



CHICAGO RIOTING GROWS IN SCOPE

Two Thousand Whites and Negroes Meet in Fight.

HOSPITAL IS ATTACKED

6500 State Troops on Duty to Back Up Police Who Guard All Points of Trouble.

KNOWN DEAD NUMBER 27

Militia Units Mobilized in Many Parts of the State So Reinforcements May Be Had.

CHICAGO, July 29.—With race riots spreading to parts of the city far removed from the "black belt," in spite of the efforts of every policeman in the city to maintain order, Chicago tonight was facing the probable necessity of calling into action the 6500 members of the national guard mobilized at central points throughout the metropolis.

Rioting was sporadic throughout the day, and broke out with renewed violence after business hours, attaining a climax about 10 o'clock, when fatalities had reached a total of 27 following an attack on Provident hospital, an institution for negroes.

Mob is Fought Off.

In the shooting that followed the attack one negro was killed, two policemen, one white citizen and six negroes were wounded, some of them seriously, and inmates of the hospital were saved from maltreatment solely because the attack was fought off.

Hundreds of whites followed the leadership of a man who is said to have rushed through the nearby streets firing a revolver.

The hospital was caring for about 70 patients, about a score of them negro victims of riots. The presence of policemen prevented a more serious riot. The patients were thrown into a serious condition, the hospital authorities said.

Attack Follows Riot.

The riot at the hospital was precipitated by another at State and Thirty-fifth streets, where two white men and one negro were killed and approximately 30 negroes wounded in a battle that followed a collision between an automobile and a police patrol wagon.

A small automobile filled with whites, each armed with a pistol and all firing indiscriminately at blacks, crashed into a patrol wagon at the street intersection.

Two of the whites were killed in the collision. Two others and every policeman in the patrol wagon were hurt.

Police Fire on Mob.

Immediately there was a rush of blacks and policemen to the wreck. The police could not push the enraged negroes away and opened fire, killing one negro and wounding 30 others.

City officials at midnight professed themselves satisfied with what the police were doing, and several thousand state troops remained in armories. At that hour the death list totaled 27, two negroes and two whites having been killed during the evening and another negro having died of wounds received Monday.

The injured list had been swelled by uncounted scores and several of the wounded may not survive. Disturbances were reported from the south side "black belt," an Italian section on the west side, and from the near north side.

Big Mobs Clash

On the south side a thousand whites and as many negroes faced each other. Hundreds of policemen were rushed to halt the threatened battle. Crowds of young men penetrated the downtown district on avowed hunts for negroes.

State and city authorities early announced themselves as determined to use every legitimate force in an effort to prevent repetition of last night's terrorism—a terrorism which flared up spasmodically throughout the day and created a threat which the law and order forces were quick to head.

Reserves Are Mobilized.

In addition to the four regiments on the ground, consisting of the 11th infantry, I. N. G., and three regiments of reserve militia, the 9th and 10th regiments of the guard and three other

SOLDIERS' COLLEGE ENTRY NOT DELAYED

STATE AUTHORIZES CLAIMS TO BE PAID JAN. 1, 1920.

Ex-Service Men to Benefit Under Educational Act Now Although Funds Are Not Yet on Hand.

SALEM, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—A statement was given out by the attorney-general today calling attention to the fact that while no appropriation will be available until January 1, 1920, for the payment of claims of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines under the provisions of the educational aid act, nevertheless they may receive such aid from the various educational institutions at any time, and the claims therefor will be paid on January 1, 1920, or as soon as they can receive attention by the secretary of state.

Consequently there will be no delay in the ex-service men getting the benefit of this law, except that either the educational institutions which they attend or they themselves will have to wait for payment of the claims until the first of next January, or assign them to whoever may be willing to receive them.

40 STUDENTS ARE HAIRLESS

Governor's Son Is Among Those Who Lose Locks in Prank.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 29.—About 40 young men here, half of them students at the Arizona Normal School, are minus their hair today as a result of a students' prank last night. Among them is Brodie Campbell, son of Governor Campbell.

The students first captured Cornelius Buckley, a "town boy," last Friday night and clipped part of his hair. Last night Buckley's friends captured about 40 students and retaliated.

Barbers today did a rushing business removing the odd-shaped patches of hair left by the amateur cutters.

STRAUSS TO TOUR STATES

Austrian Musicians to Demonstrate Value of Native Works.

VIENNA, July 29.—Oscar Strauss, the Viennese opera composer, is organizing a tour of the United States for himself and a number of other Austrian composers, among them Franz Lehr and Emmerich Kalman, and singers. Strauss plans to begin the tour next spring.

"We want to conduct our own operas and show the people of the United States that we have culture here worth preserving, despite the war's ravages," said Strauss today.

