



FIRE AND SWORD RULE YOKOHAMA

Rioters Attack Police Boxes With Oil.

TROOPS NOW GUARD THE CITY

Soldiers at Osaka Hold Anti- Peace Meeting.

FEAR OF MUTINY IN ARMY

Organized Agitators Use Kerosene
Against Police—Threats to Mur-
der Komura and Katsura.
No Enmity to Foreigners.

TOKIO, Sept. 14.—(30 A. M.)—Advices from Yokohama say that a riot occurred shortly after midnight Tuesday. The mob was made up of two sections, of about 500, mostly coolies and outcasts. Eight police boxes were demolished and burned. The mob directed its attack against three objects, the police stations, the residences of the customs officials and the large commercial houses. Four hundred troops were sent from Tokyo on a special train a little before dawn, and soldiers are now guarding the Consulates, the warehouses containing explosives and the oil tanks. The Governor of the prefecture and the Mayor of Yokohama have issued proclamations instructing the people to place confidence in the ability of the authorities to restore order. Six hundred Russian prisoners of war from Karafuto, who were staying at the different hotels, have been placed under a special guard. During the riot the police used drawn swords, while the mob was armed with pistols and sword-sticks. The casualties among the police were three severely wounded and 31 slightly injured. Ninety-eight of the mob are under arrest. The mob set fire to the police boxes by soaking them in oil, firing them and throwing them at the object of attack.

TROOPS GUARD ALL YOKOHAMA

Agitators Have Posted Picards and
Threatened to Burn Police Boxes.
YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—(6 P. M.)—Troops of infantry are now guarding the foreign Consulates, churches, convents and hotels, and cavalry are patrolling the streets. One hundred and nineteen arrests had been made up to noon. It is understood that the riot was incited by agitators from Tokyo. Inflammatory placards were posted in the slums Tuesday, and were torn down by the police. The mob used many short iron bars and had kerosene ready, showing that there was some organization. It had threatened to burn all the police boxes tonight, which threat had been forestalled by the precautions of the troops. The city is now quiet. No anti-foreign sentiment exists, and there is a growing feeling in business circles that the rioting is senseless and mischievous, and must be strongly suppressed.

RIOT AT THE COREAN CAPITAL

Seizure of Land by Japs Resented by Natives, Who Are Expelled.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.—Corean newspapers tell of a serious riot at Seoul in protest against the appropriation of 50 square miles of riverside land, embracing ten villages and 15,000 houses, by the Japanese authorities on the score of military necessity. The villagers went in a body to Seoul to protest and were attacked by Japanese gendarmes. A riot followed, in which one gendarme was killed and many Coreans were wounded. Subsequently a mixed force of Japanese soldiers and gendarmes went to the desired district and drove out the inhabitants. This dispossession of the villagers has caused considerable distress.

THREATS AGAINST KOMURA

Anti-Peace Agitators Talk of Be- heading Envoy and Premier.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.—Advices from Tokyo state that incendiary posters are being received at the Tokio Foreign Office threatening that Baron Komura will be assassinated on his return from America. The Tokio Yomiuri publishes the text of one, which says: "Baron Komura, my plenipotentiary in America, fearing Russian bluff, has made concession on concession, so that the victor of the war is as the vanquished. If it is true, we shall take off the heads of Count Katsura and Baron Komura, and take suitable steps against their coadjutors."

SOLDIERS JOIN IN PROTEST

Osaka Meeting Alarms Government, Which Takes Stern Measures.

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 12.—(Special)—Alarming symptoms appeared in the ranks of several infantry regiments quartered here when the soldiers learned the peace terms agreed to. The soldiers held a

meeting of protest against ending the war on the Portsmouth terms.

Before the meeting adjourned officers with a strong guard made their appearance and arrested the ringleaders. Later, many soldiers who attended were arrested, and are now confined to their barracks. Vigorous measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the occurrence in other regiments, and to stamp out all signs of mutinous conduct upon the part of soldiers.

