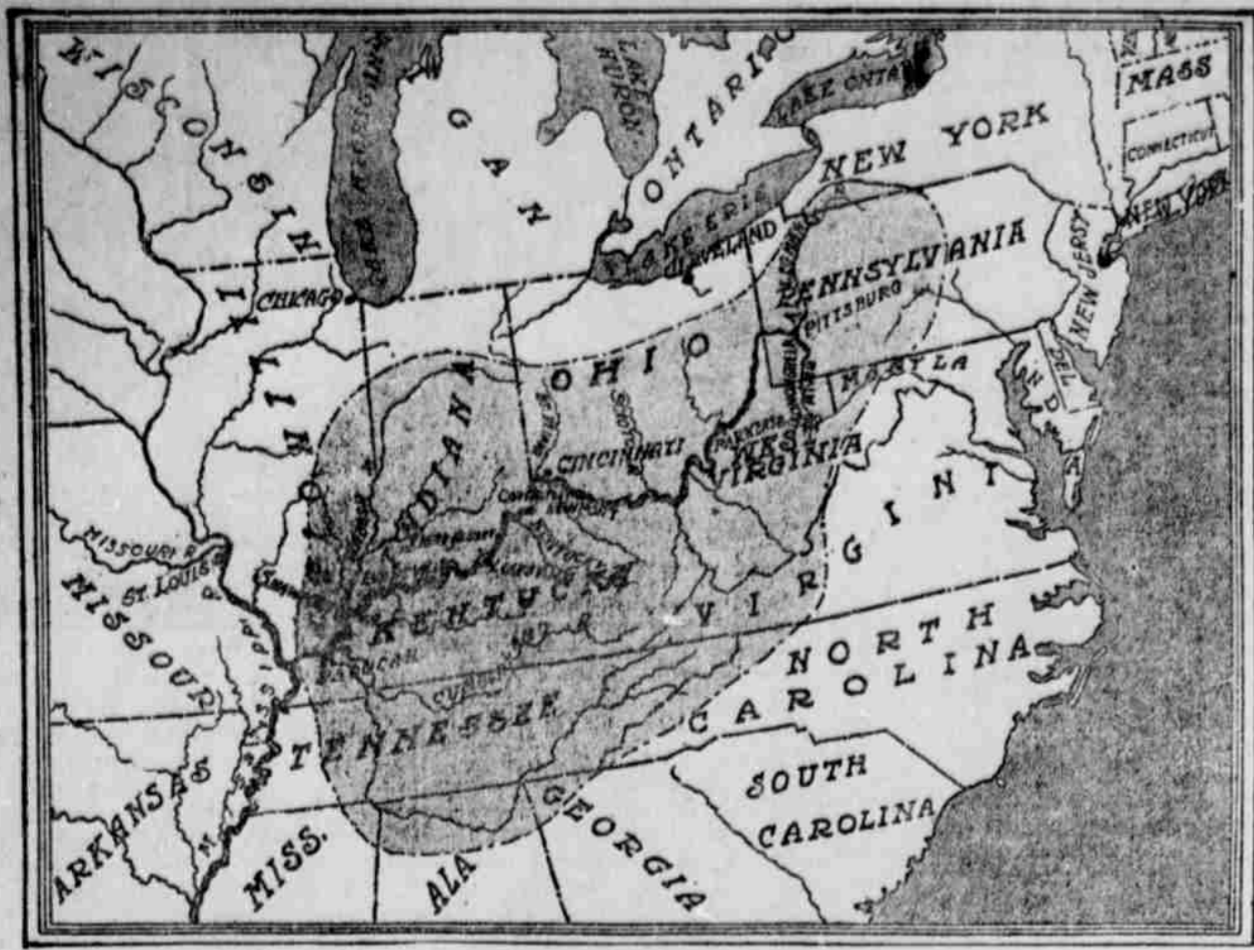


THE GREAT OHIO VALLEY FLOOD



The Ohio basin embraces an area of 201,700 square miles, or 16 per cent of the great Mississippi Valley. The valley is divided into five divisions, of which the Ohio and its tributaries are second only to the Missouri basin, and include a watershed of 35,000 square miles more than that of the Mississippi itself above the Missouri River.

