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FOURTH COSTS ONE LIFE

Continued from first page.

In the air, fell directly on her head and instantly killed her.

Over in Newark one man was killed in a similarly conducted display, when an aerial bomb, half buried in an iron mortar, exploded prematurely, driving a piece of iron through his body as he was running away after having lit the fuse.

In both these instances the fireworks display was stopped immediately and the police quietly dispersed the crowds.

Brooklyn furnished two, and the only two of the probably fatal accidents of the day. One man, James Frederick, of No. 452 President street, was accidentally shot behind the left ear while watching the display at the Washington Park baseball grounds, and another, George Newdue, of No. 99 Railroad avenue, was accidentally shot in the left breast while sitting in the yard of his home.

May Los His Eyesight.

Probable loss of eyesight, accidents of which there was none last year, but ten the year before, claimed a five-year-old boy in Manhattan yesterday.

He was playing with a blank cartridge, which exploded and burned his left eye so seriously that he will probably lose the sight of that eye. His name is Julius Ratner, and he lives at No. 245 East 20th street.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., the former tennis champion of Cornell University, narrowly escaped death from a stray bullet when he was walking through 36th street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, early last night. The bullet whistled past him, struck an iron fence and bounded into the roadway, having just grazed his face.

Coney Island, with 350,000, and the other resorts swelling the total up to something more than half a million, took that many persons out of the city, some of them going to escape what they thought would be the customary chance of accident in New York, others to get to some place where they would be free to set off fireworks as they pleased.

Up to midnight there had been no fatalities reported from the water excursionists, and the government inspectors said that steamboat companies had abided strictly by the rules as to the number of passengers they carried.

The Halcyon, running to Liberty Island, picked up a man who said he had fallen from another excursion boat, but except for the drenching he was unhurt by the accident.

Two men were arrested during the day for selling firecrackers and six for firing revolvers. The two salesmen were held by police magistrates for examination to-day.

Even the Small Boy Satisfied.

In a general way Mayor Gaynor's scheme for a "safe and sane" Fourth was carried out as planned. Parades, relay races, schoolboy games and exercises, historic exercises, musical entertainments and evening displays of fireworks filled up a day which satisfied even the ambitious small boy population.

Dr. Finley's Independence Day committee laid out a programme which took account not only of the amusement of the youngsters, but also of the spirit and history of the day as it appeals to their elders—the real Independence Day spirit.

In the morning the historic exercises in the Alderman Chamber of the City Hall, the military and civic parade, with the exercises following it, and, simultaneously, the children's patriotic entertainment and exercises in some 250 schools and recreation centres, brought into the minds of young and old the spirit of '76 and the spirit of the days of Lincoln.

The old-fashioned custom of reading the Declaration of Independence, somewhat lost sight of in recent years in large cities, came into its own again and was made a part of each programme of the day.

Nowhere probably was this spirit more emphasized than in the earliest exercises of the day, the flag raisings and patriotic exercises in the historic block house in Central Park and on the Indian Field of Van Cortlandt Park. In the early dawn at each of these two places were gathered several hundred people, intent upon the historic significance of the day and thoroughly attentive to the cere-

mony of the raising of the flag and the reading of the great Declaration which dates from the 4th of July, 1776.

Oldtime Spirit Alive To-day.

It was the same in the City Hall Park exercises following the parade. When Colonel W. H. D. Washington read the Declaration and when Alderman Samuel Marx read Lincoln's Gettysburg address the crowd listened as attentively to every word as they did to Mayor Gaynor when he told them that he believed the spirit of those times was alive to-day.

The afternoon and evening entertainments were more to the young people, a sort of expurgated and censored celebration handed for them, but not by them. In the free athletic games which were conducted under the auspices of the Independence Day committee in eighteen different parts throughout the five boroughs, the medals of gold, silver and bronze which went to the winners bore inscriptions commemorative of New York's first serious effort toward a real "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth, and in the relay race down Fifth avenue the object of the race was the carrying of an American flag from runner to runner.

