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ENGLISH CITY BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS



View of Scarborough, on the east coast of England, which, together with Whitby and Hartlepool, was bombed by the German raiding squadrons of cruisers.

QUAKE KILLS MANY

Many Villages Destroyed in Italy and Thousands Suffer.

Statuary at Rome Cracked, Street-car Line Quit—King Goes to Scene of Catastrophe.

London—Reports early Thursday morning are that 15,000 persons are buried in the ruins of Avezzano alone. King Victor Emmanuel has gone to the afflicted district, and troops are being rushed to do relief work.

Rome—Italy again has been visited by an earthquake of wide extent, which, according to the late advice, has resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injury to possibly 20,000 more in towns and villages destroyed. The shock was the strongest Rome has felt in more than a hundred years. The town of Avezzano, in the Abruzzi department, 63 miles east of Rome, has been leveled to the ground. Here 8000 persons are reported to have been killed.

In many small towns surrounding Rome buildings were partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta, a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south to Ferrara in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the country, the undulatory movement contained for a considerable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatories showed there was only one, which beginning at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from 22 to 30 seconds.

In the capital itself, so far as is known, there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done. Churches and statues suffering most.

For a time the people were stricken with fear and there was a veritable panic in the hospitals, monasteries and convents. The buildings on both sides of the Porta del Popolo, the north entrance to Rome, threatened to fall, and the eagle decorating the gate crashed to the ground.

The obelisk in St. Peter's square was shaken and badly damaged, while the statue of St. John Lateran and the statues of the apostles surmounting the Basilica are in danger of collapse.

The famous colonnade decorating the dome of the church of St. Charles in the corner of the Jesuit church of St. Agnatus broke and fell with a crash which added to the fright of persons in the neighborhood.

Ceilings in many of the houses fell, several persons being injured in that manner. Several streetcar lines suspended operations because of the damage caused by the earthquake.

At Torre Cajetani, about 37 miles east of Rome, almost the entire village was destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

Tide Swelled by Gale.

Boston—Features of the storm which lashed Southeastern New England Thursday were the unusually high tide that swept into Massachusetts Bay in the forenoon and the damage to telegraph and telephone wires in Bristol county, in Rhode Island and in Eastern Connecticut. The tidal rise in this city came within 1.22 feet of the record established in the famous gale of 1851, when Minot's Ledge light-house was destroyed, and the fifth big tide in the last 15 years. Summer residences were badly battered.

All on Scharnhorst Lost.

Amsterdam—Information received at Berlin is to the effect that none of the officers or crew were saved from the German cruiser Scharnhorst, sunk off the Falkland Islands by the British squadron. Seven officers and 171 men were saved from the Gneisenau, seven men from the Nürnberg and four officers and 15 men from the Leipzig.

Starving Chinese Sell Wives to Buy Food

Peking—The ordinary suffering in China has been so intensified by loss of trade with Europe that in some provinces the sale of wives and children is being carried on extensively.

The Manchus of Shansi province have resorted to this practice so generally that President Yun Shi Kai has issued a mandate in which he speaks of the conditions as "heartrending."

Steamer Cranley, Scarred by Emden, Now at Astoria

Astoria, Ore.—Bearing several visible marks of her encounter with the German cruiser Emden the British steamer Cranley arrived Tuesday morning 19 days from Meiji, Japan. She will load the supplies donated by the people of Oregon for the relief of the starving Belgians.

Captain Alex Henderson, her master, brings a thrilling story of his one-sided battle with the Emden and that the Cranley escaped destruction in little less than a miracle.

The event occurred at the port of Penang, Straits of Malay, where the steamer was lying at anchor, with some French and Russian cruisers and torpedo boats. One morning, just at dawn, the Emden, which had been disguised by the addition of a "fake" funnel so as to resemble a British vessel, steamed into port and circling within a hundred yards of the Cranley, which was flying naval transport flag No. 5, fired two broadsides at her.