YOKOHAMA IS SCENE OF RIOT

Police Boxes Burned and Many Po- licemen Injured by Agitators.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—The meeting held at a theater yesterday to protest against the terms of the peace treaty was followed by an anti-peace demonstration. Fourteen police boxes were burned, 37 policemen injured and two civilians severely hurt. Many arrests were made. The police say that the meeting was the private doing of a professional agitator, who charged an admission fee. The promise that there would be no popular speakers was unheeded, and the agitator was unopposed. He demanded the return of his money, and the trouble finally developed into rowdiness outside the theater.

MUST NOW DEVELOP COUNTRY

Katsura Addresses Governors, Urg- ing Moderation With Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—(3 P. M.)—In a speech before the local governors today Premier Katsura said: "The peace negotiations brought about through the good offices of President Roosevelt have been successful. During the 20 months of hostilities, the war was successfully carried out with united national support. The efficient efforts of the people of your respective localities are fully recognized. Now that peace has been restored, the chief effort must be directed in dealing with post-bellum measures so as to afford full play to the enterprise and industry of the nation. The national energy must be so guided as to realize an expansion of our commerce commensurate with the extent of its victories. It is highly regrettable that disturbances have occurred in the capital, but we hope that your localities will remain at peace. In enforcing restrictive measures over the press printing organs by the government, you are required to be guided by moderation. We hope that under your experienced guidance the country will fully realize the fruits of its victories."

NO ENMITY TO FOREIGNERS

Anti-Government Paper Objects to Being Classified With Boxes.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—(11 A. M.)—The Mainichi this morning in its leader reverts the statement of the Kokumin, a

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FOLK COMES TO SEE EXPOSITION

Missouri's Governor, One of Nation's Big Men, Arrives With His Staff.

PERSONALITY NOT SHOWY

Being "On the Level" Has Won Him
Fame—Today's Events at Expo-
sition Revolve Around Dis-
tinguished Guest.

HOW GOVERNOR FOLK AND STAFF WILL SPEND TODAY.

The forenoon will be devoted to sightseeing at the Exposition and about the city.
3 P. M.—Attend Missouri Day exercises in Auditorium.
4 P. M.—Meet the general public at an informal reception in the Missouri building.
7 P. M.—Attend elaborate banquet as guests of honor at American Inn.

By Arthur A. Green.

All the world thinks most as much of a man who is on the level as it does of a lover. People who use the idiom of the street exhaust their category of tributes when they say of one of us: "He is on the level." Because men say this of "Joe" Folk of Missouri, and believe it, he has come to be within the very recent time one of the biggest figures in our National life. This young man, whom the decent Americans who live in Missouri have made their Governor, came to Portland yesterday for a few days and it happened that I called upon him at his hotel yesterday afternoon. By this means it fell out that I had an opportunity of making a cursory examination as to the manner of a man he is. Physically Folk gives one the first impression that he is large with a deep chest, strong arms and legs and the face of a student. His manners are easy and one is won over to him at once, because he has character stamped all over him. This is as apparent as the dollar-marks Homer Davenport used to

put on Mark Hanna's clothes. No one but a blind man or a dare-devil would approach the Missourian with a proposition that wasn't straight, for, after looking him over, the conclusion comes naturally that here is an honest man.

Right Stamp of Dignity.

The Governor has dignity, but not in a virulent form. It is the right and proper dignity which comes with responsibilities well accounted for, not the kind some people put on when they wear long-tailed coats and have as much as \$2.49 in their pockets. The difference is vast for the one has brains in the head and the other sauer-kraut in the skull. All men may not agree with Mr. Folk, but all men must respect him.

His personality is not showy. His voice is low and has body. If he sang it would be bass, perhaps, but not the kind that wears a bearskin in grand opera. His quiet-spoken way and his serious but unobtrusive face impress me much as those of a certain frontier Sheriff whom I once saw. This Sheriff has a reputation of being an accomplished deer-of-things. He had tamed in a whole county full of cow-punchers and was esteemed as a gun-fighter but it required a court summons to get him to tell about it. He never tipped off his plan of action but he just quietly made people believe.

