

MANY KILLED IN RACE RIOT

NEGROES LOSE LIVES IN FIGHT-
ING OVER BLACK PUGILIST

TROUBLE IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY

Police Are Kept Busy From New
York to Louisiana—More Con-
flicts Are Anticipated

Nine negroes were killed and hundreds were injured in riots and fights that occurred in many portions of the United States last night and today over quarrels that arose over the Jeffries fight in Reno, Nev., yesterday.

From New York to Louisiana fights and riots are reported, and the trouble is not yet over.

The negroes are getting insolent over the success of the colored pugilist, and more trouble is feared.

What will result in Chicago when Johnson arrives there is problematical.

United Press Service.

RENO, Nev., July 5.—Jeffries is in fair shape this morning, his most serious injury being his cut lips. His eye is good but he still appears dazed. He says he cannot remember anything about the fight, and declares that he does not remember entering the ring.

His actions immediately before and since the fight has caused talk of him being doped, but this is denied by his handlers. They declare the mental strain upset him, and that he did not know what he was doing. He acted like a child, and had to be led like a baby.

Corbett is the most bitterly disappointed of the lot. Several days ago he declared that Jeffries' failure at boxing would show itself at the ring. He said today that while Jeffries' physical condition was perfect, his nervous system was wrecked.

He said: "Jeff made a mistake by agreeing to hit in the clinches. As soon as I heard that the match was made I cabled to Jim from Scotland, advising him to refuse to agree to hit in the clinches. I believe if he had heeded that he would have had a better chance."

Jeff and his party leave tomorrow for Los Angeles.

Three Are Killed at Shreveport, La.

Shreveport, La., July 5.—Three negroes were killed and a railway conductor was fatally wounded in a Johnson race riot here today. Many negroes were also injured in Northern Louisiana in arguments over the merits of Jeffries and his black opponent.

Fierce Rioting at Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Seven thousand persons were concerned in the riots last night. The fighting was continuous along Pennsylvania avenue between the White House and the Capitol. Three negroes attacked two white women in their residences. The negroes are wild with enthusiasm, their boisterousness increasing as the evening progressed. Two of the hospitals here are crowded with the injured. Over 250 persons are under arrest at present, and more are being brought in by the police.

White Man Is Shot.

Roanoke, Va., July 5.—Six negroes were beaten and a white man was shot here today.

Race Rioting at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, July 5.—Scores were injured in race riots at the negro quarters in this city. Thousands are involved, and over a hundred have been arrested.

Negroes Attack Newsboys.

Louisville, Ky., Negroes attacked the newsboys here today, and trouble is feared.

Fight With Bricks.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Whites and negroes here used bricks in their fights today. Many were injured.

Lynch Negroes.

Wilmington, N. C., July 5.—Whites attempted to start a lynching here today. Scores have been injured in the riots.

Use Revolvers in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 5.—Revolvers and knives were used in rioting before the newspaper offices here. Many were badly wounded.

Illinois Negro Killed.

Moundsville, Ill., July 5.—One negro was killed and one is dying as the result of fights that arose over the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno.

Rioting in New York.

New York, July 5.—A negro was beaten to death and scores were injured during fights that took place

last night. Thousands of the police were busy all night, and the rioting continued until morning. The negroes are very overbearing, and are crowding the whites off the sidewalk. In the tenderloin district the whites hanged a negro to a lamp post, and he was nearly dead when he was cut down.

Many Hurt in Chicago

Chicago, July 5.—One negro was stabbed last night and is now dying, and scores were injured in fights that arose after the Jeffries-Johnson fight yesterday.

Shoots Out Woman's Tongue

Enoka, La., July 5.—A negroess died this morning, her tongue having been shot out while she was shouting for Johnson.

Slay Negro in Omaha

Omaha, Neb., July 5.—One negro was killed and several were injured here today during the riots created by the feeling over the big fight which was held in Reno yesterday.