Waters from fourteen States find their way to the Gulf of Mexico through the channels of the Ohio great drainage system. It stretches as far northeast as New York and as far south as Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

At no point on the Ohio or the Mississippi is what is

known as the "danger line" as high as at Cincinnati, where no great impediment to transportation or inconvenience to residents is occasioned until the 50-foot stage is reached. At other points the danger line varies from 22 feet at Pittsburg to 45 at Cairo, Ill., and Vicksburg, Miss., to 16 feet at New Orleans.

Although the highest known stage at Cincinnati is 71 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in 1884, the big Mississippi and Missouri floods of 1903 forced the water to a height of 82 feet at Arkansas City, Ark., 85 feet at New Orleans and 106 feet at Melville, Louisiana.

The shaded portion of the center of the map indicates the flooded region.

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate Tuesday passed the compromise Foraker resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the facts of the affray at Brownsville without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto. Several substitute measures were voted down. One by Senator Mallory, declaring that the President had authority for his course, was tabled by a vote of 43 to 22. Another, by Senator McCumber, simply providing for an investigation with reference to the President, was tabled by a viva voce vote. A third, by Senator Calhoun, simply endorsing the President's action and providing for no investigation, was tabled by a roll call vote of 46 to 19. Senator Sutherland occupied the first three hours with a speech defending the right of Roosevelt to a veto in the Senate. The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which carries over \$3,000,000, and the military academy appropriation bill, carrying \$1,915,483. During the consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by Representative Shroyer of Kentucky on the "treaty-making power," Representative Shnyder of Texas, who urged a more liberal recognition of the South in diplomatic appointments.

The Senate Wednesday accepted the House proposition to increase the salaries of Senators, members and territorial delegates to \$7,500 annually, and those of the Vice President, Speaker of the House and cabinet members to \$12,000, by a vote of 53 to 21. Amendments confining the increase to cabinet officers and the presiding officers of the Senate and House and to postpone the increase until 1913 were defeated. President Roosevelt gave his views in advance of ship subsidy in a special message. Senator Beveridge began an extended address in support of his pending bill prohibiting interstate commerce in articles the product of child labor. An urgent deficiency appropriation bill was reported by Senator Hale. The pension appropriation bill afforded an opportunity for speeches by Mr. Hayes of California favoring the exclusion of Japanese coolies; by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana and Mr. Taylor of Ohio on pension legislation. Without reaching the pension appropriation bill under the five-minute rule, the House adjourned.

The Senate, upon assembling Thursday, was notified of the sudden death of Senator Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and after passing appropriate resolutions as a mark of respect, immediately adjourned. The House passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$18,000,000. An amendment offered by Mr. Dalzell restoring the number of pension agencies to eighteen was defeated by a vote of 58 to 114, and one by Gardner of Michigan to abolish all agencies and centralize the payment of pensions in Washington was adopted without a division. A message from the President was read relative to insurance, and at 2:29, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Alger of Michigan, the House adjourned.

Resolutions to check naval officers from "lighting a fire under Senators and members to compel the enactment of the naval personnel bill at this session" were presented in the Senate Friday by Senator Hale. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, with an amendment granting a loan of \$1,000,000 to the Jamestown exposition, was passed. Pension bills were then discussed. The House passed a number of bills of a local nature, including 280 private pension bills. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up, and Representative Knap of California addressed the House on fire insurance companies and their relation to the San Francisco earthquake. The question of the free seed distribution occupied the remainder of the day.

The Senate was in session only for a little more than an hour Saturday, the early adjournment being taken to permit attendance on the funeral of the late Senator Alger. A few bills of minor importance were passed, and Senator Hale's resolution for an inquiry into the personal interest manifested by naval officers in the navy personnel bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The House spent the greater part of the day debating the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Action on the question of the free distribution of seeds, by a vote of 71 to 69, was postponed until Monday. The Senate bill incorporating the international Sunday School Association of America was passed. The river and harbor bill was reported.

National Capital Notes.
The President nominated Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., to be commissioner of the general land office, to succeed W. A. Richards, who is to retire March 4.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown exposition was added as a rider to the urgent deficiency bill by the Senate appropriations committee.

Petitions from the National Business League of Chicago protesting against the Lodge bill carrying amendments to the consular reform act, and asking a revision or repeal of certain parts of the land laws, were presented to the Senate by Senator Cullom.

It is semi-officially announced that Brig. Gen. William S. McCasky, commanding the department of Texas, will be promoted to the grade of major general on the statutory retirement on April 14 of Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic division at New York.

A petition for a writ of certiorari was received by the clerk of the Supreme Court in the case of Edward L. Flickinger, under sentence in Ohio to seven years imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to wreck the Galion National bank.

