Morning Oregonian.

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SELLS ITS GAS AT BIG PROFIT

Thousand Feet Costs Only 58 Cents.

ADMITTED BY C. F. ADAMS

Important Facts Drawn Out at Council's Investigation.

MAGNATE LOSES TEMPER

Storms and Swears on Witness Stand. First Victory Won When Gas Company Withdraws Refusal to Produce Its Books.

Trying to lead the gas committee of the City Council away from the price question into the by-paths of minor details, the Portland Gas Company last night in the City Hall was brought back to that question by the committee and compelled to accept it as the paramount issue in the fight that is being waged for cheaper gas. The next hearing will be on Friday night.

The controversy was bitter, and C. F. Adams, president of the company, the only witness called to the stand, exploded in invectives and profanity against the editor of The Oregonian and the management of this paper. He testified that the gas which is sold to consumers in Portland at $1.15 per thousand feet costs the company 57.68 cents, not including 14.45 cents which he said should be added for depreciation of plant. The investigation was then directed to the reorganization of the company in 1892, to ascertain the truth of the reports that large blocks of stock had been secured by manipulators of the deal, without their paying anything to the company, the object of this examination being to ascertain whether such capital stock, on which consumers are expected to pay dividends and have been doing so since that time, was legitimately acquired and whether its dividends should properly be charged against consumers.

The witness and the attorneys of the company, C. E. S. Wood and J. N. Teal, fought every move in this direction. Mr. Adams at first refused to testify regarding the 1892 transaction, but after a long wrangle gave an explanation which was so involved as to be difficult to understand. Finally the company assented to allow the committee and Henry E. McGinn, who is conducting the investigation, to inspect the books of the reorganization.

Adams Loses Temper.

This was accomplished only after a very bitter fight, in which Mr. Adams lost his temper completely, calling H. W. Scott, editor of The Oregonian, a "G— d— hoary-headed old thing," and E. B. Piper, managing editor, a "long-haired thing." J. N. Teal sought to restrain him, but was pulled down to his seat by L. A. Lewis, who exclaimed: "Let him talk." All this charged the densely crowded Council chamber with great excitement, and Chairman Menefee took the proceedings in hand by calling Mr. Adams to order and directing the examination back to its real business.

Tries to Get the Facts.

"Of course," said Mr. McGinn, trying to pin down the witness to an explanation of the 1892 deal, "you gentlemen have gone over this with a great deal of care, but we have never known the facts as we would like to get at them."

Adams—For curiosity?

McGinn—No, not for curiosity.

Adams—That is all. It is just curiosity and to carry on this blackguardism, that has been going on for the last six weeks.

McGinn—Mr. Adams, you have public franchises here—

Adams—I am perfectly willing to turn over my hat to the committee, and everything in it, but when it comes to personalities, I object.

McGinn—There is no personality.

Adams—There is. These blackguards that run The Oregonian started this thing for personal motives. That G— d— old hoary-headed thing (referring to H. W. Scott, who had gone home), he has gone away, but the fact is just this, Judge McGinn; they started out to blackguard every man in this company that would not bend to their will. Along about last May they commenced to villify Will Ladd, and I made up my mind that so far as the Portland Gas Company is concerned, they would get no more from us.

Chairman Menefee here called Mr. Adams to order and directed that the examination proceed in a proper manner.

After Adams' first statement of the reorganization, McGinn asked: "What do you get out of it?"

Adams—That is none of your business.

Q. Do you decline to tell this committee what you received at the time of the reorganization of the Portland Gas Company?

A. That is just it, exactly, in plain English.

Q. I'll ask you if it is not a fact that on reorganization of the company in 1892 you and Mr. Mills received $250,000 of the stock of the company for which you paid nothing.

A. No, sir; that is a damnable lie, and was given to Mr. Piper by Mr. C. J. Reed. I want to name the man.

E. B. Piper—That's a lie.

Adams—It is a lie, you long-haired thing, you know it is. I know all about it now. My fingers are on the pulse.