White Man Stabs Negro

Houston, Tex., July 5.—A negro was stabbed and killed by white man here today over an argument about the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

Arkansas Negroes Killed

Little Rock, July 5.—Two negroes were killed here today as a result of the feeling engendered by the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

\$20,000,000 IRRIGATION BILL DOCUMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Measure Passed Before Congress Adjourns, and Is Now a Law

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The \$20,000,000 irrigation bill, intended to facilitate the completion of government irrigation projects, as finally passed by congress and approved by the president, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That to enable the secretary of the interior to complete government reclamation projects heretofore begun, the secretary of the treasury is authorized, upon request of the secretary of the interior, to transfer from time to time the credit of the reclamation fund created by the act entitled 'An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands,' approved June 17, 1902, such sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$20,000,000, as the secretary of the interior may deem necessary to complete said reclamation projects, and such extensions thereof as he may deem proper and necessary to the successful and profitable operation and maintenance thereof or to protect water rights pertaining thereto claimed by the United States, provided the same shall be approved by the President of the United States; and such sum or sums may be required to comply with the foregoing authority are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;

Payments Only When Needed.

"Provided that the sums hereby authorized to be transferred to the reclamation fund shall be so transferred only as such sums shall be actually needed to meet payments for work performed under existing law; and provided further, that all sums so transferred shall be reimbursed to the treasury from the reclamation fund, as hereinafter provided; and provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended upon any existing project until it shall have been examined by a board of engineer officers of the army, designated by the President of the United States and until approved by the president as feasible and practicable and worthy of such expenditure; nor shall any portion of this appropriation be expended upon any new project.

Section 2. That for the purpose of providing the treasury with funds for such advances to the reclamation fund, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States in such forms as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50, or multiples of that sum; said certificates to be redeemable at the option of the United States at any time after three years from the date of issue, and to be payable five years after such date, and to bear interest, payable semi-annually, at not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; the principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized may be disposed of by the secretary of the treasury at not less than par, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, giving all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed and the aggregate issue of such certificates shall not exceed the amount of all advances made to said reclamation fund, and in no event shall the same exceed the sum of \$20,000,000. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall be exempt from taxes

or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Five Years' Time Given.

"Section 3. That beginning five years after the date of the first advance of the reclamation fund under this act, 50 per centum of the annual receipts of the reclamation fund shall be paid into the general fund of the treasury of the United States until payment so made shall equal the aggregate amount of advances made by the treasury to said reclamation fund, together with interest paid on the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act and any expense incident to preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

"Section 4. That all money placed to the credit of the reclamation fund in pursuance of this act shall be devoted exclusively to the completion of work on reclamation projects heretofore begun, as hereinbefore provided, and the same shall be included with all other expenses in future estimates of construction, operation or maintenance, and hereafter no irrigation project contemplated by said act of June 17, 1902, shall be begun unless and until the same shall have been recommended by the secretary of the interior and approved by the direct order of the President of the United States.

"Section 5. That no entry shall be hereafter made and no entryman shall be permitted to go upon lands reserved for irrigation purposes until the secretary of the interior shall have established the unit of acreage and fixed the water charges and the date when the water can be applied and made public announcement of the same.

"Section 6. That Section 9 of the act of June 17, 1902 (the reclamation act), is hereby repealed."

TAFT WILL HASTEN IRRIGATION WORK

Indications Are That Funds From the Bonds Will Not Be Drawn Against for a Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Senators Borah and Jones have been urging President Taft to make early allotments to Idaho and Washington projects from the \$20,000,000 fund set aside by congress. This he has promised to do. As no allotments can be made for any project until it is examined by a board of engineers, both senators urged the president to appoint four or five boards, which he promised to do. The senators urged that, as far as possible, engineer officers now in the West be appointed for this work.

The president has no doubt as to the feasibility of the Idaho and Washington projects, but cannot approve any until after examination by the engineers.

Representative Ellis today urged Secretary Ballinger to give Oregon a liberal allotment from the new fund. The secretary said he could make no promises until after examination had been made by army engineers. Personally, the secretary is not favorably impressed with the Umatilla project, and the Klamath project has already been diminished. These are the only projects in Oregon to which allotments can be made, and the prospects are not encouraging.

Senators Carter, Smoot and Dickinson were among the other callers at the White House who discussed this subject with the president. They, too, want to have the inspection engineers at work at the earliest possible moment, so as to complete plans heretofore made. It is expected that the president will name General Marshall, ex-chief of engineers, as head of the main commission.

The statement was made by the president's visitors that it may not be necessary for the secretary of the interior to call on the treasury for an advance on account of \$20,000,000 for a year or more. There is now in the irrigation fund available for work on the various projects about \$8,000,000, and during the next fiscal year the receipts from the sources making up that end are expected to bring in another \$7,000,000, giving \$15,000,000 for the year.

The \$20,000,000 will be called on only in case of necessity.

