

ALL GOES TO JETTY

No More Money for Dredging
Columbia River Bar.

CONTRACTS WILL SOON BE LET

Big Dredges Chinook Will Not Continue Operations on Bar During Coming Season.

Washington, March 23.—The work of improvement at the mouth of the Columbia river this summer will be confined exclusively to jetty extension, in accordance with the provisions of the late river and harbor bill. The chief of engineers will soon award the contract for furnishing stone for the jetty and as soon as possible thereafter delivery will commence and the jetty will be pushed seaward.

It has been finally determined to abandon dredging on the Columbia river bar. Major Langhitt is not impressed with what was accomplished by the dredge Chinook last season, and inclines to the opinion that the money required for operating this dredge might better be expended on permanent work on the jetty. This view is now concurred in by the department officials. What will be done with the Chinook has not been determined. She may lie up at a dock or be sent to some other locality where dredging produces better results.

The government will have to pay more for stone this year than it did under the former contract, but the exact figure is not yet known, as all data is not now at hand.

The engineers are not ready to commence construction of the Dalles-Celilo canal. Major Langhitt has been directed to submit to the War department a plan for utilizing the \$300,000 carried by the river and harbor bill. It is believed this amount will be ample to construct the first or lower lock.

SAY IT IS NOT A SQUARE DEAL.

Canal Commissioners' Heads Will Go Off Under Protest.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—The president and Secretary of War Taft are conferring tonight on proposed changes in the personnel of the Isthmian canal commission. It is thought that an announcement of the removal of the present members and the appointment of their successors may be made tomorrow.

Chairman Walker and the members of the commission have practically decided that they will not tender their resignations until requested to do so by the president. They feel keenly the fact that during the recent criticism of their management of affairs they have not been requested by the president to present their side of the case. Their friends declare that snap judgment is being taken and they are quoting against the president his famous motto: "A square deal for every man; no more and no less."

HAY IS WORN OUT.

Health Will Never Permit Him to Return to Duty.

Chicago, March 23.—Private advice received in Chicago from friends of Secretary of State John Hay indicates more fully than recent press dispatches that the distinguished American, now on his way to Europe, has no expectation of ever resuming his official duties and that he feels his physical condition to be quite serious. Three personal letters to Chicagoans, one from the secretary himself and two from close personal friends of his, show this.

"I need a long, long rest," he himself wrote to an old-time acquaintance here, "and I must have it, even at the cost of many ambitions for the work I have under way. I am very tired and not well, the springs of youth are not what they were. Some one else must go on with what has been started during my time here."

Forty-Four Are Still Missing.

Brockton, Mass., March 23.—No more bodies have been found in the ruins of the R. B. Grover company's shoe factory today. The number of bodies recovered is 55. Late last night City Marshal Boyden issued a statement to the effect that 44 persons who were employed in the factory were still missing. Practically all business throughout the city will be suspended today during the funerals. The schools are closed, and so far as possible all traffic will be discontinued as the cortege passes through the streets.

Panic Due to Fire in Skyscraper.

New York, March 23.—Many lives were endangered and damage to the extent of \$50,000 was done by a fire in the nine-story Empire State building at Broadway and Bleeker streets today. Scores of girls employed in the upper portions of the buildings were thrown into a panic when the flames swept up from the seventh floor, where the fire started, and it was only by the greatest good fortune that all escaped. As it was, many were more or less bruised.

Japanese in Front of Him.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—A dispatch from General Linievich, dated March 21 says: "Yesterday Japanese cavalry detachments appeared in front of our advance posts. Behind the cavalry were infantry who halted at the village of Machantay."

DEATH ROLL GROWS.

One Hundred Dead and Missing at Brockton, Massachusetts.

Brockton, Mass., March 23.—Satisfied that there was no chance of recovering additional bodies from the ruins of the R. B. Grover company's shoe factory, search was abandoned at 11 o'clock tonight by the small army of volunteers after 37 hours of constant toil. Although the police and Medical Examiner Paine felt that they have removed from the debris all remains which were not reduced to ashes, a second search shortly will be instituted to satisfy relatives and friends of the victims.

The revised list as given out by the police at 11:30 o'clock tonight was as follows:

"Bodies recovered, 55; identified, 14; missing, 41; reported as escaped, 283. It now seems probable that but 14 bodies will be buried, with their identity positively established."