One shot went through the steamer's galley, while another pierced her hull about four feet above the waterline. It passed through the deck and pilot house and then, turning downward again, pierced the deck and went out the other side of the vessel. Later it was necessary to put seven new plates in the steamer's hull to repair the damage done by that one shot.

The craft was also hit in several places by pieces of shrapnel, but none of them did any serious damage. The Cranley's second engineer was struck on the arm, shoulder and in the side by pieces of shrapnel and was seriously hurt, but has recovered.

Two Battleships, 6 Destroyers, 17 Submarines Asked

Washington, D. C.—Provision for the construction of two great dreadnaughts, six torpedo-boat destroyers, 16 coast-defense submarines, a seagoing submarine, a hospital ship, a transport and a fuel ship, at an aggregate cost of \$53,168,828, is made in the naval appropriation bill as agreed upon by the house naval committee. All told the bill carries \$145,500,000, of which \$22,908,998 is directly appropriated for new construction.

While the construction program falls far below the plans urged by Representative Hobson and other advocates of a larger navy, it includes the two battleships asked for by Secretary Daniels and provides for more auxiliaries than the secretary had contemplated. Chairman Padgett protested that the committee was "running wild" with appropriations.

Kaiser Foregoes Fete.

Berlin—The Reichsanzeiger has published a decree signed by Emperor William, according to which His Majesty, in view of the seriousness of the present situation, asks that all festivities formally held on the occasion of his birthday be omitted this year. An exception is made, however, of the celebrations usually held in churches and schools. The emperor asks even that the many letters and telegrams generally sent to him on his birthday by societies and private individuals, be dispensed with.

Parisian Tots Get Toys.

Paris—Gifts of toys, which were sent from the United States on the collier Jason, were distributed to more than 5000 children, whose fathers are fighting for France. The ceremony was of a semi-official character and was conducted at the Hotel de Ville. The toys were distributed by William G. Sharp, United States ambassador to France, assisted by Madame Poincaré, wife of the French president, and Paris city officials, including the mayor and prefect of police.

Silver Fox Found Dead.

Portland's silver fox is no more. The little animal was found dead in his cage at Washington Park zoo, a victim of old age. He had been in the zoo for many years and was one of the principal attractions for children. For some time he had showed signs of failing. Silver foxes are so rare that a good specimen is said to be worth about \$1000.

NEWS NOTES FROM STATE SOLONS

State Capital, Salem—Portland women want the right to serve on juries, yet they don't want to be compelled to serve on juries. If the legislature can find a happy medium somewhere between these extremes the women of the state will be duly grateful, said a delegate of their number to the house judiciary committee.

Apparently a majority of the committee is not inclined to report favorably upon the pending bill, introduced last week by Representative Huston, giving women the privilege of jury duty. This particular measure is opposed by some of the up-state members. Their objection is based on the provision that it will give women the right to claim exemption by reason of their sex.

It is pointed out that in the rural districts, where the sheriffs frequently are required to travel many miles to summon prospective jurors, the officers may encounter a notice of exemption for their pains.

But the delegation of women led by Mrs. G. L. Buland, representing a number of women's clubs, and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, representing the W. C. T. U., pointed out that the same kind of a law is working successfully in the state of Washington, where conditions are no more unfavorable than in this state.

Gov. Withycombe Names New Regents for O. A. C.

State Capital, Salem—Governor Withycombe has appointed Mrs. Clara H. Waldo, of Portland; M. S. Woodstock, of Corvallis, and N. E. Moore, of Corvallis, members of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. Mrs. Waldo now is a member and the others will succeed B. F. Irvine, of Portland, and E. E. Wilson, of Corvallis, whose terms will expire February 15. Mrs. Waldo has been a member of the board since 1906 and has been prominent as a pioneer worker in educational, rural and civic improvements. Waldo Hall, at the college, is named for her.

Mr. Woodstock is president of the First National bank of Corvallis, and was one of the founders of the college. He is located at Corvallis. Mr. Moore is editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. He has always been greatly interested in educational work, especially in industrial education.

