STILL KEEPS UP

New York's Foreigners

Easily Aroused.

5000 ARE IN FIGHT AT ONCE

Race Riot Starts Over Bet on

Ball Game.

RIOT OF CRIME

# REPORT DAMAGING TO STANDARD OIL

Corporation Commission Reveals Methods

SHOWS RESULTS ON PROFITS

Proves Standard Has Absolute Control of Industry.

DISPROVES ALL CLAIMS

Gives History of Oil Prices Since 1866 and Says It Has Used the Worst Industrial Methods to Mulct Consumer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Significant revelations are made public today in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

In a previous report the ways and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of these methods and the effect they have had on the consumption of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil Company Commissioner Smith says:

"The Standard Oil Company is responsible for the course of prices of petroleum and its products during the last 25 years. The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely but also relatively to the cost of crude oil."

The Standard has claimed that it has reduced the price of oil; that it has been benefit to the consumer; and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed.

"Each one of these claims," says Commissioner Smith, "is disproved by this

The increase in annual profits of the Standard Oil Company from 1896 to 1904 was over \$27,000,000. The report says: "The total dividends received by

Standard from 1882 to 1906 were \$551,922,124. thus averaging 34.15 per cent a year. The the total earnings. It is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were at least \$700,000,000 and possibly much more.

These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than \$75,000,000."

### Standard Oil Rules Prices.

that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for petroleum prices for the past quarter of a century because this company has controlled the industry. The report shows the price history of oil products since 1866, or practically since the 000,000 beginning of the industry. This gives an opportunity to compare the course of prices during the earlier competitive period with the course of prices during the later monopolistic period. It also shows that prices would have been lower during this later period under normal competitive conditions and in the absence of any such overshadowing combination as has actually existed.

that the existence of this combination has had upon the consumer and also the tion itself by way of profits. Just conclusion can thus be drawn of the way the Standard Oil has used its great industrial

Commissioner Smith says in his report: The statistical basis of this conclusion is very broad, founded upon a vast number of prices directly collected by the bureau from thousands of retail dealers throughout courses, arranged and averaged with the utmost care, verified wherever necessary, and in the final results apportioned or "weighted" according to the amount of business or quantity of the article involved. Very careful computations of the cost of re-fining, transporting and marketing have been made, by-products have been included with carefully "weighted" prices, and, as will appear by the body of the report itself, these conclusions, while briefly stated in his letter of submittal, are the final results elaborate and indisputable cal-

These results are given chiefly in the ape of "margins": that is, the difference cents per gallon between the cost of ie oil which the Standard buys and the rices of the products thereof which it sells. These "margins" of course are the really significant facts, representing that part of the price for which the Standard is re-

Prices of oil products may rise or fall ghtly without affecting the profits of Standard because of a change in the of the crude oil, although the Standprice of the crude on, although the standard also fixes within certain limits even the price of crude. But the "margin." the difference between the price of crude and the price of the finished products, is always a true indication of price policy and profits.

### Two Kinds of Crude Oil.

There are two varieties of raw material There are two varieties of raw insterior of essential importance—Pennsylvania crude ell and Lima crude oll. The crude ells of the other fields, both by reason of their very recent development and by reason of marked difference in quality, do not affect in any significant way the prices herein

The average margin between Pennsylvania The average margin between Pennsylvania crude oil and the illuminating oil sold by the Standard throughout the country, after deducting freight costs, from September, 1897, to the end of 1899, was 5.3 cents per gallon; from 1909 to 1902, inclusive, 6 cents per gallon; and from 1903 to June, 1905, 6.0 cents, or an increase of 1.3 cents during these eight years. When it is remembered that for 0.7 cent to 1 cent per gallon constitutes a good profit on the business, the meaning of an increase of 1.3 cents in the last eight years covered by this report is evident, even as applied to Illuminating oil alone.

place in the case of the by-products than in illuminating oil, the most important of which are (in the case of Pennsylvania crude) gasoline, lubricating oil, and paraffin wax. Including the margins for these by-products with the margins for illuminating oil, so as to give a series of average margins for the combined four products, weighted seconding to the respective quantities produced, the increase in margins for this recent period is still more conspicuous. Thus, the relative margin for the four products combined for the years 1898 and 1899 wag 6.6 cents; for 1900 to 1902, 7.7 cents, and from 1903 to June, 1905, 8.4 cents, or an increase of 1.8 cents.

