

Lenoir News-Topic

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SERIOUS RACE RIOTS IN CITY OF WASHINGTON

A Number Have Been Killed, Others Are Dying and Scores Injured in Disorders Growing Out of Negro Violence

Race hatred in the national capital, engendered by attacks on white women by negroes and fanned by three successive nights of rioting, found expression again Tuesday night in clashes between whites and blacks. A home defense guard was shot and killed, a second guard fatally wounded and another white man slashed severely by a razor wielded by a negro. All of the negro assailants escaped. The outbreaks, however, were sporadic Tuesday night and confined to a single vicinity near Eighth and M streets, the center of the black district of the northwest section. This was due in the opinion of the authorities to the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent formation of mobs and to a rain which began early in the evening.

Tuesday night's casualties brought the number resulting from the rioting, which began Saturday night, to seven persons dead, eleven believed to be fatally wounded, and scores injured more or less seriously.

The only fatal outbreak occurred Tuesday night, resulting from the stopping of a negro by Isaac Halbfinger, a home defense guard. Halbfinger attempted to search the black, who drew a gun from his pocket and shot the guard through the heart. Another home guard, like Halbfinger armed only with a riot stick, ran to his companion's assistance and also was shot. He died later. The negro escaped.

Two negroes with a razor set upon a white man in the northwest section of the city as he was leaving his home and before he could escape slashed him with a razor.

Negroes in several parts of the city were reported to have fired on passing whites, but in no other instance was any one killed or injured. Scores of negroes were arrested charged with carrying firearms, with which they had been stocking up for several days.

Troops from Camp Meade, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Haan, arrived about 8 o'clock and were stationed in various parts of the city. The regular army, comprised a skeletonized regiment of infantry of more than a thousand men, a battery of machine guns and four or five truck loads of ammunition.

Police headquarters in the municipal building resembled an armory early in the evening as the distribution of army revolvers and ammunition to the service men was started. Officers in charge said they had on hand 1,000 revolvers and 26,000 rounds of ammunition.

The police reported that a number of posters signed by negro ministers urging members of their race to stay within their homes and to preserve order had appeared about the city.

There were no disorders during the day, but at nightfall police and troops, supplemented by additional detachments of regulars from Camp Meade and marines from Quantico, Va., took up their stations in grim preparation for what the hours of darkness might bring.

A statement issued by the government authorities denied that the situation had been out of hand at any time since Monday night, when riot calls were sounded from half a dozen places at a time. The authorities also decided not to ask that martial law be declared, although resolutions introduced in the House during the day urged that the President be requested to take that action.

Cavalry played a part in the police work, holding lines about the congested negro sections to prevent mob attacks by either blacks or whites.

The scattered nature of the attacks through the three nights of growing disorder Washington has experienced made the situation difficult. While rioting was at its worst downtown panic-stricken negroes fired indiscriminately from the barricaded doors or windows of their homes. Others whirled through more outlying streets in automobiles, firing wildly at any whites they saw.

The resolutions introduced Tuesday ranged from that by Representative Clark, Democrat of Florida, charging that the district government had "utterly failed" to put a stop to the crime fave that has swept the city for a month and calling for congressional investigation, to those of Representative Emerson, Republican of Ohio, and Vaile, Republican of Colorado, demanding that martial law be declared. Representative Emerson's resolution declared the situation was "a national scandal," and called for protection of citizens, "irrespective of color," while Representative Vaile declared the "dignity and honor" of the United States required a martial law enforcement of order.

Representative Hill, Republican of New York, introduced a bill to regulate the sale of firearms in the district. In the absence of any such law the district commissioners Tuesday induced hardware dealers and others to stop the sale of weapons. At least 500 revolvers were said to have been sold in a single day during the dis-

turbance. Even while the rioting was at its height early Tuesday reports of another attack upon a white woman came. Frightened away once, her assailant hid and seized her as she left her house. She escaped only when all but stripped of her clothing.

A long series of daylight holdups and robberies in Washington city, together with five attacks on white women by negroes, have wound up with citizens taking affairs in their own hands to the extent of forming a vigilance committee, and private subscriptions have raised a reward fund to the total of more than \$2,000.

