WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1906. PORTLAND, OREGON,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INCENDIARY MOB

PROFIT IN GAS AT SIXTY-CENT RATE

Oil Is Cheapest Source on Pacific Coast.

PLENTY AT VERY LOW PRICE

San Francisco Has Made a Thorough Investigation.

CHARGE NOW EXORBITANT

Monopolistic Company Puts Manufacturing and Delivery at 79 1-2 Cents, but Supervisors Find Figures Much Inflated.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION. The investigation made by the San

Francisco Board of Supervisors has

First-That gas which the company sells to consumers for \$1 and which it alleges costs 79% cents to make and distributed at a cost of 45 cents.

Second-That the value of the gas company's plant is a matter of mystery, no official of the gas company possessing the necessary figures, but a general claim put forth that the value of the plant is more than \$26. 000,000, while the Supervisors say it will not exceed \$12,000,000, and the assessment stands at \$8,000,000.

Third-That the gas' company in estimating the cost of making gas \$9,000,000 of bonds. These bonds being largely held by the stockholders of the company, this amounts to an attempt to extort a double interest on the plant from the people -That gas pipe coating \$32

a ton is listed at \$40 a ton. Fifth-That superfluous mains and discentinued stations are included in the cost of distributing gas by tire

Sixth This the service is poor, inadequate and that arbitrary meth-

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.-(Special.) -San Francisco is sharing in the controversy which is raging from one enof the country to the other over the quespreparatory to establishing the cost of gas for the year. The present rate in San Francisco is \$1 a thousand cubic feet, but the present Board of Superto reduce the rate.

The campaign cry was "75-cent gas. It is generally understood that the present rate is to be reduced, if not to 75 cents, at least to 85 or 90. The company alleges, however, that the average price now secured is 97 cents, but as consumers pay \$1, this is recognized as the of-

The investigation by the board has been far-reaching and the inside operations of the gas monopoly have been laid bare. The Supervisors have approached the question, not from an abslute standpoint, but with the view of making the rate as low as possible, at the same time giving the gas company fair rate of interest on its investment. It may thus at the outset be seen what a conflict of views is bound to arise as to a proper gas rate.

Pirst there has been a wide divergence of opinion as to the amount the gas company has invested in its plants, the corporation claiming twice as much as the Supervisors are inclined to allow. Again, in presenting figures on the cost of making gas, the company has inserted items which the Supervisors declare they will rule out. These include such things as interest on bonded indebtedness, maintaining old mains, and the like

Interest on Inflated Debt.

It will be noted that the company in 1965 estimated the cost and distribution of gas at 72.22 cents, but at present figures that it is 79.50 cents. This increase is ascribed to the greater cost of labor and materials by the gas company, but the truth is that it is in large part due to the interest being paid on infinted indebtedness. The following figures represent the cost of making and distributing gas in San Francisco, according to various authorities:

tias company.
Gas expert of the city, O. M. Tupper.
Supersisons committee (for 1985)
Estimate after eliminating interest on
on bonded indebtedness, depreciation
and the like.

in the foregoing estimates the original figures of the gas company are taken as a basis on which to make computations. These figures are in many instances inflated. Too much is figured for the cost of pipe. Old pumps and stations discarded for years are included in operating ex-

The 45-cent cost has been shown to be practicable by the figures of the Equitable Company as well as by proper study of the figures of the local monopoly Allowing for the fact that a large suburban population must be served in either San Francisco or Portland, it appears hat 60-cent gas should be possible on the

A modern plant equipped with all the 5 to-date machinery, owned by men with apital enough to operate it without floating an enormous debt and economically distered, should be able to supply good quality gas to consumers in any of

the large cities of the Pacific Coast fo

It is hardly to be expected that this reduction can come all at once, but there shed fact in five years. A fer years ago Portland was paying \$1.50 for cas and when mention was made of a reuction, the cry went up from the gas company, "It is impossible." Still it has already been reduced to \$1.15, which is it of proportion to the rate of \$1 (soot o be less) in San Francisco, and the Sient rate in Los Angeles. The Lo Angeles rate was re-established at the 55-cent mark this week.