Features Suggest Bryan.

That type of man doesn't start out to accomplish results with a brass band leading the way, but he gets results whether it is the civilization of the wild and woolly or the reformation of a state. Governor Folk seems to be of that metal, or at least he waits until he gets results before he orders out the band. His face in a way suggests Bryan, but he wears his hair trimmed and has the grace to refrain from low-cut vests and white string ties in the daytime. He looks very much unlike the typical Southern politician, and is more the smartly-groomed city lawyer in his general appearance. He wears glasses, and looks as if he had read much and studied more. His hand is cordial but not particularly "glad," and I shouldn't call him a mixer. He is interesting in conversation, smiles a restrained smile now and then, and talks slowly. While you are with him you are conscious always that a keen, business-like lawyer is telling you about his case, never that here is a statesman, an orator or a leader of men. You can't get the notion out of your head that the City of St. Louis simply wanted to have the law on some criminal and retained Joseph Folk, attorney and counselor, that the State of Missouri became involved in the litigation, and paid him a bigger fee to conduct its case.

Not Presidential in Appearance.

No, Folk doesn't have the appearance of Presidential timber, but he may be. He may be orator, statesman, leader of

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MAKES DEFENSE OF SYNDICATES

But Cromwell Admits He Gets Share of the Profits They Make.

MUTUAL LIFE BOND-BUYING

Insurance Official Explains Con-
nection With Trust Companies.
More Light on New York
Life's Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A vigorous de- fense of syndicates and their operations in connection with the insurance business and a frank statement of personal profits gained through their operations, made by Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mu- tual Life Insurance Company, was the feature of today's session of the special committee appointed to probe methods of life insurance companies in this state. The defense of the syndicate was made by Mr. Cromwell soon after he was called to the stand. Before he was asked a question he begged leave to say a few words, and upon being directed to proceed, said:

Syndicates Are Necessary.

"The law of combination which affects finance as everything else has made syndicates necessary. When I became the treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the total assets of our company were \$100,000,000. The transactions in my department now are over \$100,000,000 per annum. When our receipts were less—20 years ago—it was quite possible for us to buy from bond dealers and pay the successive profits, but now it is absolutely impossible to buy advantageously large blocks of securities, except as they are allowed by the combination of capital, popularly called syndicates, and we have to go into them to get our investments and get them in sufficient size and at "ground-floor" prices. We could not make our investments without syndicates and we are partners in every syndicate into which we go. I want to say further that unless we went into these syndicates we would not be able to invest our funds except by buying in small quantities and paying the successive profits to middlemen. I ask you, Mr. Hughes, and the committee, to consider that we have now over \$450,000,000 of assets and while we have over \$100,000,000 invested in bonds and mortgages, we are constantly under the necessity of finding additional investments for our large accumulations of funds. It is a condition which we meet and the exhibits are here which show how we have to comply with it. Our invest-

ments are such that, when Mr. Tappan—I suppose, about the most widely known and honored bank president in his day in New York—died, he left it as a condition that his trustees should have one privilege, and that was to invest in the same securities as the Mutual Life Insurance Company. That is the way we invested our money, but we could not make the transaction of \$100,000,000 a year in the securities bought by this company without using syndicates.

Cromwell's Personal Profits.

The acknowledgment of personal profits was made in a tabulated statement which was presented to the committee after recess. It showed that Mr. Cromwell had made a personal profit of \$28,371 from syndicate operations during the last five years, in which he individually and the Mutual Life Insurance Company had participated.