For those of the small boy population to whom these mildly commemorative exercises did not furnish sufficient entertainment, the committee conducted fireworks displays at night in forty-one different parks and squares throughout the greater city.

Part of Small Boy in the Day.

The small boy was not asked about the matter as a whole, and it is not known just how he views the "safe and sane" idea. The committee provided substitutes for the oldtime methods in the shape of marching soldiers, flying flags, races and other athletic contests and fireworks that were certainly more spectacular than he individually could hope to have the pleasure of "setting off" under the old way, but except for the athletic contests his part under the new regime was only to watch. He was not allowed to handle things himself, particularly fireworks, and the "safe and sane" argument made scarcely as much impression upon his young mind as it did on the minds of his elders.

City Hall Park, the centre of the activities of the morning, was beautifully decorated with flags, greens and flowers. Broad canopies stretched from the edge of the City Hall roof to standards set at the edge of the plaza, and covered the crowd in the reviewing stand and also the guests in the more modest stands adjoining. After the exercises there the stands were stripped of their floral decorations and the flowers and green shrubbery were sent to various hospitals.

Children Delight Patients.

At Bellevue Hospital sixty girls from Public School 14 entertained the 987 patients with singing and instrumental music, arranged for by Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.

The night displays, conducted by the Pain Fireworks Company in forty-one parks and squares throughout the city, gave countless youngsters pyrotechnic delights that they never would have enjoyed under the old order of individual celebrations. Set pieces of the old familiar type, flower pots, rockets, colored lights and bombs were there in profusion, but, in addition, the small boy was delighted with the display of more modern and up-to-date pieces, many of which were commemorative of the history of the last year, such as the Halcyon's comet rockets, the North Pole batteries and the Chanticleer pulsars.

Tremendous crowds greeted these displays in every park, and the small boy, though skeptical of the "safe and sane" idea up to and throughout the day, went to bed after the night exhibitions satisfied with the work of the committee and dreaming of future "safe and sane."

KILLED BY BURSTING BOMB

Fireworks Expert Hit by Flying Pieces of Iron Mortar.

While in charge of a fireworks display in West Side Park, Newark, last night, Antonio de Malle, of No. 276 Third avenue, Brooklyn, an expert employed by a Jersey City firm, was fatally injured. De Malle had applied a light to the fuse attached to a large aerial bomb placed in an iron mortar. He started to run to a point of safety, when the bomb exploded. A fragment of the mortar about a foot long struck him in the back and smaller pieces hit him in other parts of the body.

In the crowd of more than 5,000 persons who had gathered in the park was a Catholic priest. He ran to De Malle's side and administered the last rites of the Church. De Malle was removed to the Newark City Hospital, and he died as he was being placed in a ward. The fireworks display was stopped, but a band concert which was going on when the accident happened was continued.

SQUIB STARTS \$300,000 FIRE

Town Swept by Flames; 60 Buildings Destroyed; 30 Families Homeless.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Bloomsburg, Penn., July 4.—An exploding firecracker, thrown into the barn of George Crossley, in the rear of one of the principal residential streets in Benton, Columbia County, to-day, caused a fire that wiped out the heart of the town. Sixty buildings were destroyed and thirty families were rendered homeless.

Starting shortly after 3 o'clock, the flames were captured by the fire and were under control. With no fire protection at the scene, the fire spread to the water supply from the pumps soon becoming exhausted, the pump was relieved only by the arrival of the Bloomsburg Fire Department, which rushed a fire engine to the scene and, getting a water supply from the creek, succeeded in checking the flames. An estimate of the loss to-night placed it at \$300,000, with all the property owners carrying more or less insurance.

LYNCHING NARROWLY AVERTED.

Charleston, Mo., July 4.—A third lynching in twenty-four hours was threatened to-day, when a negro was captured by a crowd of citizens after he had used rough language in addressing a white woman. The negro's captors investigated his case and decided that his offence did not justify another lynching, and he was allowed to go. Quiet appears to have been fully restored to-night. No soldiers were sent by Governor Hadley, following the double lynching of yesterday, as their presence was not deemed necessary.