R. J. Partello, confidential agent of the Treasury Department at Berlin, Germany, will be retired Feb. 1 "for the good of the service." It is understood Secretary Shaw believes Mr. Partello gets his name in the newspapers too often.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a dinner and musicale in honor of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus. Other guests included Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Patterson.

The result is a complete justification of the colonial policy advocated by Chancellor Von Bulow and Herr Dernburg. The chancellor's appeal to German patriotism was answered by an avalanche of votes which approves of the expenditure of sufficient sum of money and of the use of enough soldiers to maintain the nation's position in world politics.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff of the subsistence department, U. S. A., has been authorized by the American National Red Cross Society to purchase 600,000 pounds of flour to be used in China among the famine sufferers.

THAW TRIAL BEGINS.

MILLIONAIRE CHARGED WITH MURDERING WHITE.

One of the Most Remarkable Trials in the Criminal History of New York—Result Watched by Notables in Two Continents.

The great Thaw trial is on in New York. The fight to save Harry Kendall Thaw from death in the electric chair for the slaying of Architect Stanford White began Wednesday morning before Justice Fitzgerald. The drawing of the jury to try the young Pittsburgh millionaire, began with the opening of court.

Long before the hour set for the trial, crowds flocked to the Criminal Court's building and filled the rotunda. An hour before the trial began the crowd was driven into the street and every entrance guarded by police. Only talesmen and reporters were allowed to enter the courtroom. The trial overshadowed the Molinoux and Patrick trials. Over 200 newspaper men made application for admission to report the trial. No spectators were allowed in the trial room. There were correspondents from Paris, London and Berlin and on the lower floor of the building cable and telegraph offices were installed.

Outside, crowds waited to get a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed over the bridge of sights. It was only a fleeting glimpse of a shadow outlined on an opaque sheet of glass, but the curious had waited hours to see that shadow and they were satisfied.

Thaw came to his trial for the murder of Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden on the night of June 25, last year. The millionaire prisoner believed that White was seeking to separate him from his wife, the beautiful Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the artist model. Emotional insanity is the defense offered to save the young Pittsburgh youth from the electric chair.

When Justice Fitzgerald took his seat in court and Harry Thaw had been brought from the prisoners' pen to his seat beside the counsel table, a trial was begun that will remain perhaps forever on the pages of criminal history in New York without a parallel.

All the elements of a tragedy are woven in the warp and woof of his case. All the characters of the stage world and of the gay Bohemia of a great city; a titled sister, a countess;



EVELYN NESBIT THAW.

SHONTS QUILTS CANAL POST.

Leaves to Become President of New York Interborough.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, has resigned to become president of the Interborough Metropolitan Company of New York, vice August Belmont. Shonts is to get \$50,000 a year.

It was learned authoritatively that headquarters will be removed from Washington to the Isthmian and that a high-salaried chairman to serve in that capacity alone will be admitted. It follows that John F. Stevens, the engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, would not be

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Gov. George E. Chamberlain, in his message sent to the Oregon Legislature, urges the enactment of a law creating a State railway commission.

Five bills calling for a 2-cent fare were introduced in the Legislature at Des Moines, Iowa. Three bills also were sent in calling for the enactment of a primary law.

The lower house in Missouri at Jefferson City passed a bill taxing undivided

WORK OF MANY STATE LEGISLATURES

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SCENE IN THE COURT ROOM WHEN HARRY K. THAW WAS PLACED ON TRIAL.

In the foreground is shown D. M. Delmas, the lawyer engaged to save the life of Stanford White's slayer; sitting facing him is District Attorney Jerome; to the rear of Mr. Delmas and a little to his left is the defendant; back of him sits his mother; at her left is her daughter, the Countess of Yarmouth, who came from England to aid her brother; on her right is Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the defendant, whose beauty incited the enmity of the two men that led to the shooting in Madison Square Garden.

a beautiful model known all over the world; a famous architect whose love of youth and beauty brought him violent death, and a youthful spendthrift made subordinate to another official on the isthmus.

There have been stories of disagreement between Secretary Taft and Shonts and it has been said that the President has not been satisfied with him. Still, these stories have always been denied at the White House and in the War Department, where it has been consistently held that Shonts was in perfect accord with the President and Taft.

