LAST EDITION

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

12 PAGES

TUESDAY OCTOBER 26 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

If You Advertise, Your Business Will Grow; if Your Business Grows, You Will Advertise.

FATTENING UP CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Return of the Gambler—How the Sunday Liquor Laws Are Evaded—Some Facts and Figures Regarding the Underworld Which Pays Tribute to the Barrel Being Tapped by the "American" Managers Who Are Pulling Every String.

Despite ordinances so stringent that they encroach on the domain of the "old blue laws," Salt Lake City is a wide open town. For the sporting fraternity and the thirsty, there is no Sunday nor holiday. Under the new arrangement with the liquor interests, the "American" party has made the slot machines, the cards, the dice and the "booze" a popular pastime. More liquor is sold here now on Sunday by the "social" clubs, which evade the ordinances entirely, than any time before the Sunday closing laws went into effect. On the second floor above saloons, the demand for rooms suitable for "social congress" or, to be more explicit, poker games and "booze" is increasing. In these crap games and poker can be had for the asking or a faro bank will be set up if there is enough money in sight.

Operating under charters, there are about 30 Sunday liquor clubs. Some of these maintain strict observance of the law, but there are few of them. Most of the clubs are organized for the purpose of making money by selling liquor on Sunday and conducting poker games. These clubs flourish under the eyes and noses of the police unmolested. The word has been passed out that Salt Lake will be "wide-open" again after election, and the gamblers and race horse "touts" who are here will make this their camping ground.

These clubs charge a membership of $1 per year but it is only a sham to evade the laws. Anybody who knows the way in can get a drink over the buffet if he has the money. It is also sold by the drink or by the bottle. Liquor is sold on Sundays as well as week days without a license which is in defiant violation of the law. Although this state of affairs exists with full knowledge of the police, the officials say there is little, if any, gambling going on.

Judging from the lack of results, the police make no effort to suppress gambling but devote themselves to seeing that it is conducted strictly as a home industry, for the profit in campaign funds and votes. Without the proper credentials, anybody who opens a "social club" finds himself on the prisoners' bench before Judge Bowman before the end of the first week. The laws affecting gambling and the sale of liquor are only used apparently to teach newcomers the ropes.

FLOCKING TO TOWN.

Besides, look who's here! In front of Marty E. Mulvey's saloon yesterday afternoon—and Mulvey is the friend and patron saint of the gambling fraternity—stood a bunch of old timers who do not waste their time where there is nothing doing. Among them was the big, fat, good-natured faro dealer who turned the cards so long in the Red Onion gambling house on Commercial street. His name has not been forgotten—no, not by any means. Nearly everybody who passed up Second South street and saw that corpulent form in the doorway, which almost equals Mulvey's, nodded to him, and several shook hands with him.

There was the sleek ferret-eyed "booster" who played around the games in the Greenlight gambling house. He still wears his soft silk shirt and a round black hat with four dents in it. He stood there with his hands in his back pockets and his hat set on the back of head, as anxious and willing to deal "second-cards" in a poker game as he ever was. There are other familiar faces about town and they are arriving every day. Some of them came back from the Nevada mining camps recently, others came in from Los Angeles to follow the races.

It is second nature for these men to gamble. Some of these "social" clubs have been organized especially for the race track followers. An exclusive record belongs to them and nobody outside of the clique gambles there. Many of those who are in the business say that gambling is permitted and the sale of liquor countenanced on Sunday, because Mayor Bransford is a good fellow, elected by the liberal element.

"I don't think there is much of a rake-off for the police in it," one old-timer said yesterday. "I understand that the campaign fund has to be kept in good condition and that home industry has to be protected. I have heard stories of $10 a night for protection, but I do not believe it."

To name the buildings and the numbers of the rooms in which these clubs are located would be equivalent to writing down the numbers of every building on some of the blocks. The homes of these clubs are on Second South street, between State street and West Temple street. There are a number on Main street and State street from First South street to Third South street. The names, numbers and proprietors of many of these places are too well known to many men and boys; only a few need be mentioned.

OVER MULVEY'S SALOON.

One of the most notorious is the club over Mulvey's saloon, the home of the gamblers. "Al" Jenkins has run the club for some time, and it is stated that he still has an interest in it. This club caters to a certain class, mostly professional gamblers.

