

Eyewitnesses Tell How Waters Wrought Death and Desolation in Town of Austin

DOUBTFUL IF TOWN WILL BE REBUILT

Practically All Business Men Utterly Ruined by Flood.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Attempt Will Be Made to Place Blame for Dam's Destruction.

(Continued From First Page.)

Austin Bank and the post-office, the department store of A. H. Buck, the Goodyear Hotel and the Commercial Hotel, and numerous general stores.

Wreckage Complete as It Is Sudden.

Five minutes after the dam burst this stage had been swept off its scenery and setting. Along the foothills were thrown telescoped houses, whole sides and fragments piled and catapulted together. At either end of Main Street brick buildings acted as buffers as the twenty-five foot wall of water rushed downward with its mass of debris.

Almost hill high, the wood steel and brick were piled, a strange mixture of the contents of stores and homes and of varied lengths timbers and sticks shot into the mass. The wreckage of the dam had been as complete as it was sudden. Two immense sections from top to bottom, a hundred and fifty feet wide, were thrown out bodily like the immense gates of a canal lock.

The outward swing was more than fifty feet, and on either side the remaining structure began gradually to crumble away. Repairs last spring had consisted of a patch of cement fourteen feet square. One of the severed sections yesterday began at that patch.

The cause of the breaking of the dam is a matter which the district attorney of Potter county has taken steps to investigate. The Bayless dam was examined by experts over a year ago and certain recommendations were made looking to its safety. The district attorney has secured the names of some of the experts who submitted the report to the Bayless Company, and will summon them to testify at an inquest to begin some day this week.

Relief work has not been systematically organized to-night, but it is hoped that by morning the chaotic condition will have been somewhat relieved.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the first relief train arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four carloads of food and medical supplies loaded at the State arsenal composed the relief loads. A train was ordered by Governor John K. Tener, and the train left Harrisburg at 4:10 this morning in charge of Major Finney, of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., with eight men as guards. At Sunbury, Pa., 21 men of troop C, of the State constabulary, all the available men at hand, were taken aboard and a delay of an hour was caused by the loading of the troops.

Pillagers at Work Among the Dead. It was shown this morning that there was need of a strong hand to guard the town. Pillagers had been at work during the night, following the rumor that the vaults of the Austin bank and the safes of several stores had been wrecked. The rumor was not true, and the firemen and volunteers did effective work in keeping off would-be plunderers. In several cases the guardians had hand-to-hand conflicts with the marauders, in which the latter were worsted.

The survivors of the flood had not recovered from the horror of the scene this morning, and for many hours none but strangers visited the ruins. As the day progressed small knots of survivors met and visited the site of the ruined town. Many striking incidents of the flood and escapes were recounted.

Credit for the quick-spreading of the alarm was given to Lena Blinkey, a telephone operator. Upon receiving the message from the Cliff House that the dam had broken, she pushed the alarm button connecting with the Fire Department, and the engineers of the Goodyear Lumber Company began to blow the alarm. The engineer tied the whistle down. She then rushed to the street screaming the warning cry. "The dam has broken." Then she fled for her life toward the steep hillside at the north end of Main Street. Turning toward the valley she saw the great wall of water descending upon the town.

"From where I stood," she said to-day, "the wall of water seemed fifty feet high. Above it rose a great cloud

of spray in which houses seemed to spin, bumping against one another, spinning and turning as they fell to pieces or were swept out of my sight. The noise was appalling.

"When I fled from Main Street there were scores of people behind me, many of them children. They did not seem to appreciate the imminence of their danger.

Helpless to Give Further Warning. "Some turned into stores as if to make a casual purchase. While I was looking down upon them, utterly helpless to give further warning, the cloud that seemed to precede the flood hid them from view, and a moment later the green water buried the houses from my sight."

Chief of Police D. E. Baker took an informal census to-day, and from his list calculated that at least 200 of the residents were unaccounted for. But S. M. Biecher, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and Michael Murrin, the burgess, pointed out that this reckoning necessarily is inaccurate because many of those who escaped the flood are wandering about to-day trying to locate themselves and those dependent upon them.

Burgess Murrin said to-day that in his opinion not more than 150 lives were lost. "It is possible that this figure will cover the loss," he said, "and it is possible that there will be not more than 100 dead."

