

RUIN WROUGHT BY GALE AND QUAKE

Gulf Coast and Southern States Suffer From Tropical Hurricane.

ONE DEAD; MANY BOATS LOST

Earth Shocks Sway Office Buildings, Driving People Into Streets— Wind Reaches 114 Miles.

Atlanta, Ga.—The south was racked by earthquake and swept by storm at the same time Thursday. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the Gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened away many people from their homes in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

The earthquake did little damage, but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Fla., and sank several vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

Mobile reported that it had been touched more lightly, although the wind blew 110 miles an hour. Two small buildings were destroyed and a negro woman was killed by a live wire. Shipping at Mobile had been warned and apparently suffered little harm. Two river steamers were sunk, a schooner and a steamer were driven ashore and small boats were lost.

The earth shocks were felt shortly after 4 o'clock and were severest in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., where swaying office buildings were emptied within a few minutes. In these towns chimneys were destroyed and articles were hurled from shelves in residences and shops. Elsewhere no damage was reported.

The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Ky., and east of Augusta, Ga. Its duration was about three minutes and there were two shocks.

The hurricane had been sweeping northward from Yucatan and hit the coast early in the day. It then moved into the interior with decreased intensity.

Mobile was struck early in the day and wire communication went down in a short time. Soon Pensacola, too, was cut off, and not until night was it possible to reach that city. Estimates put the damage in Mobile at \$15,000, but no estimates had been made of the loss at Pensacola. New Orleans escaped the storm.

Everywhere the high wind was accompanied by a torrential downpour of water. At Burwood, La., there was a fall of nearly 11 inches during the day. Montgomery, Ala., was swept by a heavy wind and there was a heavy rainfall, but little damage. Houses were damaged at Opp, Ala., and there was damage at other small towns throughout Alabama. Houses and stores were unroofed at Troy. In these sections there was no report of loss of life.

Reports coming in from many small towns in Alabama indicated that damage in rural districts might reach many thousands of dollars. Traveling salesmen reaching Montgomery told of buildings blown down and unroofed and of thousands of acres of timber being damaged throughout Alabama. Virtually the same district on the Gulf coast suffered heavy damage in the great July hurricane. Then shipping sustained the most serious loss ever known in a Gulf storm, and in scores of cities and towns the damage went into the thousands of dollars.

A short time later millions of dollars of damage was done by a storm in the two Carolinas.

Berlin Curbs Taxicab Use.

Berlin, via The Hague to London.—Berliners in the near future must endeavor to arrive at the theaters in time for the play without the use of taxicabs. It is planned to forbid the use of these vehicles for trips to and from places of amusement. The taxicabs, it is hoped, will be available for a more important purpose. At the beginning of the war there were 2600 taxicabs running in Berlin. This number has been reduced to 800.

Turkish Transport Taken.

Petrograd, via London.—The Russian submarine Tuleu, October 12, after an engagement near the Bosphorus, captured the Turkish 6000-ton armed war transport Roditsto, says a Russian official statement. The transport, which was commanded by German officers, was taken to Sebastopol.

Dividend is 700 Per cent.

Pittsburg.—Directors of the Quaker Oil & Gas company, the producing end of the Pure Oil company, have declared a dividend of 700 per cent. The dividend is payable at once.

ALLIES SEIZE GREEK WARSHIPS; ATHENS SITUATION NEARS CRISIS

London.—A Reuter's dispatch from Athens says the situation appears to be dangerous. There have been Royalist demonstrations in the streets. Admiral du Fournet, commander of the entente allied fleet in the Mediterranean, was hissed and a detachment of French sailors was driven back by a hostile crowd.

A procession of some 4000 malcontents, headed by the Greek and American flags, stopped outside the American legation, protested against the landing of foreign marines and demanded the protection of the American minister, who was absent.

"The demonstrators then paraded the streets singing the Greek national anthem."

The entente allies have taken over the Greek battleships *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, formerly the United States warships *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, which were sold to Greece several years ago. The Greek battleship *Averoff* also has been seized by the allies, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Allied crews were put on board the battleships, the correspondent says, and the Greek crews were landed and sent to Athens.

On October 11 the allies took over the entire Greek fleet except the *Kilkis*, *Lemnos* and *Averoff*. This measure, it was explained unofficially, was intended to insure the safety of the allied fleet as fears had been aroused of a disturbance at points where the war vessels of the allies were anchored.

Athens, via London.—The British legation explains that the landing of marines at Athens and Piraeus was merely intended to reinforce the police. It is generally thought, however, that this action was taken to prevent demonstrations.

Marines from the ships of the entente powers to the number of about 1000 have been landed at Piraeus and have occupied the railway station at Piraeus and several buildings in Athens.