Jim Veale, an old time gambler, manages the club in the basement of Ed Wilson. It is stated upon good authority that this is another place where the professionals hang out.

The club over Young's cafe has been recently opened up again. A man by the name of Strom conducted it for a while but it is now run under a different management.

"Dutch" Snyder's games over Reagan's saloon on south Main street have been in operation for two years. Drinks are served there by negroes who are waiters in the place from Reagan's bar. Snyder's place is notorious as a wide open gambling house, the games never closing.

"BILL" NEWTON AT THE BOLO.

Attorney "Bill" Newton's illustrious name adorns the charter of the Bolo club on west Second South street. In the first place the famous police court lawyer and legal adviser of Chief of Detectives George Sheets, organized the club for the use of attorneys-at-law on Sundays and any other time they say fit. Only a few attorneys of Newton's stripe ever visited his place and it soon degenerated into a Sunday "booze" joint. Before long nearly everybody had a complimentary membership ticket dealt out to them by Newton's "stickers" who lined up to the "den" on Sunday to get a drink.

In other cases, Attorney Newton acted as incorporator for these clubs. He secured a charter for the Comstock club on west Second South street for Grant Mattingly.

PATRONIZED BY BOYS.

In many of these clubs, men and boys are robbed of their money in poker games. Some well known business men belong to some of the clubs. In these cases, some observance of the laws and ordinances is maintained and only members are allowed to participate but these are few. The patrons of most of these places are young men. Some of them are of such tender ages that a barkeeper in a saloon would be arrested if he sold them drinks.

A FEW CLUES.

Here is a list of some of the clubs in operation at the present time: The Arlington, the Argonault, the Bee club, the Bolo club, the Comstock club, the Dewey club, the Lotus club, the Log Cabin Social club, the Oneida Social club, the Optimistic club, the Occidental club, the Richelieu club, the Utah club, the Windsor club, the Union club, the Yosemite club and the Mispah club.

A number out of this list are well known to the police as Sunday "booze" joints, while some have an atmosphere of respectability about them. It is the same old, old song with the police, however. The officers are unable to get the evidence. There is evidence to show, however, where one policeman in full uniform watched a poker game in one of these clubs for an hour not very long ago.

In two of the best hotels in Salt Lake, "booze" is sold in one of the upstair rooms, on Sunday. This is also practised by landlords and landladies in rooming houses. Only one arrest has been made for this offense despite the fact that it has been practised ever since the new liquor ordinance was passed.

The saloons close on Sunday willingly because many of the saloonmen are interested in these clubs. On the face of things Sunday looks like a day of rest and worship to th careful observer on the street. But raise the blinds of these upstair windows over saloons and gambling and drinking will be found in violation of the law.

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.

The saloons are not free from gambling on week days by any means. The over night entries for the races can be obtained in half a dozen saloons besides the turf exchange and bets laid. Well established poker games are going in the back rooms. The Exchange bar on Main street, the Fleur-de-Lis bar, the Cliff house and a number of others on Main street have the most open "joints."

STRINGENT ORDINANCE.

The city ordinance covering the sale of liquor is stringent enough to compel a closed town on Sunday if the city administration would enforce it. The ordinance is considered one of the most complete in the country. The clubs could be abolished under this ordinance but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the police, the city councilmen, or anybody else connected with the administration to serve the people. It might be added that the gambling feature in many of these clubs comes with the maintenance of a "blind pig" where liquor is sold without a license.

SITUATION COVERED.

Here are some extracts from the ordinance which covers the situation and condemns the administration for allowing the present conditions to exist.

Sec. 1. Liquors Selling of, License required. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to manufacture, sell, barter, give away, serve, or in any manner deal out or otherwise dispose of, any spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors without first obtaining a license so to do, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 17. Sale or disposal of liquor on Sunday, Evidence. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, or any manager, agent, bartender, servant or employe of any person, firm, association or corporation to sell, give away, serve or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous, malt, beer or any intoxicating drink, at any time on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or between 12 o'clock midnight and 6 o'clock a. m. on any day of the week, except he be a druggist, and then only for medical purposes upon the prescription of a regularly licensed physician.

All saloons and bars where any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, beer or any intoxicating liquor is sold, given away or otherwise disposed of, or kept for sale, or to serve, either at wholesale or retail, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. It shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section if any person other than the proprietor or regular employe is seen going in, coming out of or within said place during such restricted periods.