The burgess and the Rev. P. W. O'Brien, who had been pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at Austin for many years, and who are familiar with business conditions and values, estimate the property damage at about \$6,000,000. The Bayless Company, which owned the dam, will lose \$1,500,000, according to Father O'Brien; the Goodyear Lumber Company, \$1,000,000; the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad \$500,000, and the 300 houses destroyed with their contents, it is said, will total \$1,000,000 more.

Children Are Victims. One of the striking and pathetic features of the day, according to Dr. Thomas H. A. Styles, chief of the State dispensary, was the practical absence of children among the survivors. It is thought that when the wreckage has been cleared away and the bodies of victims recovered—although many have been entirely destroyed—it will be found that a large proportion are those of children.

Boyd Lockhard, a young business man of Austin, had a narrow escape. Mr. Lockhard said that when he heard the alarm given he thought some one was playing a practical joke, and he went in the street to watch the people's actions. He looked in the direction of the dam and saw the oncoming flood was but three blocks away.

"It looked like a wall of wood twenty-five feet high," he said. "At first glance I did not see the water at all because the wood at the pulp mill was carried before the water and became a sort of a floating ramp. The water tore away the buildings of the town. I ran towards the hill and by the greatest effort got above the level of the water while it was surging within ten feet of me. The ground began to give way under me, but I managed to clamber a few feet higher up and caught hold of a tree to which I clung."

Throngs Visit Scene. Throngs of people came to the town to-day from all points in the Sinnemahoning Valley below Austin to ascertain the extent of the damage or to seek friends and relatives. The rush of the waters had carried away every means of wire communication and impeded travel of any kind.

"The people of Costello," said J. C. Rorhach, who loved within half a mile of Costello, "received ample warning from Austin that the dam had broken, and although forty or fifty houses were demolished, only three fatalities occurred."

The annihilation of the town of Austin came in a beautiful autumn afternoon. The fine weather had attracted many of the younger element to a ball game in a nearby town and luckily they escaped the fate of their many friends and relatives. Women were about the streets for their Saturday afternoon shopping, and these and the merchants who loved within half a mile of Costello, were the first to be caught by the onrush of water almost before they had time to think of escape. There were small crowds amusing themselves also at

moving picture theatres, which were swept away by the water. Women rocking their babies at home, and preachers preparing their Sunday sermons were hurled into eternity at one and the same time before their startled senses could realize the meaning of it all.

The greatest loss of life by fire occurred at a sharp turn of the valley just below Main Street, where the debris was caught and compressed with terrific power by the circling sweep of the flood. The wreckage of the busiest portion of the town was carried to that point, and from upstoves and lamps caught fire. It is believed that scores of persons are buried under from ten to twenty feet of wreckage there, and the task of recovering them will necessarily be a difficult one.

Rescuers Work in Storm. In a drizzling rain which later changed to a belching storm, hundreds of volunteers carried on the work of rescue to-day, while many, hysterical from the fate that had overcome friends and relatives, viewed the muddy corpses, anxious and fearful to know if any among them were loved ones. By the time the burning broke in some portions of the wreckage this afternoon, although they had been under control for several hours.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna found a way into Austin over the rails today by connecting with the Keating spur, a branch track, that followed the north side of the river. They landed several fire companies from Olean, Galeton, Renova and Smethport. Not a manufacturing industry is left standing and not a business plant is intact. A few cheaply constructed wooden houses occupied by foreigners and located on the hillside are all that remain of the residence portion. A fortunate exception to the general destruction is the fact that the little hospital remained practically undamaged on the hillside. The school building was also saved.

Chief of Police Daniel Baker, of Austin, one of the survivors with the assistance of Ernest Hamilton and a number of constables from nearby towns, maintained as good order as could be expected throughout the night, and until the arrival of a company of the State constabulary at 11 o'clock this morning. The constables were established and only workers and rescuers were allowed to pass them. There was but little pillaging.

