

Water Rushing Over Wisconsin City With No Relief In Sight

As Result of Dam Break Black River Falls is no More—Sixty One Business Buildings Wrecked by The Mad Waters.

Many Houses In Ruins—Graphic Story of The Disaster Told by Eye Witnesses—No Loss of Life Reported To Date.

Black River Falls, Wis., Oct. 7.—This city of two thousand inhabitants practically has been blotted from the map of Wisconsin. Only a few of the sixty-one town buildings have escaped the fury of the flood and now they seem doomed.

What is known as lower town, or the grove, today was a place of misery. It is here that the majority of the residents live, and following a night of anxiety and suffering they faced the realization that no food is available.

Homes Demolished. Many of their homes have been demolished. It was not an infrequent sight to see several families partaking of a quantity of food which apparently would not appease the hunger of a workman.

Every grocery and meat market in town has disappeared in the deluge. Two dozen dwellings have been swept away and unless there is a sudden change in the current many more will disappear in the torrent which still roars in what was once the heart of the city.

No Loss of Life. So far as can be ascertained there has been no loss of life. Communication with towns down the Black River is impossible but it is believed they have been carried away by the flood, possibly entailing loss of life.

Everything on the four business streets comprising the heart of the town has been swept away.

Narrowing Experiences. At Hatfield, Mrs. J. W. Ebertowsky, who lived in rooms over a store, was obliged to flee the day after the birth of a baby. She walked two miles down the track to a farm house, carrying her child. In Melrose, a village 18 miles north of here the river rose 20 feet during the night. All the roads leading to the town were destroyed.

Streets Submerged. The two principal streets of Black River Falls are submerged. Only a few foundations show above the whirlpools. Most of the city is built on sand.

It is believed the pretty residence districts of Price and German Hills are in danger. Hundreds of residents have moved their belongings to nearby farms. The population fears to spend another night in dread of being carried into the river by the crumbling banks.

First Appearance of Disaster. First appearance of the disaster came shortly after noon yesterday. The great volume of water released from the reservoir 28 miles above this city swept over the Hatfield dam, six miles below, and struck Black River Falls with tremendous force. The power plant withstood the onslaught for a time and then went down. A railroad depot, several elevators and a few other buildings on the north bank of the river resisted the power of the flood but the opposite bank, being steeper, gradually gave away. One after another in rapid succession, brick, stone and frame buildings were undermined.

All day long the sound of crackling timber and the terrific noise of brick structures crashing into the flood could be heard.

Stephenson's Postage Bill Under Fire

Wilwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7.—The senatorial committee investigating the bribery charges in connection with the election of United States Senator Stephenson, today inquired into Mr. Stephenson's postage bill, which amounted to \$11,000. Rodney Sackett, Mr. Stephenson's campaign manager, testified that in one instance the postage bill for seven days amounted to \$7,700 and that on one day he spent \$1,900 for two cent stamps, sending out 60,000 letters.

None of the campaign literature sent out was available at the present time, according to Mr. Sackett's statement.

Among the items as having been expended for Mr. Stephenson's benefit, Senator Heyourn read the following: "One man to attend colored picnic, \$50."

"Touched by two old soldiers, \$2."

"Trip through the Ghetto, three men, \$35."

WILL SUPPORT WILSON. Trenton, N. J., Oct. 7.—The state convention of the Confederation of democratic clubs of New Jersey this afternoon adopted a resolution to support Woodrow Wilson for the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

THOMAS A EDISON TELLS OF HIS TRIP ABROAD

New York, Oct. 7.—"I tell you boys, I felt like kissing the statue of liberty when I came up the bay," exclaimed Thomas A. Edison, the aviator, who with Mrs. Edison, his Theodore, his daughter Madeline, arrived from Europe today on the liner Amerika.

"I must say that after my visit abroad I am satisfied with my own country. Our party toured Germany, France and Switzerland by automobile, and I had opportunity to inspect the big works in the towns which we touched.

"You ask me if I saw anything on that side which struck me as better than what we have here. No, I did not.