Sec. 26. Duty of chief of police. It shall be the duty of the chief of police of this city, and he is hereby directed to enforce strictly the terms of this ordinance, without regard to the instructions or directions of any committee or the individual members of the city council of this city.

PASSED AS A CLUB.

The revised liquor ordinance was passed on April 5, 1909, and the enforcement of its provisions would give Salt Lake a clean town on Sunday and every other day. It was passed by the "American" members of the city council to whip the saloonmen and liquor interests into line for this fall's election.

As soon as it was passed, the saloons were put on the loophole in the ordinance. The ordinance does not cover clubs, it was tipped off, so dozens of charters were obtained and "blind pigs" were put in operation as well as week days. The saloonmen who do not have an interest in chartered clubs have rooms near their saloons where a stock of liquor is taken each Sunday and sold by the drunk or the bottle.

THE MAN IMMUNE.

Although the ordinance defines the duty of the chief of police, he has not carried it out. "Without regard to the instructions or directions of any committee or individual members of the council," Chief Sam A. Barlow is supposed to enforce the ordinances. Barlow sent two men into the Albany hotel about three months ago because there were so many drunken men coming out of the place on Sunday. The policemen purchased liquor to one of the rooms where Gus Veros, proprietor of the Albany, had a stock of "booze" and a bartender serving it. Veros was convicted in police court and his license under the ordinance should have been revoked, but it wasn't. The council reversed the decision of the court, saying that the evidence was not sufficient. Veros was convicted under the revised ordinance and this is what it says in regard to the revoking of a license:

Sec. 20. License to be revoked for violation of the provisions of this chapter. Any person, firm, association or corporation licensed under the provisions of this chapter, in whose place of business either or any of the offenses stated in this chapter shall be committed, or who shall be found guilty of either or any of said offenses, shall thereby forfeit his, their, or its license, and the same shall at once, upon due notice as prescribed by law, be revoked by the city council, and no part of the unexpired license be refunded.

Sec. 21. License not to be reissued to any person, firm, association or corporation convicted of any violation of this chapter, or to same place.

MOST HEAVILY INSURED WOMAN IN AMERICA

Chicago, Oct. 26.—By taking out $200,000 life insurance yesterday, Mrs. Charles Netcher, owner of the Boston store, increased the amount of her policies to $1,000,000, thereby becoming, it is believed the most heavily insured woman in America.

FRENCH AVIATOR BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

Doncaster, Eng., Oct. 26.—Leon de la Grange, the French aviator, flying a Bleriot monoplane here today, broke the world's speed record. He traveled a mile and 860 yards in 1 minute and 47 1-5 seconds. This was at a rate of nearly 34 miles an hour.

DENVER DIVORCEES' CLUB'S HOT DEBATE

Denver, Oct. 26.—Dissatisfaction over the decision of the judges of the debate concerning the question whether a woman is happiest on the day she is married or the day she is divorced, caused such ill-feeling among certain members of a club, said to be devoted exclusively to divorced women, that they violated the rule of secrecy imposed on members and talked to outsiders, thereby permitting it to become generally known that such a club really existed. It is said that plans are afoot to nationalize the organization.

The organizer of the club is said to be a prominent Denver divorcee. Thirty members are enrolled and a constitution and by-laws have been adopted and officers chosen. One of the qualifications for membership, it is said, is that applicants must be regular recipients of $100 monthly alimony.

Attacks upon the character of an applicant, unless shown to be untrue, form a bar to membership.

Weekly luncheons are held at which discussions concerning the marriage state and divorce are engaged in, and it was at the meeting Sunday last that the debate occurred which resulted in a division of sentiment and may result in the breaking up of the organization.

AN INDIAN KILLED IN COLD BLOODED MANNER

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 26.—Sitting in the door of his tepee at Waverly, surrounded by his family, Moses, an Indian, was shot through the heart last night. Four young white men—Oscar Kerr, Fred Mitchell, Floyd Zimmerman and a section-employe named Joe—are in jail, charged with the killing.

Kerr is alleged to be the one who fired the shot. It is alleged that the young men had tried to bribe Moses with whisky to compel one of his daughters to accompany them. The Indian refused and the killing followed.