Larger Cities in One Class.

To return to the real question, What to be charged for gas? The question is strikingly like that, favorite of the schoolboy, "How many straws in a hay stack?" Verily, it depends on the stack.

For all purposes gas should be furpished at a cheaper rate, all things be ing equal, in a large city than a small one. For the purposes of this article we consider cities of 100,000 people of over, conditions being almost the same whether the city be San Prancisco, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles or Portland. Cities with a smaller population belong to a different class and merit separate

Taking these large cities, however, it impossible to say the gas rate in New York is \$1, therefore it should be \$1 in San Francisco and Portland and Los Angeles. Conditions vary slightly in each big city, but after allowing for this divergence the rate can be computed which would apply to all.

Taking the case of San Francisco t with, the rate charged is dependent first of all on the locality served, There was a company in San Francisco which was purchased by rivals in 1968 which was supplying gas at 50 cents thousand. Moreover, it was making money and had established the low rate of its own free will, despite the fact that the Supervisors allowed of a greater charge. But the secret of this low rate lay in this-the company only supplied patrons living between Van Ness avenue and the Ferry. This is the business section of the city, and is, there fore, thickly settled. The cost of dis

Cost of Making Gas.

Here it should be stated that the cos of gas to the consumer by no means represents the cost of making gas. The cost of making the gas is less than one-third the amount the consumer is asked to Why this wide difference? this-the cost of distribution (pipes meters and the like) and the cost of administration (office organization, etc.) cat up the other two-thirds

The company which supplied the 10-cent gas, known as the Equitable, was able to do this because it did not reach into the suburban or residence district. In these ses. There are long lines of pipes cost

ing thousands of dollars which reach into section where a scenty dozen or so houses are supplied. While a fair downtown rate might be 30 cents, a suburban rate would be \$1.30, but in fixing one general rate, it comes to pass that the man own town pays a great part of the bill of the suburbanite. This is the accepted practice, and no objection is made to it.

Four Methods of Making.

Let us now inquire into the cost of making and distributing gas in San Francisco The gas made in San Prancisco is what this let it be remembered that four methods of securing gas are now in general pleat is the natural gas. This is used in many places in Kansas, Pennsylvania and n some cities in California where gas wells have been discovered. The second method is the manufacture of coal gas too well understood to need clucidation

The third is what is known as water gas. This is a mixture of gas made from coal and that made from oil. The one is used to reinforce the other, and in most cases the coal gas forms the base. This is the method in use in Portland and San Francisco. The fourth system is the manufacture of gas from crude oil.

Of course, the natural gas is cheaper than all others, but can only be found in favored sections, sometimes being piped, however, hundreds of miles, as in Kansas, where it is sold as low as in cents a thousand. There is a settlement in Southern California where gas is supplied fre to any one who will lay his own pipes cheaper, while in oil-producing states the gas from crude oil is cheaper. The mixcoal-gas plants have been long estab-

********************* MILLIONAIRE TYPIST A BRIDE.



came into a fortune of \$1,000,000 be of Simon Kruse, a Chicago attorney. to pass the honeymoon. Miss Dickerson was a court atenographer in Chicago for eight years.

IDAHO ASSASSIN CAUGHT BY MASON

Himself a Member of the Order, He Fails to Answer Test Questions.

Ex-City Marshal Froman, of Caldwell, Is the Man Entitled to Credit for Arrest of Steunenberg Murderer.

BT W. G. MACRAE. CALDWELL, Idaho, Feb. 27.-(Staff Correspondence.)-Harry Orchard, the assassin of ex-Governor Frank Stepnepherg, is a Mason. He was raised Detroit, and was a Ashler Lodge, A. F. & A. M., This fact has been strictly guarded by local authorities, who have been sitting on the lid, but there seems to be a rift in the lid, and by the way of the under ground route a part of the confession in which Orchard has told the story his life came out today.