Substantially the same conclusions as to the increase of prices appear in the margins for Lima crude. The increase in its margins is fully as conspicuous as for Pennsylvania crude. The relative average margin for the combined products of Lima crude for the years 1898 and 1899 was 6.1 cents; for 1900 to 1902, 7.1 cents; from 1903 to June, 1905, 7.8 cents, or an increase of 1.7 cents for the eight years.

Enormous Profits of the Business

The tremendous importance of the increase in margins can be fully appreciated
only by consideration of the enormous output of the Standard. The average increase
in the margin for the products of both
Pennsylvania and Lima cruds oil combined
(taking single years and not, as above,
groups of years) from 1898 to 1904 was over
2 cents per gallon, and, allowing a very
liberal estimate of one-half cent per gallon
(25 per cent) for increase in the costs of
production and marketing during this period, the net average increase in profit during these seven years would thus be at least

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO CLOSED THE MILWAUKIE GAMBLING HOUSE.



Gilbert L. Hedges.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1.5 cents per gallon. If the same increase in profit be applied to the Standard's entire sales of all kinds of petroleum products in the United States in 1904, the profits for that year would be about \$21,090,000 more than they would have been on the basis of the prices and costs is 1898. As a matter of fact, the known increase of profits on its whole business, as stated hereinafter, was more than this.

Similarly, for the year 1903, when the prices of oil reached their maximum, these prices would represent an increase in the Standard's profits on sales in the United States that year of nearly \$25,000,000 over prices and costs in 1808.

These figures show conclusively the effect of the domination of the Standard on the amount that the public pays for its oil.

Naturally an increase has also taken place in the profits of the Standard by reason of this price policy. The increase in annual profits from 1896 to 1904 was over \$27,-900,000.

The total dividends paid by the Standard from 1892 to 1906 were \$551,922,304.50, averaging thus 24.15 per cent per year. The

### Big Growth of Profits.

Big Growth of Profits.

Furthermore, the rate of profit on the capitalization has increased greatly. From 1852 to 1898 the net earnings averaged about 15 per cent on the capital stock or trust certificates outstanding, while the average net earnings for the period from 1903 to 1905 were about 68 per cent yearly.

These rates of profit and their great increase are strikingly confirmed by the known profits of one important Standard concern, the Waters Pierce Oli Company, The lowest rate of profit on its investment was in 1896-25.3 per cent. It increased in nearly every year thereafter until in the first six months of 1904 the profits were at the rate of 47.2 per cent per year. Moreover, the rate of profit of this company has ingreased not only in proportion to its investment, but also per unit of products sold. The average profit on illuminating oil for the years 1895 to 1899 was 53 cents per barrel, while from 1909 to June, 1904, the average profit was \$1.32 per barrel, with similar increase of profits on the important by products.

A further verification of the profits of the Standard was afforded by computation of the profits of certain of its individual refineries. In 1904 the rate of profit on investment in these refineries and in the marketing concerns distributing their products was as follows: Refinery at Lima, Ohio, 37 per cent; Whiting, Ind., 45 per cent; Sugar Creek, Mo., 35 per cent; Neodesha, Kan., 35 per cent; Florence, Colo, 62 per cent; or weighted average of 42 per cent, about 23 cents per gallon of crude handled. This excludes the profits on pipe-line hustness.

The foregoing facts as to the profits will thus explain vividity what has become of the increase in prices and margins on petroleum products during the regime of the

the increase in prices and margins on troleum products during the regime of the Standard since 1898.