"I found the hotels all right—modern and with all the comforts to relieve the tedium of travel and transient inconveniences. I actually travelled like a Pittsburg millionaire, and do you know that it did not cost me so much? I found the expenses very small.

"The finest roads I have traveled over are in France. And right here let me say we are pretty raw when it comes to improved highways. In the 2,000 miles of road in France I went over I did not discover more than two miles in poor condition. But then France is a great big park. The farmers there can get twice as much out of their acreage as we can here. They are shy on machinery."

"How about the airships over there?" "Ah, those airships. Well, the airship of today is 85 per cent man and 15 per cent machine. This percentage must be reversed, and the greater burden put on the machine rather than on the man."

A storm of protest and denial was aroused by a cable interview with Mr. Edison on September 29, in which he was represented as criticizing German ideas of art, architecture, machinery, business methods, lack of inventiveness and originality, and facility for copying machinery.

The attributed statement that aroused the mightiest storm of contradiction was this: "The English is the highest standard of integrity in the world. Our German aristocrats are entering largely into business now to get rich quick. If you prosecute us, we will leave you to your fate. We will reopen our mills and employ you." It is the other side of the bargain.

That was the bargain proposed to a prominent citizen of Potter county by one of the Bayless attorneys.

Another amazing story was in circulation to the effect that District Attorney Nelson had declared that the purpose of the inquest is not to fix the criminal responsibility for the disaster. "When asked about the story he said:

"In my position as district attorney I have no feeling of persecution against anybody. I shall simply do my duty."

"The purpose of this inquest is simply to ascertain if there has been a destruction of property and if any persons lost their lives in consequence, and also to ascertain what had been the cause of this destruction of property and loss of life. Since it might have been caused by negligence on the part of the owners of the dam or in the construction of the dam, or both, all of these may have been blame; or the cause may have been beyond the control of anyone and consequently a calamity for which none should be censured."

