

## FLOOD RECORDS BROKEN

Highest Marks for Seventy-five Years Exceeded.

## PROPERTY LOSS ENORMOUS

Fire Added to the Losses in Several Places—Low Districts All Submerged.

## MANY PERSONS WERE DROWNED

All flood records were broken at Pittsburgh on the 15th of March when a new high mark of 36.2 feet was established, the previous record being 35 feet in February, 1832. The highest mark since that was 33.3 feet, February 6, 1834.

Ten square miles of the most thickly populated territory in Pittsburgh and Allegheny was under water. Thousands were homeless; dozens of splendid stores and great office buildings were partially under water; the city was in darkness except where lighted by private lighting plants.

An ice gorge which formed in the Allegheny about Parker broke and added to the destruction wrought by the water.

Practically every iron and steel plant in the Pittsburgh district shut down. The water works on the South-side had to stop. A fire broke out which caused large loss and was controlled with difficulty.

A loss in the Connellsville coke region estimated at \$2,000,000 and the breaking of all flood records has resulted. The stage at points along the Youghiogheny exceeded that of 1832, the previous high record. The entire coke region was paralyzed industrially.

The Muskingum, Scioto, Great and Little Miamis from the north, and the Kanawha, Big Sandy and Licking rivers from the south not only poured their surplus into the Ohio, but have laid waste farms and villages along their banks. Breaks in the big oil and natural gas pipe lines were reported between the West Virginia fields and the Ohio towns depending on them.

Scores of lives were lost by drowning in various sections. All the low lying districts of the towns and cities along the Ohio were overflowed.

At Wheeling and Bridgeport fire broke out causing over \$200,000 loss. An explosion of gas at the Warwick pottery in South Wheeling destroyed the greater part of the plant and threatened many houses. Three Syrian children were drowned when an attempt at rescue was made. Persons in panic jumping in an overloaded boat capsized it. All but the three children were rescued.

Railroad service was affected in many places by landslides and the loss of bridges. A pile driver and locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway went through the levee into the Scioto river at Chillicothe. O. Brake-man John Long and Thomas Wheeler were drowned.

At Marietta two-thirds of the city was flooded and there was considerable suffering among the inhabitants, as nearly all of the groceries have been flooded. William McCracken, his wife and two children were drowned. They were forced to the second floor by the flood, which soon took away the house and the whole family was lost.

At Portsmouth two levees broke letting the water on territory not heretofore flooded. Empire suffered a big property loss. Only two houses escaped being flooded and many were washed away. The inhabitants of Browns island with live stock were huddled on a ridge strip two days. At Warrenton a school and seven houses were carried away.

At Cincinnati a stage of 63 feet was reached. The city suffered a loss of about \$150,000 by the collapsing of the Eighth street viaduct over the railroads.

## ANOTHER RIOT STORY

Negro Soldier Says Brownsville Affray Was for Revenge.

A former member of the Twenty-fifth infantry, colored, now at Galveston, confesses that he incited the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, because of an alleged insult by a white citizen. Says other soldiers joined him in attack on the town.

Several other negroes promptly volunteered to go along to wipe out old scores against white citizens on account of injuries they had suffered. The negroes returned to the barracks after committing the assault on the town and many soldiers assisted in the hurried cleaning of the guns for the inspection which followed soon after the shooting ceased.

According to the alleged confession the soldiers from only one company of the Twenty-fifth infantry participated in the riot, although nearly an entire battalion, later discharged, knew that soldiers had done the shooting.

Ten miners, nine of whom were white men and one negro, are dead as the result of an explosion in the Greenough mine at Coeburn, Va.

## To Oust the Standard.

A bill seeking to inhibit the Standard Oil Company from doing business in Tennessee and to oust that corporation from the state was filed in the chancery court of Sumner county, at Gallatin. Attorney-General Charles T. Cates, Jr., brings the suit on behalf of the state under provisions of the anti-trust act of the legislature of 1903, which act has recently been sustained by the supreme court of Tennessee.

Enterprise and advertising make the biggest pair in the deck.