FIRE WIPES OUT BIG LUMBER MILL

Sierra Nevada Plant a Total Loss, Neighboring Concerns Suffering.

BLAZE WAS WELL CONFINED.

Firemen Render Efficient Service in Protecting Many Frame Structures on the Block.

A fire loss, variously estimated at from $50,000 to $85,000, was sustained at an early morning hour in west South Temple street from an origin not yet determined, the chief losers being: Sierra Nevada Milling company, Sierra Nevada Lumber company, Taylor-Armstrong Lumber company, D. Conta & Co., City Restaurant, H. White, Los Angeles Bar, Joe Polleta and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Eastman. The losses are partly covered by insurance. The milling plant and roominghouses are complete losses, the others only partial.

To the fire department for its efficient service is due much credit for confining the fire to a comparatively small area. The block in which the lumber and planing mill is situated is a lumber yard district, five establishments occupying the block in addition to a number of lumber buildings and barns. The fire was confined to an area of approximately 10 by 15 rods and surrounding this are dry buildings on all sides that show severe scorching. That the fire did not wipe out the entire block is remarkable and to the good management of the fight against the roaring flames is responsible the fact that by far the larger portion of the buildings on the block are still standing.

The first alarm to reach the fire department was over the Independent Telephone company's lines from No. 1760, the telephone in the Palace cafe directly across the street from the main seat of the fire and its starting point. Within one and one-half minutes after this alarm was received at the central station, the apparatus from No. 2 station on the west side had reached the scene and 30 seconds later three streams of hose were playing on the seat of the blaze. Chief Glore, after telephone inquiry, had ascertained that the fire was at the mill and without waiting for word from Assistant Chief Fitzgerald sent the apparatus from the central station to the fire and called No. 4 apparatus to the central station. Soon after he called No. 4 from the central station to the fire and had No. 5 station man central station. Within 42 minutes after the first alarm was turned in, 10 streams of hose were playing on the blazing piles of wood and fast disappearing frame buildings.

CRITICISM FROM SIDEWALK.

"A fire department is always criticised from the sidewalk," said Chief Glore this morning, "but we are getting used to that and have been for some time. We fought this fire in the only way it could be fought. There were frame buildings on all sides of it and we commenced at the sides and back and drove it to the front. It was hardly likely that it would jump across the street and if it had the way was open for an easy fight. We protected all surrounding property and those most interested in the fire, the losers and the owners of adjacent property, have all assured us that they appreciated the odds we faced and readily recognized the good work of the men who were there every minute fighting the fire. I refused several firemen permission to go to the roofs of the buildings to fight the fire from higher ground, for if they had the chances were all in favor of the caving of the roofs and the consequent loss of life. I am thoroughly satisfied with the work of every man in the department. Of course, we could have made a more spectacular fight. If we had commenced at the front where the flames were brightest, the sidewalk crowd would have been happy, but we would have driven the flames right in to the piles of dry lumber in the back of the fire."

The fire apparently started in the Sierra Nevada mill. Several alarms were turned in from near and remote points. The first came from the Palace cafe and the apparatus was soon on the grounds and busy. In the barns of the various lumber companies were several horses and wagons. Immediate attention was given these. Captain William Ayland and a detail of firemen rescued the horses. The horses from the Taylor-Armstrong lumber company's barns behaved remarkably, being led to the door and driven away from the fire without resistance. The Sierra Nevada barns were similarly cleared and not one of the 20 or more horses used in the delivery service of the lumber concerns was injured. They were turned loose by the firemen and were all recovered before morning. The wagons mostly burned, though some of them were saved.

THE LOSSES.

The loss to the mill company is total, except for valuable papers in a vault, which was given special attention by the firemen upon the request of the company management. All of the account books and a considerable sum of money were kept there and company officers say this morning that all are safe. The vault has not been opened as yet and estimates of the loss sustained are in a measure conjecture. The loss to this concern includes stock, buildings and machinery. It is estimated by Manager A. C. Mack at about $75,000, subject to correction and partly covered by insurance. Fire Chief Glore states that the character of the buildings and contents made it an undesirable risk for insurance companies and that complete insurance could not have been secured.

The Sierra Nevada Lumber company's loss is comparatively small, extending only to a small portion of its stock and amounting to perhaps $5,000 in the opinion of Manager J. H. Baker. This is partly covered by insurance.