THREATEN TO LEAVE AUSTIN TO ITS FATE

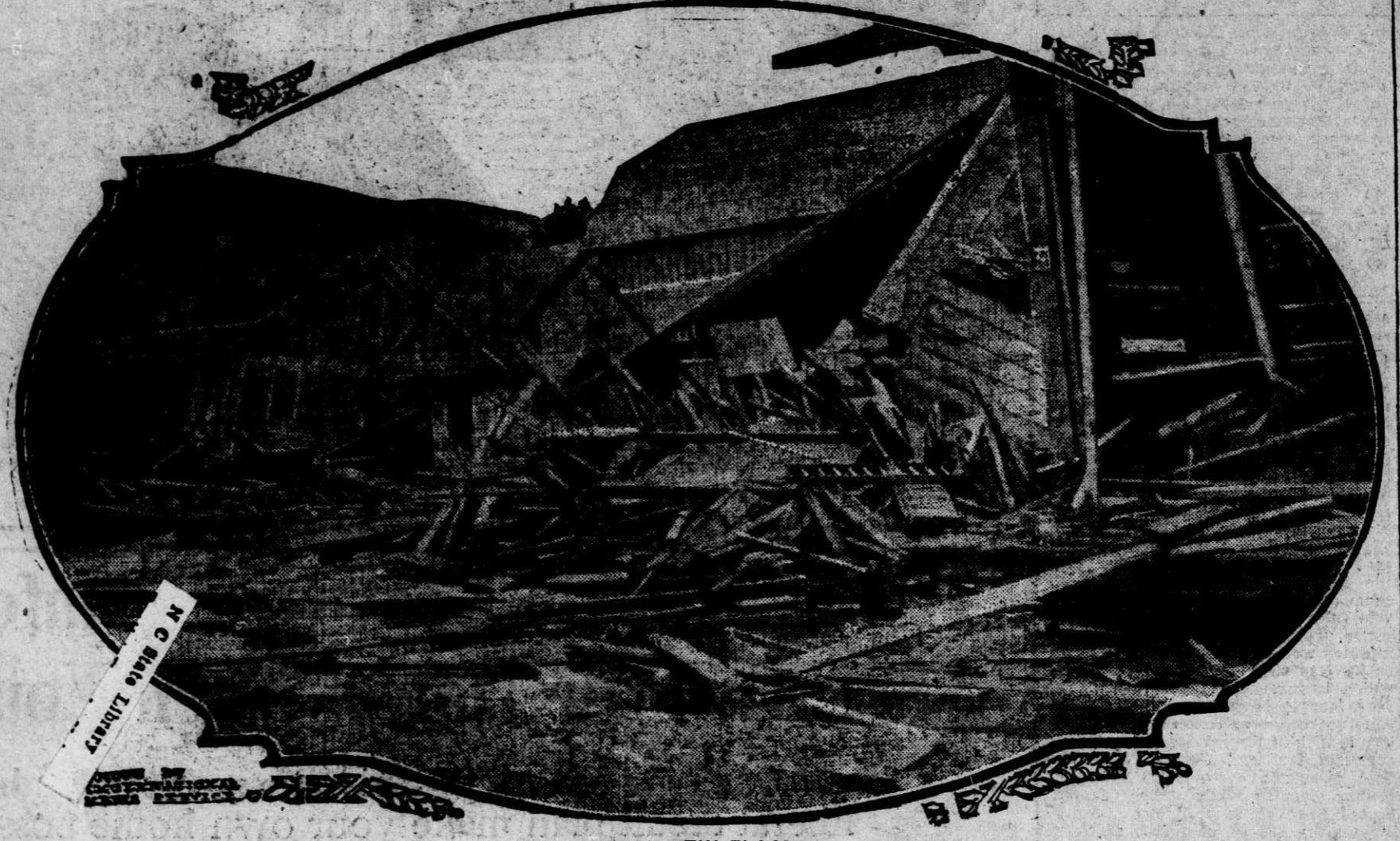
Austin, Pa., Oct. 7.—The I. N. S. learned today that the Bayless Paper & Pulp Company whose dam burst last Saturday, wiping out the city of Austin, with the sacrifice of scores of lives, has threatened to leave Austin in its ashes and debris and never rebuild if prosecution for the disaster is brought against it.

"If you prosecute us, we will leave you to your fate. We will reopen our mills and employ you." It is the other side of the bargain.

That was the bargain proposed to a prominent citizen of Potter county by one of the Bayless attorneys.

Another amazing story was in circulation to the effect that District Attorney Nelson had declared that the purpose of the inquest is not to fix the criminal responsibility for the disaster. "When asked about the story he said:

"In my position as district attorney I have no feeling of persecution against anybody. I shall simply do my duty."



THE AUSTIN FLOOD. Photograph showing the terrible damage done by the flood of water which descended on the village of Costello, Pa., several miles below Austin, Pa., caused by the bursting of a dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper mills at Austin. After practically destroying Austin, the rush of waters continued on towards Costello where houses were demolished and caused the death of two persons.

BRYAN DEFIES TAFT TO GIVE VITAL FACTS

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 7.—In an editorial appearing in the Commoner this week, Mr. Bryan challenges President Taft to make public the written and verbal recommendations on which he appointed Justice White to the position of chief justice over Justice Harlan, and the recommendations, written and verbal, on which he appointed the justices whom he has placed on the supreme bench.

The editorial says in part: "At Charlyvale, Kan., the president repeated the challenge to be issued at Detroit to Mr. Bryan to produce an example of restraint of trade that would not come within the scope of the supreme court decisions in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases."

"He spoke of the criticism as gibberish. It would be a reflection on the president's intelligence to assume that he expects his remarks on the trust question to be taken seriously."

"He knows that Mr. Bryan has only reiterated the criticisms contained in the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan and in the report of the senate judiciary committee filed by Senator Nelson three years ago."

Justice Harlan and Senator Nelson pointed out that the amendment written into the law by the supreme court practically nullified the criminal clause of the anti-trust law. Relying on the authorities cited by Justice Harlan and Senator Nelson, Mr. Bryan has asserted and asserts again that it will be found practically impossible to convict a trust magnate in a criminal court.

