

WORK FOR RIVER

Roosevelt and Taft Won to Support of Columbia.

CONTINUE WORK ON THE JETTY

Fulton and Carey Successfully Plead at the White House and War Department.

Washington, Nov. 30. — President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are in hearty sympathy with the movement started in Portland to secure an appropriation at the coming session of congress for continuing the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river, and so expressed themselves yesterday to Senator Fulton and Judge Charles H. Carey. Judge Carey, in presenting this matter to the president, acted as representative of Portland's commercial interests and, together with Senator Fulton, made a full statement of the necessity for an immediate appropriation for continuing work on the jetty.

When they first explained the object of their call, the president declared the matter clearly beyond his province, and cited numerous instances where other states have asked him to interest himself in behalf of their river and harbor work. But, as the situation at the mouth of the river was unfolded to him, and as he became convinced that it would be good business policy for congress to make an appropriation this winter for keeping work under way, he began to realize that he would be acting wholly within his province in advising that money be provided for this work.

When he fully understood the situation, the president asked many questions about it. He informed Judge Carey that, if the Portland commercial bodies would present to him a full statement showing the emergency that exists and point out the reasons why it is essential that an appropriation should be made this winter, he would submit that statement to Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, and co-operate as far as was in his power to secure the appropriation which Portland interests are seeking. The president also promised to consult the army engineers and obtain from them a statement of the necessity for an immediate appropriation.

Greatly encouraged by the assurances given by the president, the senator and Judge Carey then called on Secretary Taft, who was a schoolboy friend of Judge Carey. When Judge Carey presented the resolutions of the board of trade, pointing out the need for an immediate appropriation, the secretary promised to submit them to the chief of engineers, and to call for a report as to the necessity for making an appropriation this winter for continuing work on the jetty.

STORM WHIPS GREAT LAKES.

Several Vessels Wrecked, Docks Demolished, Island Submerged.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—Lake Superior from Duluth to the Soo, the upper peninsula of Michigan, the upper ends of Lakes Huron and Michigan and the northern counties of lower Michigan, have been swept by a terrific wind and snow storm, and a number of shipping accidents have been reported. The blizzard raged with a velocity of from 40 to 60 miles an hour and all the harbors from Port Huron and from Sault Ste Marie north on Lake Superior are filled with vessels which have run in for shelter.

Tonight it was reported from Sault Ste Marie that the wind had fallen to 12 miles an hour and although the barometer is falling the weather situation is regarded as greatly improved. Tremendous seas are running on Lake Superior off Marquette harbor, and more than a dozen vessels are riding out the gale inside the breakwater there.

Storm Cuts Chicago Loose.

Chicago, Nov. 30. — Blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour a gale swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory last night. It was accompanied by a downpour of rain. Signs were blown down, street car traffic delayed and boats were unable to leave the harbor. A police patrol box was torn from its fastenings and carried by the wind across the sidewalk, crashing into a plate glass window. Telephone communication with stations on the South Side were interrupted, and many minor accidents reported.

Open Revolt in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30. — According to dispatches received here, a state of almost open rebellion exists among the troops in Manchuria. A revolutionary movement has spread among the Turkestan troops. The Manchurian troops declare that it is impossible to exist on the rations served them. They also condemn the medical resources and state that thousands of them are unfit for service, but are detained in the province.

Change in Inauguration Day.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The National committee on inauguration has unanimously decided to recommend a change of date of presidential inaugurations from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

WEALTH IN SANDS.

Government Gives Out Report About Coast's Magnetic Iron Ore.

Washington, Nov. 29. — From Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river, southward 18 miles to Tillamook Head, is one of the richest black sand beaches on the Pacific coast, according to the figures contained in the second preliminary report of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States geological survey, on the results of experiments on concentrating these sands. The Clatsop beach sands were the first with which experiments were made, and the results obtained from them have just been given out by the government.

Magnetic iron ore is shown to be present in immense quantities, in one place attaining the remarkable average of 643.559 pounds in one ton of sand, but much gold and platinum were also found. In fact it is said by Dr. Day that the values in the precious metals alone would in themselves probably pay for the cost of working the sand.

It was through the energy of the Astoria chamber of commerce in sacking and loading into cars at its own expense samples to be experimented with, that this sand first received attention. A government geologist was sent to examine the beach from which the samples were taken.

He found the sands 1,500 feet west of Hammond station, near Fort Stevens, to be the richest. At this point the sand is very black, becoming lighter in color toward the south, ranging from dense black to light gray, at the mouth of the Necanicum river. From this point to Tillamook head, the sand is very green, due to the presence of olivine and other portions of decomposed basalt. One mile from Tillamook head large basaltic boulders take the place of most of the sand, which is very thin from here on.