Aroused by repeated attacks on white women by negroes in the national capital, soldiers, sailors and marines on liberty in the city last Saturday night invaded a negro section and severely beat one negro and fired several shots before the police and provost guard intervened. Several other negroes, one a woman, were caught by the crowd, but escaped with only minor injuries. Shots were fired at them. The uniformed men participating in the attack gathered in the downtown district, after individual fights had taken place, and were more inflamed, it was said, by reports that another white woman, the wife of a sailor, had been attacked by a negro.

The rioting broke out anew Sunday night and at midnight Monday night the known casualties in the race war totaled ten, including two deaths, and two men probably dying, while unconfirmed police reports placed the number at a much greater figure. Of the dead one was a city detective, shot through the breast by a negro woman, who was firing indiscriminately from the upper story of her house. The negro, a girl of about 17 years, also was shot, but not fatally. In another part of the city a black, firing from a garage door, kept a provost guard of soldiers, sailors and marines at bay for several minutes but finally was shot down.

Many clashes occurred between whites and blacks on street cars. One negro, attacked on the back end of a car, fired into a crowd following the car and wounded four persons, but finally was stopped by a city detective, who was reported to have sent seven bullets into the negro's body. Although service men had taken part in the early clashes, the most serious were those in which the mobs were made up of civilians.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that Police Marshal Carter, acting on a suggestion from Washington police officials, Tuesday issued a request to all dealers in firearms in that city not to sell revolvers or other weapons until the situation in the national capital had cleared. The police asked particularly that no firearms be sold to persons living in Washington. Several pawnshops reported that negroes had attempted to redeem revolvers, but had been refused because of the request of Marshal Carter.

Serious race riots broke out in the negro section of Norfolk Monday night. Four persons, including a detective, were shot, but no one was killed. All police reserves and a detachment of armed sailors from the naval base were called out to quell the disturbance. Monday night marked the opening of a week of festivities to celebrate the homecoming of colored troops.

Streets of the national capital were patrolled again Wednesday night by a force of cavalry, infantry and marines numbering more than 2,000 men, no precaution being overlooked by the authorities against a renewed outbreak of the race riots which have occurred on four successive nights. Officials were hopeful that the comparative quiet which prevailed Tuesday night, marred by only one clash resulting in the killing of one white man and the fatal wounding of another by a negro, meant that the sudden blaze of race hatred had been extinguished.

The Appointment of Negroes to Federal Jobs Cause of the Riots

The Greensboro News says that the race riots in Washington, which have already taken a score or more of lives wounded more than 100, some seriously, are attributed solely to one cause by a North Carolinian, who has spent several years in Washington and is familiar with conditions existing in the national capital. That is the wholesale appointments of negroes in government positions and an evident effort to lift them to the pedestal of social equality with the whites.

In substantiation of his belief, he pointed out the fact that at least two members of Congress have negro secretaries—Congressman Rodenburg of Illinois and Senator Lenroot—while white men have been discharged and negro appointees placed in the positions they formerly occupied.

The North Carolinian, whose name cannot be divulged for obvious reasons, (Continued on page eight)

EXPLOSION OF A DIRIGIBLE OVER CHICAGO KILLS TEN

Three of the Dead Were Passengers, Seven Were Employes in a Bank Into Which Airship Falls Through Skylight

After cruising back and forth across Chicago's loop district for hours, a dirigible balloon bearing five persons exploded late Monday afternoon, the blazing wreckage crashing through the skylight of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in the center of the financial district. The police fixed the list of dead as the result of the accident a ten, and more than a score were injured.

Three of the dead were passengers on board the dirigible. The others were employes of the bank.

Thousands of people saw the smoke and flames that enveloped the balloon, followed by three parachutes which dropped from the balloon. Two of the parachutes opened and the third dropped to the street.

The dirigible exploded and dropped onto the roof of the bank building and the gas tank and parts of the steel frame of the dirigible crashed through the skylight into the bank room, where the tank exploded. The fire which followed the explosion was extinguished, revealing seven bodies believed to be those of employes of the bank.