All the efforts of the investigation had for their object the demonstration that too high a price is charged for gas to the consumer. The first accomplishment toward this end was the admission forced from President Adams that the cost of gas to the company was 58 cents. The next victory was that of bringing out the improper addition to that cost, of dividends on stock which was not legitimately issued and paid for in 1892 and which continued through the second reorganization in 1901.

All this the gas company tried to ward off by first insisting that the investigation should confine itself to charges printed in The Oregonian as to meters, quality of gas, etc. Mr. Wood read a long statement from the company denying the truth of various statements and complaints that the Oregonian has printed in the last two months and demanding that The Oregonian be compelled to substantiate them.

Charges Against Company.

Mr. McGinn offered a written statement from the side of the investigation, containing eleven charges against the company, the first of them being that the price charged to consumers is too high. Mr. McGinn insisted that the whole purpose of the investigation was to prove this one point and that other matters were of minor importance. Mr. Wood and Mr. Teal protested vigorously, demanding that the investigation confine itself to testing the printed complaints.

They were overruled by the committee which took the stand that the gas company and not The Oregonian was under investigation.

INTEREST AT HIGH PITCH.

Adams' Outbursts Are Heard by Large Audience in Attendance.

Interest in the proceedings was great, the entire lower floor being thronged by spectators and witnesses, with many people in the gallery. The pitch of public opinion was evidenced in the close interest of those present and the attitude of the public was frequently revealed by lively bursts of applause as some contention was waged by Mr. McGinn against the corporation. The evening was taken up for the most part by the examination of President Adams, whose replies to well-directed questions elicited much of value to the investigation. Not least of the points thus scored was Mr. Adams' admission that while the cost of producing gas is a fraction more than 72.12 cents per thousand cubic feet, including distribution, the sum of 14.45 cents is figured for the depreciation of the plant, the actual cost thus being 57.68 cents. Mr. McGinn set up the claim that the amount ascribed to depreciation is ridiculous and that the set of figures show that the Portland Gas Company could handle its product with a handsome profit for as small a rate as 65 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Adams' Growth Wrathy.

An exciting scene in connection with the investigation occurred when President Adams was questioned by Mr. McGinn concerning his own dealings in the 1892 regulation. When asked concerning certain bonus profits of stock he is reputed to have received at the time of the reorganization of the company in 1892, he lost control of himself completely, jumped from the witness stand, crossing to a position in front of Mr. McGinn, shook his hand angrily and poured forth a torrent of abuse. Persistent remonstrances from his attorneys, Messrs. C. E. S. Wood and J. M. Teal, failed to check his flow of invectives and he did not desist until he was summarily ordered to resume his seat by Councilman Masters.

The unpleasantness arose when Mr. McGinn began questioning the witness regarding his relations with the company. After having questioned the witness closely concerning the corporation reorganization affairs, Mr. McGinn suddenly asked:

"Did you get anything out of the issue of stock, Mr. Adams?"

Attorney Teal arose with vigorous objections to the question. Mr. Wood also spoke, saying personal matters of such a character were not relevant to the case.

The committee failing to rule on the point at issue the issue was eventually repeated by Mr. McGinn, who insisted that personalities were not being indulged in. It was at this point Mr. Adams arose in anger and commenced unburdening his mind. Mr. Wood called upon him to desist, and Mr. Teal arose, calling the witness to calm himself. Here occurred Mr. Adams' burst of profanity and invective, in which he was called to order by the committee.

"Hold on a minute," exclaimed Mr. Adams excitedly. "I've got a big key here I want to unlock for you—I want to tell you ——"

"The committee does not care anything about that matter at this time and will have to call you to order Mr. Adams," was the rejoiner.

The irate gas man stood in a bewildered manner for a moment and then apologizing for his use of profanity returned quietly to the witness stand.

Mr. McGinn persisted in his questions concerning Mr. Adams' dealings and those of Mr. Mills. Again the relevancy of these questions were argued at length.

