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SOUTH IS BEST PLACE FOR NEGRO GOVERNOR TELLS CHICAGO PAPER

Burlington Aug. 3.—Governor Hickett, who was a Burlington visitor today, answered the request of the Chicago Herald-Examiner for expression of opinion on the recent race riots in Washington and Chicago. The governor tells the Chicago paper that the south is the best place for the negro, "but," he adds, "if during their residence in Chicago any of those negroes have become tainted or intoxicated with dreams of social equality or of political dominion, it would be well for them to remain where they are, for in the south such things are forever impossible."

The reply of the governor to the Herald and Examiner's telegram follows:

"Absence from my office prevented an immediate answer to your telegram. By inheritance, by association and by a sympathetic understanding of his virtues and his limitations, the southern white people are the natural and consistent friends of the negro.

"The recent troubles in Washington and Chicago confirm my conviction that the south is the best place in the world for a decent negro to make a decent living. In the south the negro is not only afforded every opportunity, but is given every encouragement to do honest, clean work. In North Carolina we are doing all we can to foster and promote the kindest relations between the races, and to this end the wisest and best men and women of both races are steadily working. In every field of industry, in education, in religion and before the law, we are earnestly and honestly seeking to secure the same privileges and protection for the black people that is accorded the whites. The negroes of North Carolina know and appreciate that this policy is one of the passions of the present state administration. Socially, the two races are kept separate and apart, and the white man or the negro who attempts to ignore the social barrier is held in utter contempt by the best people of both races. Candor and my deep friendship for and my abiding interests in the permanent happiness of the negro races compel me to add that it is the settled conviction of the best people in all political parties in the south that it is necessary for the protection, the progress and the happiness of both races for the government to be run by the white people, and it is unalterable determination of the whites to keep in their own hands the reins of government. The farms, the lumber plants and the companies engaged in building public highways in North Carolina can easily absorb 25,000 negroes who may desire to come to this state for the purpose of securing honorable employment at remunerative wages. But, if during their residence in Chicago any of these negroes have become tainted or intoxicated with dreams of social equality or of political dominion it would be well for them to remain where they are, for in the south such things are forever impossible."

COOPER'S WAREHOUSE AT HENDERSON DESTROYED

Henderson, Aug. 3.—Cooper's Cooperative warehouse, one of the oldest tobacco sales rooms in the city, was destroyed by fire shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon in a blaze that was both brilliantly spectacular and at the same time of a mysterious origin. The rapidity with which the flames spread was one of the remarkable features of the fire. It had hardly been discovered in an insignificant blaze in the lower left hand corner when it spread over the entire warehouse, and the hopelessness of any effort to save the structure was immediately apparent.

The floor space was unusually large and had been added to only a few years ago, but before the firemen had time to run the block from the fire house to the scene and put a stream on the burning building, the enclosure within the four walls was a

NEGRO LABOR BARRED FROM THE STOCKYARDS

Chicago, Aug. 2.—To prevent a possible recurrence of fires which early today destroyed six blocks of homes of stockyard workers, negro labor will be barred from the yards, it was announced tonight after a conference between Governor Lowden and the packers.

The stockyards had been a storm center during the race riots this week and with peace restored yesterday it had been planned to permit the 15,000 negro workers to return Monday. However, feeling was aggravated by the fire which many of the foreign workers who were made homeless charged the negroes with starting. It was therefore decided to change the plans.

Governor Lowden expressed belief that labor troubles rather than race feelings were responsible for the fires, despite statements that witnesses had reported to the fire attorney that they saw negroes setting fires in the neighborhood.

The homes burned were chiefly those of Lithuanian and Polish families, and the governor thought reports indicated radical labor men had started the blazes because the foreign workers had not supported their plans.

Workers were on duty tonight at the fire ruins and in the negro residence district. Schools and fire stations have been opened to homeless families, some of whom sat on a nearby prairie today with their small heaps of belongings.

Coroner Hoffman caused a surprise today by announcing that no marks of violence had been found on the body of Eugene Williams, a negro youth, who was reported stoned and knocked from a raft into Lake Michigan last Sunday at a bathing beach, the act precipitating the riots. The coroner stated that the negro had not been struck by stones, but had been drowned. George Stauber, white, is being held by the police on a charge of murder in connection with Williams' death.

