

ENORMOUS

Flood On Puget Sound Over \$1,000,000.

Ground Are Ruined

Loss Most Heavily and the Come Next—Lumber—Loss Logs and Boils.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17.—The floods of the river valleys south of Seattle yesterday morning, in the central White River country about Kent and Auburn, dry up the surrounding high land for returning to their homes. The waters maintain a high level at the mouth of the Duwamish and the mouth of the Puyallup to the south where they are held by the tide.

Property loss will be heavy, exceeding \$1,000,000. The damage of the Northern Pacific railroads and trackage involves a loss of \$100,000 for repairs to the individual losses of farmers make up the remainder. The loss of live stock is not as great as first feared, being probably \$50,000. The loss on crops still in the fields and in cellars and barns is \$100,000.

Losses of houses and barns were not their foundations, but many were actually broken up and carried any great distance. The loss of furnishings in homes and in stores by the water is the heaviest item of loss. In the White, Green and Duwamish valleys are subsiding rapidly into Puget sound at this time a mighty lake, four miles long, backed up by the tide from the Duwamish. When that goes out late to the Duwamish, a similar condition at the mouth of the Puyallup.

FINISH SOUTH JETTY.

Engineer Mackenzie Recommends Continuing Contract.

Olympia, Nov. 17.—In his estimate to the secretary of the Interior Mackenzie, chief of engineers, asks for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Columbia river jetty. The annual report, however, he asks for the jetty until it is completed. That, in addition to the \$1,450,000 appropriated, congress should appropriate an additional \$1,450,000 additional. He asks that \$2,000,000 will complete the jetty.

Law to Serve People.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Governor elect E. Hughes, who returned last week on a brief vacation, will, according to statements made by his secretary, retire altogether from the law. The same source came the announcement that he will also give up his law practice in this city and move with his family to Albany. Mr. Hughes, it is said, has told his friends that he will devote the next two years to being governor, and he believes that he can do this best by severing all professional connections.

Three Killed by Explosion.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 17.—Three men and six Mexicans were killed by a premature explosion at a quarry nine miles east of Douglas today. The men were under a pile of rock. The quarry is one at which a gang of men has been working for some time. The explosion was in military order. Costly lives were passing them.

Rob Railroad Safe.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A band of terrorists who had been following the Vista railroad depot this morning, killed a man, blew open the safe and carried off a small sum of money, and then fled in military order. Costly lives were passing them.

DIX SUNK ON SOUND.

Steamer Goes to Bottom Carrying Down 39 of Her Passengers.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19.—The steamer Dix, Captain P. Lermon, bound from Seattle to Port Blakeley with passengers, sank two miles north of Alki point soon after 7 o'clock last night, after a collision with the steamship Jeanie, Captain P. H. Mason, of the Alaska Coast company.

Thirty-nine passengers and members of the crew of the Dix are missing and 38 were saved. The Dix is a total wreck. The Jeanie was not injured in the least and no member of her crew was lost. The master of the Dix was saved. The collision occurred while the sound was almost as smooth as a mill pond, and after the boats had been steaming within sight of each other for a quarter of an hour.

ROBBER OF SUB-TREASURY.

Teller Dyer Is Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—The federal grand jury returned an indictment against Receiving Teller D. P. Dyer, Jr., son of United States Attorney D. P. Dyer, Saturday in connection with the shortage of \$61,200 in the local sub-treasury. The charge against Dyer is embezzlement.

The federal grand jury was convened on Wednesday and at once began inquiry into the shortage. When the inquiry was adjourned 335 witnesses had been examined. Shortly after the grand jury convened Saturday a report of its findings was made to the court.

Mr. Dyer was later arrested by the United States marshal and released on bond in the sum of \$10,000. Soon after the jury had made a report to Judge Finkler, Dyer surrendered himself. The court named January 8 as the date for his appearance at which time a definite date for the trial will be fixed.

The indictment contains two counts. The first count recites that Dyer, as second teller in the sub-treasury, "wrongfully and corruptly embezzled and converted to his own use" on September 27 last \$61,500 entrusted to his care. The second recites that as an officer of the United States government he did this, and is merely intended to prevent a technical evasion of the charge.