Mr. Teal insisted that it was irrelevant and no more to the interest of the people than what the old O. S. N. Company did. He asserted that it did not concern the committee who the stockholders were, so long as they had paid value for the stock. And that it was the private business of the parties concerned and not the public's.

Mr. McGinn's Retort.

Mr. McGinn retorted:

"The committee can apply the test at once by inquiring whether at the time of the reorganization, cash was paid for the stock. Those on the inside may have thought they got some value, but this committee and the public would dearly like to know what that something was so that they can pass judgment on the question whether it had any value or whether it was frenzied high finance, of which we have heard so much lately. The public has the right to know whether the money which they have been paying has been in the way of dividends on stock that stood for nothing but water. These gentlemen have told us that they wanted the fullest investigation and the very moment we put the probe on we are told

(Concluded on Page 11.)

BAY CITY GAS RATE IS NOW 85 CENTS

Supervisors Take Into Consideration the Company's Recent Heavy Loss by Fire.

IMPROVEMENTS PROMISED

Ornamental Light Poles to Be Put on Market Street and City to Be Furnished Additional Lights at Reduced Cost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—After exhaustive inquiry into the problems of fixing the gas and water rates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the Board of Supervisors today passed to print resolutions reducing rates of water to house consumers between 10 and 11 per cent and fixing the rate of gas to the consumer at 85 cents per thousand feet.

President John A. Britton, of the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company, declared that as the company had recently suffered loss by fire the rate fixed was a hardship. He suggested 90 cents as a compromise, but the light rates committee after a five-minute session, reported in favor of the 85-cent rate, and its resolution was adopted by the board.

The Board of Supervisors had spent the past month investigating gas affairs and had arrived at the conclusion that the local gas company could manufacture and distribute gas to consumers at a cost to itself of between 50 and 60 cents a thousand feet. With this as a basis the board had decided to place the rate for the year at 75 cents.

This decision was reached just a week ago. Since then the gas company has suffered a heavy loss by fire and the Supervisors took this into consideration in placing the rate at 85 cents. One of the largest stations of the company was burned, entailing a loss of $450,000. The insurance carried amounted to only $135,000.

While the citizens had come to look for a 75-cent rate, the figure adopted meets with general satisfaction. While receiving a lower rate during the coming year, the former figure having been $1, the gas company has bound itself to furnish additional lights to the city at a reduced cost.

President Britton told of the plans of the company for the beautification of the city by the erection of ornamental light poles on Market street. These plans, he declares, will be carried out.

SAYS 75 CENTS IS ENOUGH.

Carter Harrison on Gas Price—New Move in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison, back from California, where he spent the Winter, declared that 75 cents for gas in Chicago was quite enough and he took occasion to criticise the ordinance passed by the City Council providing for 85-cent gas. He said:

"I talked with a number of aldermen last November and I suggested that the Council take no steps on regulating the price of gas until the Supreme Court decided on the 75-cent gas ordinance. When that case was handed down, I figured it would be ample time to decide on a figure to be charged for gas.

"Investigation made by the Council during my administration resulted in the finding that 75 cents would be a reasonable figure. Whether there is any new light or whether there is a preponderance of evidence in favor of a higher figure now, I know nothing about. But I do not think the cost of producing gas has increased since that time. I certainly think that, in view of the valuable concessions given for consolidation, 75 cents would be even a more reasonable figure now than when we did not consider consolidation. Moreover, I have no doubt that the methods of manufacturing gas have been so improved and cheapened that the companies are in better position today than ever before to grant 75-cent gas."

A dispatch from Sterling, Ill., says: The corporation known as the McKinley syndicate, that owns and controls a number of electric railways in this vicinity, is planning to enter the gas business in Bureau County and will make gas for a number of towns and sell it at 75 cents a thousand feet. The company is planning to erect a central gas plant at Mendota, south of here, and proposes to pipe gas to Earlville, Sommanauk, Leland, Sandwich and Plano. In these towns the company is now asking for franchises on a 75-cent basis. Senator Gardner, of Mendota, is the prime mover in the syndicate.