Leave Ballots Unmarked. A primary election was in progress in the Town Hall at the time the flood broke. A hatless man dashing by yelled to the crowd about the booth something about "the dam bursting," and the election inspectors and voters dashed out and took to the hills, leaving their ballots unmarked. Some escaped, but many were too late and were whirled into the debris, which formed a dam of itself just below Main Street. The jam of debris at this point was at least seventy-five feet high, the three or four blocks long. In this mass the majority of victims are believed to-night to lie mangled and burned. The halves of houses, twisted telephone poles, huge sections of brick wall, trees and timbers are interwoven and locked together with such force that the rescuers have to fight their way into the debris inch by inch. There were 500 or more men working in the ruins late this afternoon.

The dam of debris which formed at Austin saved the western part of Costello. It stayed the onrush of the current temporarily, during which the alarm spread down the valley and the residents of Costello had time to flee to the hills.

The eastern side of the village, however, was entirely destroyed, rendering about 400 people homeless. It is believed that only three lives were lost, and of those only one body, that of an unidentified woman, had been recovered at a late hour this afternoon.

The work of clearing up the debris is under the direction of Senator F. T. Baldwin, who lost his father, mother, wife and home in the flood, and was himself painfully hurt in escaping the Austin flood. During the night the food supplies were scarce and the rescuers toiled without success. Several of them collapsed to-day, and had to be given medical attention.

New York Offers Aid. Governor Dix telephoned from Albany this morning that the State of New York was prepared to send anything the sufferers might need as soon as Pennsylvania would make known what would be acceptable.

There was no lack of willing hands. Country women from miles around drove to the scene, and between comforting the Austin women who had lost husbands and children, and getting luncheons for the survivors, were busy all day and into the night. Meanwhile men fought their way through woods and brush for a mile or more to get pure water for coffee, and farmers drove in with large supplies of fresh milk.

Later in the day after supply trains had arrived, the leaves of bread, two cans of tomatoes and a two-pound can of roast beef was is-

Other Great Floods During Last Century Took Thousands of Lives

- Tokio, Japan, August 14, 1910, 285 drowned.
- Hudspet, Hungary, June 16, 1910, 300 drowned.
- Cologne, Germany, June 13, 1910, 150 drowned.
- Galveston, Texas, September 8, 1900, 6,000 lives lost.
- Johnstown, Pa., May 31, 1889, 2,200 lives lost.
- Galveston, Texas, August 29, 1886, thirty-eight lives lost.
- Ohio River flood, February 7, 1884, fifteen dead, 5,000 homeless.
- Szekesdi, Hungary, March 13, 1879, seventy-seven drowned.
- Inundations in Murcia, Spain, 1878, 1,000 lives lost.
- Toulouse, France, partly destroyed, June, 1875, 1,000 lives lost.
- Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., July 26, 1874, 220 persons drowned.
- Eureka, Nev., rains and waterspout, July 24, 1874, thirty lives lost.
- Mill River Valley inundated, May 10, 1874, 144 lives lost.
- Bradfield Reservoir, Sheffield, England, burst, March 11, 1864, 250 drowned.
- Great inundations of France, Spain and Rhode breaking their banks, October 31 to November 4, 1840, 60,000 acres submerged; damage, 100,000,000 francs.
- Vienna, Austria, February, 1830, 1,030 drowned, 50,000 houses submerged.
- Silesia and Poland, 1813, 10,000 lives lost.
- River Danube overflowed, September 4, 1813, 10,000 drowned.
- At Pesth, April, 1811, Danube destroyed twenty-three villages and inhabitants.
- Lorca, Spain, April 14, 1811, 1,000 drowned.

such as a day's rations to the head of each surviving household. Two mornings were established during the afternoon, one at the High School building and is for the reception of all bodies taken from the east side of the valley. The other is in the old Odd-Fellows' building for the bodies taken from the wreckage on the west side of the town.

Organization. Following the arrival of a special train with officials representing State Commissioner of Health Dixon, a meeting of the sanitary officers, physicians, surgeons and nurses was held, at which an executive organization was formed. County Health Inspector Dr. E. H. Ashcraft, of Coudersport, was placed in charge. A relief committee was formed, with Attorney W. S. Dubois, of Coudersport, as chairman; a finance committee, with M. M. Metcalf, of Austin, in charge, and a relief committee, with former representative W. C. Clapp, of Coudersport, as chairman. John F. Stone was given entire charge of distribution of provision and clothing.