Members of the board who continue in office are J. K. Weatherford, of Albany; J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City; C. L. Hawley, of McCoy; H. Von der Hellen, of Wellen; Walter L. Pierce, of Pendleton, and George M. Cornwall, of Portland.

Salt Contract May Not Be Approved By Legislature

State Capital, Salem—It is apparent that there will be considerable opposition in the senate to approving the lease made by the state land board with Jason C. Moore, of New York, for the development of the salt deposits of Sumner and Albert lakes in Lake county. The lakes are said to contain deposits worth millions of dollars, and the syndicate Mr. Moore represents plans erecting a plant at the junction of the Deschutes and Columbia rivers to which point the deposits would be piped.

Under the lease approved by the board and the contract made with Mr. Moore he is to pay the state, beginning next year, royalties of not less than \$25,000 annually, and more on a royalty basis according to the product. The lease is for 40 years. Mr. Moore at one time bid almost \$2,000,000 for the property and other persons bid more than that, but the bid of the latter was not accompanied by a certified check, as stipulated by the board, and all bids were rejected.

It was then decided to lease the property on the royalty basis and bids were asked. Mr. Moore's bid was for \$10,000, as stipulated in the advertisement, and he was awarded the contract, subject to approval by the legislature.

"The proposal of Mr. Moore may be the best that the state can obtain," said President Thompson, of the senate, "but it is a matter that should be given careful consideration by the legislature."

Anti-Lobby Bill in Favor.

State Capital, Salem—The house committee on judiciary is preparing to report favorably on one of the bills now before it providing for the elimination of lobbyists from the Capitol halls. Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas, and Representative Huston, of Multnomah, have introduced anti-lobbying bills. The Schuebel bill would require lobbyists to register if they come to Salem, even if they don't enter the State House. The Huston measure would require them to register if they enter the Capitol.

Sack Standard Is Sought.

State Capital, Salem—Standardizing of the weight of sacks of shorts and bran is the object of two bills introduced by Senator Dimick, of Clackamas county. The weight fixed for shorts is 30 pounds to the sack and bran 60 pounds to the sack. Senator Dimick said farmers had complained to him that they were receiving short weight and several placed their loss at three sacks to the ton.

Quake List Estimated at 25,000 to 50,000

Rome—From 25,000 to 50,000 still remains the unofficial estimate of the casualties resulting from the earthquake which rocked Southern and Central Italy Wednesday.

The amount of damage done cannot yet be determined from the meager descriptions of the catastrophe that have reached Rome over the hampered lines of communication. Such details as have come through leave no doubt, however, that nearly 100 towns and villages have been demolished or partly wrecked and that great loss of life resulted.

Thousands of persons have lain for nearly three days beneath crumbled buildings throughout the earthquake zone. Some are dead, while others are living. Many have been removed from the wreckage and brought to Rome hospitals for treatment, or are being cared for in their home towns in temporary structures presided over by physicians and nurses rushed from the capital and other cities in Italy.

It is believed many of those caught in the wreckage were not injured, but perished from cold and hunger or were incinerated in fires which broke out amid the ruins. The number burned probably was largest at Avezzano and Magliana-bi-Marsi, where fires started and there was no water to quench them.

Estimated Appropriations May Be Sustained

State Capital, Salem—That the estimates made by the State Board of Control for appropriations for the various state institutions for 1915 and 1916 will not be materially changed, if changed at all, is the belief after the first week's session of the legislature. Estimates were made first by the superintendents and considerable reductions made in several instances.

The committee on ways and means of the senate is probing thoroughly the management of the institutions and has visited the blind school, the mute school and the state insane asylum. After spending a day at the latter institution and the cottage farm, an adjutant, committee members announced that they were well pleased with the management of all institutions visited and especially well pleased with the management of the insane asylum.

Petition Peddlers to Lose.

State Capital, Salem—Representative Olson of Portland, has introduced a bill in the house that will drive petition peddlers completely out of business.