The air-ship was an experimental device, modeled after army planes, and it had been planned to make a daily trip between an amusement park and Grant park.

Two deaths have occurred since the accident, the twelfth victim being Milton G. Morton, a photographer for a morning newspaper, who died Tuesday. His parachute "gritted" as he leaped from the machine's gondola and he fell in the street.

Only theories as to the cause of the explosion and destruction by fire of the dirigible machine were elicited in the first session of the coroner's inquiry. The cause of the disaster seemed as far from disclosure as at the moment when flames spurted along the gas bag as it soared above Chicago's skyscrapers. Assistant State's Attorney Lowry asked the chief of police to take into custody two officials of the local offices of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company for questioning. Seventeen persons, most of them mechanics of the company's forces, were questioned and summoned for the inquest.

The first session of the coroner's inquest—on which State and Federal officials are waiting before taking action looking toward prosecution—was marked by the refusal of Pilot Boettner and his chief, Mr. Young, to testify. Their refusal was on the advice of counsel representing the company.

The corporation counsel of Chicago has drafted an ordinance regulating flying over the city in order to aid in preventing death and injury to innocent bystanders in case of an accident in the air.

A FEW WORDS IN REPLY TO THE PASTORS

We, the young people of Lenoir, are sorry that such a slur has been cast upon the mothers of the town of Lenoir on account of their boys and girls taking part in a few dances that have been given during the vacation season.

We feel that we have in no way violated any of the sacred laws. The majority of the dances given in Lenoir have been private and a strictly social nature, and at no time has the modern dance been introduced.

Furthermore, each and every dance has had chaperons from the best families in the town, and at no time have they had cause to interfere, or even to make the remark that the dances were not conducted in the most gentlemanly and lady-like manner.

We invite the good people of Lenoir to investigate and not to take the worst of all sins—GOSSIP—as evidence by which we are condemned.

THOSE WHO DANCE.

BREWERS' BEER CONTEST HAS REACHED SUPREME COURT

The question of the right of brewers to manufacture beer containing 2½ per cent alcohol reached the supreme court Tuesday through appeals filed by the government from Federal court decrees in Baltimore, quashing indictments brought against the Standard Brewing Company under the food control act of 1917.

Because of the importance of the question in connection with the enforcement of the war-time prohibition act, court officials expect the government to ask that the case be expedited. Unless this were done a decision probably would not be handed down until after prohibition by constitutional amendment became effective.

ALL THAT IS LEFT IN COUNTRY

(Charlotte Observer)
The National Distillers' Association has informed the House judiciary committee that 60,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors now held in bond "is all that is left in the country." Of course this is not counting that safely stored in cellars and other places of hiding against the coming of the dry reign. Just what Congress is going to do with this bonded stock is yet a matter of speculation. Perhaps the way out will be through permission for the owners to ship it to countries in which it is not outlawed.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO ENFORCE THE DRY LAW

The Measure, with the Most Drastic Provisions and Penalties, is Adopted by the Vote of 287 TO 100

By a vote of nearly three to one, the House, weary of talk on prohibition, Tuesday passed a bill for its enforcement, with provisions and penalties so drastic as to bring from the men who framed it the prediction that it would forever suppress the liquor traffic on American soil.

Exactly 100—52 Democrats and 48 Republicans—refused to support it. Against this even hundred the prohibitionists, putting up a solid front to the very last, polled 287 votes, and just as the result was announced a little girl in the gallery, too young to know what it was all about, leaned over the railing and waved a tiny flag. It was not a signal for that, but the House broke into applause, the galleries, only half filled, looking on in silence.

A broad smile spread over the faces of the prohibition leaders, for their work in the House was ended and the measure was ready for the Senate, where many of its restrictions may be modified or stricken out. The chakroom rumor persisted that all of this legislative effort might end on a shoal of a presidential veto, although the general view was that it would be signed as passed.

A man's right to store liquor in his home stood up against all attacks. On the final count only three votes were recorded in favor of an amendment to make home possession of intoxicants unlawful.