Fire in Chemical Factory Causes Death of Seven; Two More Missing

New York.—Seven persons were burned to death and two others who are missing are feared to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed two factories in the manufacturing section of Queensborough Wednesday, with a material loss estimated at \$250,000.

The charred bodies were not found until the flames had been extinguished and firemen were pouring water into the ruins of the buildings. Search is being made for two persons still missing, but it is believed they perished. All those burned were employed in the plant of the Oakes Dye Manufacturing company, where the flames started.

The fire started among chemicals on the first floor of the Oakes building and spread with such rapidity that the office force was trapped on the second floor.

The police have learned that an electrician at work on the first floor of the dye-making plant, making repairs to the electric light fixtures, dropped a ladder, which struck a jar of chemicals that burst into flames.

There were six young women and the three men on the second floor when the fire began. Not one of them has been seen since.

Supposed Canals of Mars Are Strips of Vegetation, Says Observer

Berkeley, Cal.—Dr. Percival Lowell, for 22 years head of the Harvard observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., in an address at the University of California, announced as his most recent deduction from his study of the planet Mars that the so-called canals were not water channels, but strips of vegetation under human cultivation, and undoubtedly watered by artificial canals.

In support of this decision, Dr. Lowell said he had determined that the smallest observable spot on Mars would be at least 10 miles in diameter. Canals, therefore, could not be seen from earth. Mars, he added, has four seasons much like ours, but longer. It is absurd to assume, Dr. Lowell said, that our planet is the only one having intelligent inhabitants.

Trade Secrets Are Out.

Washington, D. C.—How some of Germany's closely guarded trade secrets are being unwittingly disclosed by prisoners of war is told in official dispatches reaching here. In one instance German prisoners, all expert makers of thermometers, have been put to work where their operations could be observed by skilled workmen, and as a result several methods of filling bulbs with mercury, hitherto a secret in Germany, were discovered.

Portuguese Trade Gained.

Washington, D. C.—Increasing business is being done in Portugal by American concerns, according to consular advices. Twenty American vessels have discharged cargoes at Lisbon since the first of the year. Such a number never has been approached before.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Great Educational Revival Strikes Oregon Institutions

University of Oregon, Eugene.—An intellectual stimulus that state university observers so far have not accounted for appears to have come to Oregon this fall. Here are a few of the manifestations of it:

Nearly 1,000 persons have appeared for university extension classes in Portland. Residence enrollment in liberal arts at Eugene will be nearly 1,100 for the year. Registration in the correspondence-study department is 528. Attendance at the summer school was 314. Other departments show similar growth. For example, 4,479 teachers of Oregon have this year done their reading circle work with the university.

The Portland increase is about 75 per cent; liberal arts residence increase is about 13 per cent; the correspondence-study increase is 19 per cent; the summer school increase was 70 per cent. This growth has come in a period when increases were not to be expected.

When a member of the extension faculty made a trip on institute work to Harney county this month, a majority of the teachers were found to be interested in correspondence-study.

The attendance totals for all Oregon institutions of higher education give this state a high place in percentage of population that goes beyond the high school.

State Engineers Tackle Water Survey of Hood River Valley

Hood River.—Rhea Luper, engineer for the state water board, assisted by Fred Coshaw and Malcolm Button, has begun the four months' task of making a survey of the entire area of the Hood River valley under the ditches of irrigation systems or that may be irrigated. During the next week H. K. Donnelly, another engineer of the water board, accompanied by R. C. Ingraham, will arrive here to assist in the task. George T. Cochran, of La Grande, eastern Oregon water superintendent, was here Saturday to inspect the initial work of the engineer.

The work of the water board has been undertaken here for the purpose of adjudicating the water rights of the entire Hood River watershed. The task was initiated recently, when the supreme court, remanding a decision of Circuit Judge Bradshaw in the case of the Oregon Lumber company vs. the East Fork Irrigation District, referred the case to the water board.

Shooting Stars Promised.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Two separate annual displays of shooting stars will be visible throughout Oregon November 15 and 24, according to E. H. McAllister, professor of astronomy and mechanics in the state university. The display due on November 15 may be seen in the early morning hours; that of November 24 is due in the early evening. The earth at these times will be cutting through the orbit of the swarm of meteors from which the stars come.

Display of the aurora borealis will be visible in Oregon next winter, for the first time in 11 years, Mr. McAllister says. Northern lights are dim in this latitude of the west, except when the sun spots have reached their maximum number, which occurs only once in 11 years. A connection between the sun spots and the aurora borealis is believed by many scientists to exist.

Bridge Does Big Business.

Salem.—Traffic figures compiled under the direction of the state highway department show that in 30 days ending at 6:30 A. M. October 10, 21,008 automobiles, 13,858 motorcycles, bicycles and pedestrians, 10,307 horse-drawn vehicles, and 923 head of stock crossed the bridge over the Willamette river at Salem. The daily average of traffic over the bridge was: 700 automobiles, 462 motorcycles, bicycles and pedestrians, 343 horse-drawn vehicles, and 31 head of stock. The maximum of traffic occurred on Portland day during the recent state fair, when 1579 automobiles crossed the bridge.