## PANIC IN WALL STREET

Prices on New York Stock Exchange Take Sudden Fall—Treasury Brings Relief.

Under the effect of 25 per cent. money and the generally pessimistic sentiment developed, as a result of the recent heavy decline, trading on the New York stock market on the 14th reached a stage of demoralization bordering on actual panic. New low records for the year and in some instances for several years were established in the active speculative issues under precipitate selling.

Liquidation was of a volume and character such as has not been witnessed on the Stock Exchange since May 9, 1901, when the development of a corner in Northern Pacific precipitated one of the severest short panics ever seen in the New York market.

The extreme violence of the declines on that occasion was due largely to the fact that it broke in abruptly upon a period of boom and rising prices. This demonstration was radically different in that it succeeded a prolonged period of liquidation and severe declines in prices.

The sudden and acute outbreak of renewed weakness today owed most of its violence to the feeling of despondency in speculative circles regarding the effects of public agitation against corporations and the nearly universal trend of legislative measures against them. Speculative circles are not disposed to rely on their own information and deductions as to the extent and the significance of these developments. The extreme sensitiveness of sentiment on the subject is founded on suppositions of what the great authorities in the railroad and financial world think on the subject. Recent events have created the impression that these authorities are in a condition of keen anxiety and even of fright about the prospect they have to face in this matter.

Some of the steps taken with the intention of allaying apprehension on the subject seem to have been principally instrumental in aggravating it. This was notably true of the visit to Washington early in the week of J. P. Morgan with the avowed purpose of acting as mediator between the President and the railroad companies in an effort to induce the President to take some step to allay public apprehension regarding the credit of railroad companies.

About \$46,000,000 that otherwise would have been called into the United States treasury will be allowed to remain in circulation under announcement made by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou. He also offers to redeem \$25,500,000 government bonds not yet due. His action practically offers to enlarge by \$71,500,000 the amount of money that would be in circulation but for his announcements.

Secretary Cortelyou's announcement of government relief was received with much satisfaction in financial circles, it being pointed out that it would aid the banks greatly in making the payments due on the Pennsylvania railroad rate issue and the Standard Oil dividend.

## ANTHRACITE COAL IN ILLINOIS

Five-Foot Stratum at Marion, Said to Be Equal to the Finest in Pennsylvania.

The discovery of a five-foot vein of anthracite coal has been made within three miles of Marion, Ill., 110 feet down, in the new shaft of the Spillertown Coke and Coal Company. The coal is equal in every respect to the finest Pennsylvania grade. It is believed that the discovery marks an epoch in the coal history of this part of the state, and will cause a remarkable growth in the mining business here.

Tests made by Mr. Wilkerson, president of the company, and an expert mineralogist, show that the coke from the coal runs, in fixed carbon, 95.15. The coal shows a run of thermal units of 12,26. These figures indicate that the coal is the finest on the continent, besides containing a high grade of neutral oil, tar and ammonia.

The neutral oil is used as a wood preservative and as an antiseptic, and sells for \$28 a barrel.

## WORK ONLY EIGHT HOURS

Law Will Be Enforced Now on Government Public Works.

Secretary Taft, with permission of the President, has given orders to the engineers' officers of the war department to enforce the eight-hour law as applied to public works. This will greatly reduce the amount of river and harbor work under the large appropriations made by the last Congress.

Employees on Government dredges, tugboats, snagboats and other Government improvement craft formerly were exempt in large part from the operation of the eight-hour law.

## Indicted for Peonage.

Edward J. Triay, head of the labor department of the Florida East Coast railway, and Francesco Sabbia, an employment agent were arraigned before a United States commissioner in New York City charged with peonage in the employment of men for work on an extension of the railway from Miami to Keywest. They both were held in ball for trial on indictments found by the United States grand jury.

## \$50,000,000 From John D.

According to a member of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s bible class and who is also a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller and in a position to know of his affairs, the latter proposes soon to make a princely gift to the city of New York. It will amount to at least \$50,000,000. It will be partly charitable and partly educational.