GREAT STORM IN EUROPE.

British and German Coast Resorts Damaged and Lives Lost.

London, Nov. 29.—Great damage was done to the coast towns of Great Britain by last night's storm. Many small vessels were driven ashore, but thus far only a few lives are reported lost.

During the night huge waves swept the sea fronts of many favorite resorts. Sea walls and promenades were washed out, and houses and hotels along the sea fronts were flooded. Some houses collapsed.

The small coasting steamer Peridot, of Glasgow, was totally wrecked on the Island of Magee. The crew was lost. Seven bodies have been washed up.

The provinces report great damage by the gale. The telegraph wires are down, and the telephone line to Paris is interrupted.

The Red Star line steamer Kronland and the American Hamburg line steamer Patricia, bound for New York, embarked their passengers at Dover this morning, after which they continued their voyage uninterrupted by the storm.

CUBANS ARM FOR HOT FIGHT.

Machetes, Rifles and Cannon Surround American Meeting.

Havana, Nov. 29.—Letters received from the Isle of Pines picture an interesting scene at Nueva Guernon Saturday. American flags were hoisted on the American hotel, where the meeting of the Americans was held, whereupon Cuban flags were hoisted on every Cuban house.

The mayor, apprehending that the Americans would seize the town hall, gathered more than a hundred men, who were armed with machetes, some of them with firearms, and stationed themselves inside the building, while many other armed Cubans were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the writers say that the women also were armed with knives. In anticipation of what the Americans might do, a couple of small cannon were placed in front of the town hall. Absolutely nothing occurred, however, to justify the apprehension.

Lieb is Discharged.

Washington, Nov. 29. — President Roosevelt today removed from office William S. Lieb, United States assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, for "constant and persistent violation of the civil service law while in office." In a formal statement issued at the White house today by the president, Mr. Lieb's removal is announced. The president gave Mr. Lieb a hearing last Friday, at the request of Senators Penrose and Knox. Mr. Lieb submitted a long statement in answer to the charges made against him.

Carey Working for Jetty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Judge Carey intends as soon as possible to call on President Roosevelt to interest him in the need of an appropriation for continuing improvement at the mouth of the Columbia river and to secure from him, if possible, assurance that he will aid in procuring the necessary appropriation at the coming session. He will also call on Secretary Taft and such senators and congressmen of influence as can be reached.

Starve Out Mutineers.

Sevastopol, Nov. 29. — Baron Gakomelski, who is now in charge of the situation, will reduce the mutineers who are enclosed on Admiralty point by starvation. The water supply leading to the point has already been cut.

SIDETRACK TARIFF

Kate Regulation the Only Problem Before Coming Session.

CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION

President Will Not Give Senate Any Excuse to Avoid Action by Debating in the Air.

Washington, Nov. 28.—For various reasons President Roosevelt will not urge congress at the approaching session to take up the question of tariff revision. He believes the railroad rate question is the most vital issue which confronts the people of the United States today, and he is therefore unwilling to bring to the front any other problem whose discussion would tend to postpone, if not defeat, legislation on that subject. He proceeds on the theory that the worst evil should be first cured. After four years' experience in the white house, and with a comprehensive knowledge of the methods resorted to by congress to defeat legislation which is distasteful, the president is fully aware that he would materially decrease the chances of getting rate legislation if he should make tariff revision an issue of equal importance with the regulation of freight rates. He is aware that the senate would quickly seize upon this opportunity and concentrate its attention on a tariff bill, not so much with any idea of modifying the Dingley tariff as to distract attention and sidetrack the rate bill before it reached a critical stage.

There is other legislation which the president hopes to have passed besides the railroad rate bill, but he is more anxious about that measure than any other, and he will concentrate his efforts to secure such a law as will, in his judgment, effectively check discriminations of all sorts. He wants a law which will apply the "square deal" rule to railroad business, and if his influence, backed by public opinion, can bring it about, such a law will be written on the statute books before the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress adjourns.

CANAL ENGINEERS DEPART.

Ridicule Reports They Have Changed Decision on Sea Level.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The five foreign delegates to the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission left for New York today, and will sail for their homes. They will meet again in Brussels during the first days of January. General Davis will go to that city as representative of the American members of the board, and will take with him the documents, which are not yet drawn up, and which then will have to be signed by the foreign delegates.

Speaking of published stories that they had reconsidered their first vote, one of the delegates made the following statement:

"Whatever we have had to say will be found in the report which will shortly be in the hands of President Roosevelt. That we should change our vote on a subject to which for three months we had given the closest attention, and should change it merely because some parties are not contented with it, is a great absurdity."