When the House reached section 35 of the bill, dealing with enforcement of constitutional prohibition and which contained the provision that it was not unlawful to store liquor at home for personal use, the scene was not unlike that on the stock market on a high sales day. Everybody wanted to speak or offer an amendment, fully a score clamoring for recognition at once. This section was amended, however, so as to provide that such liquors must be for personal consumption by the owner of the dwelling for his family or bona fide guests. This restriction was aimed at the man who might turn his dwelling into a saloon.

The time for reporting possession of intoxicants was fixed at Jan. 16, 1920, the time specified by the state department as to the effective date of constitutional prohibition.

The section giving state officers the power to issue search warrants in liquor cases was finally amended to read: "No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel or boarding house."

The North Carolina lineup on the prohibition enforcement bill today was: For it, Representatives Kitchin, Brinson, Steinman, Robinson, Webb, and Weaver; and against it, Representatives Small and Poir. Representatives Doughton and Godwin were absent. Mr. Doughton was eager to vote for the bill but he received an emergency call to go to the bedside of his little daughter, who is seriously ill.

BRITISH HOUSE RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY

At what was virtually an all-night session the house of commons completed its consideration of both the German peace treaty and the Anglo-French convention Tuesday.

The bill carrying approval of the German treaty was considered in committee of the whole, exciting lengthy debate in which Premier Lloyd George took a leading part.

The bill was then put before the house and passed its third reading, and then a motion by John Devlin to reject it as a protest against the premier's attitude towards Ireland was defeated, 163 to 4.

At 3 a. m. the Anglo-French pact was taken up and the bill approving it was unanimously adopted after a short but sharp debate in which the argument that the treaty was not consistent with the spirit of the league of nations failed to find any substantial echo.

The German treaty passed through all its stages without amendment.

SHERRILL-HUNTLEY

Miss Lelia Huntley and Mr. Knox F. Sherrill were married at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Huntley, Saturday evening, July 19, at 6:30 o'clock, in the presence of a few relatives.

The bride and groom entered the parlor unattended, and under an improvised arch Rev. J. M. Price, pastor of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride was charming in her wedding gown of blue crepe de chine, beaded and embroidered. Wood fern and Queen Anne's lace formed the tasteful house decorations. The wedding march was played by Miss Lillie Hoover, an aunt of the bride.
Mrs. Sherrill is a graduate of Bre-ford Institute and since her graduation has been a very successful teacher and has a host of friends.
Mr. Sherrill is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sherrill and is a successful young farmer. He has recently returned from France, being a member of Battery E, 30th division

TAFT SEEKS TO UNITE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

A plan for "interpretations" in Senate acceptance of the league of nations has been suggested by former President Taft in the hope of uniting on a middle ground enough Democratic and Republican Senators to defeat any radical amendment of the covenant and in the end obtain its ratification.

The suggestion has been received with earnest consideration by the group of Republicans who favor the league idea and who already are at work on a definite program of interpretative reservations which they declare they have reason to believe will be accepted by the administration. The administration leaders, however, unwilling to concede that any reservations will be necessary, still insist they will have the votes when the time comes to ratify the covenant as it is.

So confident are the league Republicans of the success of their plan that some of them believe President Wilson will publicly accept it to smooth the way to acceptance of the league. Some Republican Senators who have seen the President in the last few days have come away from the White House with the impression that Mr. Wilson, while not encouraging reservations if they can be avoided, might not be adverse to such interpretations as would leave the league fabric unimpaired. They say, however, that this impression is not based on any direct statement of the President.

Mr. Taft's suggestion, which created a sensation in the Senate because of his well known advocacy of unreserved ratification, was embodied in two letters to Will H. Hays, the Republican national chairman, copies of which reached some Republican Senators Wednesday. They touched upon many features of the treaty controversy and emphasized the former President's belief that only by acceptance of some reservations could the treaty be ratified.

Si specific interpretation proposals are outlined which Mr. Taft says he is convinced will meet the objections of a large group of Republicans who favor a league. He counts 45 Democratic Senators as supporting the President in the treaty fight and says that should three Republicans be committed to vote against material amendments no such proposals could receive a Senate majority.

The former President also suggested to Mr. Hays that his name be withheld for the present from connection with the interpretation plan, since it might antagonize some Senators of his party. Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee is named in that connection, but he declined to make any comment on the Taft letter.