The original cause of the Central American war was the theft by Nicaraguan soldiers of a mule from a citizen of Honduras.

## BIG PROFIT TO CONTRACTOR

Pennsylvania Capitol Investigation Makes Disclosures.

## NO FOREIGN CUT GLASS USED

Specifications Called for an Expensive Cut Glass of French Manufacture.

That the state of Pennsylvania was compelled to pay \$138,757.69 for "imported" glass made at Monaca, Beaver county, and sold to John H. Sander-son, of Philadelphia, for \$29,847.79 was brought out at the hearing before the capitol investigating committee.

It was shown that charges made for baccarat glass were entirely fictional, because so far as an expert glass man could see in an inspection of the building, not a square inch of this particular variety of material has been used.

It was further shown that glass mosaic furnished for the dome, which originally cost \$3.75 per square foot was charged to the state at the rate of \$20 per square foot, making a simple advance from \$7,234.26 to \$28,759.20 for this one item. Taken on this basis, if the overcharges for all the glass used in the construction of the building are in the same proportion, nearly four times as much was paid as it was worth.

The fact that the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, through which all of the contracts for glass of the electrical fixtures were made by the Phoenix company of Monaca, is no other than Sanderson himself, was brought out by the offering in evidence of the charter of the former corporation, issued on September 15, 1904.

Although the specifications call for baccarat cut glass, and such was charged for by Sanderson & Co. and certified to by Architect Huston, Mr. Ebberts declared emphatically that there is not a piece of that glass in the capitol. He said he had made a superficial examination of all the rooms and could find nothing that resembled baccarat glass. Mr. Ebberts explained that baccarat glass is made in a town of France by that name and is very expensive.

## JAPANESE COOLIES SHUT OUT

President and San Francisco Authorities Carry Out Agreement Regarding Natives of Orient.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing that Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and to come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States. This is practically the final chapter, except so far as the question may be taken up in treaty negotiations with Japan, in the issue growing out of the differences with the country over the action of the San Francisco authorities in prohibiting Japanese school children attending the schools set aside for the whites.

Authority to refuse permission to the classes of persons cited by the President to enter the continental territory of the United States is contained in the immigration bill approved February 20. It was incorporated in that measure at the request of the President and in fulfillment of a promise he made to Mayor Schmitz and the school board of San Francisco during their negotiations at the White House, if the San Francisco authorities would rescind their action on the school question. The promise of the President and that of Mayor Schmitz and his associates brought to a close the controversy over the school question which had given the Washington authorities considerable concern.

A dispatch from San Francisco, March 14 says: Nine little Japanese girls who had applied for admission in the Redding primary school were admitted after an examination as to their knowledge of the English language.

## 97 PERISH IN MINES

75 Victims of Firedamp Explosion and 22 Killed by Fall of Cage.

An explosion of firedamp in a shaft of the coal mine at Kleinrosseln near Forbach, Germany, resulted in the death of 75 miners and the terrible injury of 12 others.

Six of the miners who were in the shaft at the time of the explosion are still missing. One hundred and seventeen others escaped into adjoining galleries.

At Saarouis, Rhenish Prussia, twenty-two miners were killed at the Gerhard coal mine. They were descending one of the shafts in a cage when the cable broke near the top and the miners plunged down several hundred feet. They all met instant death.

The mine belongs to the Prussian government which has already begun an official inquiry into the accident.

A dispatch from Cucuata announces that a powerful revolution has started in the state of Tachira, Venezuela, with Gen. Juan Pablo Penolosa as its leader, against President Castro.

## All Unions Unite.

At a meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Harrisburg, Pa., Congressman T. D. Nichols, the only labor leader in Congress, announced that the 752 locals of mine workers, representing over 100,000 men in Pennsylvania, had decided to become affiliated with the federation. This means practically a union of all labor unions of the State under one working head.

No doctor can cure what ails you if you have a mean disposition.

## THAW TRIAL DRAGS ALONG

District Attorney Attempts to Discredit Evelyn's Testimony.