### Prices Not on Competitive Basis.

Very valuable additional information is going still further back and taking up course of prices since the bes of the industry. Available prices for the period preceding 1897 are much less com-plete than for the later period, and conclusions here must be based largely on the course of export prices, which, as a matter of fact, have never represented exactly the course of prices in this country but which probably corresponded to domes the prices much more closely in the earlie tto prices much more closely in the earlier periods than in the later ones. Making due allowance for these considerations. however, these longer series of prices are interesting because they cover both the earlier competitive period and the later non-competitive or monopolistic period, and allow a comparison between the two. They demonstrate the faisity of the historic claim of the Standard Oli Company that by reason of its extraordinary efficiency it has brought prices to a point lower than would have been reached had business re-mained under normal competitive con-ditions and in the hands of a number of

comparatively smaller concerns The industry may be said to have been normally competitive from 1866 to 1874, and during that time there was a fall in mar gin between the price of export oil in barrels and the price of Pennsylvania crude of from 23.75 cents in 1866 to 9.02 cents in 1874. This decline was much greater than that which has taken place since.

(Concluded on Page 2)

# FLEET SHOULD BE READY FOR CHINA

Trouble Coming When Empress Dies.

POWERS TO GET INTO GAME

Will Try Again to Partition the Empire.

AMERICA HAS INTERESTS

With Strong Fleet in Pacific She Will Be in Position to Protect \*Them\_Strongest Fleet Will Have the Most Influence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- (Special.)-It is China, and not even remotely Japan, that has aroused the concern of the Washington authorities in connec tion with choosing the Pacific as the next practice ground for a big battleship squadron, according to the deductions of some students of affairs in the Far East. China as an entity, it is believed in certain circles, is in a condition as precarious as the health of the Dowager Empress, and when the failing health of the latter leads to its inevitable end the empire will face a crisis that will make it wise for the United States to have a presentable naval force within easy sailing distance.

#### Empress' Health Failing.

Little regarding the situation suggested by the above statements has been spoken in official or diplomatic circles, but commercial interests profess to have been keen observers of what is going on. From sources connected with the latter comes the report that some time ago the administration was quietly apprised that the health of the Dowager Empress was failing fast and that when she goes to join "the guests on high" China will become the prey of plotters seeking to overthrow the Man-

chu Tartar dynasty. At the same time the powers are deemed likely to take advantage of the situation again by going in for a partition of the empire, the possible closing of the open door that means so much to America, and toward securing which in the Far East American state men have accomplished so much

### America Should Be Ready.

Whatever happens, the possible attempt to selze the government by a strong leader outside the present dynasty, or the exerting of the influence of the same leader and others to restore the descendants of the old Ming family to the throne, the chances are several to one that the powers will find an excuse to get into the game to subserve their own interests. It has been pointed out that when trouble comes the nation that has the strongest navy in Pacific waters will be likely to to have the most influence with China-Knowledge that a crisis might be reached at any time, and in all probabillty was not to be delayed beyond a comparatively few months, is believed by many to have had a great deal to do in determining the plans for sending the battleship squadron to the Pacific as soon as possible. If this understanding of the situation be correct, it would be impossible, of course, to get the Government authorities to admit the real purport of the naval movement at this stage of the proceedings.

That there is sooner or later to be big mix-up over China is the firm be-lief of those whose private business affairs on a large scale embrace the territory within the empire. America's commercial interests will demand, when such time comes, that It exert a strong influence with the Chinese statesmen

## TRANSPORT BREAKS DOWN

Warren Forced to Put Back to San Francisco for Repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.-The transport Warren, which left Saturday with a large contingent of troops and passen-gers, was compelled by a breakdown of machinery to put back to port when 80 miles out at sea.