HILL LEASES HIS ORE LAND

Contract With Steel Trust Amounts to $1,125,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—It is stated that a deal involving iron ore amounting to as great a tonnage as all the ore mined in the Lake Superior ranges during the more than 50 years of their operation, a deal by which the immensely valuable ore properties of James J. Hill on the Mesaba Range are to pass to the control of the United States Steel Corporation for a period of 30 years, is about to be consummated. A special from Duluth to the Iron Trade Review says:

"Although no official announcement has been made, our correspondent is informed on authority reliable beyond a question that all of the principal terms have been agreed upon and the contract drawn. It is estimated that the Hill interests have ore deposits amounting to 300,000,000 tons, which, delivered at Lake Erie ports, would be worth $1,125,000,000. The terms of the contract provide that the Steel Corporation shall take a lease of these properties for 30 years and shall pay for the first two years 70 cents per ton for the ore mined and 80 cents for the carrying of the ore from the mines to Duluth on Mr. Hill's Great Northern Railway.

"It is further provided that after two years the price for ore in the ground shall be increased 7 cents every two years until at the end of 12 years the price shall be $1, and stay at that figure for the remaining 18 years of the period. Another important provision is that the Great Northern Railroad shall be guaranteed freight amounting to 10,000,000 tons annually during the life of the lease."

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

TODAY'S—Partly cloudy, with showers; westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 48 deg.; minimum, 36. Precipitation, 0.06 inch.

Foreign.

Germany fortifies Kiaochou and prepares for trouble in China. Page 5.

Another victim of Chinese riot dead. Page 5.

Russian Liberals denounce Assembly as a fake. Page 5.

Campaign of terrorism in Russia. Page 5.

National.

Dominican treaty reported to Senate with important changes. Page 4.

Cromwell's refusal to answer Morgan sustained by committee. Page 4.

Repeal of timber and stone act killed by House committee. Page 1.

Foraker speaks against rate bill. Page 2.

Leaders in House wrangle about army bill. Page 4.

Durand gives evidence against packers. Page 2.

Domestic.

Evidence against Standard Oil Company taken in Oklahoma. Page 3.

Equitable Life issues statement of business in 1905. Page 9.

Union Pacific divides surplus among stockholders. Page 5.

Coal operators call new conference, but many oppose concessions to miners. Page 5.

Rioting continues at Springfield, Ohio, but militia finally suppresses it. Page 1.

All money put in Cash Buyers' Union lost. Page 5.

Twenty injured in panic in burning theater. Page 1.

Carter Harrison says 75 cents is enough for gas in Chicago. Page 1.

Sport.

Nell knocks out Tenny in fourteenth round. Page 7.

Clunie threatens to leave Coast League. Page 7.

Pacific Coast.

Three attempts were made to kill ex-Governor Steunenberg. Page 1.

Washington Railroad Commission hearing called for Colfax, June 6. Page 6.

Salem saloonkeepers try to discredit story of Rev. Paul Rader. Page 7.

San Francisco Board of Supervisors fix price of gas at 85 cents. Page 1.

Death of Captain P. B. Johnson at Walla Walla. Page 6.

Chinese Commissioners will visit Portland on return from Europe. Page 6.

Portland and Vicinity.

Gas investigation is begun. Page 1.

Christian Co-operative Federation to issue $50,000,000 worth of bonds. Page 10.

Union Pacific will send new motor car to Oregon. Page 10.

Milwaukie poolroom case argued in Circuit Court on demurrer. Page 16.

Police Sergeant Hogeboom found guilty of insubordination and sentenced to lose thirty days' pay. Page 16.

Record of police arrests for February. Page 14.

Columbia Valley Railroad dismisses right-of-way suit rather than allow cross-examination of its secretary. Page 10.

Lewis and Clark corporation stockholders and directors hold meeting today. Page 11.

Commercial and Marine.