As to Criminal Prosecution. "Does the president believe a criminal conviction possible? If so, why does he hesitate to prosecute the officials of the Standard Oil and tobacco companies?"

"Mr. Bryan challenged him to make public the written and verbal recommendations upon which he appointed Justice White to the position of chief justice over Justice Harlan and the recommendations, written and verbal, on which he placed on the supreme bench. Did he know how they stood on the trust question or was it purely accidental that all of his appointees took the trust side of the question?"

Egypt to be British Protectorate

London, Oct. 7.—The Sunday Observer prints a dispatch from Rome intimating that Lord Kitchener will soon declare Egypt to be a British protectorate. Egypt now acknowledges herself a vassal state of Turkey and confirms Turkey's suzerainty by an annual payment of tribute despite British occupation. Turkey claims the right to march troops to Tripoli through Egypt, but British annexation would of course render this impossible.

Report From Lisbon

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—Semi-official intelligence regarding the monarchist insurrection fixes the number of royalists who crossed the Spanish frontier near Vinhnes at 1,250. The republican troops garrisoning Vinhnes after a skirmish with the invaders retreated. Later two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were sent to the field by the republican commandant at Villi Real. They engaged the royalists, who slowly gave way and retired to the more mountainous districts.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 7.—The temperature here dropped fifty degrees last night. Starting at 95 late in the afternoon it fell to 45.

Four Pardons were Granted by Kitchin

Special to The News. Raleigh, Oct. 7.—Among four pardons all conditioned on good behavior, granted by Governor Kitchin, is that to Gaither C. Bodemaamer, who has served half of a five years sentence for the larceny of money from a bank in Kernersville, Forsyth county. The judge, solicitor, president of the bank and many others asked for the pardon.

Robert Fulton, of Halifax county, who has served 10 years of a 16 year sentence for burglary in the second degree, is pardoned on account of eyesight failure and the request from the judge, solicitor and others that a pardon be granted.

W. F. Fleming, of Lee county, who has served one year of a three year sentence for arson in Lee county is pardoned because at the recent disaster near the Tennessee line where a squad of convicts were at work on the Trans-Continental Railroad he gave warning that saved the lives of several convicts and rendered great aid in caring for the injured without a thought of escaping.

EVERYBODY'S DAY AT THOMASVILLE A BIG SUCCESS

Special to The News. Thomasville, Oct. 7.—Seven thousand five hundred people attended the fourth annual celebration of Everybody's Day, here today. It is generally agreed that today's celebration far surpassed any ever held. The weather conditions were ideal, the crowd was good humored and the amusements proved more attractive than ever before.

Farmers from the adjoining counties began to arrive early during the morning. Some of them drove as far as 15 miles in order to be in the parade at noon. About fifteen business houses were represented by floats. The first prize for wagon floats was taken by the Jewel Cotton Mills, which had a highly decorated wagon filled with girls from the mill followed by an ox-cart containing a bale of cotton, astride of the supreme bench. Did he know how they stood on the trust question or was it purely accidental that all of his appointees took the trust side of the question?"

The first prize for auto's went to Mrs. J. F. Hayden, pink and white car; the second to Mr. F. S. Lambeth, black and gold one. The first prize for buggies was taken by the first National Bank, the second by the Peoples Mercantile Company. A riding tournament, a potato race, a mule race and other freak events kept the crowd busy and amused until evening when the day's events were closed with a great fireworks display.

According to the custom the ladies of the Civic League served dinner and supper to the crowd, the proceeds from which will be used for the improvement of the town commons. The soda fountain reaped a rich harvest today. One drug store alone sold 1,250 coca colas before six o'clock in the evening.

Consider Great Church Merger

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The convention of the Pentecostal church of the Nazarene, in session here today, considered the proposed merger with the Protestant Methodist Church of Louisiana. One of the planks in the plan puts users or sellers or growers of tobacco coming into the church by the merge on six months probation. The Nazarenes disapprove of the use of tobacco altogether. The merger has not yet been adopted.