She had hardly got outside the bay when the officers in the engine-room no-ticed that her machinery was not working as it ought. Chief Engineer Donnelly, of the Army Transport Department, made an exhaustive examination of the Warren's machinery and is in hopes that new condenser tubes can be installed by Tues-

# FIND MORE LAND FRAUDS

California Discovers Irregularities in Imperial Valley.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4.—The sudden departure of United States District Attorney Oscar Lawior for Portland and Seat-tle is considered significant tle is considered significant, when taken in connection with the recent disclosure of extensive land frauds in the Imperia Valley. When he left the city Mr. Lawlor said he was called by important business but would not give any information as to its nature. As the investigation is con-tinued into the Imperial Valley land frauds it is believed the names of prominent capitalists will be called with these desert land entries. A. R. Robinson, receiver in the local

#### EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

ing week will include the preliminary steps by attorneys of the Standard Oil Company in their appeal from the adverse decision of Judge Landis, of Chicago, and the imposition of the most severe money penalty in the history of the American courts; the start of Commander Peary in his latest expedition in search of the North Pole; the meeting of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention at Guthrie, and the return of Secretary

Taft from his vacation in Canada. Just what form the Standard Oil appeal will take has not been decided upon definitely as yet, but undoubtedly the attorneys for the defense, in addition to protesting against the penalty of the court as excessive and contrary to the spirit of the law, will protest against the decision itself as being unjust, and they will declare that the company s not guilty of any contravention of the statutes.

Commander Peary's preparations will be completed early this week and the steamer is expected to start on the long voyage to the North at

an early date. Two prominent American marriages will be colebrated this week in foreign countries-that of United States Senator Beverldge, of Indiana, to Miss Katherine Eddy, of Chicago, at the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, in Berlin, August 7, and that of Miss Kutrina Wright, daughter of General Luke E. Wright, former Governor-General of the Philippines and retiring Ambassador to Japan, to Charles Day Palmer, manager of the International Banking Company, of Manila, at the American Embassy, at Tokio, August 10.

aware of the frauds for some time. "Fraudulent and criminal entry on more than 4000 acres of Imperial Valley land has been found," said the Receiver. "General Prescott and myself made the discovery some time ago, and Secret Service agents are now collecting evidence which we believe will uncover a land fraud equal in importance to that in Oregon."
On file in the Land Office are 14 affidavits charging fraud in desert entries. Many similar affidavits will be filed this week, it is said.

FOLLOWS FAIRBANKS' EXAMPLE AND DOES RESCUE ACT.

Finds Couple Lost in Woods at Night Praises Forest Reserve on Mount Rainier.

TACOMA, Aug. 4.-Secretary Wilson and son, Jasper, who is his private secretary, left here for Portland this morn

While at Reese's hotel, on Mount Rainmountain guide notified Secretary Wilson and party Friday night about 9 o'clock that a young man and woman were lost in the woods. Several search ing parties were organized among the tourists at and about the hotel and all They were off the trail and in the dense woods about a mile and a half of the night, it is a question whether or not the young folks would have succeeded in surviving the exposure had not the distinguished cabinet official led the where none had sputtered before has

party to their rescue.
"One of the most magnificent forest reserves in the state is that on the slope of Mount Rainier. It shall receive the finished city hall henceforth will stand greatest of attention from the Federal as a dismal monument to a generosity Government. Some changes may be made in the manner in which it is being that is no more. cared for, but these innovations I am not ready to discuss."

In these statements Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson summarized the impressions derived from a day spent on horseback, roaming through the National Forest Reserve and the National Park on Mount Rainfer

### CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Wenther, YESTERDAY'S Maximum temperature, 72 degrees; minimum, 57. TODAY'S-Fair and warmer; northwest Foreign.

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Financial report shows need of capital to invest to strengthen the bond market. Page 2, Report of Commissioner of Corporations Knox is damaging to Standard Oil.

Page 1. Richard Mansfield's filness serious. Page 2. Criminal disturbances continue in New York. Haywood received at Denver with cheers. Page 2.

Owners of oil wells fear Standard Oil will reduce price of crude oil and get back amount of court fine at their expense.

Los Angeles whitewashes Portland on local grounds, 2-0. Page 5. Seattle crowd breaks down banister in at tempt to mob umpire. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.