Only a few minor disturbances occurred today. In one case a Mexican, Theodore Gracia, said to have been mistaken for a negro, was stabbed, probably fatally, by a white man.

The militia will continue to guard the danger centers for several days. The federal, state and city investigation of the riots and fire continued today and at least 250 negro suspects and several scores of whites were taken to jail.

Negro attorneys are preparing damage suits against the city. Under the state law persons who do not participate in riots can recover from the municipality for damages sustained. In at least 12 cases of negroes slain, attorneys have prepared suits for \$5,000 each.

SOOTING FURNACE.

The loss to the company will be heavy. At 2 o'clock, while the fire was still burning briskly, D. Y. Cooper, Jr., manager of the warehouse interest of the Coopers, stated that the insurance would amount to approximately \$12,000 or \$15,000. When it is estimated that the cost of replacing the building will crowd closely upon \$50,000, it may be seen that the damage will be very near \$35,000.

As soon as the embers cool, workmen will be put upon the scene to clear away the debris and prepare for starting a new and more modern and up-to-date warehouse than that which burned today. This was the positive statement made by D. Y. Cooper, Jr., when asked as to the intentions of the company.

In the basement of the building large quantities of farming machinery had been stored, this being a part of the company's business. This, of course, went up with the building. The C. A. Lewis Tobacco company had scrap tobacco stored in the warehouse valued at between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Whether any insurance was carried on this was not learned.



1—Colored man wounded in Chicago's race riots being escorted to safety by mounted policemen. 2—American color bearers marching at the head of the Yanks in the great Bastille-day parade in Paris. 3—Scene in Chicago during the street car strike when the people were forced to utilize all manner of conveyances.

GASOLINE BOMB USED TO DESTROY A HOME.

Los Angeles, Aug. 3.—Oscar Lawler, former assistant United States attorney for the interior department, was probably fatally burned, and Mrs. Lawler was badly burned when their home was destroyed early today by what the police believe to have been a gasoline bomb.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, according to information gathered by the police, a man driving an automobile stopped in front of the Lawler residence at New Hampshire street and Wilshire boulevard, in an exclusive residential district. He dropped something, leaped into the car, and rapidly drove away.

An explosion followed almost immediately. The house burst into flames. Mr. Lawler, his wife and one child were trapped within. Two men, who were driving past the house, seized a ladder and rescued Oscar Lawler, Jr., five years old.

Mr. Lawler dragged his wife to a window, and in the midst of flames, lowered her from an upper story until her feet touched an awning over a window on the ground floor. Then he leaped to the ground. They were removed to a hospital.

Two other Lawler children, Charles and Jane, were visiting at Pebble Beach.

GIRL NEARLY TRAPPED BY NEGRO WHITE SLAVER

Asheville, August 2.—The alleged efforts of a New York negro to engage in white slavery have been frustrated by an Asheville girl, according to information received here recently. The girl, Miss Jamie English, a former resident of Madison county, answered a matrimonial advertisement in a paper and went to the great city after she had received a proposal by mail. A former Asheville girl, working in the Travelers' Aid in the Pennsylvania station, notified Miss English as she passed through the station and stopped her. She went with the local girl to the address which had been given her by her correspondent but he was out and the girl left a boarding house address. When her correspondent called it was seen that he was a large negro, and looked capable of practicing unsavory methods to increase his wealth.

The negro has been arrested, according to the information received here, and the case will come up in a New York court in a short time. Because of the girl's testimony the attorney prosecuting the alleged white slaver states that he feels confident of convicting him. In the meantime Miss English is working in New York.

YOU PAY YOUR MONEY TAKE YOUR CHOICE

New York, Aug. 2.—People can pay \$30 for shoes and many doubtless will do so to appear as well shod as "the boss" but good shoes are still to be purchased for from \$4 to \$6, according to Louis J. Robertson, vice-president of the Tanners' Council of the United States, and E. B. Conklin, vice president of the Hide and Leather association of Greater New York and member of the firm of Mulford, Gary & Conklin.

Those experts agreed that further advance in shoe cost is probable, but that the higher grade footwear will be chiefly affected and that even in that list \$16 is as high as the price should go, the reported coming advance to \$30 being only for the footwear of millionaires and those who seek to appear to be millionaires.