The Taylor-Armstrong Lumber company's loss amounts to about $15,000, in the opinion of Manager Theodore Nystrom, subject to correction. This loss, he believes, is completely covered by insurance in the following companies: Home of Utah, London, Liverpool & Globe, Milwaukee Mechanic's, German of Peoria and Globe & Rutgers. The stable and equipment is a total loss, as is also a finishing shed and 1,000,000 shingles.

MINOR LOSSES.

The other losers are the City Restaurant, nominal; Los Angeles roominghouse, total; H. White, furnishings, total; Los Angeles bar, partial; Joe Poletta, total. Of the above, the City Restaurant suffered a slight loss from the heat, which cracked its windows and scorched its front. The restaurant is located on the opposite side of the street from the mill. The Los Angeles rooming house was owned by Mrs. Eastman and the furnishings were owned by D. Conta & Co. The loss is estimated at $2,000 with little insurance. H. White's furnishing store carried a very small stock and the loss is perhaps limited to $200. The loss to the Los Angeles bar is partial, consisting of injuries to fixtures and loss of stock, estimated at $500. Joe Poletta's loss is confined to the destruction of the furnishings in a rooming house operated by him and owned by Mrs. Eastman, he estimating his loss at $2,000.

A pathetic story of the fire is that affecting Mrs. Elizabeth Eastman. The ground upon which were built the mill, rooming houses and saloons were all owned by her, having been bequeathed to her by her father over 20 years ago. Her sole income was the rental received from this property. Mrs. Eastman is well advanced in years and shows the lines of care which her widowhood has brought to her. She lives at 270 west North Temple in a modest home. Wrapped in a shawl she was at the scene of the fire this morning, trying bravely to face her loss and believe that all was not lost. "The ground is worth something," she said, "and I hope that someone will want to do something with it before long. It is all I have in the world to live on and something will surely turn up to help me." Mrs. Eastman was the daughter of Captain John Brown and came to Utah in 1853. Her property is 10x15 rods with its 10 rod front on South Temple street.

INMATES RUSH FROM FLAMES.

The progress of the fire was spectacular. The inmates of the roominghouses fled from their beds attired only in their night robes. Trunks, telescopes and other personal effects were piled on the sidewalk and servants at the houses were soon busy piling furniture beyond the reach of the flames. This morning the sidewalks are littered with the salvage and watchers are on guard. Most of the inmates of the rooming houses were laborers and this morning they sought many old nooks where they might dress for their day's work. Thrown from their quarters in such chaos and some of them deprived of all their worldly possessions, many were in sorry plight this morning.

The water pressure was 92 pounds as registered from the Thirteenth East reservoir, which is considerably lower than the pressure from the high line, which system feeds the fire hydrants in South Temple street. It is estimated that fully 120 pounds pressure was available at the time of the fire and only one engine was needed and this only for part of the time. The buildings were old and dry, the weather has been dry for a prolonged period and all other conditions were favorable to a rapid spread of the fire. The scorched sides of surrounding structures give testimony of the hard work the firemen had in confining the fire to its small area and the fact that they are still standing prove that the work of the fireman was remarkable under the circumstances. The firemen were about one hour and fifty minutes getting the blaze under control and this afternoon were still busy at the scene wrecking the standing portions of the buildings in the path of the fire, overturning piles of lath, shingles and lumber and thoroughly soaking them with water. Many of the men have been on duty for 15 hours and will be relieved by fresh details later in the day.

Several narrow escapes by firemen were recorded last night. Four men, headed by Assistant Chief Fitzgerald, were on the second floor of the Los Angeles bar building when the floor gave away. With the assistant chief were Driver Joe Bowen, Thomas Bowen and "Buck" Shay. They were saved by climbing a lead of hose to a place of safety.

Patrolman George Phillips saved Ignacio Philipo, one of the proprietors of the Los Angeles bar, from suffocation. Philipo rushed into the burning building to save whatever he could and was observed by Phillips. Not coming from the place for some time, Phillips rushed into the burning place and found Philipo lying on the floor in an unconscious condition. He dragged him to the sidewalk and he soon recovered.

Photo by the Utah Photo Materials Co.