An inquest will be held shortly. The day saw the first movement, on the part of the workmen in trades similar to that pursued by the victims, to raise a relief fund for the bereaved families. It is expected that several thousand dollars will be subscribed.

At the ruins tonight hundreds of men drenched to the skin by the rain toiled unceasingly amid the half-burned timbers for fragments of flesh and bone which, when found, were hurried to the morgue to be scanned by those waiting there. That the 55 dead represent the total number of victims no one familiar with the disaster believes. It is extremely doubtful, however, that more than fragmentary pieces of other bodies will ever be found.

WORST FLOOD IN YEARS.

Swollen Rivers Swamp the Pittsburgh Mills and Drive People Away.

Pittsburg, March 23.—Pittsburg is threatened with one of the worst floods in years. At 11 o'clock tonight Forecaster Frank Ridgway predicted over 30 feet of water in the river. He does not expect over 35 feet, if that much.

During the early hours today the water began to recede from the rise in the Allegheny, but a fresh impetus was given to the rushing torrents by a rain fall of nearly two inches over the entire watershed of the Monongahela river. Tonight about 50 miles above Pittsburgh the Monongahela rising eight inches an hour, and at the harbor here the gauge show a rise of nearly three inches an hour.

Already a number of mills have shut down as a result of the water putting out the fires. From three to five feet more of water is expected up the valley, and a total of 20,000 men are liable to idleness.

Hundreds of houses on the South side and in McKeesport and other suburbs of this city are surrounded by from two to eight feet of water, the occupants living in the second stories. In some places the water has entered the upper rooms and homes are being abandoned for the time being. No fatalities have been reported.

TORNADO TAKES NINE LIVES.

Tears Through Alabama; Wrecking Houses and Slaying Occupants.

Roanoke, Ala., March 22.—Reports have reached here of one of the most disastrous storms that ever visited that section, which swept across the southern part of Randolph county late last night. Eight or nine lives are known to have been lost, and damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to property. The tornado started at a point near Double Heads and proceeded in a northerly course.

The residence of Mack Carlisle was demolished and R. C. Haynes, of Roanoke, was killed. Three negroes were killed and several injured on the Wilson plantation. Three or four negroes were killed on the Holly plantation, near Rock Mills. At Lind postoffice a store was demolished and a little white girl, daughter of a Mr. Lucas, was killed and her mother seriously injured.

Details of the storm are difficult to obtain on account of the wires being down.

Are Suspected of Polygamy.

Honolulu, March 23.—R. W. Breckons, United States attorney, is reported to be investigating the Mormon settlement at Laie for evidence of polygamy, on instructions from Washington. Mr. Breckons refuses to confirm or deny the report. A. T. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction, and father of Territorial Secretary Atkinson, has resigned at the request of Governor Carter, who considers his administration unsatisfactory. In his letter of resignation, Superintendent Atkinson demands a public investigation.

Cabinet Considers Canal.

Washington, March 22.—Questions relating to the Isthmian canal and the reorganization of the canal commission occupied much of the attention of the cabinet at today's meeting. No definite announcement was made at the conclusion of the meeting regarding the canal question other than that a statement on the general subject of the decisions reached will be made prior to the president's departure on his southwestern trip.

Must Not Take Manchuria.

Kobe, March 22.—According to the Pekin correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbun, one of the leading Tokyo papers, United States Minister Conger has notified the Chinese government that in future no power will be permitted to acquire territory in Manchuria. It is also said that in this policy America is supported by Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

EXPLODING BOILERS

Kill at Least Sixty Persons at Brockton, Massachusetts.

THEIR BODIES ARE CREMATED

Shoe Factory Swarming With People Ripped Asunder by Bursting Boiler and Burned.

Brockton, Mass., March 21.—At least 60 persons were killed early today by the explosion of a boiler in a large shoe manufacturing establishment in the Campbell district conducted by the R. B. Grover company. The explosion was immediately followed by a flash of flame which consumed the factory, a long, four-story structure, as if it were a house of cards, and incinerated an unknown number of men and women who were unable to extricate themselves from the mass of tangled wreckage formed by the terrific upheaval in the boiler room. More than 50 of the employees in the building were maimed, burned or blinded by the time they reached safe ground.

The fire extended from the factory to seven other buildings in the vicinity and destroyed them. One of these buildings was a three-story wooden block, the others being cottages of small value and a blacksmith shop. The wooden dwellings near the engine room were practically demolished by the flying boiler, but none of their occupants were seriously injured. The total financial loss is estimated at \$250,000, \$200,000 of which falls on the R. B. Grover company.