When Dyer came into the court he was accompanied by his father, United States Attorney Dyer, Congressman Champ Clark, and ten residents of Pike county, in which is located the Dyer family home. Bond was furnished by the ten resident friends.

Want Big Appropriation.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—As the first step in the newly organized Gulf-to-the-Lakes Deep Water association, Chicago members of the association have already started a movement to demand of the next congress a \$35,000,000 appropriation to complete the canal from the present terminus of the drainage channel to Grafton, on the Mississippi river, near St. Louis. The Chicagoans say the deep waterway is of vast importance to the people of the Middle West.

Peter's Heir Is Maniac.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—Crown Prince George of Serbia, is declared insane, according to reports from Belgrade today. "Nor is this the worst," said a well informed Balkan diplomat, "Serbia is drifting helplessly into bankruptcy. Civil war, too, is highly probable. King Peter seems powerless to restore or maintain order. Anarchy prevails everywhere. There are more political murders throughout Serbia in a year than in Macedonia."

Raise Wages Voluntarily.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has voluntarily offered the railway station agents and telegraph operators on the system an increase of wages. Eleven hundred agents and approximately 500 telegraph operators will come in for a share in the advance. The average increase in wages as announced by General Manager W. A. Gardner tonight will be \$5.

Trust Is Good.

New York, Nov. 19.—The directors of the Standard Oil company issued another circular today to the stockholders of the company, saying that the company's position is unassailable from both a legal and a moral standpoint.

FLOODS IN NORTH

White, Stuck and Green Rivers Drive Farmers From Homes.

SMALLER TOWNS UNDER WATER

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads Tied Up—Three Lives Are Lost.

Seattle, Nov. 15.—Floods in the White, Stuck and Green rivers, which began Tuesday night, have swept away miles of railroad trackage, inundated all the valley towns, rendered hundreds of farmers homeless and cost three lives up to date. Until the Western Union last night succeeded in getting a wire to Portland, Seattle was entirely cut off from the outside world by either railroad or telegraph lines. The telephone company kept up two lines, but this was the only means of communication Seattle has had.

The three men lost in the floods were drowned while fighting to break up log jams that threatened railroad and county bridges. It will be two weeks before the Northern Pacific is able to resume regular train operations. The Great Northern is tied up for a shorter period, for trouble on that road is due to an avalanche of mud that swept out a portion of track.

Auburn, Kent, O'Brien, Renton, Oriellia and half a dozen smaller towns in the valleys of three rivers are under water. Residents of O'Brien were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to the hills. At Kent a raging torrent is running through the town and Auburn will suffer extensive damages unless the waters recede immediately. The 50 employees of the Denny Renton Clay works plant at Renton were cut off by the flood and had to remain cooped up in the warehouse until they could be rescued by boats.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Great National Agitation to Improve Waterways Everywhere.

A national congress of American commercial bodies interested in the development of internal waterways and harbor improvements will meet in Washington on the sixth and seventh of December. Oregon will be represented by a delegation from the Portland chamber of commerce.

The purpose of the congress is mainly to prevail upon the United States authorities to pass a measure calling for an appropriation of fifty millions annually for river and harbor improvement. Even should such a measure pass it would still be but a fraction of what other great nations are expending annually upon their waterways. The movement is a national expression of the knowledge that water competition is the one great cheaper of railroad freight rates—railways that compete with rivers for traffic do not pay extravagant dividends upon watered stock.

In those sections of the country wherein the railroads are compelled to carry freight in competition with river craft the rates are from one-third to one-sixth of those ruling where water competition is not a factor. It is told of a cotton section in Texas that the canalizing of a very insignificant stream so as to be available for flat bottomed canal boats, lowered the freight rates so radically as to make a saving to a small community of three million dollars annually. As a matter of fact the canalized stream carried but a small percentage of the traffic upon which this large saving was effected, but the fact that the stream was available for traffic compelled the railways to meet the water competition.

The Rivers and Harbors congress will discuss the improvement of the Oregon and Washington waterways and the removal of obstructing bars at the entrances of the harbors and will seek to impress upon the congress of the nation the importance of these improvements to the farming and mercantile population.

Indicts John D.