Leave Isle of Pines to Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Cuban government will be permitted to settle to its own satisfaction the existing trouble on the Isle of Pines. The State department has so announced. Of course, if American citizens were to be unduly persecuted or maltreated because of any exercise by them of their right of freedom of speech or assembly, this government will take steps to secure for them justice. But if those Americans on the islands place themselves outside the pale of the law by refusing to recognize the authority of the Cuban government, they will have to take the consequences.

Pesthouse Was Burglarized.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 28.—A Great Falls dispatch to the Miner states that the people of Teton county are in a future over what is believed to be a threatened epidemic of smallpox as the result of burglary of the pesthouse. Several smallpox patients were confined in the detention house and the place has never been fumigated to the extent that it is believed that all danger of contagion is past. The people have been publicly warned by the health officials to be on the alert for any appearance of the disease.

Alies Have Acted.

London, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Mitylene, dated November 27: "Eight warships of the combined fleet arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. Admiral Ritter von Jedina, accompanied by the Austrian consul, proceeded to the government house at 10:30 o'clock and handed an ultimatum to the governor. At 1 o'clock this afternoon 500 sailors landed and seized the customs and telegraph office. Everything is quiet."

Governor of Moscow Dismissed.

London, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the Standard at Moscow says that General Druonov, governor of Moscow, has been dismissed in disgrace owing to the revolutionary proceedings of the congress of peasants.

GREATEST HARVEST IN HISTORY

Present Year Was Record Breaker in United States.

Washington, Nov. 28.—"Wealth production on the farms of the United States in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—\$6,415,000,000."

In the first annual report of his third term Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presents an array of figures and a statement representing products and profits of the farmers of this country, which he admits "dreams of wealth production could hardly equal."

Four crops make new high records as to value—corn, hay, wheat and rice—although in amount of production the corn is the only one that exceeds previous yields. In every crop the general level of production was high and that of prices still higher. Beside the enormous yield of wealth the secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased in value during the past five years to a present aggregate of \$6,133,000,000.

"Every sunset during the past five years," he says, "has registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of this country."

Analyzing the principal crops for the year, the secretary says that corn reached its highest production at 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next highest year, 1899; hay is second in order of value, although cotton held second place during the two preceding years. The hay crop this year is valued at \$60,000,000. Cotton comes third, with a valuation of \$575,000,000; wheat, \$525,000,000; oats, \$282,000,000; potatoes, \$138,000,000; barley, \$58,000,000; tobacco, \$12,000,000; sugar, cane and sugar beets, \$50,000,000; rice, \$13,000,000; dairy products, \$50,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000, over last year.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

Secretary of Interior Has Not Been Furnished Proper Figures.

Washington, Nov. 28.—When the secretary of the Interior and the Reclamation service reach an understanding as to the extent and condition of the national reclamation fund, it is expected that a number of new irrigation projects, including projects in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, will be approved and placed under contract. But until there is a complete understanding, the present chaotic condition must continue, and inactivity will be the rule, save on projects that are actually under contract.

The great misunderstanding that now prevails is as to the amount of money available for use, and the restrictions under which that money may be expended. The Reclamation service has its own set of figures, but those figures do not coincide with the figures which have been furnished Secretary Hitchcock by the men in his own department upon whom he relies. The secretary, confronted with very different financial statements, from sources which ought to agree, has concluded that neither is right, yet he is unable to figure out for himself just how much money he has to spend, and how much he has spent in the 3½ years the reclamation law has been in force.

WRECK TAKES FIRE.

Fourteen Persons Lose Lives in Massachusetts Disaster.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 28.—Fourteen persons were killed, 25 were seriously injured, and probably a score of others cut and bruised in the most disastrous railroad wreck recorded in this state for many years. The wreck occurred at 8:15 o'clock, at Baker's Bridge station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. The regular express, which left Boston at 7:45 o'clock for Montreal, by way of the Rutland system, crashed into the rear end of an accommodation train bound for points on the Marlborough branch, and which started from Boston at 7:15.

Of the dead, a dozen were passengers in the two rear cars of the Marlborough train. The other two were Engineer Barnard, of the Montreal express, and his fireman. No passengers on the express train were injured. Of those who lost their lives, a number were apparently instantly killed in the collision, while others were either burned to death or died from suffocation.

Oppose Rate Legislation.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—An organized movement on the part of railroad employees in every branch of the service has been put on foot to secure concerted action against the Roosevelt idea of rate legislation. Preliminary steps have already been taken by a committee of the brotherhoods of railroad men for a general mass meeting. Rate regulation, in the opinion of the employees, means a subsequent reduction in wages for them, and they propose a strong organization to oppose traffic rates.