No Eastern interest in new mohair clip. Page 15.

Chicago wheat market lacks support. Page 15.

Sharp break in New York stock market. Page 15.

California hop market neglected. Page 15.

Commissioner Geo. B. Thomas declares he is not opposed to location of railroad bridge at site proposed by the Northern Pacific. Page 14.

Upper Columbia boats reap benefit from railroad work along the north bank of the Columbia. Page 14.

COMMITTEE KILLS NEW TIMBER BILL

Repeal of Timber and Stone Act Laid on Table for Session.

NO HOPE OF ITS REVIVAL

Three Northwestern Members of House Oppose Measure Favored by President to Get Fair Price for Timber.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 28.—By a vote of 9 to 4 the House public lands committee today voted to table the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and substitute therefor a law authorizing the sale of mature public timber at its appraised value. The action of the committee is in line with its action taken in the last Congress, and effectively kills the pending bill, which was indorsed by the President and by the Public Lands Commission. The committee's action makes it impossible to bring the bill up on the floor of the House, even for discussion.

It is possible that Chairman Lacey, who favors the repeal of the timber act, may ask unanimous consent to discharge his committee from consideration of this bill and in that way bring it into the House, but a single objection will defeat this move, and there is little prospect that the bill can be considered. The action of the House committee means that a similar bill, if passed by the Senate, as seems probable, would be likewise killed in the House committee, because of the overwhelming majority against it.

Mondell (Wyo.), French (Idaho), and Dixon (Mont.) are among those against repeal.

Merits of the Bill.

The Public Lands Commission, after a careful study of the operation of the timber and stone law, condemned it, and recommended its repeal and the substitution of a law which would permit the Government to realize something like the real value of its timber. Such a law as recommended by the commission and favored by the Senate committee would yield from $25 to $100 an acre for the choice timber lands of the West, where the Government now receives a beggarly $2.50. Moreover, a law such as proposed would tend to put a stop to the rank timber monopoly that has been undertaken in the Pacific Coast States. In that it would require lumbermen to pay a fair price for timber, instead of permitting them to get it for a merely nominal sum.

Mondell's Narrow View.

The most vigorous opponent of repeal on the House committee is Mr. Mondell, who believes in legislating to meet conditions in his own state, notwithstanding the effect on the rest of the country. Mr. Mondell contends, and probably truly, that the timber and stone act has been beneficial to Wyoming. The timber of that state is perhaps worth no more than $2.50 an acre, for the Wyoming forests cannot compare with those of the Northwestern States, either in extent or in quality of timber. Mr. Mondell argues that, inasmuch as the act has benefited Wyoming and has led to no fraud, therefore it must have benefited the entire West and should not be repealed. This is a wonderful stand to be taken by a man who has been in every Western State and actually knows of conditions that exist outside of Wyoming.

The fact is that the passage of a bill such as that being prepared by the Senate committee would make little change in the use of the public forests of Wyoming, provided Mr. Mondell's contentions are correct. If Wyoming timber is worth only $2.50 an acre, the sale of public timber by appraisement would not increase its cost to the Wyoming miner and homebuilder. The real change would be felt in the Northwestern States, where the timber is worth from $25 to $100 an acre.

Dare Not Let House Vote.

In the last Congress the House committee, hostile to repeal, tabled the bill for this purpose, thereby denying the House the right to even consider the subject. Considerable criticism was heaped upon the men who voted to table the bill, and Chairman Lacey believes that if this subject could be thoroughly aired in the House, a majority could be persuaded to vote for it. He is of the opinion that Eastern men can be convinced of the injustice of the present law and would vote for the remedy proposed. The opposition realized that it was apt to lose its fight if the bill went into the House, and tabled it in committee to prevent its consideration.

The Senate public lands committee today decided to report favorably Fulton's bill permitting Oregon miners to cut timber from their claims for development and domestic purposes, free of cost.