Whenever a man or a woman wants to become a candidate for office, under operation of the proposed Olson law, all that will be necessary will be to file a declaration of such intention with the county clerk—if it be a county office—or with the secretary of state if it be a district, state or a federal office. It will be necessary, also, to pay a small fee when the declaration is filed, the fee varying with the importance and the compensation attached to the office.

"It won't cost a prospective candidate any more under operations of the law that I propose than it does now under the old petition system," says Mr. Olson. "A candidate always has to pay the petition peddlers and it won't cost any more to pay a flat fee than to pay them, and the state or the counties will get some good from the money."

"I can't see how anyone can object to this bill—that is, anyone excepting the petition peddlers."

Bill Aimed at Commission.

State Capital, Salem—To abolish the state fish and game commission and to make the master fish warden and the state game warden directly appointive by the governor are the principal provisions of a bill now in the course of construction by Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas.

"The game and fish commission has been the football of politics for years," says Schuebel, "and it will be to the best interests of the state and to the fish and game of the state as well to the sportsmen to get rid of it."

"We need a master fish warden and a game warden as we have now, but let them be appointed by the governor and make them directly responsible to him. We certainly don't need any commission."

Nation Asked to Kill Pests.

State Capital, Salem—Declaring that carnivorous animals having their habitat in the public lands of the state cause losses in livestock and poultry aggregating \$15,000 annually, Senator Burgess, of Umatilla, has introduced a resolution providing that the legislature memorialize congress to appropriate \$300,000 for suppressing these animals. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted. The senator said that in spite of large amounts paid out as bounties, it had been found impossible to suppress coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars and bears in many of the states.

West Portrait to Be Hung.

State Capital, Salem—It is probable that the legislature will provide funds for a painting of Ex-Governor West, to be hung on the north wall of the house chamber, west of the main entrance. Representative Gill is planning to introduce a resolution to that effect. This will be in accordance with the customs of the past. There are now in the senate and house chambers painted portraits of all the governors that have served the state. The proposed Gill resolution will carry an appropriation of \$600.

U.S. IS UNPREPARED

Secretary Garrison Suggests That Exact Truth Be Told.

Government's Supply of Ammunition at Present Sufficient for Only 30 to 40 Minutes.

New York—Preparation for the defense of the United States in the event of war was advocated by Secretary of War Garrison, Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary, and William C. Sanger, ex-assistant secretary, who were speakers at a discussion on the military requirements of the country at the Republican club here Monday.

Secretary Garrison said there was no occasion for hysteria or fear of compulsory service. When the garriens in Hawaii and at the Panama canal were manned, he said, the mobile army in the United States would number 25,000 men.

Mr. Garrison said that in his opinion their full strength of 1963 men each, thereby making a mobile army of 50,000 men, and that congress should make provisions for 1000 additional officers.

"The National guard," the secretary said "is still far from what it should be. We must get a reserve of trained men in the states, a reserve of army officers to command the men. We should have the truth told in the public schools. Scholars should be told of our years of travail and be prepared to deal with the problem of defense in later years."

Mr. Garrison asserted that it would be of infinite value to have the thousands of enlisted men annually discharged from the army and the resigned or retired officers where they could be found and recalled to service in the event of their being needed.

Mr. Stimson said Americans should be assured that the fate of the Belgians never should become theirs. He advocated that the standing army be increased to 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve and coast artillery, and to more than 100,000 men, including the reserve, which he described as the foundation for a citizen army. Supplies for such an army also should be provided for Mr. Stimson asserted.

Congressional committees, he continued, had asserted that the United States had from 50 to 60 per cent of the necessary ammunition for the coast artillery. Upon application to General Crozier, he said, he learned that this was enough to last for 30 or 40 minutes of actual firing.

"In 1912," he said, "we had ammunition enough to supply an army of 450,000 men for half a day's battle at a rate equal to that with which ammunition was consumed in the battle of Mukden. Now, after great efforts, it has been increased to a supply sufficient for a day and a quarter."