The State officials here include Chief Sanitary Engineer F. H. Snow, Chief Medical Inspector Poyer, Dr. Thomas A. and assistants. They found that the local organization was entirely able to cope with the situation. After outlining the work they returned late to-night. The State probably will send 200 men to continue the recovery of bodies to-morrow.

Luther D. Selbert, aided by the authorities, is making a census of the living and dead. He hopes to complete his census by to-morrow.

Insane From Grief. One of the most pathetic in the long list of tragedies is the case of James Leeman, a night worker, who was asleep at his home and did not hear the alarm. When the rush of water swallowed up his little home he was tossed into the air, and his body was eventually floated to a landing, a mile and a half below the village. Wounded and bruised, he made his way back, only to find that his wife and four children had perished in the waters. Leeman went violently insane.

D. Robertson, another night worker, watchman at the Bayless mill, was asleep in the third story of the Starkweather building when aroused by the roar of the flood. He stepped out on a balcony commanding a view of the onrushing waters.

Houses were tossing about like cork, and he was unable to save himself. The entire building lurched forward and then collapsed. I fell two stories with the building, and found myself protected by a bridge which had formed by wedged timbers.

Robertson was badly injured. Frank Robinson, a one-armed stenographer, was also on the third story of the Starkweather building. The first thing he knew was that the floor gave way beneath him and the whole building fairly lurched across the street. He was hurled through a window and landed on top of some debris, on which he floated to safety.

Owes Life to His Baby. Thomas Lawler, a bartender at the Commercial Hotel, says he owes his life to his baby. He was holding his daughter. He told his story to-day as he lay on a cot at the hospital with both legs broken.

"I was upstairs in my home on Railroad Street," he said, "playing with my eight-months-old daughter. My wife and I were sitting on the floor. Without warning the roof caved in over my head, and then with the rising water it floated away. Instinctively I grabbed my baby, and when I found myself floating along with the wreck of the house I held her above my head. I was able to hold her for some time, and pushed the baby in it and held on tight. All around me was a sea of slabs. It was all over in three or four minutes, but it seemed years. The part of the house I was clinging to was rammed with terrific impact into the hill, where it was broken into two, both legs broken. How I dragged myself to the hospital with the baby I do not know, but I did."

Lawler's wife and baby were drowned. Robert Cransie claims to have accomplished a feat which is as yet unrecorded. He was 100 feet below the dam when it gave way. "I saw the wall of water rushing down upon me, and, although it poured over me at least thirty feet high, it threw me flat on the ground. Somehow I came up to my feet and grabbed the twisting, gurgling mass and grabbed the branches of a tree as it shot past me. I was rescued while clinging to it last night."

Employees of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill had as thrilling experience as any of the town. Fifty men were employed on the first floor. It is thought that all but five of these escaped. A dozen were injured.

Caught in Machinery. M. A. DeWolfe, who was employed in the grinding room, grasped the shafting above him when he saw the wall of the mill cave in. The whirling countershaft caused him to lose his grip, and he sank in the waters rushing under him. He was again tossed up and caught in the gears and machinery. Rescuers found him later, pinned beneath the grinding stones. They tried to release him, but failed. The great stone was too big to move, and I felt as if I should surely die there.

"Get an axe and cut off my leg," I told him. But no man would volunteer. "Cut it off," I pleaded. "You can stand it if I can."

"I looked up and saw Joe Venargo, a friend of mine. You do it, Joe, for me," I pleaded. I was in awful pain, and nothing could be worse torture than what I was enduring. "I—I can't do that, Mary," he said.

"I asked a big man back of him to do it. He picked up the axe. By the lantern light I saw the descending blade glisten. I think he chopped it four or five times before they could pry me loose."

At the hospital Dr. Ashcraft said the plucky girl would recover. Joseph McKinney, an employee of the Bayless Mill, struggled to get over the head fence topped with barbed wire, which proved a death trap for scores.

PEOPLE HAD FEARED BIG DAM WOULD BREAK

They Dared Make No Protest, as It Was Owned by Company on Which Town Depended for Existence.

Washington, D. C., October 1.—"When I was in Austin three weeks ago people remarked that the Johnstown flood was likely to be repeated in Austin," said W. C. Morgan, a Washingtonian and native of Austin, who hurried to the stricken city to-night.