On the first day of the State's case in rebuttal at the trial of Harry K. Thaw, District Attorney Jerome came to a temporary standstill against the practically solid wall the rules of evidence have built around the story of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Mr. Jerome began to attack this story as soon as court opened in the morning. There ensued a well-nigh ceaseless battle between the prosecutor and Delphin M. Delmas, leading counsel for the defense, at the end of which Justice Fitzgerald upheld the rule laid down at the beginning of the trial—that young Mrs. Thaw's story was admissible only as tending to show the effect it might have had in unbalancing the defendant's mind and that its truth or falsity is not material.

Mr. Jerome tried to avoid this rule by declaring he was endeavoring merely to show by inference—by circumstantial evidence as to the facts and details in the story—that Mrs. Thaw could not possibly have told the story to her husband.

Nine-tenths of the day was spent in argument and in nearly every instance Mr. Delmas won his point as to the law, while Mr. Jerome, in the very argument itself, had got before the jury a perfect knowledge as to what his witnesses would have testified to had they been permitted. The district attorney called 10 witnesses during the day, but aside from drawing from the State's eye witnesses to the tragedy the opinion that Thaw seemed rational the night he shot and killed Stanford White, little real headway was made.

## SAYS THAW WAS SANE

Dr. Austin Flint Testifies for the Prosecution.

Answering precisely the same hypothetical question in response to which the alienists of the defense declared that Harry K. Thaw was suffering from an unsound mind and did not know the nature or quality of his act when he shot and killed Stanford White, Dr. Austin Flint, the first expert called by District Attorney Jerome, in rebuttal, declared it to be his opinion that Thaw positively did know the nature and quality of his act and knew that the act was wrong.

Abraham Hummel was on the stand again, and before Mr. Delmas could object to a question to him by Mr. Jerome the witness had got into the record the statement that Evelyn Nesbit had told him that she had informed Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903 that Stanford White positively had not drugged or betrayed her.

Mr. Delmas at first moved to have the question and answer stricken from the record, but as the district attorney seemed about to consent to this plea the counsel for the defense insisted that the answer stand.

Dr. Wm. Hirsch of Cornell Medical School declared that there was no such thing as a brain storm known to science, that Thaw knew the nature and quality of his act. Three other experts testified to the same effect.

## THAW TALKED RATIONALLY

White's Brother-in-Law Sat With Thaw in Roof Garden.

Stanford White's brother-in-law, James Clinch Smith, was permitted to testify in the Thaw trial. Smith divulged a story concerning Thaw's actions just before he shot Stanford White. Smith told how Thaw sat beside him soon after entering the roof garden theater and conversed with him in a most rational manner just before he pulled the revolver which sent White to his grave.

Mr. Delmas repeatedly interrupted the story. He protested that District Attorney Jerome was putting words in the mouth of the witness. The greater part of Smith's story was stricken from the court records as fast as he uttered it.

Smith told how he had discussed with Thaw the play, the stock market, the best steamer on which to go to Europe, and as to having Mr. Smith meet a nice girl, not particularly goodlooking. All the time Thaw was looking intently about the roof garden, as if he were trying to find some one. The effect of this statement by the witness was that Thaw was searching for Stanford White.

## PHILIPPINES' CONGRESS

It Will Consist of Two Houses, Commission Corresponding to Senate.

Secretary Taft's proposed visit to the Philippines in September to attend the opening of the first Philippine Assembly has directed attention toward the new legislative body to be created for the islands. The Assembly will consist of 81 members, apportioned on the basis of one delegate for each 90,000 persons, and provision is made to increase this number to 100. It will in a general way correspond to the American House of Representatives, while the Philippine Commission will correspond to the United States Senate, and the acts of the Assembly must secure the approval of the Commission before they become laws.

Elections are to be held July 30. Secretary Taft will start for the islands in August and the first Assembly will convene in September.

The Missouri legislature passed a bill making the operation of a bucket-shop a felony. The maximum penalty for violation is from two to five years in the penitentiary.