When Mr. Shonts went to Washington it is declared he did not at all realize that the actual control over the digging of the Panama canal had been officially placed in the hands of the Secretary of War. Out of this misunderstanding of official status there grew a social respect which has bubbled up more or less in every 5 o'clock teapot in Washington.

Kansas Indorses Parole System.
The annual report of the Kansas State penitentiary takes a strong stand in favor of the parole system, which has been under experiment for two or three years. The officers say that persons discharged in this way are kept in restraint and strengthened in a manner that aids them to become good citizens. Few persons violate their parole and few are afterward returned for new crimes. On the other hand, two or three persons are generally found to be those who have been discharged without restraint. Warden Haskell says that the parole law has passed the experimental stage and that of 425 persons thus released only thirty-five violated their promise. The penitentiary was run at a net profit of \$674,916 in two years. It cost 83 3/4 cents a day to feed each prisoner, owing to the quantity of food raised on the farm.

The annual report of the civil service commission says that the practice of levying political assessments on government employes has been discontinued. The officers say that servants are still far too active in politics. The commission held 680 kinds of examinations for various positions, and of the 84,191 persons who competed in the educational tests, 59,115 passed. Including the non-educational tests, 122,064 persons were examined, of whom 95,065 passed, and 41,877 were appointed. The decrease of 28,000 in the number examined is thought to reflect the prosperous condition of the country.

In the Thaw party were Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw; Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the artist-model wife; the Countess of Yarmouth, the titled sister of the defendant; Mrs. George Carnegie, a sister of Thaw; and Miss May McKenzie, a chorus girl friend of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. The party was accompanied by Edward Thaw, a brother of Thaw, and George Carnegie.

Joseph W. Bailey was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Texas Legislature. He received a total vote of 108 in the two branches, which balloted separately, against 45 for all his opponents. The fight to prevent Bailey from serving another term is not interrupted by the result, but will be prosecuted as vigorously as before.

HUNDREDS DIE IN WRECK.

People of the United States Face Peril of Railway Disasters. The people of the United States have a "new peril" to try their nerves and wrench their hearts. It is a peril of the new twentieth century—the peril of railroad travel.

Approximately 500 passengers have been killed in the last few months in the most appalling series of railroad accidents the country, it is charged, has ever known, brought about by the desperate efforts of the railroad companies to make more money. It has not been a question of signals and switches and regulations; it has been a question of hurrying trains through the flyer, the fast freight—of getting from one end of the line to the other, so that they can be started back again. Railroad employes have admitted on the stand that they disregarded signals—that they had to, to make schedules.

Twenty years ago persons traveled on railroad trains with comparative safety. There were some accidents, but few men dreaded a trip by rail. Even ten years ago the peril was not great. In 1897 only 222 passengers were killed. But look at the last four months! A total of 500 human beings, passengers on trains in the United States, were torn and mangled, scalded and burned to death in railroad wrecks—225 per cent more deaths in four months than in the whole of 1897.

The slaughter of the toll of 1907 began with terrible mortality. The railroads are overcrowded, overcrowded and over-capitalized. Earnings that should be devoted to improving and replenishing the equipment and paying for a better class of labor are diverted to dividends to keep up the value of watered stock.

The accompanying table gives the worst of the recent railroad disasters. There were many more the country over where the casualties were one, two, or three.

Date	Killed	Injured
Nov. 12—Woodville, Ind., Baltimore & Ohio, collision	61	39
Sept. 18—Denver, Colo., Rock Island, passenger train, through bridge	25	..
Oct. 28—Atlantic City, West Jersey & Seashore Electric, open draw	63	18
Nov. 20—Lawyers, Southern Railway, Sam'l Spencer, President of Southern, among victims	7	..
Dec. 8—Danville, Va., Southern Railway, passenger and freight collision	5	..
Dec. 11—Vergennes, Vt., Rutland Railway, passenger and freight collision	9	..
Dec. 23—Enderlin, N. D., Milwaukee & St. Paul and Ste. Mary's, collision	10	37
Dec. 30—Terra Cotta, D. C., Baltimore & Ohio, collision	53	60
Jan. 2—Volland, Kan., Rock Island, collision	33	35
Jan. 12—Barney, N. M., Rock Island, open switch	5	8
Jan. 15—Waldron, Mo., Rock Island, collision	3	..
Jan. 19—Osage, Minn., Great Northern, falls spread	3	..
Jan. 19—Fowler, Ind., Big Four, collision	24	10
Jan. 19—Sandford, Ind., Big Four, powder explosion	40	25

SWETTENHAM QUILTS POST.