President Taft's last day in Washington prior to his departure for Beverly was a busy one up to the hour of his leaving for the summer capital late this afternoon. Many congressional callers and conferences occupied the time before the assembling of the cabinet for the last regular meeting in this city until next fall.

So far as the reclamation funds are concerned, Oregon appears to be in no wise benefited by the bond issue which the state will be compelled to pay in proportion to its land sales. The money is to be expended for the benefit of such projects as the boards of army engineers select and approve,

and it is evidenced by the advance made by the senators from the states where land sales cannot be expected to furnish reclamation funds, that the purpose of the bond issue was to aid such states at the expense of Oregon and others equally deserving.

The Klamath project will be ultimately completed at an additional cost of \$4,000,000, while it is believed that the money will soon be available for the finishing of the Umatilla project, which is estimated to require not to exceed \$200,000. These funds will become available from the division of the funds arising from the sale of public lands in each state. The new bond law does not interfere with that feature of the old law. The new law does, however, do away with the clause which provides that a majority of the funds received from the sale of lands in Oregon should be expended in that state. The clause providing that such funds as were utilized in other states should be repaid to Oregon within ten years has been repealed. Washington, Idaho, Montana and other arid states owe Oregon more than \$5,000,000, which should have been repaid before 1912.

There now appears to be no way by which that money can be recovered to reclamation projects in Oregon. Representative Ellis hoped that the president would see that the money was refunded from the \$20,000,000 bond issue, or at least that the states which are indebted to Oregon would be cut short in their allotments and the amount added to that which Oregon had a right to expect.

The reclamation service at Washington has approved the extension of the Umatilla project, which would have required \$3,000,000 to complete. It is considered to be a better plan than the original project. The attitude of Secretary Ballinger does not encourage the idea that the bond fund will aid in the construction. If the Umatilla extension is completed it will come along slowly, as the funds are available from the sale of public lands in Oregon.

After five years a portion of the funds secured from the sale of lands in Oregon will be set aside for the redemption of the bonds in which the state does not appear to share.

ECONOMY WORRIES POSTAL EMPLOYEES

No Provision Made for Increase in Salaries of \$1,200 or More.

Economy in the postal department which the nation is praising is hitting one class of employees with a precision which they do not appreciate. For those receiving \$1,200 or more the civil service promotion rules or postal regulations don't provide for increase. The law says that certain supervisory officers may get not to exceed a certain percentage of the postmaster's income. One set may get 45 per cent and another 35 per cent. But the advancing of these officers from \$1,200 up to the percentages named is for congress.

In the Portland office, like many of the Western institutions, the supervisory officers are getting comparatively low pay. Their Eastern fellow workers for the same duties and responsibilities, get more. Assistant Postmaster W. E. Williamson has determined to have a provision inserted in the new appropriation bill providing for fair increases for the twenty supervisory officers under him. He set forth in his report and recommendations that one set, which was authorized to get as high as \$2,700 under present conditions at Portland, in fact gets but \$1,800 a year, another set that could be paid \$2,400 under the general law, was getting but \$1,400.

With these facts as basis, the recommendation went to the general department, and thence to congress. But information received indicates that provision has been made for no increases whatever in these classes, because of the stringent economy being attempted.

Out West, where the postmasters' salaries have been advanced rapidly to the maximum, all the supervisory employees have not kept pace like in the East, where the growth has been slower. This accounts for the difference in the two regions. Making it doubly hard upon the employees embraced within these classes is the fact that out West the cost of living is much higher and salaries here should always be larger for the same duties and responsibilities. But the Eastern congressmen are in larger numbers and have had more time in which to protect their constituents in the many appropriation bills passed since the offices attained the rank permitting increases in pay.

"FEARLESS JOE" CONVICTED OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER

Grant County Deputy Sheriff Who Allowed Lynching Will Have to Suffer for Act

CANYON CITY, Ore., July 1.—The nerve that earned for him the sobriquet of "Fearless Joe" flashed in an amused twinkle of the eye this morning when the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree

against Deputy Sheriff Joseph H. Caseday of Grant county for the killing of Ollie Snyder. The jury had been out all night. Caseday knew the prosecution had made a strong case, but he slept soundly last night, and, except for the twinkle, he displayed no emotion when the jury this morning branded him murderer and traitor to the state.

Deputy Sheriff Caseday was sent to Hamilton last fall to convey to the Grant county jail at Canyon City Ollie Snyder, a sheepherder, who had shot and killed Arthur Green, a cattleman. Snyder had been captured by a citizens' posse from Hamilton after a twenty-four hours' chase.