It may never be known just how many persons perished in the wreckage. No one knows exactly how many persons were in the factory. The number has been estimated at 400, but Treasurer Charles O. Nelson said tonight he doubted whether there were so many at work. Two hundred and fifty survivors have been accounted for, and at midnight the remains of 50 bodies had been recovered from the ruins, the search being continued all night.

SAY AMOUNT IS EXORBITANT

America and Britain Hold Out Against Paying Samoan Claim.

London, March 21.—The Associated Press understands that there are no prospects of an early settlement of Germany's Samoan claims. A tentative offer of \$40,000 has been declined. Germany's claim of \$120,000, when divided between the United States and Great Britain, is conceded to be not worth haggling over, but the two governments stand together on principle on the refusal to settle.

The claim for \$120,000 includes moral damage, and the American and British experts to whom the accounts were submitted report that the claim represents ten times the actual losses. Germany has been informed that the two governments are anxious to settle, and would be willing to pay any reasonable sum, as other claims are awaiting the result of this settlement.

BIG GUNS MAY TALK.

French Warships Ordered to Proceed At Once to Venezuela.

Washington, March 21.—The French cable company communications have reached a crisis, and Minister Bowen has informed the State department that the French minister at Caracas, by instructions of his government, has notified the Venezuelan government that there must be no further proceedings on its part toward the cancellation of the company's franchise or interference with its property.

Further, Mr. Bowen reports that two French warships, the cruisers Duplex and Jurien de la Graviere, have been ordered post haste to Venezuela to act in accord with the instructions of the French minister. The warships are now in the Caribbean sea.

Fighting Hawaiian Forest Fires.

Honolulu, March 21.—Five hundred or more persons, mostly plantation laborers, were today fighting the forest fires at Wahiawa. The fire is now believed to be under control. About 2,000 acres were burned, being mostly land recently acquired by the United States for a military reservation. A trail 30 feet wide was burned around it. The forest is being patrolled tonight. The fires in Olan and Kona are also believed to be under control. Rain helped to extinguish the fires in the Olan district.

Extra Session in October.

Des Moines, March 21.—Senator Allison is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt will call congress in extra session October 1, two months in advance of the regular session, for the purpose of considering the railroad rate investigation. Senator Allison also expressed his own views relative to the rate question. He stands for empowering the commission to adjust rates, declaring that there are many abuses which are subject to correction.

Witte Asked Peace Discussion.

Paris, March 21.—In the course of an interview in the Matin today, Vincent Hayashi stated that M. Witte, when in Berlin last July, sent an emissary to London asking the Japanese minister there to meet him to discuss peace. Minister Hayashi consented, but received no further communication.

CONFERENCE ON IRRIGATION.

Experts from Western Government Stations Meet in California.

San Francisco, March 21.—At a small but very significant conference of half a dozen irrigation experts connected with the experiment stations of the United States Agricultural department on the Pacific coast, held yesterday and today at the University of California, important plans were made for the future of irrigation and drainage investigation in all the western states. The meeting was attended by Professor Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation bureau of the Department of Agriculture; Professor Samuel Fortier, of Montana; Professor G. H. True, of Nevada; Professor O. L. Waller, of Washington; Professor J. H. Witherby, of Oregon; and Professors E. W. Hilgard, R. H. Loughridge, and E. J. Wickson, of the agricultural experiment stations at Berkeley.

The chief task of the conference was the preparation of plans for experiments to determine the quality of water which will give the best results in irrigation under different conditions. This is an undertaking almost limitless in extent. In addition to this, a campaign of education is being arranged.

Professor Elwood Mead, who has just arrived in California to commence his series of annual lectures at the State university, is very hopeful over the future of irrigation on the coast.

Professor Witherby reported on the work and its possibilities in Oregon. He will return north and continue the measurements of streams.

Today's conference is considered as opening new possibilities in irrigation on the Pacific coast.

SLAUGHTER BY BULGARIANS.

Greek Village Attacked and All Male Inhabitants Slain.

Constantinople, March 21.—Advice received from Salonica state that the Bulgarian bands are again causing trouble, and that reports of outrages are coming in rapidly. The result of this is that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria are again stretched near to the breaking point, the former government alleges that the Bulgarian government is not making any effort to keep these bands under control but permits them to ravage at will on condition that they confine their assaults to Greeks and Turks.