BIG ARMY PLANES COMING

Four De Havillands Reach San Francisco En Route North.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Four De Havilland army airplanes, making an extended flight in a resulting campaign for the air service, arrived from Fresno at the Presidio here late today. The party is headed by Lieutenant Edward W. Kilgore.

The flyers plan to remain here three or four days before resuming their journey up the coast.

HOGS AT NEW HIGH MARK

Animals of Hardly Prime Quality Bring Big Figure.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—When hogs barely of sufficient quality to be included in the "prime" class on the local market today livestock men said a new high mark had been set for the United States.

Three loads of hogs, or 334 head, sold at the high figure.

GERMANS VOTE CONFIDENCE

National Assembly Endorses Government by Heavy Vote.

WEIMAR, July 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German national assembly voted confidence in the government today by a large majority.

The assembly previously rejected, by a vote of 245 to 53, a motion of lack of confidence offered by the party of the right.

'SAFETY WEEK' DANGEROUS

Four Hurt in 22 Accidents on First Day Reported at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—"Safety week" in Seattle, designed to educate the public and automobile drivers to observe more closely, regard for the well-being of others, got off to a bad start, with 22 accidents reported to police headquarters up to 6 o'clock last night. Four persons were injured.

RIVER CHANGES COURSE

4000 Acres Left Without Irrigation Near Yakima.

YAKIMA, Wash., July 29.—A freak change in the channel of the Naches river has taken it away from the intake of the Naches and Cowlitz canal, leaving merely a trickle to water 4000 acres. A force of men is at work to restore the channel to its former location.

4480 AMERICANS TAKEN

316 Officers Among Prisoners of War Held by Enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A rechecking by the war department of the figures up to June 3 shows the total number of Americans captured by the enemy in France was 4480, of whom 316 were officers.

SLAYER OF PRETTY GIRL HIDES TRACKS

Bandon Finds No Clue to Leuthold Murderer.

NO HINT OF ROMANCE HEARD

Two Shots Required to Flight of Victim.

CLOTHES TELL OF BATTLE

Girl's Fight at First Successful, but Assailant Kills Her to Still Her Tongue.

MARSHFIELD, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—The person who so brutally murdered the pretty Lillian Leuthold of Bandon may never be apprehended for though officials have been over the scenes of the tragedy and sought out all probable leads, no definite clue of the least moment has been uncovered.

It appears there is absolutely nothing upon which to base the probability of a motive, for the girl was strictly one who was reserved, never had any male escorts or friends, and did not go out in company with boys of the high school nor with any others.

Assailant May Have Been Known, Many concluded today that the aggressor, believing his victim about to escape, killed her rather than see her flee in refuge at home and disclose the details of the attempt. As the girl was murdered, the officers hold to the theory the person who committed the murder was known to Miss Leuthold.

Her fight, evidence of which was disclosed by her torn and disordered clothing, was that of a tigress, and it seems she broke away from the brute and was well on the way to safety when the person fearing publicity of her story, shot her in cold blood. The first bullet struck the girl in the back of the head, glanced over and did not penetrate the skull, although tearing the scalp. This stunned her and while she lay unconscious upon the ground the fiend finished his work by shooting her through the head, the bullet entering at the temple.

Girl's Hat Has Two Bullet Holes.

A curious phase of the murder was the discovery of the body with the girl's hat still upon her head, however, with two bullet holes through it indicating perhaps the first bullet did not tell her and she was shot the second time as she staggered. One report said her clothing had not been torn and the signs of struggle were few.

Finger marks were found upon the body, however, and it was accepted she had been brutally attacked. The scene of the murder was near the county highway between Coquille and Bandon, half way between Bullard's ferry and the city of Bandon. The Jennings family, where the girl visited, live about 200 or 300 yards from the main highway, and it was

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HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT SENSATIONAL SUICIDE

DENOUNCES BELA KUN BEFORE KILLING SELF IN ASSEMBLY.

People's Commissaries Propose End of Soviet Rule and New Form of Government.

BUDAPEST, July 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Alexander Garbai, president of the Hungarian soviet government, killed himself in the assembly today after denouncing Bela Kun, soviet leader and minister of foreign affairs, of leading the nation to ruin, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

Garbai until recently was reputed one of the strongest supporters of the soviet government, but lately he was said to have opposed Bela Kun. He was quoted as stating he realized the futility of the government's course and its dangers to the country.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Hungarian people's commissaries visited Colonel Cunningham, the allied representative at Budapest, today, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, and proposed negotiations for the peaceful resignation of the soviet and the formation of a new government. The proposal was said to have been forwarded to the supreme council at Paris.