## Lawyer Charges Goulds \$175,000

For his assistance in securing a divorce for Anna Gould from the Count de Castellane, Edmund Kelly, a Paris lawyer, is said to have presented a bill for \$175,000. George Gould is reported to have turned the bill over to Countert Brothers, who represent the Gould interests in France, to have them try to induce Mr. Kelly to trim it down a trifle. Mr. Kelly formerly practiced in New York City.

There are 481 stenographic systems in use in the civilized world.

## EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP

French Man-of-War Blown Up While in Dry Dock.

## FULL CREW READY FOR CRUISE

Several Officers Among the Dead and an Admiral Among Wounded—Some on Shore Hurt.

The powder magazine on board the French battleship Iena, blew up while in dry dock at Toulon and as a result Captain Allgard, the commander of the battleship, Captain Vertiez, chief of staff of the Mediterranean squadron, and from 70 to 80 blue jackets are dead, while Rear Admiral Manceon and hundreds of other men are suffering from injuries, some of them probably fatal.

Naval circles are aghast and the public is stunned by the appalling catastrophe coming so soon after the loss of the French submarine boat Lutin, in which 16 men met death. The entire after part of the Iena was blown to pieces. The bodies of the victims were hurled through the air by a succession of explosions and panic-stricken workmen at the arsenal fled for their lives from the vicinity of the dry dock. Scores of those on board the Iena jumped overboard onto the stone quays and sustained serious injuries.

The primary cause of the accident was the explosion of a torpedo. What caused the explosion is not known, but the powder magazines of the Iena exploding practically destroyed what was considered one of the best vessels in the French navy.

The explosion came without warning. The first shock was extremely violent and shook the vessel fore and aft. It was followed instantly by other shocks. The crew was thrown into a condition of panic.

The hundreds of men below deck were in a fearful position. They were enshrouded in smoke, and while they groped their way toward the exits they became the prey of suffocating fumes which caused many of them to fall unconscious.

It is declared that for 30 minutes the authorities were unable to discover the keys with which to open the locks to flood the drydock and submerge the ship, but when they did finally open the locks the water rushed in onto the Iena and the explosions came to an end.

Then amidst masses of dense smoke the search for the dead and wounded was commenced. The lower decks of the Iena were littered with the fragments of shattered and torn bodies, while the surrounding water was dotted with human fragments.

It will be impossible to ascertain the exact number of killed and wounded until tomorrow, when a rollcall will be held, as many of the men were completely blown to pieces, while others were incinerated.

Many of these who escaped with their lives suffered most severe injuries and, becoming temporarily insane, rushed frantically around the vicinity of the dry dock until they fell exhausted.

The flames then broke out and Captain Vertiez died a horrible death.

## MRS. SAGE GIVES \$10,000,000.

Fund for Improvement of Social and Living Conditions.

Mrs. Russell Sage, through her counsel, Henry W. DeForest, authorized the following statement in relation to the Sage foundation, a bill incorporating which has been introduced in the New York legislature.

"I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the cause of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice; to suggest how these conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put in operation any appropriate means to that end."

The trustees named by Mrs. Sage to carry on the work are: Robert W. DeForest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, all of whom have had wide experience in philanthropic work.

## Boston Wool Market.

There is a moderate business in the wool market, with prices firm. No serious declines are anticipated, and it is believed that the future depends on the ability of the mills to consume the bulk of the visible supply. Leading domestic quotations range as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above 34 to 42¢; X, 32 to 33¢; No. 1, 29 to 40¢; No. 2, 28 to 39¢; fine unwashed 26 to 27¢; unmerchantable, 29¢.

## Will Admit Japanese Pupils.

The San Francisco board of education adopted resolutions agreed upon at the conference with President Roosevelt at Washington, rescinding their order segregating Japanese pupils in public schools. It is said that the board will abide by this action provided the President retains his attitude regarding the limitation of Japanese immigration.

## Van Dyke Remains at Princeton.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, whose resignation from the Princeton faculty was recently announced, has withdrawn his resignation in response to an overwhelming demand from the officials and students of Princeton.