No Flowers at Capitol.

Washington, Nov. 28.—There will be no flowers in either house on the opening day of congress. A resolution of the senate was adopted during the last session of congress barring flowers from the senate chamber. Mr. Cannon has already given notice that he will not allow the flowers to be brought in as heretofore. Rivalry of admirers of different members of both houses reached a stage where the desks were buried in flowers.

Famine in Part of Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 28.—Famine prevails because of the failure of the rice crop in Northeast Japan. The government has begun relief measures.



The Story of In-Door Sun.

Once on a time, in far Japan, There lived a busy little man, So merry and so full of fun That people called him In-door Sun.

Now In-door Sun made mirrors fine, Like those in your house and in mine, And in these looking-glasses bright His own face saw from morn till night.

It made him feel so very sad To see his face look cross and bad, That he began to take great care To keep a sweet smile always there.

And soon he found that those he knew, All seemed to like him better, too; For, like the mirrors, every one Began to smile on In-door Sun!

Now try this just one day and see How bright and smiling you can be; You'll find both happiness and fun In playing you're an "in-door sun!" —Little Folks.

A Costly Skate.

Roller skating is older than most folk imagine. Joseph Merlin, a Belgian, born in 1735, a clever, inventive fellow, went to London in 1790 and exhibited his novelties at a museum in Prince's street, Hanover Square. Having made a pair of skates to run on

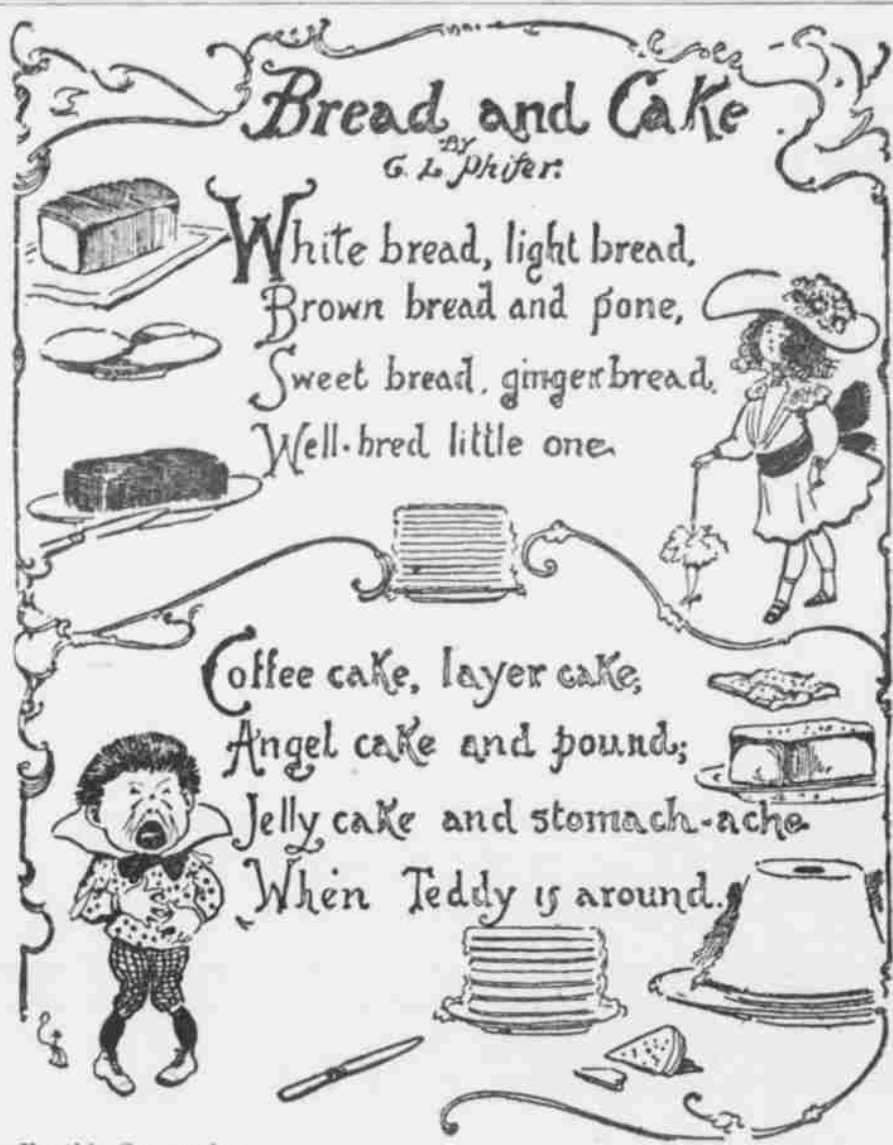
skin, were on her hands. These fitted perfectly and were ornamented with strips of skin from some animal—perhaps the seal. To complete this elaborate outfit this Eskimo belle carried in her hand—not a bouquet—but a long eagle feather. In fact she carried two, one in each hand, which she waved as she danced. No doubt this young lady made a charming picture. At least the young gallants of her set thought she did.