Plans completed for 15th Irrigation Con-gress at Sacramento. Page 3. Albany girl runs away to be hobo. Page Hop crop promises to come up to last a municipal obligation staring it in the year's total. Page 3. Farmer takes his life by using carbolic

acid. Page 3. Portland and Vicinity. Milwaukie mourns defunct gambling club as a public benefactor. Page 1. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reaches

Portland. Page 4. City Council committee resolves to rec mend Eclipse fender for atreetcars.

City Councilman says that body cannot take up steam heat franchise. Page 4 Rev Everett M. Hill says unlimited am

forcement against rich and poor alike,

# MILWAUKIE DONS MOURNING GARB

Gambling Resort Was City's Meal Ticket.

CLOSING ORDER IS RESENTED

Citizens Are in Despair Over Action of County Officials.

PROSPERITY AT AN END

Little Municipality, After Three Fat Years, Supported by Tainted License Money, Faces Knotty Problem of Existence.

OREGON CITY PASTORS HAVE

NO PRAISE FOR OFFICIALS. District Attorney Hedges, of Ore the Milwaukie Country Club would the resort, he said, were notified by Sheriff Bates to close a week ago and had been allowed one week in

which to comply with the order.

The closing of the Club was disussed briefly from Oregon City pulpits yesterday by the pastors of the Congregation, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches who waged on the resort and demanded that the officers suppress it. John M. Linden, pastor of the Baptist Church, charged that the officers had acted only under pressure after having read the statute which makes it a crime for public officers to refuse to perform their sworn

Rev. E. Clarence Oakley, of the Congregational Church, said the closing of the Club had the appearance of an egreement between District Attorney and Sheriff of Clackamas County, and the management of the resort. He said that in all probability the suppression of the Club would be

but temporary. The Congregational Church mittee that was appointed to force the officers to close the Club was continued, and will renew its labors if any attempt is made to reopen the resort.

Hie Jacet Milwaukie Club.

De Mortius nil nist Bonum. Milwaukie has lost its meal ticket, and its citizenship of 700 souls is bowing its went to rescue the lost ones. It fell to Secretary Wilson to discover the young head in sackcloth and ashes, as is full seemly. For three prosperous years it has fed from a well-filled hand that is from the hotel. As it was bitter cold and a thick fog added to the blackness now withdrawn and stilled by the cruel mandate of the law. The benefactor that been compelled to withhold his further bounty, and among other things a half-

> The Milwaukie Club is dead. Its requiem was sung on Saturday night by a disgruntled District Attorney and a reluctant Sheriff, who were goaded into taking action and who have made, involuntarily, a pretty little city sad.

### Helped Upbuild Town.

A marvelously intimate relationship has existed for several years between the corporation of Milwaukie and the Milwaukie Club, an institution which though vicious in its nature and corrupting in its moral influence, has done more for the upbuilding of the thriving little town on the banks of the Willamette, Death of Dowager Empress of China will just south of Portland, than all the other institutions within the corporate limits of the town put together. This is admitted without mental reservation by every citizen and taxpayer and every official connected with the present city adminis-

What will be the fate of the community now, in its endeavors to keep step with the strides of progress that are being made by other neighboring communities is a matter of conjecture. No man is willing to vouchsafe a prophecy.

### City Free From Debt.

Nobody can gainsay the statement that Milwaukie today is able to show a cleaner bill of health in the administration of its civic affairs than any other incorporated nmunity in the State of Oregon. From Milwaukie's Mayor down to the humblest citizen of the town, this is emphatically insisted upon, and with equal emphasis it is admitted that the defunct Milwaukie Club is responsible for this satisfactory state of financial affairs.

Indeed, it has long ago become a matter of civic pride that Milwaukie has not face, and that it hasn't had its record of civic virtue blighted for four years by the arrest of a law-breaker. Its town fall has become a storehouse for fire-hose and other paraphernalia of like nature, and dust and cobwebs have accumulated upon the books wherein the record of crimes are kept.