Personnel Of New Canadian Government Has Been Named

Majority of New Cabinet Under Leadership of Borden Represent Moneyed Interests—Portfolios Assigned to Ministers not Announced.

Speculation as Regards Various Appointments—Last Meeting of Laurier Government Held Friday Afternoon—Close of Notable Career.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 7.—The personnel of the new Canadian government under the leadership of R. L. Borden, was officially announced this afternoon. The portfolios to which the various ministers have been assigned, will not be made public, however, until Monday, when they will take the oath of office. It is a notable fact that the majority of the new cabinet represent the moneyed classes. The interests that were responsible for the election of Mr. Borden were not to be denied.

Mr. W. T. White, president of the National Trust Company, of Toronto, who led the fight against reciprocity, is almost certain to be the minister of finance. Mr. White is without parliamentary experience although a life long liberal. He is a noted financier and a brilliant platform orator.

The nationalist followers of Henry Bourassa, who contributed largely to the defeat of Laurier, are well represented in the new cabinet. F. D. Monk and W. B. Nantel, who will hold portfolios are both ardent nationalists.

The navy administration will be composed as follows: Maritime provinces: R. L. Borden and Hon. J. D. Hazen, New Brunswick, Quebec, F. D. Monk, L. P. Pelletier, W. B. Nantel, George H. Perley and C. J. Doherty.

Ontario—Frank Cochrane, W. T. White, George E. Foster, W. S. Middleboro, Andrew Broder and J. E. Armstrong.

The West—Robert Rogers, minister of public works in Manitoba; Dr. W. K. Roche and Mr. Martin Burrell. Mr. Borden proposes to enlarge the cabinet, which hitherto has consisted of fourteen portfolios. To do this he must secure an act of parliament. In the meantime he will announce the appointment of at least three new cabinet members, and assign portfolios as soon as the necessary statutory power is conferred upon him.

The proposed new ministers are: George E. Perley, the millionaire lumber king of Ottawa, who was the chief organizer of the anti-reciprocity fight; H. B. Ames, a millionaire politician of Montreal and C. A. McGrath, a strong western man who was defeated in the constituency of Medicine Hat, Alberta, where the American farmers voted solidly for reciprocity.

Mr. McGrath will likely be appointed to a portfolio hitherto unknown, that of minister of conservation. Mr. McGrath is peculiarly fitted for this work, having constructed the first irrigation canal in Canada. He also constructed several railroads. The last meeting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government was held yesterday afternoon and immediately after it the veteran premier relinquished the reins of power which he has held continuously for fifteen years. The Hon. W. A. Fielding, former

Federal Circuit Court Judge Dead

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7.—Federal circuit court Judge Joseph V. Quarles died today. He had been in poor health for a year. Judge Quarles was formerly United States senator from Wisconsin, being defeated by LaFollette. He assumed the bench in 1905.

TAFT MADE A SHORT STAY IN WASHINGTON

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 7.—President Taft swung in and out of the state of Washington today, making stops on the way in Idaho and reached here tonight. The president's special went along the Snake river canyon with its widely scattered farming communities, halting at Moscow and Lewiston in Idaho, where large crowds greeted Mr. Taft.

In Lewiston and Moscow the president spoke on handling the trusts, public lands question, government finances and the veto of the wool schedule. Mr. Taft struck a responsive chord with the wool growers of the state when he declared that he believed in "as high a tariff on wool as was necessary to protect the sheep raisers."

The president proposes to spend three solid days, beginning on Monday in a whirlwind trip through Washington, hoping by vigorous campaigning to swing over to his side some of the strongest insurgent element.

Telegram Stops The Girl's Trip

The following telegram was received by the local police department: "Have Miss Nancy Miller, young lady dressed in blue, carrying small alligator sack, arrested. Bought ticket to New York. Wire. Coming on forty tonight. Man with party on 58, upper No. 10. Signed, Alonzo Her." Officers Barnhardt and Johnson met the train and arrested the girl but the man was not to be found and the girl denied that any man was with her.