GIVE BRISTOL FAIR CHANCE

Moody Will Carefully Consider Case Before Taking Action.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 28.—Attorney-General Moody has not passed upon the Bristol case, because of pressure of more important public matters. Inasmuch as Mr. Bristol's future is largely dependent upon the action taken, there is a disposition on the part of the Attorney-General to give the case full and careful attention before making any recommendation to the President, for he appreciates that adverse action would be disastrous to Mr. Bristol in his profession. The Attorney-General will hold back the case until he can give it the full consideration which he believes it merits.

Dredge for Coast Harbors.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 28.—Senator Fulton today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a combination dipper and suction dredge and two dump scows for use on Oregon coast harbors.

Washington Rural Carriers.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 28.—Rural carriers appointed for Washington routes: Cheney, route 4, Arthur Gilliam carrier, Nelson Gilliam substitute; Colfax, route 2, Charles P. Basket carrier, J. B. Hale substitute; Rosalia, route 1, William H. Jones carrier, B. Half substitute.

Klamath Agreement Signed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 28.—The Secretary of the Interior has signed the articles of agreement between the United States and the Klamath Water-Users' Association.

TWENTY INJURED IN PANIC

BURNING GASOLINE SPRINKLED OVER AUDIENCE.

Fire at Williamsburg Theater Causes Scene of Wild Consternation. Many Fatally Trampled.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Twenty persons were injured by being trampled upon in a panic which followed the explosion of a gasoline tank at a stereopticon exhibition in the Williamsburg opera-house tonight. The building, with two adjoining structures, was destroyed; loss, $50,000.

Some of those trampled upon, four of whom are women, may be fatally injured.

The playhouse was crowded when the gasoline became ignited and the tank burst, throwing the fiery liquid over scores of persons, setting fire to their clothes and the building and causing the wildest consternation. In the struggle to reach the only exit men and women had their clothes stripped from them, while the injured ones were trampled upon as they formed a human mass in the narrow stairway.

CHARLES E. LELAND DEAD

Hotel Man Who Formerly Lived in Portland Passes Away.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Charles E. Leland, who was known as one of the most prominent hotel men in the United States, died yesterday, at the age of 63 years. He was the last of seven brothers, all of whom were well-known hotel men. With his brothers for many years Mr. Leland was interested in New York houses, and he aided in the establishment of the Leland Hotel. Of late years he had been in poor health, and was compelled to devote himself to Summer resort business.

Mr. Leland opened the Hotel Portland in 1890, and managed the business of the institution for three years. He was obliged to resign from the management of the Hotel Portland because of ill health. Manager H. C. Bowers, of the Hotel Portland, described Mr. Leland as having been the last of a race of the greatest hotel promoters and managers in the country. Warren Leland, Jr., brother of the late Charles Leland, was proprietor of the Windsor House, of New York, which was destroyed by fire about three years ago, in which conflagration he lost his wife. He died shortly afterward as a result of the shock.

IS NOT THIS "TUF ENUF?"

Pedagogues Adopt Andrews' Scheme of Spelling Reform.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—The subject of reformed spelling was discussed today by the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, and upon motion of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, a resolution was adopted recommending that the department of superintendence overture the National Educational Association to order that 12 phonetic words be used hereafter in all its publications. These words are:

"Bizness," for business; "enuf," for enough; "fether," for feather; "mesure," for measure; "plesure," for pleasure; "red," for read; "ruf," for rough; "trauf," for trough; "thru," for through; "tuff," for tough; "tung," for tongue; "yung," for young.

Two More Middies Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Midshipman John H. Lofland of Iowa, and Earl W. Chaffee of Michigan, two of three midshipmen dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing and reinstated by special act of Congress last year, have tendered their resignations from the service. That of Lofland has been accepted and the other is awaiting action by Secretary Bonaparte.

RIOTERS RENEW WAR ON NEGROES

Militia Cannot Handle Springfield Mob.

HOUSES BURNED AND WRECKED

Blacks Flee Barefoot and Half Naked in Terror.