Mr. Hughes, chief counsel of the com- mittee, immediately took up an estimate of these syndicate transactions in an ef- fort to ascertain the manner in which these profits were obtained. An interest- ing point was brought out in probing a transaction in the Pennsylvania Railroad 5% convertible bonds. Mr. Cromwell made no personal profit, he stated, adding:

"Of course, we are greatly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. I might say we are the heaviest stockholders of the company. We, as an insurance com- pany, need very large banking facilities for very large interests. It goes without saying that it is better for us to use our own company than to give to insurance with which we have no connection the handling of our large investments. For this reason we put men into the directorate of these sub- sidiary companies to look after the interests of the Mutual. They are not there for the profit or the interest on the policy 100 shares they have to hold, but to protect the Mutual. It is natural we should wish to put in as directors of these companies the same men as are on the board of the Mutual. I have 100 shares in these companies as a director, but I have not a share of the profit."

A result of our connection with these companies is that in 14 years we have made through them a profit of \$100,000,000 for the Mutual. This being the status of the case, it is nat- ural we should help these subsidiary com- panies to make money and should throw open their books to the public. We put in there are not there for their own profit, they never get a dollar out of the Mutual unfairly and every cent they make through these trans- actions is paid to the Mutual for the benefit of the policy-holders alone.

All for Policy-Holders' Good.

Just before closing the inquiry for the day Mr. Hughes said: "We had some talk this morning in connection with another insurance company's joint accounts. Have you any of these?" "No, sir. We have not and never have had," replied Mr. Cromwell. "We have no partners in our investments; that is, any investments we make are made by the Mutual Life, and what is done for the Mutual Life is done for the policy-holder."

Questioned further along this line, Mr. Cromwell told of the syndicate transac- tions.

"Have you any non-ledger assets?" queried Mr. Hughes.

"We have two—one for \$100,000 and the other for \$50. We have a memorandum of them with the finance committee, but they are not counted as assets. They are some shares that have no face value, and we are partners in every syndicate for any result that may accrue." Mr. Cromwell said the Mutual had never before these two questionable assets had any non-ledger securities within the past 21 years. The session closed with Mr. Cromwell still on the stand.

Imaginary Profit on Books.

Frederick H. Shipman, assistant treasurer for the last three years of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the first witness today. He was examined on syndicate accounts. The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo deals were the first taken up, and the accounts were gone into in detail.

"How could the New York Life, Hamilton & Buffalo bonds from the syndicate at 99 when it had bought them while in the syndicate at 91?"

"Because the market price in the opinion of C. M. Gibbs, the treasurer at the time, was then 95. We credited the profit, \$4,996, to profit and loss."

Mr. Shipman in reply to further ques- tions, said the company raised the price from 91 to 95, but that the profit had never been realized, and the company held the bonds at the present time.

"The New York Life in this case," said Mr. Hughes, "did not return bonds, as is customary, to the syndicate members, but took them themselves and credited on the books a profit, which, in fact, has not been made?"

"Yes."

Next Mr. Hughes turned to the joint account of Goldman, Sachs & Co., and the New York Life in 1902.

"The account was created in order to
invest in Chicago & Northwestern Rail-
road bonds with an agreement for equal
division of profits. Mr. Shipman said it
should not be called a syndicate."

"How can you explain that on July 18, 1896, you buy and sell 750 bonds on the same day according to your statement?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"The only way I can explain it," Mr. Shipman replied, "is that the New York Life held these bonds and wished to sell them. Therefore it named a fair price and transferred them to a joint account."

"Now don't you see the purchase is not for the syndicate but for the New York Life Insurance Company?"

"I can't say, it was six years ago."

Divides Profits With Syndicates.

"Is it fair to say that the New York Life enters into an agreement with others and provides the money for the purchase of the bonds and then gives the members of the syndicate the profits of the sale?"

"Yes."

"Does it mean that the New York Life pays one-half of the profits to bankers to get them to handle the syndicates?"

"Yes, I think it is sometimes advisable in order to get the business."

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deal

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SHREWD SAYINGS OF A BIGAMIST

Attempt to Keep Two Families Ends in Grief and Prison Cell.