Radio Station Under Way.

Marshfield.—The United States radio station being constructed at Englewood, a suburb of Marshfield, is about one-third finished. The piling for the residences has been driven and the grading at the site is one-half completed. A hill is being cut away to make the fill required for the grounds surrounding the station. A large percentage of the lumber has been delivered and the buildings now are under way.

1900 Cars are Lacking.

Salem.—All records for car shortage on the Portland division of the Southern Pacific company's lines were broken when reports to the Oregon Public Service commission showed the company 1900 cars short of its orders. The company reported that it had received orders for 2225 cars, and that 325 cars were available. A total of 73 empty freight cars were reported to have arrived at Ashland in 24 hours.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.41; fortyfold, \$1.35; club, \$1.32; red fife, \$1.34, red Russian, \$1.29.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$29.75. Barley—No. 1 feed, \$35.00. Flour—Patents, \$7.20; straights, \$6.40@6.80; exports, \$6.40; valley, \$6.60; whole wheat, \$7.20; graham, \$7. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; rolled barley, \$35@36.

Corn—Whole, \$42.50 per ton; cracked, \$43.50 per ton.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, eastern Oregon, \$16.50@18 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15@16 per ton; alfalfa, \$14.50@15.50; wheat hay, \$13.50@14.50; oat and vetch, \$12@13.50; cheat, \$12; clover, \$10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 35½¢ bid. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 37½¢@39¢; butterfat, No. 1, 37¢; No. 2, 35¢, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 38½¢@39¢ per dozen; Oregon ranch, candied, 40¢@42¢.

Poultry—Hens, 14¢@14½¢; springs, 15¢@16¢ per pound; turkeys, live, 24¢@25¢; ducks, 12¢@17½¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

Veal—Fancy, 10½¢@11¢ per pound. Pork—Fancy, 12¢@12½¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@\$1 per dozen, tomatoes, 50¢@65¢ per crate; cabbage, \$1.25@1.50 per hundred; peppers, 6¢@7¢ per pound; eggplant, 6¢@8¢ per pound; lettuce, \$2.35; cucumbers, 50¢@75¢ per box; celery, 60¢@75¢ per dozen; corn, 10¢@20¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 1¢ per pound; squash, 1¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, \$1@1.15 per hundred, country points; sweets, \$2@2.25 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon buying price, \$1.90 per sack, country points.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 75¢@\$2 per box; peaches, 60¢@80¢ per box; pears, 75¢@1.50; grapes, 75¢@1.60; casabas, 1½¢; cranberries, \$9.50@10 per barrel.

Hope—1916 crop, 11¢@12¢ per pound. Hides—Salted hides, 18¢; salted stags, 14¢; green and salted kip, 18¢; green and salted calf skins, 25¢; green hides, 16¢; green stags, 12¢; dry hides, 30¢; dry calf skins, 32¢; dry salt hides, 25¢; dry horse hides, 75¢ to \$1.50.

Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 21¢; dry short-wooled pelts, 17¢; dry shearings, 10¢@25¢ each; salted long-wooled pelts, 75¢@1.25; salted short-wooled pelts, 50¢@1.

Tallow—No. 1, 8¢; No. 2, 7¢; grease, 5¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23¢@26¢; coarse, 30¢@32¢; valley, 30¢@32¢. Mohair—40¢ per pound.

Casaba Bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$6.35@6.75; good, \$6.00@6.25; common to fair, \$4.50@5.75; cows, choice, \$5.00@5.75; medium to good, \$4.00@4.50; ordinary to fair, \$4.00@4.50; heifers, \$4.00@5.75; bulls, \$5.00@4.25; calves, \$3.00@6.00.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.25@9.50; good to prime mixed, \$9.00@9.25; rough heavy \$8.40@8.50; pigs and skips \$8.00@8.25. Sheep—Lambs, \$5.50@8.75; yearlings, wethers, \$5.75@7.50; old wethers, \$5.50@7.25; ewes, \$3.50@5.50.

Wheat Sets New High Record.

The 7-cent bulge in the Chicago wheat market this week met with a quick response in the northwest. Higher bids were at once sent into the country and the scramble to buy began. Details were lacking as to the amount of business done, but it was believed that well over 1,000,000 bushels changed hands.

The advance put bluestem 3 to 4 cents above the high point reached just before the submarine raid and raised the cheaper grades of wheat to the level that prevailed then. Bluestem sold locally at \$1.42 and there was considerable buying in the interior on the basis of \$1.43 Coast, with reports of as high as \$1.45 also paid. At the Merchants' Exchange five thousand bushels of November bluestem were sold at \$1.42. Fortyfold and club bids were raised 2 to 3 cents, fife 3 cents and red Russian 3 to 4 cents.