BAYONETS NOT EFFECTIVE

Eight Companies of Troops Fail to Stop Reign of Torch and Bullet—Mob Flees to New Scenes of Crime.

SCENE OF THE RIOTS.

Springfield is the capital of Clark County, Ohio, and is situated on Mad River, at the mouth of Lagonda Creek, 45 miles southwest of Columbus, on the Panhandle, Erie and other railroads. It has foundries, machine shops, agricultural implement works, manufactories of engines, metal and turbine wheels and windmills. It is the seat of Wittenberg Lutheran College, a public library, a Federal building and other fine public buildings. The population in 1900 was 38,253.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28.—The riot and race war begun here last night as the result of the shooting of M. M. Davis by Ladd and Dean, colored, was continued tonight, the eight companies of troops called out to assist the local officers in preserving order not being able to prevent the destruction of two houses and the partial demolition of a dozen or more others tonight at the hands of the mob.

Up to midnight no casualties had occurred and the rioters had consisted mainly of a marching mob, which either set fire to or stoned the homes of negroes. Hundreds of people were in the streets and the excitement continues intense.

Martin M. Davis, the railroad brakeman shot, is pronounced to be dying tonight. Acting Prosecuting Attorney Laybourne just before midnight, took his dying statement, which will be used against Dean and Ladd when they come to trial. Davis is a son of a Columbus attorney.

Lawyers Prepare to Prosecute.

A committee of lawyers, consisting of City Solicitor Tatum, ex-Representative Charles E. Stewart and Paul A. Staley has been appointed to prosecute the cases against the rioters. A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow night by the Commercial Club by President Fairbanks, a brother of Vice-President Fairbanks, to devise means to eradicate the causes which have made the rioting possible.

More incendiary fires were started early tonight in various parts of the city. In every instance the houses were occupied by negroes or negroes and whites. A negro house at Harrison and York streets was stoned by a large crowd, the occupants are believed to have escaped, however.

Assault on "Flicker's Nest."

The "Flicker's Nest," which is inhabited by negroes and which figured in the Dixon mob and subsequent race war two years ago, has been assaulted tonight and several attempts were made to fire it, but as it is guarded by militiamen, the effort has so far failed. Several alarms have been turned in as a result of fires, but no general alarm up to this hour, as every available fireman is at work on the fires now under way. Several negroes who had been chased by angered whites from the negro quarter of the city, made their way to the city building, which is in charge of the soldiers.

Negro Preacher Burned Out.

The house of Rev. John C. Curry, a negro preacher, was stoned, and the family fled terror-stricken. The mob then set fire to it, but the prompt arrival of the military prevented its destruction. The homes of Reuben Campbell and Charles Fillmore on Central avenue were riddled with stones and at this point a boy, whose name is not known, was shot in the leg.

The militia have devoted their attention to control of the larger crowds, leaving the police to look after the smaller end of the riot. Promiscuous and random shooting has been a feature tonight and has added to the general terror. Two negro women who jumped from the second stories of their homes were seriously hurt.

Torch and Coal Oil Used.

Up to 11:30 o'clock tonight the mob had been successful in burning two houses and had stoned and partly demolished a dozen others, all being inhabited by negroes. The first place visited by the mob was the home of George Miller. When the assault began Miller ran in his bare feet and without coat and hat and escaped from his pursuers by going to the City Hall, where he found shelter with the troops. Coal oil was applied to his house and it was soon a mass of flames.

From Miller's the mob went to the home of John Logan, and the torch was applied after the escape of the occupants. The house was practically destroyed.

The militia were in hot pursuit of some of the rioters, and at Central avenue chased them at the point of the bayonet.

(Concluded on Page 3.)

MEN BROUGHT INTO THE PUBLIC EYE SINCE THE ARREST OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' OFFICIALS

A. K. Steunenberg, of Caldwell, Idaho, brother of the murdered ex-Governor.

Judge Frank Smith, who will preside at the trial of the Federation officers.

A. B. Moss, of Payette, Idaho, foreman of the grand jury.