Not only is Orchard a Mason, but he tried to work his way into Mount Maria Lodge, No. 33, and would have been present at an installation and banquet given there about the middle of December for the suspicions of G. W. Froman, who was really the man who is today responsible for the arrest of the slayer of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Mr. Froman until today has never been given credit for the part he played in the arrest of the man of many murders. He was loath to talk about it. In fact, what he had to do with the arrest of Orchard was told by A. K. Steunenberg, a brother of Idaho's ex-Governor.

Posed as a Rancher.

When Orchard first came to Caldwell he posed as a man looking for a farm. and after sheep. Mr. Froman had been the City Marshal, and years before this was for two years a deputy at the Bolse penitentiary. He has a splendid record as a thief catcher and a terror to escaped convicts and evildoers. For a number of years past he has been in the real siness that he met Orchard.

Orchard called upon Froman to mak inquirles about a farm. In the talks which followed, Orchard posed as a Mason, and, without questioning him closely, Mr. Froman took it for granted he was on for the banquet and installation of officers of Mount Maria Lodge, Mr. Froman extended to Orchard an invitation to visit

the lodge and see the installation. Orchard Falls Down on Quizzes.

Just what aroused his suspicions, Mr. Froman cannot tell, but he took it upon himself to test Orchard. Orchard was unable to answer the questions put to him, and Froman not only cancelled a proposed trip into the country to look at a ranch, but also refrained from asking him again to visit the lodge. Orchard's excuse for being unable to answer the questions, he said, was due to the fact that he had not been in a lodge for i number of years. He assured Mr. Froman that he had recently paid up his back dues, and that he expected his re-

ceipts almost any day. Another Mason who lives here, with whom Orchard became acquainted, however says that Orchard stood the ter when he quirzed him, and the night before his arrest was to take him to the lodge. It was not until the information came out tonight giving the name of the lodge to which Orchard belonged, that it was definitely determined that he was a

From the moment that Orchard fell down in his Masonic test to the night of the murder. Mr. Froman kept his eye on him. He was at his home when a tele phone message told him of the assassination, and he made up his mind at once that the crime had been committed by Orchard. The first thing he did was to hurry to the Saratoga Hotel, in search of Hogan, as Orchard was known then. Froman found him in the lobby, and, after telling a friend to watch him, he hurried to find Governor Gooding and the officials who had come here from Boise by special train. To Governor Gooding, to W. E. Borah and to several others he said:

"There is a fellow here that must not be allowed to leave town. I am convinced he either did the job or knows

No attention was paid to Orchard that fatal night. Sunday morning Mr. Froman and the officials were viewing the scene discussing the tragedy. Orchard walked up the street within in yards of the Steun. enberg house. Froman saw Orchard and

Searches Room at Hotel.

It was from this moment that Orchard merely having Orchard watched, Mr. Froman took it upon himself to enter his room in the Saratoga Hotel, and what was found in that now justly famous room No 19 is too well known to repeat.

It soon became noised about that Orch ard was the man wanted for the crime Some of the officials were for placing his under arrest at once, but Mr. Fromar persuaded them to wait, believing that Orchard would leave the city and join Simpkins and the others believed to be partners in the murder. While waiting liceman, who was anxious to gather in the \$1000 reward and pining to be a detec

swore out a warrant charging Orchard with the murder of Steunenberg.

The officers were going to take their prisoner to Boise, but Judge Smith got wind of the matter and made them place Orchard in the County Jail. This was all accomplished before the detectives got to work on the case. So while both detec tive agencies are claiming credit for only thing they can really claim credi-for was that of obtaining the confession rom the man after he was under arrest and held for murder and the corrob orative evidence now in the hands of the

Harry Orchard, alias Hogan, or what ver his name is, was born near Green field. Mich. He was educated in the country schools and is & years old. He drifted about the state and finally went to Detroit, where he joined the Masons. He was first heard of in the West in Butte and when he went there he was traveling with a man named Thomas

Orchard Robbed Roommate.