For these and many other reasons, the interference of the District Attorney of Clackamas County with the administration of the affairs of Milwaukie is condemned with all the vehemence of outraged authority on the part of the Milwaukle officials, and contumely unrestrained is heaped in well-rounded meas

ure on the heads of the interfering county officers by the entire populace of the

#### Citizens Vent Spleen.

The men, the citizens, the tax-payers, ented their wrath in a petition signed by nearly 90 per cent of the male popula-ion of the town, which petition was presented to Mayor Schindler, Saturday, and which entirely approved of his policy of allowing the rampant tiger to stalk un bearded in his picturesque lair. women, yesterday, going home from church with Bibles under their arms, and fresh from prayer, added to the resentment expressed against the "Oregon City invasion." Milwaukie, "purged and purified," is bearing its heavy yoke of "moral reform" with ill-becoming grace. It most emphatically does not want such "ethical sparms" inflicted upon its quiet, easygoing existence. It fears civic apathy and municipal stagnation, evils devoutly

Angered by Interference. There is no need for equivocation. The people of Milwaukie are consumedly en raged at every influence that added its weight to successful performance of the recently and well-said obsequies over the

of Corporations, Who Reports to

President Roosevelt That the Standard Oil Hus not Benefited

Charged Extortionate Prices.

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Milwaukie Club, And there is good reason

In the first place, The Oregonian's rep

blank, yesterday afternoon to name a few

Milwankie citizens who wanted the club

"There is not one so far as I know,"

he said. The same question in as few

words was put directly to Philip Streib,

president of the Common Council, and he

Outsiders Are Blamed.

waukle and ask one, two, three, half a

posed to permitting the club to remain

open in their town, and every mother's

"No, the club has been a good thing,

one of the best things we ever had in

sum and substance, the gist of their

reasons for approving of such an institu-

tion. There is no sophistry in their ex-

planations, no specious argument in their

frank admissions, just the plain hald de-

claration that the town can't live without

The Milwaukie Club, in the first place

has paid into the treasury of Milwaukie

\$1200 annually as a license. In addition it

has paid an annual liquor license of \$600

This with a \$600 liquor license collected

from another saloon makes the total of

public revenue the town receives. With

it, it has been able to wipe out all out-

standing debts; it has been able this year

to tell its tax-payers there would be no

Built New City Hall.

The Milwaukie Club has enabled the

the Milwaukie Club gave the local grange

erected a commodious waiting-room at

the O. W. P. station after the railroad

the town such a convenience;' it enabled

street lighting and to build long stretches

It has every year of its existence in

Milwaukle given rent free to scores of

families living on various parts of the

12-acre tract it owns in the town; it

recently bore the brunt of the expense for

the biggest Fourth of July celebration the

town has ever known. It gave the people of Milwaukie, 700 of them, together with

the nearly 2000 other commuters in that

district a 15-minute car service to Port-

land, where a 35-minute service was the

best the streetcar company would give

The club has supported 25 families be

longing to its employes. The restaurant

average of \$50 a day into circulation in

Good Words for Dead.

"De mortles nil nisi bonum." And plenty

of good things were said of the club while

it lived. It even went so far as to sup

port the local Milwaukie paper, giving it

fine quarters rent free, and they say

"Ike" Gratton has headed every public

subscription list that has ever been passed

around with the biggest contribution, and

of Milwaukie decided to take their 5-con

fare fight against the street rallway com

pany before the State Railroad Commis-

That is the only kind of talk one could

hear in Milwaukie yesterday. The lugu-

(Concluded on Page 3.)

in connection with the club has put an

of sidewalks, to repair, grade and other-

wise improve the public streets.

company had repeatedly refused to give

own to spend \$2000 for a new City Hall;

levy of taxes on their property.

put out of business. He shook his head.

entative asked Mayor Schindler point

for this general state of mind.

didn't know of a single one.

up the club?" was asked.

son will reply:

the town."