Continual Tremblings Keep Quake Victims in Terror

Rome—A renewal of seismic disturbances early Sunday served to add to the terror of the people in parts of the district that was visited by the heavy earthquake last Wednesday.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance, were completely razed. In Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left their temporary shelters and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the district are hampering badly the work of rescue. This is particularly true of Sora, where a cold rain fell Saturday night and Sunday.

In many of the towns which were thrown down by the earthquake it is feared there are still living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon, they will perish.

Detailed reports received in the capital regarding Italy's stupendous earthquake disaster increase rather than diminish the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messaggero, after making a careful compilation of all the figures it has been able to gather from the districts and villages hitherto isolated, announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi district alone is 30,000 without including the Sora district.

Deny Kitchener Version.

Berlin—One of the statements made by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's secretary of state for war, in his review on the progress of military operations in the house of lords on January 6, is challenged in a statement issued from the German army headquarters. Lord Kitchener stated in his address that the Indian troops were surprised at Givcheny in December and lost a trench, which they afterward regained. The German headquarters contend, that this trench never was retaken and is still in the possession of the Germans.

Swiss Hear Heavy Guns.

Paris—A heavy cannonade was heard on the Swiss frontier near Basel Monday and a red glare in the sky at night indicated that villages and farmhouses were burning, according to a dispatch from Bern. No foreigners will be allowed to remain in Alsace after January 23, it is said.

ANCIENT GOLD MINING

HOW THE TIBARENI COLLECTED THE PRECIOUS METAL.

From Their Method Originated the Legend of the Golden Fleece—Country Still Is Rich in Most Valuable Ores.

In the legend of the Golden Fleece lies hidden the record of an ancient method of the Tibareni, the sons of Tubal, for the collection of gold. The north coast of Asia Minor produced large quantities of the precious metals, as well as copper and iron. Gold was found in the gravel, as often happens still in streams draining from copper regions. The gold in copper ores, originally containing insignificant amounts of the precious metals, accumulates in the course of ages, and sometimes forms placers of astonishing richness. The ancient Tibareni washed the gold-bearing gravel, first by booming, which concentrated the gold into relatively small amounts of sand. This was then collected and washed through sluices having the bottoms lined with sheepskins. The gold would sink into the wool, while the sand would be washed away in the swift current, writes Courtenay de Kalk in the Mining Age. The skins were removed from the sluices, the coarser gold shaken out, and the fleeces, still glittering with the yellow metal, were hung upon boughs to dry so that the rest of the gold might be beaten from them and saved. The early Greek mariners, witnessing this process, carried home tales of the wonderful riches of a land where a warlike race of miners hung golden fleeces upon the trees in the grove of Ares. After so many millenniums, the metalliferous country of Tubal-Cain is once more coming into prominence. The natives still call the high-grade copper ore, and break it into small, which they cover with wool and roast to matte; they still work the matte in forge-like furnaces to black copper, which they ship to Alexandretta and to Euxine ports. They still make the famous carbonized iron that was celebrated as Damascus steel because it was distributed through this mart to the rest of the world after receiving a finish by local Damascus workmen. These decadent methods, that give a hint of the approved practice of the father of metallurgy, will soon become wholly extinct, for the modern miner is studying the disseminated copper ores of the Black sea coast, and threatening to rekindle on a magnificent scale the smoldering fire of Tubal-Cain.

On the Captain's Deck.

It is hard to imagine the skipper of a British man-of-war sleeping on the deck of his ship between a couple of his stokers, but this has happened in the American navy.

That teetotal navy is the most free and easy of any in the world, but this incident surprised even the American stokers.

It happened off Santiago during the blockade on Commodore Schley's flagship, Brooklyn. No lights were allowed to be shown from the ships at night, and, as this meant all portholes shut, the temperature below decks was unbearable. Every man who could sleep on deck, the skipper among them.

This officer laid himself down one night on his quarterdeck to snatch a few hours' rest. He woke to find a British man-of-war sleeping on the deck of his ship between a couple of his stokers, but this has happened in the American navy.

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