"For a year or more the people of Austin, most of whom worked for the pulp mill in the vicinity, have said that the dam was likely to break. I was in Austin, D. C., this city, who, with his wife, a native of Austin, frequently visited the Little Pennsylvania town.

Those folks of the little valley always had an lurking fear that some day they would have to pay for their lives just as they did once when the dam sprang a leak," said Mr. Moss.

Danger Often Discussed. "The town was really built in a big gully of mostly frame houses, so that the people were not only in danger of drowned their inmates but they have often heard discussed in Austin the strength of the great dam that overlooked the city and held in check the waters from the two streams, but there was always present the hope that the break, if it came, would come slowly and give ample warning."

Mr. Morgan's mother telegraphed from Austin to-day: "Dam is gone. All safe." His aunt, Mrs. John O'Donnell, and her husband, however, are believed to have perished. Mrs. O'Donnell had a millinery establishment adjoining the Commercial Hotel, which was right in the vortex of the flood on Main Street, and was destroyed. Mrs. O'Donnell is a cripple.

"Austin, a town scarcely thirty years old, has had an awful history."

W. D. Morgan, who has narrowly escaped destruction in his own home, the last one, in the first week of July, 1909, wiping out Main Street. It had been surrounded by forest fires several times. Fire insurance companies threatened to cancel insurance policies some time ago, probably because they regarded the water supply protection as inadequate. I know that they canceled my father-in-law's policy at that time because of opinion in the

He had his little child by the hand. Unable to get over it himself, McKinney threw his child over the fence to safety and met death in the waters. A score of survivors who saw this act have pledged themselves to bring up the child.

Six persons are known to have been killed in the main building of the Bayless plant, and surviving employees said that thirty-five other lives may have been lost there. Even as late as to-day two persons were rescued alive from the ruins of the mill. One is an infant, a few months old, which was cooling and crying alternately when rescuers came upon it, wrapped in a blanket. The baby girl evidently had slipped from the arm of some one who was trying to carry her to safety. The child had been drinking a glass of soda.

Laughed at Warning. Mrs. Martha Kinnicut, a restaurant keeper, laughed when warned of the flood. "O, let the kid finish her glass," said Mrs. Kinnicut, to a boy who came running in with the alarm. A few moments later the store was swept away, and the woman and child are among the missing.

The young son of Mrs. Thomas Reese was sitting on the doorstep of his home when the flood came, and he dashed down. Their house is on high ground, and one of the few that escaped. His mother had just darted out of the door when she saw the boy swept into the waters. The frantic mother plunged in to save him, when a big Hungarian waded in and pulled her out on the bank.

Infant Saved. "We stood watching the dam. A moment before the collapse, there was nothing to indicate that the dam would give way, or that it was weakening. There was a sudden sharp report, and a little hole appeared in the west end of the dam. A comparatively small stream of water began to rush through the hole."

"One of the party, realizing the tragic significance of the slight break, yelled agonizingly: 'Look out, boys, she's giving way!'

"One look was enough, for then the hole was gaining in volume. We started up the hill, fleeing for our own safety, and knowing as the rush of water met our ears that it meant death to hundreds of the unwarned below."

"Looking back we saw that the hole had grown to twenty feet in width and that it extended almost the entire height of the dam. A second later there was another report, and it seemed then that the whole structure had given way. The sound was deafening."

"There was a house nearby, just at the foot of one of the hills. I rushed into it to telephone to the central in Austin. As I entered the house a fifty-foot wall of water seemed to start on its mission of destruction down the valley."

Called Central. "I got central at Austin. I had no time to say anything except: 'The dam is gone.'"

"I knew that every one in Austin would know what that meant, for many had been dreading it. Central didn't have much time to warn the people. The water was already rushing toward the town. Just a little more than a mile below the dam, a gues central did the best she could. I haven't seen her since, and she may be dead for all I know."

"I started on down the hills to Austin when, as I neared the city, but a few minutes behind the flood, I saw that the havoc had been all done and dreaded. It seemed a clean sweep of the valley. Houses had been crushed like eggshells. The timbers were piled up against the railroad shops and soon the fire broke out. No one seems to know how the fire started, for the flames appeared in a dozen places at once."

The rest may be imagined. It cannot be described. Whole families were wiped out. The survivors went hysterically, no one able to help the other."