The girl appeared to be about fifteen or sixteen years old. When asked by Chief Christenbury if she had ever been whipped she indignantly retorted, "I'd just like to see them ever lay a finger on me."

It seems from the girl's story that she became tired of staying at home and bought a ticket for New York and proceeded to take a sudden leave. The girl when arrested made a bold face and in the officer's own words was "just as sassy as could be." She spent the night in the matron's room at the police station as the cells are not a fit place to put a young girl on Saturday night, or any other night.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN TRIPOLI

Italian Governor Issues a Proclamation Declaring the City is In a State of Siege—Public Order Must be Maintained.

Majority of Tripolitan Police Ready to Enter Italian Service—The Position of Italy With Regard to Intervention Set Forth.

ITALY'S PLANS KNOWN. Rome, Via. Frontier, Oct. 8.—The full scope of Italy's campaign against Turkey became known for the first time tonight.

Not the occupation of Tripoli alone, but by a series of smashing blows along the whole thousand miles of Tripolitan and Cyrenian coast Italy's purpose is the utter destruction of the Turkish rule in Africa. With utter humiliation starting Turkey in the face, Italy will deal as conqueror with the late owner of the evicted territory. The end of the Moslem rule in Africa is practically realized. The ports and forts of Tripoli, Bomba, Tirza, Bengazi, Derna and Tomruk have been bombarded and silenced; Italian blue jackets are in possession and the Italian flag flies over them.

Rome, Oct. 7.—Martial law was declared by Italy today in Tripoli. The Italian governor of the recently acquired territory, Rear Admiral Borea O'limo, issued a proclamation this morning, announcing that the city is in a state of siege and warning the population that public order must be maintained. The guards around the consulates are maintained night and day.

The outer and inner harbors are being searched by small Italian cruisers for mines that were laid by the Turks in the harbor in order that the transports may enter the harbor in safety. No mines have as yet been found and the impression is growing that few if any were planted by the Turks.

The majority of the Tripolitan police have signified a willingness to enter the Italian service. The government and public utilities services are rapidly assuming normal proportions. The postoffice has been opened with the Italian coat of arms over the doorway and a guard of marines on duty around the building.

The position of Italy, with respect to intervention, already known, was again reiterated by a prominent government official today. While the Italian fleet has taken possession of Tripoli and Cyrenica, the occupation by Italy of Tripolitan territory will not be an accomplished fact until the army of occupation shall have been landed, probably in one week from today. Italy will welcome intervention at the proper time. But the opportune moment will not arrive until after the land forces of Italy shall have occupied not only Tripoli but the country far enough into the interior to prevent a juncture of the various tribesmen with the Turks that have recently left Tripoli.

This much has already been agreed upon between Italy and the powers. A period of calm, broken only by the landing of the army of occupation in Tripoli, may be expected to ensue and continue for at least one week.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, believing that the acute stage of the war has been passed, has submitted to the King a plan for the organization of a scientific expedition into the interior of Tripoli. It is the intention of the Duke to study the flora, fauna and water courses of Tripoli and then proceed south through central Africa and ultimately enter a country hitherto unexplored.

It is charged that Turkey is not obeying the rules of international warfare. Italy has released all the Turkish steamers that she seized in Italian harbors when war was declared or arriving soon afterward. Turkey, on the contrary, has hoisted the Italian cruiser and ordered the Italian steamer man flag over the Italian steamers Ernest Harid and Melord, which were seized along the coast and has remanned them with Turkish sailors. Italy will protest, on the ground that this action is in violation of the convention signed at the close of the Crimean war which provided that merchant vessels should be given time for the departure of their crews and territorial waters.

The Hungarian steamer Tisza arrived at Naples today having on board Arim Bey, the newly appointed Turkish governor of Tripoli and several officers who had been sent by Turkey to organize the defense of Tripoli. The vessel was stopped at sea by an Italian cruiser and ordered to Naples. As the Tisza is a foreign vessel, her passengers were not made prisoners, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to Flume.