In a conflict between police and strikers at Belgrade, Serbia, five of the strikers were killed and 20 wounded. Further collisions were narrowly averted.

## STILL SUPERSTITIOUS

Dowieites Touched the Hem of His Robe in the Belief That It Would Cure Them.

The funeral of John Alexander Dowie was held in Zion City, March 14, the interment being in Lake Mound cemetery in Zion City. A small portion of the magnificent choir that formerly officiated in Zion City tabernacle sang several hymns. The body of Dowie was arrayed in the white robe which he has worn since he assumed the title of "First Apostle of the Christian Catholic church." The garment required six months of constant labor for its construction and elaboration.

The funeral oration was delivered by Attorney V. V. Barnes, who was for many years the constant friend of Dowie. The funeral cortege was attended by hundreds of the members of the church, and during the last hours when the body was lying in state a constant stream of visitors called.

Many sought to be cured of disease by touching the hem of Dowie's robe.

## COMPLAINT AGAINST RAILROAD

U. S. District Attorney Enters Action for Alleged Violations of Law.

United States District Attorney Bass has filed 15 complaints at Buffalo, N. Y., brought by the Government against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company for violating the law in regard to the transportation of cattle. In each complaint judgment is asked for \$500, the maximum penalty imposed by the law, the amount aggregating \$7,500.

The Federal law provides that cattle shall not be kept confined in a railroad car for a period of more than 28 consecutive hours. In all of the 15 suits filed the Government alleges that the cattle were confined for a period of not less than 39 hours and 50 minutes. The longest period of confinement alleged is 52 hours and 30 minutes. The average period is between 44 and 45 hours.

## STEEL TRUST EARNINGS

Largest Profit for Any Year—Costly Additions.

The United States Steel Corporation, according to its annual report, has passed through the most prosperous year in its history. The gross receipts were \$596,756,928, an increase of \$111,425,190. After paying out nearly \$150,000,000 in wages to 202,457 employes and deducting the cost of manufacture, there was a total profit of \$188,822,855 for the year.

After interest charges and other deductions, the net earnings are reported to be \$156,624,273, the largest amount. About \$80,000,000 was appropriated for improvements. One lump sum of \$50,000,000 is charged off for construction and discharge of capital obligations. These deductions brought the final surplus down to \$12,742,850.

## TRAINS MEET HEAD ON

One Fireman Killed and Eight Other Trainmen Injured.

Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad met in a head-on collision three miles west of Reynoldsville, Pa., and Z. Gillette, a fireman, was killed and eight other trainmen injured.

Of the 12 men composing the crews of the two trains, only three escaped injury. The injured are being taken care of temporarily at a Reynoldsville hotel. Conductor J. A. Armagost, of the west bound train, and Engineer W. C. Pole and brakeman William Taylor, of the east bound train, are very seriously hurt.

## CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

Stocks have slunk nearly \$1,700,000,000 in the last six months. This refers to prices, however, not values.

Speaker Cannon and about 40 members of congress arrived at Colon March 12, as interested visitors to the canal.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Rubber Company in Akron, O., the capitalization of the company was increased from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

The National Licorice Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable March 30.

Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2.

Railroad Presidents McCrea, Newman, Mellen and Hughton decided that they would not go to Washington to consult with President Roosevelt the financial situation.

The United States Steel Corporation reports practically an unprecedented volume of business in hand or in sight. This organization is the industrial barometer of the United States.

## A minimum rate of 40 cents an hour or a strike is the alternative to be presented to the employers by the machinists of the Pittsburgh district affiliated with the international Association of Machinists.

President A. B. Stickney of St. Paul, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, says that there will be a panic within two years on account of so many state legislatures passing laws hostile to the railroads.

## Had a Close Combine.

F. A. Holbrook and nine church and school furniture manufacturing companies were named in indictments returned by the Federal grand jury, in Chicago. In addition, two petitions were filed in the United States circuit court asking for an injunction restraining the furniture companies from further violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The indictments charge the defendant corporations with controlling 80 per cent of the church pew and school desk business of the United States.