Findlay, O., Nov. 15.—The grand jury today found indictments against John D. Rockefeller and three other persons in connection with the Standard Oil inquiry, which was reopened upon the reconvening of that body in an adjourned session yesterday. What these indictments allege or who are the four other defendants in addition to Mr. Rockefeller, was not given out. The bench warrants issued on the indictments were placed in the hands of Sheriff Grover, who this afternoon took them and went to Cleveland.

Ahead of Schedule.

Colon, Nov. 15.—The first trip of an American president outside of the boundaries of the United States was successfully concluded yesterday afternoon at half past one, when the battleship Louisiana, having on board President Roosevelt and his party, dropped anchor in the harbor of Colon. The Louisiana, which arrived ahead of schedule time, was conveyed by the Tennessee and the Washington. They anchored during a heavy rainfall.

General William G. Ely.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 15.—General William G. Ely died suddenly at his home here last night of heart trouble. He commanded the Eighteenth Connecticut volunteers in the Civil war, and was brevetted brigadier general at its close.

MUCH DAMAGE REPORTED.

Floods in Oregon and Washington Destroy Homes and Bridges.

Castle Rock, Wash., Nov. 16.—The Cowlitz river has become a raging torrent, carrying houses, barns, logs and other drift down in the flood. Many families are homeless and have saved but few belongings from their ruined homes and are temporarily quartered with friends on higher ground. The Northern Pacific bridge across the Cowlitz at Olequa is washed out.

The town of Castle Rock is in a state of chaos. Electric lights are out because of the flood. The town marshal has closed the saloons to add to the public safety. The people are meeting the situation in a philosophic way and are not becoming panic stricken.

North Yakima, Wash., Nov. 16.—After falling slightly the Yakima and Naches rivers are again rising and the damage to property of all kinds is growing worse. All communication with the outside by rail is cut off. Every county bridge in the valley is under water and the city is isolated from the surrounding country.

The fears of the people are that the Naches river may change its course and come down the old river bed to the west of the city. If this happens the damage will be incalculable, as the best fruit orchards and some of the finest homes in the valley lie direct in its course.

Wenatchee, Wash., Nov. 16.—The flood still rages unabated. Added to the destruction by the rain and water, the wind is blowing. The damage done by the flood between Cashmere and Wenatchee, in the Wenatchee valley, cannot be estimated at the present time, but it will be heavy. The Wenatchee and the Columbia rivers are higher than they have ever been before. The former is eight inches higher than its former record.

Portland, Nov. 16.—Streams throughout the state which have been swollen by the recent rain storms and the Chinook wind in the mountains are thought to have reached their highest point. Some have commenced to fall and the Willamette was stationary last night. It is probable that the river at Portland will commence to fall today. Except along the lower Columbia, the danger from high water is thought to be over in Oregon.

RELIEF FUND IS LOOTED.

Money Sent Mayor Schmitz Is Not Accounted For.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—The Chronicle says today: A new investigation is progressing in the course of developments in the local graft scandal. It now appears that many sums of money, large and small, that were sent from different states to San Francisco for the relief of the sufferers from the calamity never reached the relief committee. Some of these amounts, which aggregated a large sum, were mailed to the care of Mayor Schmitz. F. J. Heney, Detective William Burns and about 100 government agents have been making an investigation. President Roosevelt is the moving spirit behind the inquiry, and he declares that no man guilty of diverting the relief funds shall escape justice.

The cases come within the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities because of the interstate character of the postal service, which, it is alleged, was criminally tampered with. A considerable sum of money was also sent through the express companies and Wells-Fargo, which companies are now investigating the disappearance of \$10,580 sent in one package from the citizens of Searchlight, Nev., which the relief committee says it never received, and which the company says was delivered to the representative of the committee to whom it was addressed. The crime of forgery is said to be included in the offense of the raiders of the relief contributions. It is said that in the aggregate the stealings will amount to \$1,000,000.

New Zealand Favors Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Canadian commission reports that substantial preferences are given to Canadian goods over those of the United States in the new tariff adopted by New Zealand. On many classes the tariff on United States goods will be 20 or 30 per cent above that on Canadian goods. On bicycles, gas and oil engines, gum boots, printing paper, railways and tramways, sail cloth, canvas, surgical and dental instruments United States products will be taxed a duty of 20 per cent while the Canadian products will enter free.