LACK OF MEN, NOT WORK.

Revelation of the Real Problem of the Unemployed.

Leroy Scott contributes to World's Work the result of a first-hand investigation of the unemployed in the United States. He makes some startling revelations and incidentally scatters the tissue of sentimentality that has hung about the "poor man looking for a job." He declares that the real problem is not to find work for men, but men for work. Ninety per cent of the men out of work don't want work. Mr. Scott says:

"In large cities the men who stand in bread lines, who patronize free-soup kitchens and missions; who sleep in municipal lodging houses and



—Youth's Companion.

wheels, he appeared with them at a masked ball given by Mrs. Cornelys, in Carlisle House, Soho. He was duly invited to display his skill. Having put on the skates he took a violin and began whirling about to his own music. One thing he had not studied, however, and that was how to guide himself and to stop quickly, and the result was that before the performance had lasted very long he dashed into an immense mirror valued at \$2,500, smashed his fiddle to bits, and seriously injured himself. That appears to have dampened the spirit of inventors, for we hear nothing of other wheel skates for nearly half a century.

A True Incident.

A French family has recently had its fortunes restored in a way to suggest story telling. They were wretchedly poor, selling one possession after another in order to live. One day the mother, in moving an old desk of her great-grandfather, came upon an old book, between the pages of which was a stamp of the Island of Maurice of 1847.

A traveler stopping to rest in the cottage one day saw this stamp, which a boy was sticking to a home-made envelope, playing "postoffice" with a little friend. This traveler (a man of wealth and a collector of curios) saw that it was very rare. In truth, there were but two others in existence, one belonging to the King of England and one to the Czar of Russia. He told the family of their treasure, and it was through his interest and exertions that the stamp was subsequently sold for \$7,500.

An Eskimo's Dress.

When an Eskimo young lady goes to a ball she is a gorgeous sight to gaze upon. You did not know that they had dances in her country? Well, they do, and a traveler reports just how a belle was dressed on such an occasion.

Her dress was made of the intestines of a seal, split and sewed together. This makes a transparent garment, and the girl trimmed it with elaborate embroidery of colored worsteds and fringed it with strings of beads. Her trousers were white and made of Siberian reindeer skin, embroidered with strips of wolf skin. Her hair was braided on each side with strips of wolf skin and strips of beads. Heavy necklaces and pendants of beads and teeth of animals hung around her neck and over her shoulders. Snow-white gloves, made of fawn

in police stations, are properly regarded as unfortunate who have failed to find work. The Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the condition of the Poor, both of New York, recently had cards printed addressed to unemployed men, offering work and financial and medical aid. During March and April 28,000 of these cards were distributed to men in bread lines, missions and lodging houses. Three hundred and five responded—a little more than 1 per cent. It would seem that self-respecting men, eager to work, would seize at such chance. At the two lodging houses of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, the officers clip from the morning papers and post on a bulletin board the advertisements asking for male help, so that the men can read them when discharged at 6 a. m. As a rule no more than two or three men from a crowd of 100 or 150 glance at the advertisements.

"Among unorganized workers men are frequently unemployed through a desire to choose their job. I sat a large part of one day listening to the talk between clerk and applicants. Job after job was refused because the applicants were not pleased with the work or the wages. A typical case was that of a young fellow who was offered a good opening in an office at \$12 a week; he refused because he wanted to start at \$15. On the previous day this agency had found a job for a man whose family was being supported by a charity society. The man went to his new work in the morning; in the afternoon he was back at the agency. They only wanted to pay me \$1.75," he complained. "I won't work for less than \$2 for anybody."

How the Trouble Arose.

"I suppose he clasped you in his arms when the canoe upset?" "No; quite the opposite." "Quite the opposite?" "Yes; the canoe upset when he clasped me in his arms."—Houston (Texas) Post.

A Subtle Distinction.

Mother of Parvenue Financier (to visitor)—All these are photographs of my son. Here you see him as a child, there as a man and there as a baron. —Journal Amusant.

An average girl is never satisfied until she acquires a son-in-law for her mother.