HOW HE FOOLED HIS WIVES

Lured into Bigamous Marriage by
Street Flirtation, He Is Found
Out After Three Months
Of Nervous Strain.

AXIOMS EVOLVED BY A BIGAMIST.

When a woman gets hold of a man's coat, he might as well give up and marry her.
No man who marries two women on a small salary can afford cigars. Let him make cigarettes; it's cheaper.
If a man marries two women, when the first one scolds at night he had better turn over and go to sleep.
No man ought to try to fool a lot of women.
Most any man will marry a woman if she begs long enough and hard enough and furnishes the money for the wedding.
Two women are no good. They bother too much and make trouble.
If a man's first wife is good to him, he will like her better than any other woman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—(Special).—The above philosophical deductions are made by Stanley Sobieszick, confessed bigamist, in relating his experience with two fam- ilies on a salary of \$13.50 a week. By phi- losophy and strict economy Sobieszick managed for four months to exist in ap- parent happiness, dividing his time be- tween two West Side homes. Out of the discovery of his dual life has come the imprisonment of Sobieszick, the grief of two women who believed him true and a life of hardship in future for one of the women and her five little ones.

There was no system about Sobieszick's expenditures on the two homes. He spent his money as he got it and, when it was gone, he went, without complaint un- til he got more.

"If there was any shortage any week, I made my second wife stand for it," he explained today at the county jail. She had friends. My other wife had nobody to help her. I thought it was right to take the best care of my first family."

Caused by Street Flirtation.

Sobieszick declares his second marriage resulted from a street flirtation. Three years ago he worked as a blacksmith in West Lake street. Across the street was a factory where Kate Galus worked. They met on the street once, he says, and there began the acquaintance which ended in Sobieszick's being drawn into a bigamous marriage.

"I couldn't get out of marrying Kate," said Sobieszick. "She would have me. I finally married her to keep her from jumping in the lake. There's no sense of a man trying to get away when a woman gets hold of him. It's all off then."

It was three days after the marriage with Miss Galus at St. Wenceslas Church before Sobieszick could get free to return to his Paulina-street home.

"I suppose you've been away having a good time with your friends again," my wife remarked to me," said the prisoner. "I did not say anything back. I turned over and went to sleep."

"Did she keep on talking?"

Kept Quiet and Let Her Talk.

"Women always keep on talking," said Sobieszick. "And when a man's wife talks he better keep still. If I'd talked back she'd have knocked my head with a poker. I kept quiet and let her talk."

The prisoner insisted he would not have stayed away from his children any longer than the three days he gave up to his honeymoon with his new wife. The new Mrs. Sobieszick proved a jealous woman. On his return to her home, after three days at his first home, she demanded tearfully to know where her husband had been.

"I would just laugh at her when she wanted to know where I stayed," said Sobieszick. "I wouldn't tell her anything. Then she'd talk and scold for hours. A jealous woman is like a tomato. She will yowl all night and let nobody sleep."

