule.

## Monday, July 19.

Washington, July 19.—Today the conferees devoted their attention mainly to the revised corporation tax provision, which was adopted.

An effort was made today to dispose of the wood pulp and print paper schedule. The retaliatory provision concerning pulp was rewritten, and it is now believed that it will prove satisfactory to American mills. The print paper schedule is still in controversy. The only controversy expected on the cotton schedule relates to hosiery. Representative Payne stands firmly for higher duties and the other house conferees are likely to sustain him.

## Wheat Exports Smaller.

Washington, July 20.—According to

## Special Election Urged.

Washington, July 22.—Senator Jones, in a telegram to Governor Hay, of Washington, today advised that a special election be held immediately to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Cushman. Though the new congressman cannot get to Washington before the adjournment of the special session, there are other matters demanding attention through the summer, which cannot be cared for by Humphrey or Poindexter.

figures made public by the department of commerce and labor today, the total export of wheat from Portland during the year ended June 30, 1909, was 6,850,033 bushels against 13,411,581 bushels the year before. The decline in wheat exports was even greater at Puget sound, namely from 13,699,237 to 44,630,174 bushels. There was also a marked decline in exports of flour at Portland, from 858,845 barrels in 1908 to 552,423 in 1909 and at Puget sound from 1,911,966 to 1,055,952 barrels.

## Canal Nearly Half Dug.

Washington, July 24.—Substantial progress in canal construction all along the line is shown by reports coming to the Washington office of the Isthmian Canal commission. Excavation work approximates 80,000,000 cubic yards, almost as much as the total quantity of dirt taken out by the French during the period they were engaged in operations there. Less than 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth remain to be taken from the ditch. Colonel Goethals has estimated that the great waterway will be ready for the transit of ships by January 12, 1915.

## Power Site Withdrawn.

Washington, July 24.—Carrying out the policy of Secretary Ballinger in preventing the monopolization of great water power sites by large corporations, Acting Secretary Pierce today withdrew for a temporary power site 25,086 acres of land along the Green river and its tributaries in Wyoming. All of the water power sites withdrawn will be reported by the secretary to congress in order that legislation may be enacted to preserve them to the government.

## Sentiment Was Unanimous.

Washington, July 23.—In an official telegram from Teheran, received today at the Persian legation, announcing that the hereditary sultan, Ahmed Mirza, had been proclaimed shah, it was stated that the unpopularity and unworthiness of Mohammed Ali Mirza caused him to be deposed. The message being at a conference between the heads of the Mohammedan church, princes, high dignitaries and the old members of congress, the vote was unanimous against the deposed shah.

## Cabinet in Saving Mood.

Washington, July 24.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at the White house today further to discuss the matter of cutting down the estimates of the various departments for the coming fiscal year, according to the statements of several of the cabinet members before entering the consultation room with President Taft. The cabinet devoted its entire session yesterday to a consideration of estimates and ways and means of reducing them.

## Taft Will Visit Oregon.

Washington, July 23.—Representatives Hawley and Ellis called on the president today to ask him to stop at other points than Portland while in Oregon. The president said that on his way south from Portland he would stop at Salem, and if his schedule permitted he would try to make other stops. In case he goes to Denver, he told Congressman Ellis he would endeavor to make short stops in Eastern Oregon.

## Taft Favors Canal Bonds.

Washington, July 21.—At a conference between President Taft, Senator Aldrich, Chairman Payne and treasury officials today, it was decided to ask congress to authorize a bond issue to the extent of the latest estimate of the cost of the Panama canal, the proposed issue to bear 3 per cent interest. The Goethals estimate of \$397,000,000 as the cost of the canal will be used as a basis for the issue. The existing canal bond limit is \$130,000,000.

## Invitation Goes Begging.

Washington, July 20.—By a vote of 100 to 158 the house today refused to refer to the committee of the whole the invitation to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. R denberg, of Illinois, sought to get unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing for the acceptance of the invitation, but Macon, of Arkansas, objected on the ground that no committee had considered it.

## Congressmen to Visit Hawaii.

Washington, July 23.—A party of 25 senators and members of the house is preparing to visit Hawaii. The visit is in response to an invitation extended by the Hawaiian legislature at its last session, and the party will sail from San Francisco on the steamer Siberia, August 24. Eighteen days will be spent in Hawaii, during which time the four largest islands of the group will be visited.