SCENES AT TODAYS EARLY MORNING FIRE

OFFERED TO SEND GIRL BACK TO HER HOME

New York, Oct. 26.—Earl W. Spencer, with an office in the Rookery building, Chicago, has written to Flower hospital in this city, offering to pay the passage of Miss Edith Thomas to her home in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Miss Thomas is the young woman who last week attempted to commit suicide after writing a pathetic letter to her mother saying that the fight to exist in New York and be good was too great, and that she preferred death to being bad.

The publication of the letter brought Miss Thomas many new friends, who have already provided for her immediate future and as she has left the hospital, Mr. Spencer's generosity has been declined.

HALLEY'S COMET NEAR.

New York, Oct. 26.—Halley's comet is now so near the earth that it may be observed in a short time through an ordinary telescope, according to reports received from different astronomical observatories.

Although it has been speeding toward the earth with a tremendous velocity ever since it was re-discovered on the night of Sept. 11, it is still far too remote to be seen with the naked eye. But Harvard college observatory issued a bulletin stating that Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes observatory obtained visual observations of it on the 17th and 18th of this month. On these two dates Prof. Barnard found that the comet was not fainter than the 12th magnitude having a diameter of 15 seconds, and while it exhibited no elongation, it was less definite and brightening in the middle.

PRINCE ITO ASSASSINATED

Japan's Foremost Statesman Is Shot Down by a Korean At Harbin.

THREE COMPANIONS WOUNDED

Assassin Admitted That He Killed Him to Avenge His Country.

Deed Was Outcome of an Organized Plot—In European Capitals It Is Not Considered Surprising.

Harbin, Oct. 26.—Prince Hirobumi Ito was assassinated at the Tsaitsagan railway station here today at the moment the Japanese diplomat was acknowledging the noisy welcome that had greeted him as he stepped down from the coach that he had occupied in the railroad train.

Smiling and bowing he turned to make his way toward the Russian Finance Minister M. Kokovsoff, who was awaiting him on the station platform a few paces distant.

PRINCE ITO.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Suddenly a half dozen revolver shots, fired in quick succession, were heard, followed by the cries of those standing near the prince, who had either been wounded or imagined themselves to be.

At the second report Prince Ito staggered and fell. It was subsequently found that he had received three bullets, two of which entered the abdomen. Prince Ito did not recover consciousness and died 20 minutes later.

The fusillade of shots threw the crowd into a panic, and it was some time before it could be determined who, beside the prince, had suffered. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, it was found that three other members of the party on the platform had been injured.

Prince Ito's private secretary received a bullet, as did Japanese Consul General Kawakan and General Manager Tanaka of the South Manchurian railway, who had moved closer to the prince as the firing began. It is thought that these three are not mortally wounded.

The perpetrator of the outrage was not hard to locate, as he stood defiantly in the crowd, revolver in hand. He proved to be a Korean, and with two companions of the same nationality boasted of a conspiracy to take the life of the former resident general of Korea in satisfaction for the alleged tyranny of the prince over Koreans.

AVENGED HIS COUNTRY.

As the police pounced upon the three Koreans the one who did the shooting exclaimed dramatically: "I came to Harbin for the sole purpose of assassinating Prince Ito, to avenge my country."

None of the three Koreans attempted to escape. The assassin while claiming to have been inspired by a patriotic motive, and to believe that Japanese wrongs to Koreans justified his act, admitted under examination that he had a personal grudge against the Japanese statesman, who, while resident general in Korea, had caused the execution of several of the murderer's friends.

The assassination of Prince Ito appears to have been the outcome of an organized plot. The local authorities, who, anticipating the arrival of Prince Ito, were on the lookout for suspicious characters, yesterday arrested three Koreans who were at the station and found to be armed with revolvers.

However, the task of guarding the prince was rendered difficult by reason of Japanese Consul General Kawakan's request that the railway officials permit all Japanese to enter the railroad station to greet the prince. The police pointed out that it was quite impossible to distinguish Koreans from Japanese from their appearance.

The Russian minister of finance, M. Kokovsoff, and the Russian military authorities accompanying Prince Ito, were exposed to the same danger from flying bullets as was the prince. Indeed, Kokovsoff was nearer to the Japanese envoy at the time of the shooting than were those who were shooting, and the assassin delayed shooting. Had the assassin delayed the shooting for a moment, four foreign consuls would have been in great dan-