WHITE MAN KILLS TWO NEGROES.

Lake Providence, La., July 4.—Two negroes were killed and a third wounded by Henry Evans, a white man, at Enoka today. Evans' brother was being beaten by a negro bartender when Evans opened fire, killing the negro. A second negro intervened, and met a like fate. A negro woman was struck by a stray bullet.

NEGRO SHOOTS CONDUCTOR.

Tallahassee, Fla., July 4.—When John Roberts, a conductor on the Iron Mountain Railroad, demanded fare of Eros Stetson, a negro, near here this afternoon the latter shot and probably fatally wounded Roberts. Stetson jumped from the train and is being searched for by a large crowd of armed citizens.

THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY IN CITY HALL PARK.



MAYOR GAYNOR IN FIRE: A SAFE AND SANE SETPIECE.



MAYOR GAYNOR IN FIRE: A SAFE AND SANE SETPIECE.

WHITES AND BLACKS RIOT

Continued from first page.

street and Amsterdam avenue, 52d street and Eighth avenue, 36th street and Ninth avenue, in front of No. 16 West 65th street, Amsterdam avenue, from 59th to 69th streets, 40th street and Ninth avenue and No. 537 West 39th street.

The first gun of the night of rioting was fired figuratively when two white men who were passing through West 39th street got into an argument with two negroes. The police were at a loss to know who started the affair, and contented themselves with locking up the two negroes and calling a physician to attend to the wounds of the other men. This was not done without considerable excitement. A mob gathered to egg on the combatants and guns were flourished and nightsticks used with telling effect before the argument was settled temporarily and the crowd dispersed.

Shortly after this occurrence a patrolman rescued a negro from a mob which had pounced upon him and was getting satisfaction through the medium of punches and kicks. These incidents were of such frequent happening that the police lost count of the number of negroes rescued from the clutches of the mob.

Try Lynching on Street.

About one hundred persons attacked a negro at Ninth avenue and 28th street when he seemed to be getting the better of a white man with whom he had disagreed on the merits of the Reno gladiators. The police finally rescued the minority member of the affray, but even then he was not safe, for in the station house his original white opponent made four attempts to renew the attack.

At Ninth avenue and 39th street a crowd of whites fell upon a member of the dark-skinned race with malicious intent. When he drew a revolver and defied them to come on, one of the members of the attacking party pushed his arm up and took the gun away from him. Then somebody suggested a lynching, another produced a rope, and when the police arrived the negro was in a fair way to swing into eternity. The reserves drove back the whites and arrested the negro because he had been carrying a pistol.

These and similar incidents made the life of a patrolman in the black settlements of the city exciting last night. Further up on the West Side the police of the West 47th street station and the staff of Flower Hospital had a busy time, the one rescuing blacks from whites and the other sewing up the wounds of the negroes. Nine stitches were taken in the head of one kinky haired individual who fell into the clutches of two white men at Tenth avenue and 41st street.

De Witt Clinton Park, Eleventh to Twelfth avenue, 52d to 54th street, which was under the surveillance of Captain Palmer's men, was the upper West Side storm centre. The situation became so bad there that after a round up in which seven whites fell into the clutches of the police, Captain Palmer made the park a sub-station and left twenty men in uniform and ten in citizen's clothes to keep order and answer calls for relief.

Chase in Lincoln Square.

Captain Thompson's men of the West 65th street station had an easier time than their comrades of the neighboring

precincts, but their labors were more than mildly exciting. A thrilling chase, in which a negro was the quarry and his pursuers a crowd which eventually numbered about two hundred, enlivened Lincoln Square during the evening.

When the negro caught sight of the elevated station at 66th street, and as the mob followed and knocked the ticket chopper over in their haste to catch him the black man jumped on to the tracks and crossed over to the other platform.