## Army Sport Line of Duty.

Washington, July 20.—Again the War department has passed judgment that a soldier whose death resulted from an accident while engaged in an athletic contest encouraged by the officers was in the line of duty. The contest which called forth this decision was known as a "battle royal," and took place in the post gymnasium at Fort Michael, Alaska, last December.

## Ballinger to Visit Malheur.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Ballinger has wired Senator Bourne from Seattle that he will personally inspect the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. He will make the inspection about two weeks hence.

## LEAVES DEATH AND RUINS.

### Mesager Reports From Gulf Storm Show Great Destruction.

Houston, Tex., July 23.—The West India hurricane that swept from one end of the Texas coast to the other Wednesday brought death to 12 outside of Galveston, fatally injured four and seriously wounded 16. Whole towns were devastated and the damage will reach to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At Bay City half the business section was damaged, including the opera-house, one bank, the court house, high school and the city jail.

Every building in Velasco was unroofed or partly demolished and that town tonight was under four feet of water. People escaped in boats on the Colorado river, one mile away.

Reports from the special train on which General Manager W. G. Van Vleck, of the Southern Pacific, left Houston today, indicate that the Lower Coast country suffered greatly.

But few houses at Eagle Lake escaped. The same situation is reported from Lissie, Nowatta and East Bernard.

At Elcampo the electric light plant is wrecked, all elevators are badly damaged and almost every church in town is wrecked. In the oilfield around Markham derricks were blown down and wells were stripped of machinery.

At Galveston Bay the situation is not as bad as it was first reported. No part of the railroad bridge which spans the arm of the bay between the island and Virginia point was washed away, but 50 feet of the structure was thrown out of alignment by a huge barge.

Communication was established this afternoon with Angleton, a town of 2,000 people on the Gulf coast south of Galveston. Angleton reported that nearly every house in the town had been badly damaged as a result of yesterday's hurricane.

Damage from the storm in the Texas rice belt will reach \$100,000. The towns of Rosenberg, Randon and East Bernard suffered.

A dispatch from Sabine Pass says the gale caused record-breaking tides there, but no serious damage was done. The streets were flooded, but the waters receded rapidly.

## LOSS IS HEAVY IN LOUISIANA

### Grave Fears for Safety of People in Small Towns Entertained.

New Orleans, July 23.—That there was greater loss of life in Southwestern Louisiana than that reported up to 1 o'clock today is confidently believed. Several hundred people have taken refuge in the United States biological station at Cameron, La. The waters of the gulf last night covered a large portion of the parish, rising to a point within six inches of the high water mark made during the storm which destroyed Galveston nine years ago. Much stock has been destroyed.

The gravest fears are still being entertained in connection with the fate of many persons at coast towns. Between Calcasieu Pass, La., and Sabine Pass, Tex., there are several hundred people who have failed to get into communication with the outside world since the hurricane. Heavy damage and possible loss of life is feared at Johnson's Bayou, La.

Reports of damage at settlements and towns as far south as Brownsville, Tex., are coming in.

It is reported that many houses were wrecked in Brazoria and Allenhurst. At Richmond, an interior town, 50 houses are reported to have been partially wrecked.

On account of anxiety felt over the fate of 1,000 or more persons in attendance on the State Baptist Young People's encampment at Palacios, on the coast of Texas, an effort is being made to reach that point. All telegraph wires are down as the result of a storm which swept the entire coast.

Further loss of life is reported from Cameron Parish, La. Basile Dagg, a fisherman, and his young son were caught by the high tide which resulted from the hurricane and were drowned. Another son, 12 years old, managed to escape.

The St. Louis-Brownsville Mexican railway has been advised that the damage at Bay City, Tex., is \$150,000, with two dead and six seriously injured, many others being slightly hurt.

## Thousands in Paris Accidents.

Paris, July 23.—Exactly 63,184 people were killed and injured in street traffic accidents during 1908 in Paris. Though the exact figures cannot be given today for the first half of 1909, the prefect of police declares they will vastly exceed those of the preceding year. Of the total, 8,800 accidents were due to automobiles; cabs and other vehicles, 45,688; bicycles, 3,289; tramways, 5,417. Carelessness, the prefect said, was the principal cause of accidents. Pedestrians crossing in front of autos were in the majority.