At a monastery near Vodena a band of armed Bulgarians attacked a party of Greek priests and the latter must have been killed had not a party of Greeks come to their rescue and attacked the Bulgarians. The latter were beaten back, leaving 15 dead behind.

Angered at their losses the Bulgarians attacked the villages of Mosimerion and ruthlessly massacred all of the male inhabitants and carried off the women and children. They then terrorized the entire district of Vodena and so far have managed to escape the troops that were sent to punish them.

CASTRO SEIZED COAL MINES.

Protest Entered by Italian Government for Operating Company.

New York, March 21.—The Herald this morning prints the following dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad:

News has reached Port of Spain that the governor of Barcelona, Venezuela, has received from President Castro orders to take possession at once of the coal mines of Guantamarical, situated near Barcelona, and leased in 1898 for 33 years by the Venezuelan government to an Italian company.

The same day the Venezuelan troops took possession of the mines by armed force, as in the similar case of the New York and Bermudez company, this, notwithstanding the protest of the Italian government. The action has been taken without a judgment of the court of Caracas.

The Italian legation has been notified and Baron Aliotti, Italian charge d'affaires, is represented as having entered a protest.

Spartan Runs on a Rock.

Block Island, R. I., March 21.—The steamer Spartan, of the Boston and Philadelphia steamship company, ran aground on the southeastern end of Block Island during a fog early today while on her way from Providence to Philadelphia. A 15-foot hole was stove in the ship's bow and soon the vessel sank so her decks were awash. Tonight the vessel is rapidly breaking up. The crew of 23 remained aboard the ship during the day, but were taken off tonight. Wreckers have been sent to lighten the cargo.

Mistake Over Damage Claim.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—The Russian press is bitterly attacking the claim for damages for the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander, on the theory that the demand is for exemplary damages put forward by the British government in violation of international law and entirely apart from the owner's claim, whereas the fact is that it is simply the owner's claim, the misapprehension having been created by erroneous report in English papers.

Meat Too High for the Poor.

Mexico City, March 21.—Meat dealers are exercised over the rise in the price of meat, which has been advanced from 25 to 50 per cent in the last month, and charge that there is a meat trust at work. The situation is serious, as meat is almost beyond the means of the lower classes.

WHERE FOUR TRAINS MEET,



THE TIPTON (IND.) STATION, ON THE LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Tipton, Ind., enjoys the distinction of being the daily meeting place of twelve passenger trains under very unusual circumstances. Four trains on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad arrive from, and depart for, the four principal points of the compass, three times each day passing at this point.

Three times a day during six days of the week the four steel chargers are seen drawn up at the station crouching, as shown in the accompanying illustration, which is reproduced from the Four-Track News. They exchange passengers, baggage, mail and express from the north, south, east and west, then pass each other and follow the rails in their several directions. Twice during daylight they stand there and snort at each other, and once in the dark they come together, each trying to outdo the other with its big, bright eye.

PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITY.

Remains of a Civilization Existing Before Columbus Landed.

With the entrance of New Mexico and Oklahoma (Indian Territory) being included in the latter as States, there will be admitted many copper-colored voters. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona are full-fledged citizens even now, under the terms of the treaty by which the country they occupy was acquired from Mexico. In Oklahoma are a number of tribes which, having recently accepted allotments of land in severalty, are endowed with the privilege of the franchise; and, though the so-called "five civilized tribes" of the Indian Territory are as yet a nation separate and



TYPICAL NEW MEXICAN TOWN.

distinct from our own, they will likewise possess the right of ballot when, in 1906, the region they inhabit is opened to settlement.

Some of these peoples, voters and non-voters, comprised within the area mentioned, are very curious and interesting. For instance, there are the Havasupai, who live deeper down in the bowels of the earth than any other known human beings. Their dwelling place is Cataract Canyon, an offshoot of Grand Canyon, which is called the Place of the Ladders, because the town at the bottom can be reached only by such means, descending the vertical cliffs. These strange folk tan buckskin and make beautiful baskets; and they own wonderful deposits of copper ore and red earth suitable for the manufacture of paints, which are eagerly sought by the Moki for coloring their weird masks and other paraphernalia for ceremonial dances. The Moki are such marvelous runners that frequently they make a trip on foot to the canyon, a distance of 100 miles, in a single day.