Down to the street he ran, with the crowd in hot pursuit. Through 65th street he sped toward Central Park. In an exhausted condition he reached the house of Dr. A. Brown, at No. 15 West 65th street. The latter, seeing that the negro was in a serious condition from his exertions and the wounds which had been inflicted by rocks and miscellaneous missiles hurled by his pursuers, brought out his revolver and held the mob at bay until the reserves arrived and took the man to the station. An ambulance took him to the Flower Hospital, where the physicians were not optimistic of his recovery.

Another serious case came to the attention of the same precinct police and the same hospital staff. A patrolman found an unconscious negro lying in the gutter in front of No. 6 Amsterdam avenue. His body was a mass of bruises and his face was beaten almost to a pulp.

"Pearl Button" Gang Out.

Up in the West 100th street station the police had one serious outbreak to handle. This occurred early in the evening and centered around Amsterdam avenue and 98th street. The members of the "Pearl Button" gang, which hangs out around 102d street, went down there as soon as they heard the things from Reno. Their mission was to maul as many negroes as they could find.

Five of them eventually were arrested, as was one negro, who heard of the trouble and came all the way from a point several blocks distant to maintain the supremacy of his race as evidenced by the Nevada encounter. He was armed with a wicked looking knife, but before he could do any damage with it he was soundly beaten by the force of overwhelming numbers and added another to the list of members of his race rescued by the police. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

An unpleasant remark about Johnson by a white man at 135th street and Eighth avenue last night brought a crowd of negroes from a nearby saloon, ready to fight for the name of their champion. The negroes threatened the man who made the remark and he was joined by other whites. A general battle started and lasted for several minutes. Finally some one called for the police of the West 125th street station, and a squad of men ran to the scene of the fighting. They broke up the row and took two of the whites into custody. When the police arrived the Johnsonites had the situation well in hand.

On the East Side, at Third avenue and 121st street, a white man felt the pain of an uncompromising opinion of the winner of the fight. The assailant escaped and the white man went to the Harlem Hospital for treatment. The Harlem police cleared up the situation pretty well as the evening wore, and the majority of blacks were content to manifest their elation in their own homes.

Crowds Wait for Returns.

The crowds of the afternoon, gathered in front of newspaper offices where bulletins of the fight were displayed, were

DEATHS CUT IN HALF

Twenty-four Throughout Country Against 44 Last Year.

A "SAFE AND SANE" FOURTH

Injured Number 1,294, While the Total from Last Year's Celebration Was 2,361.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Chicago, July 4.—The value of a sensible and restrained observance of the Fourth has again been demonstrated by the casualty list of this year's celebration. In almost every city and town where the sale and explosion of fireworks were prohibited or restricted there has been a decided falling off in the number of dead and injured compared with previous years.

This year's list of dead throughout the country, so far as reported, totals twenty-four, last year the same total was forty-four. The whole number of injured last year was 2,361. This year there were only 1,294. These figures show enormous conservation not only of human life, but of legs, arms, ears and eyes, which are so frequently the battered targets of destructive explosives.

Casualties in Chicago and its suburbs showed remarkable diminution from the number of a year ago. One death due to the accidental discharge of a pistol, was reported, although the day's celebration must also be debited with a second death that resulted June 21 last from a wound self-inflicted while a boy was cleaning a small rifle. One death was also Chicago's record for the Fourth in 1909.

It was in accidents that Chicago made its greatest gain by a sane holiday. The injuries up to midnight were only nineteen, whereas a year ago the record was forty-seven in all classifications. Giant firecrackers caused most of the hurts and there were few wounds from firearms, owing to their banishment by order of the chief of police. The loss here was slightly over \$200,000.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, July 4.—One boy killed and several hundred persons injured, though a smaller number than before, against 18 killed and 568 injured a year ago, is the contrast in casualties connected with the celebration of Independence Day, as a result of the energetic campaign that has been waged in favor of a safe and sane observance of the day here.

The dead boy, Thomas Cross, ten years old, was himself committed to the sensible method of celebrating. His death is placed at the door of some person who fired his cartridges recklessly about the streets. The bullet pierced the lad's heart as he crossed the street. Many persons openly defied the police order forbidding the use of revolvers, even with blank cartridges. One other boy was hit by a stray bullet, but is expected to recover.