## To Fortify Prince Rupert.

Victoria, B. C., July 23.—The steamer Princess Royal, which reached port this morning, brought among her passengers General W. D. Otter, inspector general of Canadian fortresses; General Rutherford, Captain H. T. Hughes, royal engineers; Lieutenant Heycock, of H. M. S. Shearwater, and Captain Hay, of the Canadian army, a party sent to locate a chain of fortifications to be established as defenses at Prince Rupert.

## Passengers Stay by Ship.

Southampton, July 23.—The North German Lloyd steamer Deriffinger, which grounded on Shingle bank yesterday, is still aground. Her passengers, numbering 100, remain on board, though she is gradually settling and her position is dangerous.

# JAPAN DISTINCTLY THREATENS CHINA

## Premier's Organ Says Terms Offered Unacceptable to Nippon.

### China Refuses to Reconsider and Japan May Abandon Effort to Conciliate—Alarmist Note Now Appears in Controversy—Mikado's Patience is Exhausted.

Tokio, July 20.—The Kokumin, one of the most influential of the Japanese newspapers, and which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of Marquis Katsuma, the premier, in matters pertaining to the government's policy, in an article today discussed the situation between Japan and China and strikes a somewhat alarmist note.

It was expected, says the article, that the withdrawal of the proposal to refer to The Hague arbitration tribunal the differences between China and Japan, preceded the adoption of what was hoped would be a conciliatory policy by China. But this expectation has not been realized. China now proposes wholly unacceptable terms and refuses to reply to Japan's request for reconsideration. The article concludes: "The Japanese government is exercising all possible patience, but is not carrying its endurance to the point of sentimentality. Unless China's mood changes before the conclusion of the current month, Japan will be obliged to assume a different attitude."

## MAY MEAN RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Pekin Diplomat Sees Deep Meaning in Crane's Appointment.

Pekin, July 20.—The appointment by President Taft of Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, a man unknown to the Eastern world or in diplomatic circles, to be minister to China, is recognized in Peking official quarters as the breaking of new ground as well as the most striking action with reference to American representation in China for the last 50 years.

The Russians and French in the Chinese capital have attached special significance to the transfer of W. W. Rockhill from Peking to St. Petersburg, holding it to mean a Russo-American alignment on Chinese affairs.

High Chinese officials declare that Japan is China's greatest enemy, but Great Britain has unofficially warned China that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was never more strong than it is at present, and has urged that China devise amicable relations with Japan.

## TRYING CALHOUN AGAIN.

### Court Begins Interminable Task of Securing Jury.

San Francisco, July 20.—Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, is again on trial in this city on a charge of offering a bribe to a public official to gain a privilege for his corporation. Half a day had been devoted to interrogation of prospective jurors when the first panel of 25 citizens was exhausted, and an adjournment taken until next Wednesday morning.

Except for the absence of three or four notable principals and the presence of District Attorney W. H. Langdon as chief prosecutor, the proceedings today differed in no particular from the early stages of the first trial, which resulted in a disagreement. It was evident from today's examination that the talesmen were anxious to escape service on any pretext.

## May Be General Strike.

Mexico City, July 20.—Reports from all parts of Mexico indicate that the sentiment in favor of a strike in sympathy with the train dispatchers by the engineers and conductors of the merged railroads of Mexico is rapidly crystallizing. Many telegrams declare the engineers and conductors will leave their posts if necessary. President Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Vice President Curtis, of the Order of Railway Conductors, are expected to arrive here today. They will decide on the issue.

## Moors in Bitter Fight.

Madrid, July 20.—Official dispatches received here today indicate that the fighting yesterday between the Moors and Spanish at Melilla was graver than at first believed. The Moorish cavalry made a concerted attack on the Spanish headquarters, swarming down from all directions and firing their guns as they approached. The tribesmen displayed fanatical bravery and the headlong charge was stopped only by a deadly fire of the Spanish batteries.

## Plan for Hayes Funeral.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 20.—The funeral of Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, daughter of the Confederacy, whose death occurred Sunday evening, will be held at the family residence next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Following the funeral services, the urn containing the ashes—the body having been cremated at Riverside cemetery, Denver—will be interred in Evergreen cemetery until fall, when it will be taken to Richmond, Va.

## Revives Carlist Party.

Madrid, July 20.—Although the Carlist leaders are divided, the majority believe the accession of Don Jaime as head of the Carlists will give a new impetus to the party. Don Jaime made repeated visits in disguise to Spain in order to consult with his followers.