It was brought out at Caseday's trial that he conspired with four other men to lynch and shoot Snyder. Caseday and his prisoner left Hamilton for Canyon City at 3 o'clock in the morning. About two miles from Hamilton they were met by four men, who took Caseday's prisoner. After Caseday had ridden a short distance down the road the four men tied a rope about Snyder's neck and filled his body with bullets.

The four men who are alleged to have conspired with Deputy Caseday are Ben Hinton, Emmet Shields, Earl Shields and Arthur Green, a brother of the man Ollie Snyder killed. All of the five defendants are in the Grant county jail at Canyon City. Caseday is the second defendant to be tried. Hinton is said to have made a signed confession which implicates not only the three remaining defendants, but several prominent stockmen of Grant county. More arrests are expected.

The trial of the other three defendants will be called as rapidly as possible. None will be sentenced until all have been tried.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE

Wins Both Four-Oared and Eight-Oared Contests

United Press Service.

NEW LONDON, Conn. June 30.—Harvard was the favorite over Yale today, and justified the belief of her adherents by taking the two contests which have taken place up to this time. The Harvard freshmen won the eight-oared race by a length over the four-mile course in eleven minutes 54½ seconds. Yale's time was twelve minutes two seconds.

The Harvard Varsity four won from Yale by five lengths over the two-mile course. Time, Harvard, 12:57; Yale 14:18.

Both races were up stream. The Varsity eights will race late this afternoon. The River Thames is crowded with pleasure craft, and tremendous crowds line the shores.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT

Have Secret Conference Over New York Situation

United Press Service.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 30.—Ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft held a private conference this afternoon on the New York political situation. It is believed it will result in throwing the administration forces over to the support of the Hughes men. It is the first meeting since the inauguration, and is considered politically momentous.

Kind of Him

We are also glad to note that Colonel Roosevelt is saying a good word for the constitution of the United States in his European speeches.

R. J. SMITH WINS THE FIRST PRIZE

CAPTURES VALUABLE LOVING CUP GIVEN BY TENNIS CLUB

PROVES TOO GOOD FOR PORTLAND MAN

Consolation Prizes Played for Today. Members Here Pleased With Excellence of the Tournament

The tennis tournament was completed last Monday, when a brilliant match was played in the finals in singles between O. P. Morton of the Multnomah club of Portland and R. J. Smith of San Francisco. Both players are artistic, clever and resourceful, but Smith was too accurate for the Oregon man, and captured the valuable loving cup by the score of 6-4, 6-2, 6-1. Local players did excellent work, and carried away several of the honors.

Wiley and Morton closed the lower half in doubles by defeating Harris and Yaden by the score of 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, while Widdoes and Wilson won the upper half, defeating Cleveland and Oehler in a nice match. Wiley and Morton then defeated Widdoes and Wilson, taking first prize in doubles and leaving the second prize for Widdoes and Wilson. Smith, of San Francisco won the first prize in singles.

The Klamath tennis club is greatly pleased with the splendid tournament, and glad to have witnessed the display of skill on her home grounds by local members and the visitors. As Klamath Falls develops into a summer resort of importance many expert players from the coast will visit here and take part in these annual games. The Klamath club will probably hold another tournament during the summer for club members.

There is one important match yet to be played in the consolation, for which a handsome prize has been offered by the club members. W. S. Wiley, who unfortunately met the San Francisco expert, Smith, in the first round, and was therefore thrown into the consolation, will most likely capture this prize, as Wiley is a leading player and classed ahead of his opponent, A. Oehler, of Klamath Falls.

A summary of the championship in singles is as follows:

Morton of Portland defeated Wilson of Roseburg, 8-6, 6-2.

Morton defeated Howard Shepherd by default.

Vincent Yaden defeated A. B. Cleveland, 6-2, 7-5.

J. T. Harris defeated W. Mason by default.

Harris defeated Yaden, 11-9, 6-3.

Morton defeated Harris, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Burge Mason defeated Heyden, 6-2, 6-2.

C. E. Widdoes defeated A. Oehler, 6-4, 6-2.

R. J. Smith, final winner of the cup, defeated Wiley, 6-1, 6-4.

Earl Whitlock and C. C. Hogue, who were in attendance at the meeting of the grand lodge in Portland, have returned home. Mr. Whitlock has been elected district deputy for this part of Oregon as well as deputy for the local lodge.

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