Most of the injuries were of a minor character, such as powder burns from firecrackers, and no ill effects are expected. Giant crackers caused many injuries, some serious. A man who lighted one with the stump of a cigar held in his mouth may lose his sight.

In Canton, where last year there were five persons instantly killed and thirty-six badly hurt, only five slight accidents were reported to-day. The safe and sane Fourth of July ordinance recently passed there was rigidly enforced.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, July 4.—The "safe Fourth" of Pittsburgh, remarkable for its few accidents, was ushered in by the killing by a ten-year-old boy of his eight-year-old cousin. The tragedy took place early this morning on Larimer avenue.

Eight-year-old Ducey Fargie told his ten-year-old cousin, John McKie, what a fine time had been arranged at the Fargie home for this evening. There were to be fireworks of all kinds and descriptions. The parents of McKie had given him instructions not to shoot off fireworks. The youngster went into the house, climbed on a chair and got his father's old Civil War musket from the wall. He went to the front door and took careful aim at his younger cousin. He pulled the trigger and blew the younger boy's head to bits. McKie was knocked senseless by the deed.

There were no serious accidents in Pittsburgh. There were a few burnt fingers and scorched faces, but the police enforced the regulations forbidding revolvers and dynamite cartridges. The Jeffries-Johnson fight caused more bruises than the fireworks.

Boston, July 4.—While one year ago there were four deaths and 146 persons injured as a result of the celebration, the record to-day's "safe and sane" Fourth up to midnight showed no deaths and no serious injuries, the number of persons treated at the hospitals suffering fewer than a score. Of the latter three were injured by bullets, while the majority had slight burns from exploding firecrackers.

RACE RIOT IN SOHENEKADY

Caused by White Man Wheeling Negro to Pay Fight Bet.

Sohenekad, N. Y., July 4.—A white man propelling a wheelbarrow containing a negro through the downtown streets early to-night caused a race riot here. It was in payment of a bet as to the result of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. Feeling run high for several hours, and before it subsided the negroes had been badly handled. Fully half a score sought refuge at police headquarters. In one case the fugitive was pursued to the very doors.

Police scoured hither and thither, but succeeded in arresting few of the rioters.

Pennsylvania Railroad \$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN. Sunday, July 10, 1910.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves West 23rd Street 6:45 A. M. D. & B. o. s. s. and Cortlandt Street 7:15 A. M. Hudson Terminal 7:20 A. M. Returning Leaves Atlantic City 7:50

Bluefield, W. Va., July 4.—Negroes at Keynote, W. Va. to-night are said to be in possession of the town, the police being powerless. A negro man has been stabbed to death by a negro woman. Telegraph and telephone offices at Keystone are closed for the night.

Kansas City, July 4.—Negroes boasting of the fight result are being pulled from streets at midnight to-night, and riots are threatened in the downtown streets. Extra police are on duty to prevent mobbing.

Clarkburg, W. Va., July 4.—Angered at the demonstration of negroes celebrating the Reno victory, a posse of one thousand white men organized here to-night soon after the announcement of the news and drove all the negroes off the streets. One was being led with a rope around his neck when the police interfered. All the saloons were immediately closed and application was made by the Chief of Police for state troops.

New Orleans, July 3.—Two negroes were shot here late to-night by two white men. It is not thought that the negroes are mortally wounded. A negro who sent up the shout "Hurrah for Johnson" was seized by a number of youthful bystanders and severely beaten, but was finally rescued by policemen.

Mounds, Ill., July 4.—One dead and one mortally wounded is the result of an attempt by four negroes to shoot up the town in honor of Jack Johnson's victory when he attempted to arrest them.

Atlanta, July 4.—The police arrested half a dozen whites and one negro to-night

in the main orderly and good natured. There were many negroes, but they were not molested.