LONDON, July 29.—A Bolshevik rising in Bulgaria is reported in a wireless dispatch from Moscow today. The outbreak is declared to have occurred in a garrison town, the garrison joining the revolutionists.

The town mentioned in the Russian bolshevik dispatch as having been occupied by Bulgarian bolsheviks is given as Amboli. The dispatch also declares that a strike has been declared by the Bulgarian railway and telephone workers.

FOREST FIRE EXPENSIVE

Lumber Company Pays \$6000 to Control Hood River Blaze.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—R. B. Early, sales manager of the Oregon Lumber company, who passed through here en route from the Dea mill to Portland Sunday, says that the forest fire that menaced heavy timber holdings on the west fork of Hood river last week, was an expensive one for the concern, while no green timber was damaged, the cost of bringing the fire under control, according to Mr. Early, will reach \$6000. The company's crew, of 300 men spent a week exclusively on the fire.

While the fire is practically out, a crew of 25 men has been left to patrol the trails cut around the area burned over.

3000 KEYS ON TYPEWRITER

Chinese Machine Permits of Speedy, Efficient Work.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 19.—(Special.)—Marking an epoch in progress, a typewriter has been perfected, according to Y. E. Stafford of this city, that reproduces the ideographs of the Chinese in a manner that permits of rapid and efficient work.

Though it prints like an ordinary machine, through inked ribbon, it is different from the western machines in that it has almost 3000 keys. The machine came from Y. C. Bau, manager of the Commercial Press, Ltd., of Shanghai.

HARDBOILED SMITH BLAMES SUPERIORS

Witness Tells of Orders for Strict Discipline.

"MEN HIGHER UP" SOUGHT

Colonel of Inspector-General's Department on Stand.

CRUELITIES ARE DESCRIBED

Member of Congressional Committee Expresses Belief That Lieutenants and Sergeants Scapegoats.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Scores of instances of brutal treatment of American soldiers in the prison camps of France described in some cases as amounting to a system of torture, responsibility for which was placed by the witnesses on high army officers, were related today before the congressional sub-committee which is investigating the disciplinary systems of the A. E. F.

The committee, consisting of Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota and Representative Oscar E. Riland of Indiana, met in the disciplinary barracks on Governor's island.

High Officers Named. The "men higher up" who were directly charged by witnesses with responsibility for the prison conditions included Brigadier-General W. W. Harts, former commander of the American troops in the Paris district; Major-General Frederick Smith Strong of the 40th division; Colonel Edgar Grinstead, commander of the 158th infantry and Colonel J. S. Maul of the field artillery. A number of captains and lieutenants also were named as having taken an actual part in the brutal treatment of the prisoners.

At the close of the hearing Representative Johnson announced that all cases in which charges were made would be placed before the inspector-general of the American army and every effort made to bring the guilty men to punishment.

"From the evidence before the committee," said Mr. Johnson, "it seems clear to us that while sergeants and lieutenants were punished in the army, merely the scapegoats of higher officers. We want to discover who were the men 'higher up' and we will do everything in our power to see that they are brought to trial. It is apparent that this was not a case of brutality in an individual prison, but that similar conditions existed in practically all the prisons of France."

Inspector Is Witness. The principal witness today was Colonel T. Q. Donaldson of the inspector-general's department, who made an official investigation of the prisons after the first charges of brutality were made public.

Colonel Donaldson admitted that re-

MURDER WAVE IS ON INCREASE IN BRITAIN

WAR BELIEVED TO BE CAUSE OF LOW REGARD FOR LIFE.

Bigamy Also Spreads and Many Clergymen Refuse to Marry Overseas Men Without Proofs.

LONDON, July 29.—July has added heavily to the toll of murders in the United Kingdom in the last three months. Well known criminal authorities attribute the crime wave to the low regard in which life has been held by some persons since the war.

Five murders took place in July, most of the victims being girls or women. The latest victim is a girl who was found gagged and strangled in a house near Plympton park today. The police are trying to unravel the mystery of the death of Connie Grant, 16, whose skeleton was found under the flooring of a house in Eikton on Friday.

One magistrate, commenting on the increased number of crimes, said yesterday that lack of employment or disinclination to work were the contributing causes.

In addition to making a murder record, both June and July have developed many cases of bigamy. One prominent judge declares bigamy seems to have become a matter as casual as an invitation to dinner.

Clergymen in certain parts of the country now refuse to marry girls to overseas men without conclusive evidence that the soldier swains are not already married. But bigamy has by no means been confined to overseas men.

SODA TAX NETS \$35,323

Oregon Girls Contribute Heavily Toward Levy on Luxuries.