Bodies To Be Exhumed.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Zaslav Palovitz, who was injured in the recent wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Woodville, Ind., died today. His death makes the total fatalities 51. Much dissatisfaction has been caused among the survivors of the wreck over the fact that the dead, the majority of whom were Roman Catholics, had been buried without religious rites. Local church officials have arranged with the railroad to have the bodies dug up and reburied.

Total Wealth of United States.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The total wealth of the country in 1904 was \$106,881,415,000, according to figures issued by the census bureau today. In 1890 the total wealth was \$65,037,091,197; in 1900, \$88,528,348,798.



GOOD ROADS

An Important Social Problem.

No tendency of modern times has caused so much uneasiness in the minds of social philosophers and reformers as the drift of population from the rural districts to the cities. That this tendency is deplorable is admitted on all hands, but there is no general agreement as to what should be done to discourage it. Recently, however, public speakers and writers have been insisting that the way to keep the bright young men and women on the farms is to ameliorate the conditions of country life. The extension of telephone lines into the country and the rural free mail delivery are steps in that direction. But the general improvement of the country roads would be a far more important step. Bad roads do more than anything else to promote ignorance, isolation, discouragement, and disgust among the country people. Good roads promote attendance at school and the church; they make social gatherings, literary societies, dramatic entertainments, and club and lodge meetings possible during the winter and spring. With bad roads the farmer is compelled to hibernate, socially, for three or four months in the year. With good roads, these months become the most pleasant and in some respects the most profitable in the year.

The improvement of the country roads is now recognized as one of the greatest questions before the American public, and it is coming to be recognized as a question which concerns not merely the rural population, but the whole people. Many public men have declared their conviction that road improvement is a proper subject for national as well as State legislation. Among the reasons offered in support of this view are the following:

First—The improvement of the highways is too great a burden for the rural population to bear alone. If left to them the problem will never be solved.

Second—The improvement of the roads would benefit all classes throughout the entire country; hence, the whole people should share in the necessary expense.

Third—The improvement of the roads is necessary to the extension of the rural free delivery system, and Congress is authorized by the Constitution to "establish post-roads."

Fourth—The improvement of the roads is certainly as fit a subject for national legislation as improvement of rivers and harbors.

Bills are now before both Houses of Congress providing for an appropriation of twenty-four million dollars to be used during the next three years as a fund for national aid to road improvement. The fate of these bills depends largely upon the attitude of the farmers on the question. If they would unite in a strong demand for national aid, it would speedily become an accomplished fact.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Some Object Lessons for the Tillers of the Soil.

The Wall Street Journal suggests that intensive agriculture be more generally adopted as an investment. It argues that thousands of people have left the country and entered the cities because of actual necessity. They skimmed away the cream from the soil and, by extravagant methods, exhausted its vitality. Then there was no refuge left except the wage-earning centers. But their presence in the cities does not prove that they are any better off in the possession of this world's goods. On the contrary, it demonstrates the opposite. In commenting on the situation the Journal says:

"Intensive cultivation of ten acres should give better returns than extensive cultivation of a hundred acres. This is what the agricultural departments of the State and nation are all seeking to accomplish. They are accomplishing it much more rapidly and thoroughly than is generally understood. As they accomplish this work agriculture will come to be a more and more attractive field for capital investments, even on the part of people who live in cities. Dispatches of a few days ago stated that throughout the Southwest investors from the city were putting their surplus funds into farm lands. The same thing has been going on for ten years throughout the surplus corn States. Land values have risen rapidly in the South also."

We have reached the day of intensive soil cultivation. It has required many years of experimenting and unsuccessful crop returns to bring about this result. The farmers wanted too many acres to plant to corn, cotton, wheat or tobacco. They permitted the rains to wash away the surface soil and leave the clay or limestone strata. There was no economic system in the work of retaining soil fertility. Now all is changed. The farmer, who does not go to the city to find work, is an educated man in all that makes up a profitable tiller of the soil. He works not only for a home and temporary abode, but because there is profit in handling the products of his fields.