Jamaican Governor Also Apologizes for Letter to Davis.

In London Friday it was announced on unquestionable authority that Gov. Swettenham had sent an apology for his letter to Admiral Davis to the colonial secretary, by whom it was transmitted through the foreign secretary to the State Department at Washington. A note that Gov. Swettenham had also placed his resignation in the hands of the colonial secretary.

It has been freely stated in the British colonial and other government offices that it was quite impossible for Swettenham to continue in office not only because of the incident involving the withdrawal of the American warships from Kingston but also on account of the protests against his conduct received from the inhabitants from Kingston.

All Around the Globe.
The Japanese budget for the next fiscal year, which the government expects to present soon, provides an expenditure of \$11,000,000 yen (about \$305,000,000).

The control of the New Orleans Item, an afternoon daily for the past thirty years, has passed to the hands of J. N. Thompson, former publisher of the Norfolk (Va.) Dispatch.

The sentence of W. C. Anderson, the embazing teller of the First National bank of Kansas City, was reduced by Judge Wofford from four years to two years and nine months.



W. J. OLIVER

CANAL BID IS HELD UP.

Unless Oliver Gets Partner United States May Do the Work.
The bid of Oliver & Bangs to complete the construction of the Panama canal for 6.75 per cent of the cost has been rejected so far as Anson M. Bangs of New York is concerned. But if Mr. Oliver can enter into a satisfactory arrangement with some other contractor, who is financially responsible, he will be given the contract, it is said.

Some of the Washington correspondents seem to think that the government will build the canal itself without subletting any portion of the work to contractors. While doubt was expressed as to the advisability of pursuing the contract plan any further, it was virtually decided to advertise again for bids, although not in the belief that any of them would prove acceptable. The chief purpose in re-advertising is to afford Mr. Oliver an opportunity to enlist new financial backing and submit another bid.

W. J. Oliver of Tennessee and the wilderness, is the largest employer of negro labor in the world. He has forty contracts now on hand, which include tunneling Lookout mountain, damming the Tennessee river and thrusting railroads through Louisiana cypress swamps. If his bid is successful he will go down to Panama with an army of 5,000 southern negroes who have long been in his employ, organized like an army, with a trained superintendent at the head of each division.

It was intimated that Mr. Oliver might arrange to co-operate with McArthur & Gillespie. It is known that the financial credentials submitted by Mr. Oliver and the McArthur syndicate have been found satisfactory, and the statement is made that a compromise proposal will be considered, provided Oliver succeeds in making a satisfactory arrangement with McArthur & Gillespie. The Oliver & Bangs bid was 6.75 per cent, while the McArthur-Gillespie bid was 12.50 per cent.

Foreign Commerce Convention.
The first national convention for the extension of foreign commerce of the United States was in session three days at Washington. Every State in the Union was represented, and the movement was started by the New York board of trade and transportation. The tariff, ship subsidy and other pertinent plans were discussed, and addresses were made by Secretary Root and the President.

SHEA CASE WAS COSTLY.

Disagreement of \$70,000 Jury May End Prosecution.
It is claimed in Chicago that preparations for a new trial in the Shea conspiracy case will begin at once if the \$70,000 jury in the celebrated case failed to reach an agreement and was discharged after deliberating for fifty-four hours, with the ballot 7 to 5 for acquittal.

The defendants, while claiming they are anxious for a new trial, do not believe the case will ever be prosecuted by the State because of the great expense to



CORNELIUS F. SHEA

which the county has been put already and to the difficulty in securing another jury.

KAISER A VICTOR.
Colonial Policy of National Extension Indorsed.
Emperor William's policy of colonial extension and national growth won a sweeping victory in the general election of members of the new Reichstag at Berlin. The radicals, the conservatives and the national liberals who voted for the government's measure when the Reichstag was dissolved Dec. 13, 1906, materially increased their representation at the expense of the socialists and the clericals. The socialists will lose seventeen or eighteen seats.

The result is a complete justification of the colonial policy advocated by Chancellor Von Bulow and Herr Dernburg. The chancellor's appeal to German patriotism was answered by an avalanche of votes which approves of the expenditure of sufficient sum of money and of the use of enough soldiers to maintain the nation's position in world politics.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff of the subsistence department, U. S. A., has been authorized by the American National Red Cross Society to purchase 600,000 pounds of flour to be used in China among the famine sufferers.