From Butte Orchard went to the Coeu d'Alenes and appeared there soon before the riots of April, 1899. He was next heard of in Provo, Utah, in 1892. From there he went to Cripple Creek, where he met and married his present wife, a widow named Mrs. Tony. Mrs. Tony had two children and had a bank account of several thousand dollars. This was in 1902. He was married under the name of Orchard and shortly after his marriage he began drinking and refused to work until all of his wife's money was spent. One of the many cripes of which the authorities have knowledge was the robbery of his roommate, John Thompson Orchard and Thompson were rounting with a woman named Mrs. E. M. Neville One night Orchard disappeared and with him went 40 pounds of very rich ore empson's gold watch and pearlhandled revolver. Orchard showed up at Victor, Colo., pawned the watch and revolver and sent the tickets to Thompson in a letter telling him where to find his watch and revolves

His Name Is Not Orchard.

Orchard is not the right name of the man who placed the bomb that killed ex-Governor Steunenberg. An effort was made to obtain his right name from Gov-ernor Gooding, but he refused to divulge t, on the grounds that he wished to save Orchard's family and relatives from the disgrace and odium which would fall upon them

Detectives have tried in vain to get Orchard's right name from his wife. She naintains that her husband never talked of his mother or father, beyond saying that they lived in Michigan, She says he never wrote to them while he was with

Prosecution Very Secretive.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 27.-(Special.)-So ar he witnesses connected with the Stuenenburg assassination have appeared before the grand jury. The past two days the jury has been bosy with cases of are about ready to take up the evidence against Moyer, Pettibone and St. John. The presecution would not say tonight whether they would take Orchard before the grand jury tomorrow. There is an prevent the public from knowing just when they will take the confessed mur-

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Arizona and New Mexico Will Be Allowed to Vote on Union.

THEN NEITHER WILL COME

Canvass of Senate Shows Majority for Foraker Amendment to Statehood Bill_Date Is Fixed for Final Vote.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 37.—Senators who have canassed the situation carefully declare that, when the statebood bill is brought to a vote on March 5, the Foraker amendment will surely be adopted If this accomplished, there is every reason to believe that the House will concur and h will then be left to Arizona and New Mexico to vote separately on the quesion whether they shall be joined and admitted to the Union as one state. New Mexico may vote for joint statetood, but Arizona is overwhelmingly op-

state, Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined, while Arigona and New Mexico will remain territories indefinitely CORPORATIONS RULE ARIZONA

posed, and the effect of the Foraker

Senators Debate Qualifications of Territories for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The Senate to day agreed to vote on the statehood bill before adjournment on Friday, March 9. and there was little difficulty in reaching an understanding. The suggestion immediately followed a speech in support of the bill by Hopkins, during the course of which Hale suggested that the territories were not prepared for statehood, and suggested that their admission be deferred. The remainder of the day was devoted

to the discussion of the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five dvilized tribes of Indians, the major portion of the time being given to the provision for the disposal of the coal lands n fudian Territory.

Clay presented and had read from the deak a proposed amendment to the raffroad rate bill, which makes it unlawful for common carriers to own coal or oil lands, to deal in coal or oil, to attempt to monopolize the trade in those commodities or to control their price. A penalty is provided.

Honkins for Joint Statebood.

Hopkins then addressed the Senate in upport of the statehood bill. He sald entire country was profoundly terested in the proposed admission of two new states and made an appeal for the ratification of the report of the committee on territories in recommending the consolidation of the four territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory into two states. He especially urged the wisdom of joining Ari-

zona and New Mexico. In the course of his remarks, Hopkins referred to the Foraker amendment giving Arizona a separate vote upon the question of admission as "insidious and dangerlanguage, the Illinois Senator withdrew the word "insidious." What he had meant to say was that the adoption of the amendment would only accomplish the defeat of the object of the pending bill, but would ultimately result in the admission of Arizona as a separate state. Foraker admitted that he hoped to se

as separate states at some time in the Corporations Rule Arizona.

both New Mexico and Arizona admitted

railroad and mining corporations of Arizona were standing in the way of the union of that territory with New Mexleo, and when Dubois asked some ques tions on that point. Nelson replied that those two interests "dominate the Legisopinion that the union of the two territories as one state would have the effect

of minimizing the evil. In reply to Dubols as to how the union would improve the situation, Nelson said that, while no protests against consolidation had come from the corporations of New Mexico, most of the opposition in Arizona came from the railroads and the copper mines. He added that these interests pay less taxes in proportion to the value of property than do other interests. Carter made the point that under Congressional control it would be easier to accomplish that result in a territory than

in a state. Neison replied to this point with a general exposition of conditions in both Arizona and New Mexico, not altogether

favorable to those territories. Hale Would Delay Statehood.