That luxury tax on ice cream has already netted \$35,323 in Oregon. The girls who make a lunch on a sundae have been doing their share and the complete, as thousands of dollars worth of the ice cream consumption in Oregon.

The tax on ice cream sodas and other fountain drinks began May 1. Up to yesterday the collector of internal revenue had received \$35,323 from the fountain and this sum is far from being made up by the dealers who have not made their returns.

FIRST DIVISION UNITS STAY

Occupation Troops—Except "Permanent" Force, to Leave Aug. 15.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The permanent American force to be retained on the Rhine will be made up of units of the first division.

This was made known today in a cablegram from General Pershing, which said that all of the division, except units to be retained in Germany, would begin moving to a base port on August 15 in preparation for its return home.

LAD, 5, DROWNS IN CANAL

Robert Holliday, Playing Near Big Ditch at Klamath, Falls In.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Little Robert Holliday, 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Holliday, was drowned here tonight in the United States reclamation service irrigation canal near the Modoc ball park.

The child had been playing with a little friend when he lost his balance and fell in the water.

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RATE TESTIMONY HEARD IN SEATTLE

Columbia River Basin Case Is Resumed.

J. P. NEWELL IS WITNESS

Cost of Service Principles Defended by Engineer.

COMPARISONS ASKED FOR

Portland's Position With Respect to Shipping Centers Held as Good as That of Sound.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—Hearing of the Columbia river basin rate cases in which Oregon and inland states interests are seeking a freight rate based on a fair cost of service, was resumed in the federal building here today, less than 12 hours after adjournment in Portland Monday night at the conclusion of the seventh day's session. Only two witnesses were examined during the entire day.

J. P. Newell, consulting engineer for the public service commission of Oregon, was under cross-examination for nearly five hours and questioned by that many attorneys for defendants and intervenors, as well as by members of the interstate commerce division hearing the consolidated cases.

Principles Are Upheld.

Mr. Newell maintained that his cost of service principles, to which he had testified in Portland for more than a day earlier in the hearing, were just and possible of application in the making of freight rates. He is preparing further equivalent mileage comparison for presentation tomorrow at the request of the commission, the railway administration and Astoria.

Mr. Newell defended his cost of service testimony under cross-examination in a manner that caused many smiles among Portland and other Oregon counsel.

Computations Are Attacked.

Five questioners in turn attacked his mileage computations in which he had made a cost of service comparison over Washington lines to Portland and Oregon lines to Portland, the inland empire points of origin being the same in all cases.

He was subjected to a wide range of questions as to what extent equated resistance equaled and actual mileage entered into his conclusions. Equivalent and resistance mileage, he insisted, were based on physical conditions and used to make comparisons of cost of operation and for purposes of illustration. Equated mileage was used, he said, simply to put questions on a simplified basis.

Cost Is Shown.

"I gathered all my facts," he said in answer to a question by C. A. Hart, counsel for the railway administration, "to show actual and comparative costs of service."

The witness backed up his statement that it cost approximately 75 per cent more to haul freight from Pendleton to Seattle than it did from the same point of origin to Portland.

Distance is the main element in the differences in the cost of railway freight service, Mr. Newell stated. Mr. Newell's grade computations were attacked by T. J. L. Kennedy, assistant corporation counsel for Seattle. The witness explained that he had not taken the grade by sections of line into consideration, but that he had taken the equal grade of all lines concerned into consideration.

Mr. Gilman Testifies.

L. C. Gilman, director for the railway administration for the states of Oregon and Washington with headquarters in Seattle, was the second witness of the day. Mr. Gilman said that a thorough study of the Columbia river basin had convinced him that it was no longer a barrier to navigation, and that there was now plenty of water for the largest ships to enter the river and proceed to Portland.

Portland's position with respect to the great shipping centers of the orient was equally as good as that of Puget sound, Mr. Gilman said, and would enable that city to make great strides in a commercial way. He said that until a few years, however, Portland had been looking inland for business and Puget sound to the sea. Now Portland, he said, also was looking toward the sea and was getting the facilities to handle ocean trade.

Entire Party Moves.

If the difference in the appearance of the court room were to be eliminated it would be impossible to detect any difference in the hearing here today than in Portland. The commissioners, counsel, rate experts, witnesses and other interested persons just simply moved bag and baggage during the night to a new field of activity. Some 75 persons left Portland after the hearing last night. This morning they departed from sleepers in Seattle and were in attendance when the hearing was resumed at the usual hour of 10 o'clock.

In no event, Henry Clay Hall, chairman of the commission division said today, will the hearing be continued longer than Saturday evening. This ejected claims for time by the various conflicting interests again and it was decided that the course of procedure would be mapped out tomorrow morning before the day's work was resumed.

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