The trend of thought toward the land as an investment will not be changed in many years. There is something tangible in the cultivated fields, orchards and gardens. The world must be fed from the products of the land. If that which humanity requires is not grown in the United States it will be imported from other countries. The

Pacific coast farmer has a rival in the Japanese farmer. It is for him to decide which shall occupy the markets at home and abroad. But the American with business tendencies does not hesitate. He sees the opportunities in the land and is hastening to grasp them before it is too late. Here is another lesson for the young man of to-day.—Seattle Post.

LUXURY IN RANCH HOUSE.

Cut Glass and Silverware—Costly Gifts for Guests.

A little one-story, six-room, long-ranch house in Lander, Wyo., with sage-brush land stretching away from it in all directions and with only a lumbering mountain stage coach, drawn by four horses, connecting it with the outside world, has in it more than any other house, public or private, in the State.

Arapahoe boasts not near fifty souls all told. But the traveler going by stage from Lander to Shoshone will find its ranch an uncommonly good one at which to stay over night, for Mrs. Becker, its gracious hostess, does not spend all her money on ornaments for her table. She always makes enough to pay two first-class Chinese cooks and to supply her table with delicacies.

Many ranch houses look neither more nor less inviting from the outside than does this one. Dirt, poor food, cracked dishes, wretched service and insufferably bad beds compose the accommodations. The traveler is agreeably surprised, then, when he finds the wealth of cut glass, china and silverware which graces Mrs. Becker's table, excellent service, every delicacy that a city market affords, cleanliness everywhere, easy chairs and couches, beds fresh and comfortable, and an atmosphere of refinement.

Mrs. Becker's cut glass, china and silverware are the pride and the delight of Arapahoe, and all the countryside round about it. Even the Indians who have got a glimpse of them regard them with a sort of proprietary interest. Not long ago Mrs. Becker sent an order to New York for a thousand dollars' worth of cut glass, and that thousand dollars' worth is not all she has. Besides her valuable collection of cut glass, china and silverware, Mrs. Becker has many hundred dollars' worth of Navajo blankets and Indian curios. She made an army officer's wife a present of \$500 or \$600 worth of blankets and curios recently and thought nothing of it. She is a Western woman and does things in a Western way.

Not long ago Mrs. Becker gave a party at her ranch house, to which she invited some of the best known folk in Lander, and army officers and their wives from Fort Washakie. It was a unique society function. Each of the numerous guests went home with a costly gift from the hostess. One young lady was given a saddle, another a beautiful and costly souvereir spoon, with an elk's tooth set in the handle, and others received gifts equally valuable.—Galveston News.

PRUNES CUTTING OUT PRISMS.

Supply of Fruit Coming from California Encouraging to Landladies.

When one thinks of all the boarding-house breakfasts in the country it is not surprising that more than 100,000,000 pounds of prunes are eaten yearly in the United States.

Prior to 1886 the supply came almost wholly from France and the Danubian provinces, and sold under the designation of French and Turkish prunes.

In that year prunes of American growth appeared on the market and with each succeeding year the supply has increased, until the importation of foreign fruit has been reduced to extremely small proportions.

Most of our prune supply is from California. In Santa Clara County alone there are 3,700,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres, 100 trees to the acre. The quantity of prunes there exceeds 110,000,000 pounds—more than enough for the requirements of the whole country, but the excess is needed to supply the export demand.

In September the fruit ripens and is gathered by spreading sheets under the trees and shaking the branches. The fruit is taken to the warehouse, where it is graded in size and passed through a boiling hot liquid, in which process it is cleaned and the outer skin softened. It is then spread out in trays 8 feet by 3 feet in size, and exposed to the heat of the sun for three to eight days, depending upon weather conditions.

Ten thousand trays of fruit spread out in one unbroken tract may be seen in Santa Clara in the drying season. When sufficiently cured the prunes are stored in separate bins and there allowed to sweat, this process taking from ten to twenty days, when they are ready for marketing.—What to Eat.

Content.

"Don't you sometimes wish you had your life to live over?" said the pessimist.

"And go through that spell of hot weather again?" rejoined the optimist. "Not for anything."—Washington Star.

All High Flyers.

"Are you interested in airships, Mrs. Getemoff?" "Helships! I am, indeed, Mr. Swatley. I have three unmarried daughters."—Boston Transcript.

When a man gets off something funny, it tickles him more than any one else.

Considering how popular it is, "I forgot" is a mighty poor excuse.