This statement brought Hale to his feet with the inquiry "whether it is not logical to conclude that the territories should not be admitted at all at this time." added that he did not want to be understood as indicating a purpose to vote against the bill, but that it seemed to him that It would be wiser to permit the two territories to remain as they now stand. Hopkins replied that, owing to the ersistency of the advocates of making two states, it would be better to make one state now, and thus dispose of the

Perkins replied to some of Hopkins' resections on the improbability of growth in Arisona by saying that the prospects of Arizona were as good now as were those of California when that state was

on the statehood bill on Thursday, March 8. After further debate the date was fixed at 4 o'clock, Friday,

Sale of Indian Coal Lands.

The Indian settlement bill was then taken up, and Aldrich suggested that in view of the importance of the subject the part of the Senate, the whole matter should be deferred. He urged the adoption of a resolution extending the tribal government until June 4, 1906, and asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Spooner objected, and it went over until tomorrow.

The reading of the bill was proceeded with until the provision for the sale of the coal lands in Indian Territory was reached, when Balley expressed the opinion that the lands should be held for the education of the Indian children saying the income would be sufficient to give a university education to all the Indian children in the territory. thought this disposition would be prefer able to permitting the lands to become the property of the railroad company, as they were likely to do. He quoted a recent decision of the Supreme Court to show that roads earry their own coal more cheaply than they do that of other

La Follette Would Bar Rallroads

Clark (Mont.) moved to reject the com nittee amendment and La Foliette pro sed an amendment prohibiting railroads or the owners of railroad stock from acquiring the coal lands.

Clark (Wyo.) opposed the motion to strike out, saying that to sell the lands outright was preferable to the present leasing system. To continue the present plan, he urged, would be to place a mon opoly of the production of coal in the hands of 29 or 30 people.

Without disposing of any of the me tions or amendments the Senate went into executive session.

RED LIGHT ON THE POLICE Trial of Bertha Clache Causes Ex-

posure of Bad Conditions.

NEW YORK, Feb. II .- (Special.) -- Testinony brought out today in the trial of Bertha Clache, accused of murdering Emil Gerdron, that the defendant and the dead man lived happly together until an Italian known as "Dago Willie" Morenzo visited Bertha while was out of town. This precipitated a quarrel between the couple.

Policeman Billafer testified to the relations existing between the defendant and policeman Morton, and other police witnesses gave testimony indicating the relations between the women of tenderloin and police who do duty there are such as to prevent the police from doing their full duty. In fact, the feat-ure of the revelations has not been the exient of the white slave truffic, as an-ticipated, but, rather, the uncovering of

a police scandal of wide magnitude As a result of the revelations at the trial. Police Commissioner Bingham to day transferred all the tenderioin precinct Sergeants and plain clothes men sending others to the precinct.

SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Majority of Twelve Injured Alabama Miners Also Doomed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Peb. 27.-Six m were killed and 12 so badly injured that most of them are expected to die before morning by an explosion in Little Cahaba mine, No. 2, at Piper, Ala., at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The mine is owned by the Little Cahaba Coal Company. Details of the ex-plosion are unobtainable tonight.

LOOKS BLUE FOR COREY

Steel Magnate's Wife Arrives at Divorce Headquarters.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27 .- A special to the World-Herald from Sloux Falls, S. Mrs. Corey, wife of William E. Corey,

the steel magnate, arrived here today, accompanied by a maid, and took ro at a leading hotel.

John D. Spreckels Very III.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 .- John D. Spreckels is seriously ill at his home in this city, suffering from an attack of the grippe. He is said to be in no immediate

SAYS WEST VIRGINIA IS IN CLUTCH OF RAILROAD TRUST.