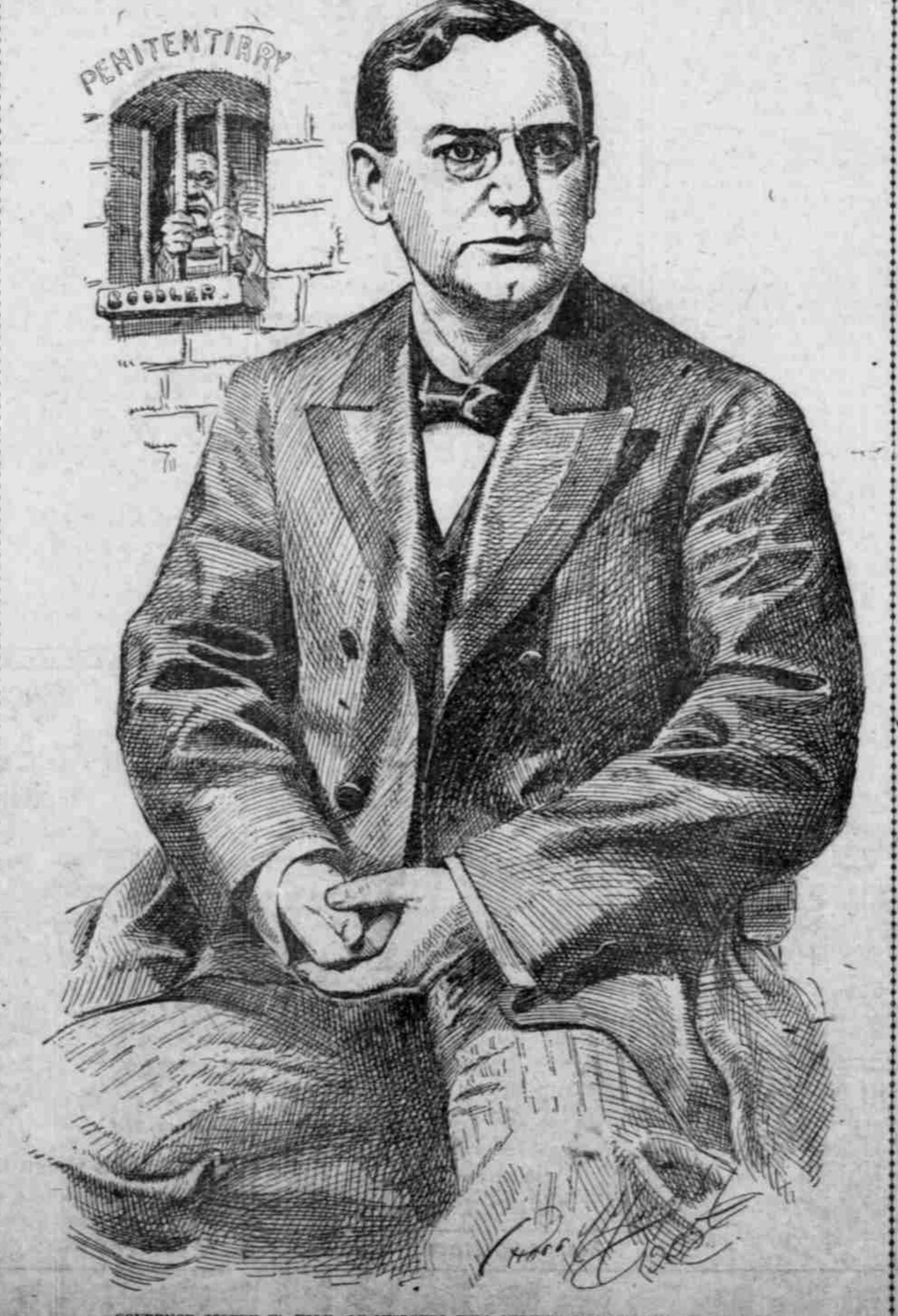
More Women, More Trouble.

"The more women a man wants, the more trouble. They all want money. I got along all right, though, for, when I was out of money, that was all there was to it. I was short all the time, but when I was, I had to stand for it."

"My worst trouble was arranging my hours so the women wouldn't learn about each other. I got a good system worked out. I would go to see Kate after work and stay until late in the evening. Then I'd go home, and the next evening I'd go home for a few hours and then go back to Kate. But it was no use; they found me out at last and I don't know as I'm sorry. The business of trying to keep two women happy all the time was too much for me. It made me nervous."

Wives Meet and Compare Notes.

Sobieszick's wives met and compared notes in Justice Severson's court while waiting for a chance to testify against the man who is held in default of \$5000 bail. Each had an infant and they learned there is only nine days' difference in the ages of the children, who have been named Walter and John. The little ones so closely resemble one another that some persons in the courtroom thought them to be twins.



GOVERNOR JOSEPH W. FOLK OF MISSOURI, WHO ARRIVED IN PORTLAND YESTERDAY.