Order for Coffins Filled. Wellsville, N. Y., October 1.—A casket factory here has filled an order for 250 coffins, and has started them to Austin.

The people of Wellsville to-day shipped a carload of provisions to the relief headquarters here. Twenty shelter tents were sent by the local fair association.

Offer of Military Stores. Trenton, N. J., October 1.—Adjutant-General Sadler to-day telegraphed to Governor Tamm in Harrisburg the sympathy of Governor Wilson for the people of Austin, Pa., and offered to place all the military stores of New Jersey at the disposal of Governor Tener in case he desires to make use of them.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. Storage and Transfer Department, Main and Belvidere Sts.

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On Banks of Stream. "The dam that gave way was half a mile north of the town. It is two miles from that point to the Emporium Lumber Company mill at the other end of the town. Freeman Run flows through Austin, and the town is built straight down the stream. The main street runs parallel to the stream. Many houses were built along this main street.

Both hotels, the Goodyear and the Commercial, were there. The Commercial was wiped out. The Goodyear, which was not entirely destroyed, usually was fairly filled with guests.

"The National Bank of Austin, which was a two-story modern brick building, containing not only the bank, but the post-office, the telephone exchange and apartments, was on the hillside probably twenty feet above the Main Street level. There were many houses on the sidehills, and they probably escaped."

Mr. Morgan's mother and others of his family lived two doors above the home of State Senator Frank E. Baldwin, the town's leading citizen, whose family was reported among the victims.

On January 25, last year, the dam sprang a leak, and a panic ensued in Austin and other towns below, the people fleeing to the hills for safety.

Owing to the great size and importance of the dam the American Society of Engineers of New York sent experts to examine and report upon the work. The Engineering News of that city thereafter exposed the defects in the dam, directed attention to the peril to which the corporation owned the dam was exposing 3,000 souls living in the village below. The Bayless Pulp and Paper Company did not mend the defects in the dam, which held 200,000,000 gallons of water.

T. Chalkley Hatton, of the American Society of Engineers, made a full technical report, which was published in Engineering News March 17, 1910, page 321.

The following is the substance: How It Was Built. "The dam was composed of cyclopean concrete, with large quarry stones embedded in the concrete. The stones were placed so as to break joints, both as headers and stretchers, surrounded with not less than six inches of concrete. The composition of the concrete was one part Portland cement, three parts sand and six parts broken stone. There was one inclination on the part of any one connected with the work in the first place to slight it in any particular."

"The work was done by C. J. Britton & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., on a percentage basis. The work was considered first-class.

"The dam was completed December, 1909, contained 15,750 cubic yards of concrete, and there had been excavated for foundations 7,925 cubic yards, and 3,360 cubic yards of embankment, costing, exclusive of engine and \$71,821.48.

"When completed there was one small vertical crack 513 feet on the right of the spill water. This crack extended from the top of the ground level, and was about 1-16 of an inch wide."

"Later in December another crack appeared 39.3 feet to the east of the spill water. This crack was similar to the other and appeared to be due to contraction, as there was no evidence of a settlement. They could not have been the result of water pressure, because up to this time there had been no water in the dam."

Filed to Overflowing. "In January, 1910, the weather grew warm, some rain fell, and the heavy snows were rapidly melting, and within three days the dam was filled to overflowing."

"On January 22 a large slice of earth, forming the eastern wall, below the dam dropped down eight feet and partly slid into the valley, and some water came down in the slide, which was evidently coming from behind the dam. Water in large quantities began coming up through the ground from fifteen to fifty feet down stream, showing that the water had got under the dam through the embankment and through the rock strata. On the next day a section of the dam slid out at the bottom."

"One crack opened four inches and another four and one-half. The movement covered a period of about eight hours, when it stopped."

"The thirty-six-inch pipe, which was built through the center of the dam as a draw-off, had been capped by the company with a wooden cap attached to the bell of the cast-iron pipe with wrought iron clamps contrary to the advice of the designing engineer. He recommended a valve cap. The cap began at the foot of the spill water, and it had become, of course, impossible to remove it when the water was wasting in such large volumes over the spill water. The company had not anticipated it because they did not anticipate that the pipe would have to be used except for clearing out the bottom when the water was low."

Dynamite Used. "To relieve the pressure on the dam a small section of concrete was removed by dynamite on the right side

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



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