Governor Dawson of West Virginia coal combination and has appealed to Congress for aid. In a recent interview he said:

condition is wrong in theory, vicious in practice, blighting in effect, in lute variance with the rights of a This comination, directed by A. J.

a powerful railroad combination. This

Cassatt, says what measure of pros-

perity and opportunity shall exist in West Virginia."

Houses at Springfield, Ohio, Are Burned

HOUNDS NEGROES

BEYOND CONTROL OF POLICE

Shooting Affray With Railroad Man Starts Riot.

MILITIA ARRIVE ON SCENE

Houses Battered Down, Sacked and Burned in Negro Quarter-Sleeping Children Narrowly Escape Rain of Bullets.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 27.-Mob vio nce resulted tonight from a shooting in the railroad yards early this morning, in which M. M. Davis, a brakeman, was perhaps fatally shot by two negroes, Preston Ladd, of Bellefontaine, and Edward Dean, of this city. Ladd was taken to the hospital this morning, as a result of injuries ceived, presumably in connection with the shooting of Davis, and lies in a ward adjacent to his victim. Dean was taken to Dayton, after a hurried conference of

Mob Marches on Jungles.

A mob of 1000 men' and boy's formed and arched to the "jungles," a locality inhabited by colored people, with the an-nounced purpose of burning that section. The mob soon reached the "jungles" and buttered one house to pieces with stones

and posts used as battering rams. At 10 P. M. the mob entered Kempler's aloon on East Columbia street, and completely looted it. Kempler and his wife fled, leaving their three little children asleep in a room over the saloon. The building was riddled with builets and tones, and it was only by the hardest eforts of the police and firemen that a way was forced through the mob and

House Burned and Mob Drunk.

After the pillaging of the mloon, drunknness was an added feature of the clot At II o'clock members of the mob broke through a cordon of police and set fire a house in the "j quickly burned down. Sergeant Creager, who had charge of the squad of police, was hit on the head with a brick and seriously wounded.

A request was sent out at 10 o'clock for the Xenia military company, but the troops had not arrived at 11 o'clock. Police Lose Control.

At midnight six houses, which had been

fired by the mob, were burning flercely. and the police had apparently lost control of the situation. Only six members of the local militia responded to the Mayor's call, and the Xenja company, which is expected, has

Calls for More Troops. 12:65 A. M.-Sheriff Almoney has just wired Governor Pattison the following: "Send all possible troops tonight and hold others in readiness for tomorrow." Sergeant Creager, the policeman hit in the face with a brick, is in a serious

condition. The mob is stoning and jeering the militiamen, but a show of bayonets has sufmove. The rumor that out-of-town troops are momentarily expected is having a

quieting effect on the mob. Troops Awaiting Orders.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28. Shortly after midnight four companies of the Fourth Regiment in Columbus were ordered to assemble at their armory and await further instructions. Two companies of the Third Regiment at Dayton and another at Urbana are also under waiting

A joint request was made by Sheriff Almoney and Mayor Todd, of Springfield, for all available troops to be dispatched to Springfied tonight and at least two companies to be held in readiness to proceed to Springfield tomorrow.

Troops Drive Back Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28.-(12:30 A M.)-The city authorities, succeeded at 12:15 A. M. in assembling parts of Companies B and E of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., which are stationed here. total force numbers about 15 men. They are now on the scene of the fire, and have lumbia street, east from Water street and

west from Foster street. Just as the troops arrived, one more building was fired, and no effort was made to save it. The efforts of the police. and firemen and Guardsmen are now directed solely to forcing the rioters back and saving the property outside of the

Militia Going From Dayton.

DATTON, O., Feb. 27.-Companies G and K, of Third Regiment, of this city, have been ordered to Springfield and will leave by the first train.

Cotton and Lumber Burned.

press owned by Schumacher, Rosenberg & Co., and the lumber yard of the Alamo Lumber Company, at this place tonight, with 205 bales of cotton stored in the

LA GRANGE, Tex., Feb. 27,-The com-