The Chicago advance was ascribed to short covering, following recent heavy sales to foreigners. More disastrous reports from Argentina and increased demand from the British and French governments for North American wheat accompanied the rise. It was said that of the Canadian crop, 25 to 30 per cent has been found to be unfit for milling.

The local oats market also gained in strength. Bids for all deliveries were advanced 75 cents at the exchange. Brewing barley was unchanged in the country, but feed barley was quoted \$1 higher here.

Local millers announced a 20-cent advance in patent and valley flours. Domestic and export straights were not changed. The new flour quotation of \$7.20 equals the highest point ever recorded here, which was in February, 1915.

Bradstreet's estimates the world's visible wheat increase at 11,500,000 bushels.

The Canadian visible wheat supply is 16,317,000 bushels, the oats supply 1,450,000 bushels.

Portland.—Fresh receipts at the stockyards were limited, but a considerable quantity was carried over from last week, and this furnished material for an active market. The bulk of the hog sales were at \$9.25, as was the case the first of the week. Most of the hogs available this week have been of only average quality and buyers have acted accordingly. Cattle sales indicated a steady market.

GET RICH IN NAVY

POSSIBLE FOR ENLISTED MEN TO RETIRE WITH FORTUNE.

In Addition He Can Have Income of \$104 a Month for Rest of His Life If He Has Served Thirty Years.

There are other advantages to being an American tar than having a wife in every port, if we are to believe the conversation picked up around a recruiting station. And, strangely enough, it is the idea of growing rich, one of the thoughts furthest from the minds of the ordinary man entering the navy, which seems to be the greatest drawing card. At least that looms largest in the minds of the men who are doing the recruiting. There is a glamour to the tar's life, a romance to his adventures. Moreover, the chance to go about the globe and see something of foreign shores is alluring to many, even though it is sandwiched in between endless decks to wash and eternal brasses to polish. In the Harrisburg Telegraph a recruiting officer tells of the financial advantage of going into naval service. It ought to appeal greatly to the man who is without responsibility, and to whom the prospect of ever having stacked up \$30,000 is classed along with owning a flying carpet and other such tales of the unreal. Our recruiting officer says:

"Do you want to retire at the age of fifty with \$28,788.70, and have an income of at least \$104 a month for the remainder of your life?"

"If you do, join the United States navy."

"The American sailors are the best paid in the world, and after thirty years of service the man-o'-war'sman is retired on a pay of not less than \$104 a month, and, in addition, should have saved \$28,788.70 from his monthly pay."

A young man enlisting at the age of eighteen as an apprentice seaman will be paid \$17.00 a month during six months spent at training station and receive an increase to \$20.90 a month when he boards a ship. By the end of his first enlistment, under ordinary course of advancement, he should be receiving \$33 a month, and meanwhile he is outfitted with clothes and all necessities. If he re-enlists within four months after the expiration of his first enlistment, he will receive a seven-dollar monthly increase in pay, and a bonus of four months' pay in addition. If by the end of his second enlistment he should have received a good-conduct medal (which adds 83 cents a month to his pay), he should be receiving \$55 a month. After twelve years he should have reached chief petty officer's pay with a salary of \$99.62 a month, and thereafter his pay is increased with each enlistment. Good-conduct and other medals for meritorious services also add to his pay. Under ordinary courses, according to the figures furnished by the navy department, a sailor usually saves one-half of his pay, which is deposited in the ship's bank, receiving 4 per cent interest. Thus, beginning at the lowest level in the navy and reaching the highest point in the service as an enlisted man, after the end of twelve years and continuing in this capacity for sixteen years, the average sailor retires after thirty years of service with a pension of \$104 a month, besides having the \$28,000 or more in addition.

Extremist.

"Mrs. X is a great stickler for form and ceremony, I understand."

"Mercy, yes! Why, that woman would insist upon dressing up to entertain an idea."

Poetry Everywhere.

Budding Poet—There's poetry in everything!

Editor—That's true; the basket over there is full of it!

No Time to Smile.

At one of the "tryout" vaudeville houses a young girl had just made her appearance as a "single" dancing act. There was a good deal of genuine applause for her efforts. She made her exit and stood in the wings recovering her breath. The manager of the theater approached her. "Very good," said he. "You went very well, indeed. But why don't you smile? You never smiled once."

"If I smiled," she answered, gasping, "I'd forget my routine. I'll smile tomorrow night."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Asked and Answered.

"Give woman the credit she deserves," howled the suffragette speaker, "and where would man be?"

"If she was to get all the credit she deserves," answered the man in the gallery, who was evidently married, "he would be in the poorhouse."

School Note.

You can never make true citizenship by teaching arithmetic and grammar alone.—Columbus State Journal.