Large crowds attended moving picture shows and frequented cafes and resorts for white, black and both races where it had been announced that the returns would be received. The East Side was interested, too, and the proprietor of a saloon in Chrystie street had to call upon the police for aid in preserving order.

In the negro resorts the utmost confidence prevailed and high priced drinks were the rule, patrons being sure that they were going to bring home the money.

When the result of the fight was displayed on the bulletin boards there was a mad rush for the first editions that told the story of the fight round by round. The negro population, in its jubilation, paid all sorts of premiums for their papers, and the newsboys soon found out there was a rich harvest in the sale of the fight extras among the blacks. The whites were not so anxious to pay fancy prices, and in the majority of cases were able to get their news quickly without extra charge.

As the blacks read the story of their man's triumph, their pride mounted higher and higher. At the same time the disappointment of some of the more rabid of the white population grew into anger, and then the rioting began which marked the closing hours of the Fourth of July, 1910.

RIOTS IN OTHER CITIES

Pandemonium Reigns in Pittsburgh—Trouble Widespread.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, July 4.—Riotous negroes and Russians fought for two hours to-night in the negro quarter, following the receipt of the news, "Johnson wins." Riots swept a mile of the "black belt," along Wylie avenue and Fulton street. Police reserves remained in the quarter until midnight, marching through the streets at intervals. Five negroes were injured, two seriously, and two policemen were hurt.

The negroes invaded the Russian quarter. They had a quarrel of some months' standing with the Russians. Some of the latter, with their women and children, fled from their homes.

The Wylie avenue district has a normal population of thirty thousand negroes. To-night this was enhanced by half again as many from other sections. With the word of the Johnson victory the blacks went on a prolonged "joy ride." Trolley cars were held up and the white passengers jeered. Negro women, flashily dressed, rode up and down the streets in automobiles, singing ribald songs. Wylie avenue had wide big stakes on the light, and was spending them.

Three riot calls brought reserves and detectives. The crowd blocked the paths of the patrol wagons and detectives cut their way through the streets in a morgue ambulance. The mounted police squad followed. When the police broke up a negro procession in honor of Johnson they were attacked with sticks and stones. Finally the police drew a cordon around the quarter. Taxicabs were excluded, and sight-seers in automobiles who insisted on invading the district were turned back. For two hours the streets were deserted around the scene of trouble.

Washington, July 4.—Race riots were prevented with difficulty by the police here to-night. Many fights between negroes and white men occurred in the streets in arguments over the Reno battle.

In Pennsylvania avenue, near the Post-office Building, three white men chased a negro who had been shouting "Hurrah for Johnson, champion of the world!" In a few seconds the wide thoroughfare was alive with rushing men and women, and flight after flight followed in quick succession.

The street policemen were unable to curb the crowd, and a riot call was sent in. Mounted policemen charged the crowds in the streets, and two patrol wagons were filled with fighting white men and negroes.

Another riot occurred in Pennsylvania avenue a few blocks northwest of the Capitol. Several negroes and white men were injured and numerous arrests were made. Police held in reserve were ordered out.

In Pennsylvania avenue within three blocks of the Capitol a negro saloon was badly smashed in a free-for-all fight between a number of negroes who were in the drinking place and some whites to whom boasting remarks were made as they were passing. A majority of the arrests were of young men, many of them hardly twenty years old.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The announcement of Johnson's victory over Jeffries was followed by numerous clashes in this city between colored men and crowds of white men and boys. In some cases the blacks, exulting in the victory, were the aggressors, but in other cases offensive negroes were attacked by riotous whites.

A crowd of white men were chasing a frightened negro in Chestnut street in the centre of the city, when another negro, who was approaching from the opposite direction, was knocked down by some one in the crowd. He arose dazed and with a broken nose. "That is what they call brotherly love," he said, as he staggered across the street.

Lombard street, the principal street in the negro section, went wild in celebrating the victory, and a number of fights, in which razors were drawn, resulted. In German town a crowd of negroes paraded the streets, and there were several clashes with white men.

Atlanta, July 4.—The police arrested half a dozen whites and one negro to-night

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