BIBLE CLASS CONFERENCE AT LAKE JUNALUSKA

The first annual session of the Western North Carolina Conference Bible Class Federation will convene at Lake Junaluska at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Aug. 7, and will continue through three days, closing Saturday, Aug. 9, with an address by Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. Twenty-five or more leading speakers of Southern Methodism will appear from time to time on the program and a general good time of profit and recreation is promised all who attend.

Among the speakers from North Carolina the following are noted: Dr. E. L. Bain of Greensboro, Rev. W. A. Lambeth of High Point, Dr. W. P. Few of Durham, Dr. S. B. Turrittine, of Greensboro, Mr. D. E. Henderson of Charlotte, Mr. George L. Hackney of Lexington, Mr. J. B. Ivey of Charlotte, Rev. W. H. Willis of Asheville, Rev. W. O. Goode of Hickory, Rev. J. O. Erwin of Asheville. Other prominent speakers from outside the State will also feature the program.

It is stated that every one from everywhere is welcome to attend this great Bible class meeting, but it is especially for the Wesley Bible class movement of the Southern Methodist Church. There are some 12,000 of these classes in Southern Methodism and every one of them will be represented at the Junaluska federation. Special effort will be directed toward emphasizing class organization and management. Each day will be featured with short reports from live classes, showing important things accomplished.

The afternoon will be given over to recreational programs. Baseball, tennis, boating, swimming, mountain climbing and other forms of outdoor exercises will be encouraged. Special railroad rates will be available from all points and ample hotel accommodations at reasonable rates will be available. Mr. O. V. Woosley of Greensboro, Sunday school field secretary of the Western North Carolina conference, will have charge of the meeting.

NO SUBSTITUTE

(New York Post)
The proposal sent by Prince Eitel to King George, in behalf of himself and his brothers, seems to imply that the allies are actuated solely by a desire to take vengeance on the Hohenzollerns, and that any member of the family will do. But this is to misconceive the entire reason for demanding the surrender of the former emperor. It was because he is believed to be the head of the state responsible for bringing on the war. If he was, and the allies can prove it to the satisfaction of a tribunal of fair-minded jurists, then it is plainly he that is "wanted," not a substitute.

FULL CONDITIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

Submission of the Final Sections Without Ceremony and the Austrians Are Given 15 Days to Make Reply

The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first section of the terms was presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, and the final sections were delivered to them at the same place Sunday without ceremony by M. Dutasta, secretary-general of the peace conference. The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

In an accompanying memorandum the Austrians are given fifteen days in which to make their formal observations, although they have already submitted a large number of notes on the terms previously submitted to them.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armament of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the obligation to serve until 40 years old; those newly appointed agreeing to at least twenty consecutive years of active service. Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced according to detailed schedules, and all supplies surrendered. The manufacture of all war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of the state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation and exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

Paragraph 8—Reparation: The allied and associated governments affirm, and Austria accepts, the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Austria and her allies.

While recognizing that Austria's resources will not be adequate to make complete reparation, the allied and associated governments request, and Austria undertakes that she will make compensation for damage done to civilians and their property, in accordance with categories of damages similar to those provided in the treaty with Germany.

The amount of damage is to be determined by the reparations commission provided for in the treaty with Germany, which is to have a special section to handle the Austrian situation. The commission will notify Austria before May 1, 1921, of the extent of her liabilities, and of the schedule of payments for the discharge thereof during a period of thirty years. It will bear in mind the diminution of Austria's resources and capacity of payment resulting from the treaty.

As immediate reparation Austria shall pay during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such a manner as provided by the reparations commission, "a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission."
Three bond issues shall be made, the first before May 1, 1921, without interest, the second at 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter a 5 per cent, with an addition of 1 per cent for amortization, beginning in 1926, and a third at 5 per cent when the commission is satisfied that Austria can meet the interest and sinking fund obligations. The amount shall be divided by the allied and associated governments in proportions determined upon in advance on a basis of general equity.

The Austrian section of the reparations commission shall include representatives of the United States, (Continued on page three)