The Moki of Arizona and the Zuni of New Mexico are called Pueblo Indians—the word "pueblo" meaning a town. They are builders of towns of a most peculiar pattern, which are



OLDST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

constructed much after the manner of beehives, an entire city being practically under one roof, with a multiplicity of rooms arranged in suites. Entrance to the apartments is accomplished by ladders. These aborigines are sun-worshippers, and the orb of day is their great god. Next in importance in their cosmogony is the snake god, who controls the rain supply. In honor of various divinities are held elaborate dances, the most remarkable of which is the famous "snake dance," in which some of the participants actually carry five live rattlesnakes in their mouths. Another odd custom of theirs obliges the young girls to wear their hair done up at the sides of their heads in such a way as to imitate squash flowers, while the tresses of the old women are braided to represent the withered stalks of the squash vine.

From an antiquarian standpoint this southwestern region is the most wonderfully interesting on the continent. Here where snakes hiss and rattle and the coyote howls was a civilization long before Columbus touched these shores and relics of it are still blighted by the sun in their desert loneliness. Hundreds of ruins are to be found of a race of men who, scientists tell us, were 7 and 8 feet tall

and who lived in houses cut in the solid rock. Here the cliff dwellers had their seat of power and here are the links which bind the old Spanish invaders with the civilization of to-day. As one walks about Santa Fe, or any of the other cities, scenes of the centuries past greet his eye. Santa Fe is the site of an ancient pueblo, or town, ruins of which are still visible, and which present a singular contrast to the street cars, electric lights and other features of modern city life to be found in this second oldest city of the United States. One of the interesting spots is an old house of crumbling stone and mortar which is reputed to be the oldest house in the United States. Not far from Santa Fe are villages which present all the aspects of the aborigines practically as they appeared to Cortes and Coronado. Of the adobe towns, or pueblos, the most noted in Taos, which lies in a beautiful valley, watered by branches of the Rio Grande. It has two great adobe buildings five stories high, surrounded by prosperous ranches.

The pueblos of New Mexico are nineteen in number and are very similar in appearance. Each accommodates from 100 to 300 persons, the pueblo Indians being communistic in their manner of living. The houses are built one upon another, in a succession of terraces, sometimes five in number, the upper stories being reached by means of ladders. The walls are very thick and the interior is gained, not through doors, but by entrance ways cut in the roof. The Pueblo Indians have been pronounced by ethnologists to be the oldest race on the continent.

COLD CAUSED BY MICROBE.

Popular Notion that It Is Caused by Exposure a Fallacy.

The common theory that all colds are the result of exposure of some sort is a great mistake. Exposure is not the direct cause of the disease. Scientists say that colds are caused by a hostile microbe, which gains a foothold when vitality is lowered by exposure, and that if one is insured to exposures he has an effective remedy against the microbe of cold as well as many others. There are many evidences to prove this theory. There are many places where it is impossible to catch cold, because there is no cold to catch.

Nansen and his men, during the three years they spent in the arctic regions, were immune from cold, though they were constantly enduring exposure of every kind. They passed day after day in clothes so saturated with perspiration that by day they froze into a solid mass, so that they cut into the flesh. And at night, in their sleeping bags, the first hour was spent in thawing out. They returned to civilization none the worse in health, but soon contracted severe colds upon reaching there.

Then there is the remarkable instance of St. Kilda, that lonely, rocky island which was visited by Dr. Johnson when he and Boswell were making their famous tour of the Hebrides. There are about 100 inhabitants on the island. The coasts are so precipitous that for eight months of the year it is practically inaccessible. Several vessels from the mainland call there during the summer. And, strange to say, whenever a ship reaches the island from the mainland every inhabitant, even to the infants, is seized with a cold. This fact has been known for more than 200 years and was of great interest to Dr. Johnson, who was skeptical concerning it.

The question of this St. Kilda cold long puzzled men, who never dreamed that it was an infectious disease and that without the possibility of infection it is impossible to catch it, no matter what the exposure may be. That is to say, it is due to a micro-organism, and without the presence of this micro-organism the disease cannot be contracted.

What It Signifies.

"When a man writes poetry to a girl it's a pretty good sign that he truly loves her, isn't it?"

"Not necessarily," answered Miss Cayenne. "It may be that he merely happened to think of a lot of words that rhyme with her name."—Washington Star.

Those women who look "as if a wind could blow them away," can usually sweep and dust all around their heavier sisters.