and That It Has

TWO SUFFER FROM MOB

Another Woman Assaulted by Italian Who Becomes Frightened and Makes His Escape-Police Cannot Cope With Disturbances.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-The dangerous emper of the people, particularly in the foreign quarters, who have been aroused by the reports of attacks upon women and girls, was exhibited tonight in repeated instances. A cry that a stranger had passed a child with familiarity was

enough to start a mob. Sadie Hamburger, aged 8 years, playing in the hallway of her tenement home in East Ninety-fifth street, this evening, cried out that a man had seized her. The child's mother selzed George Keshner, a Russian bookbinder, by the throat. The excitement attracted 500 men and women, who fought with each other to get a chance at the Russian. Thirty policemen rescued Keshner, bleeding from a score of wounds, and all his clothing but his shoes had been torn from him. The po lice wrapped the prisoner in a blanket and hurried him away. Sadie's sister orroborated the story of the attack, and the father says he saw his daughter in

#### the grasp of the Russian.

Palmist Nearly Loses Scalp. About the same time Hylo Saloda, an indian palmist, nearly lost his scalp in Thirty-fourth street. He was accused of giving pennies to a girl of 12 year. The father wanted to know why, and Saloda showed fight. He slashed about him with a penknife and then knocked down a policeman. A crowd of perhaps a thousand persons attempted to remove "Well then, who is to blame for closing

#### Saloda, but were frustrated. Mob Gets Wrong Man.

Louis Conconcella was the victim of cir-Hundred and Seventeenth street and their Walk up and down the streets of Mil- youthful daughter went out to the sidewalk and wept. A passing boy slapped dozen, a score of citizens if they are op- her and ran away. The girl's cries and the running boy aroused the neighborhood, who chased the lad. The boy escaned, and Conconcella, who had outfooted the other pursuers, was mistaken by the mob for the girl's assailant Overtaken at last, Conconcella was set upon, knocked down and kicked until nearly dead. The police rescued him

#### after he was dangerously injured. Another Woman Assaulted.

When John Bulger returned tonight to the flat he and his widowed mother, Mrs. Ellen Bulger, occupied, according to the story he told the police, he found his mother lying unconscious upon the floor. He revived her, and she told him that she had been assaulted by an Italian, who had escaped. Mrs. Bulger said that she was seized from behind by a man who, she thought, came down through the roof. This man, Mrs. Bulger said, knocked her half senseless and attempted to assault her. Noise in the flat below frightened him and he fled. Later it was said the woman would probably

## Race Riot Starts.

recover.

The fighting element among the whites and blacks in the vicinity of One Hun-\$100 toward its handsome new building; it | dred and Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue lined up according to their racial prejudices again today, this time to settle a baseball dispute. When the argument was ended 50 persons required medical treatment and of that number two will die. Probably 5000 persons took part in the fight, but the 300 policemen who dispersed the mob after everyone was fought out, got only nine prisoners, and of these two were women. John McCue. a truckdriver, 32 years of age, and Matthew Murtha, aged 35 years, an icepeddler, received fractured skulls and were removed to a hospital in a dving condition. The injuries of the others ranged from broken ribs to serious razor cuts.

### Everybody Joins In.

The trouble started at a ball game, when a white man and a colored man had made a wager and subsequently quarreled over the payment. Presently a gang of white men and a colored fighter started a general row, the crowd being about equally divided in color. Every sort of weapon was used, and for blocks the constantly augmenting mob surged. while the police reserves from eight pre-cincts hammered away with their clubs to break the tangle. Occupants of homes along the line of battle were not content to be spectators only of the strife, and from windows and points of vantage on the roofs every piece of crockery and furniture that could be spared was hurled down upon the heads of the rioters with reckless impartiality. Even women and children joined in the fray.

It was two hours before the police controlled the situation, and then patrol wa-gons and ambulances picked up those who were too seriously worn out to get away. The most harmed were taken to hospitals, and the prisoners were locked up charged with inciting to riot. To-night several hundred officers patrolled the disturbed neighborhood,