"Leather, labor and findings are responsible for the recent and the problem coming advances in shoe prices," said Mr. Conklin today. "Findings," he explained, "constitute everything that goes into the manufacture of a shoe, excepting labor and leather. And findings have made enormous advances in cost as have leather and labor. For example, shoe laces are double the normal prices. Nails, thread, chemicals, buttons, hooks and eyelets and trimmings have gone skyward."

"But there will be plenty of shoes cheaper than \$30. In fine shoes there will be no reduction for sometime, but fair shoes can be bought reasonably. Men's and women's shoes sold a short time ago for \$5 or \$6.00 were made of calf skin. They are now made of cowhide."

"A shoe that cannot be improved upon is being manufactured today for \$5 by one of the greatest manufacturing houses in the world," said Mr. Robertson, naming the house. "The trouble with most men who constantly complain of the high cost of living is that they try to emulate those better to pay high prices than themselves. Some men are not content with wearing anything cheaper than 'the boss' wears."

THE A. C. L. SHOPMEN QUIT IN ROCKY MOUNT.

Rocky Mount, Aug. 2.—Promptly at 8 o'clock this morning all craftsmen employed in the local A. C. L. shops went on strike in demand for increase of wages to 85 cents an hour. The walkout came as a result of a strike decision made by local craftsmen at a meeting last night. The walkout this morning, which affected 1,000 men and left the shops deserted except for clerical and supervisory

VILLA'S ARMY IS IN A BAD CONDITION

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 2.—Francisco Villa's army which advanced on Juarez with the intention of conquering northern Mexico and establishing a rebel government in the north, retired before United States troops badly demoralized and disorganized, say deserters, impressed soldiers who escaped and civilians who saw them at Villa Ahumada.

After two days and nights of intermittent fighting for possession of Juarez, Villa had depleted his ammunition supply. A member of his staff who came to the border after the retirement said many of Villa's men had no ammunition. Only Villa's body-guard had more than 100 rounds. Soldiers had thrown their rifles away while crossing the desert with the American cavalry in pursuit.

Villa's telegrapher, who escaped from Villa at Villa Ahumada, reported to Mexican officials in Juarez that the rebels were without food and that their morale was very low.

Dissensions took place among Villa's men after the Juarez battle, Martin Lopez, who led the fighting in Juarez is said to have denounced Villa and accused the bandit leader of deceiving his men into believing the United States government would recognize the Villa revolution and American troops would not molest them when they attacked Juarez.

Another report reaching the border stated Villa selected 200 picked men from his forces and started south toward Parral, announcing that "he could not fight the Americans" and saying he was going back to the mountains. Villa activities in the vicinity of Parral, recently would tend to confirm this report. General Angeles was reported to have separated from Villa and to be hiding in the hills near the border.

Villa partisans here denied that Villa's army was demoralized. They say one of Villa's tricks is to scatter his forces after a battle and then reassemble them when he is ready to conduct another campaign. Pilar de Conechos, on the Conchos river near Parral, is said by Villa's agents here to be the rendezvous for Villa's forces and all of his hands are drifting in that direction.

DEPUTY CLONINGER OF IREDELL COUNTY SHOT

Statesville, Aug. 3.—Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Cloninger, of Mooresville, this county, this afternoon at 4 o'clock was shot and it is believed, mortally wounded while trying to arrest Conner, a notorious negro, near the negro camp meeting grounds at Morris schoolhouse.

Trouble had been brewing there since yesterday and this afternoon the officers were notified of drunken orgies and shooting scraps going on in the woods back of the camp meeting grounds. Lloyd Cloninger, Chief of Police Furr and Assistant Brown left this afternoon for the scene of the shooting. Cloninger, on arriving, went towards Conner, for whom he had a warrant, but the negro ordered the officer back at the same moment producing his gun and firing at the officers, burning Cloninger's coat sleeve with the first shot. Cloninger then fired twice and the negro turned and ran, falling about 150 yards away with two bullets in him. At this moment another, as yet unidentified, negro ran up shooting Cloninger in the back, the bullet passing clean through the body. When the officer whirled around to face his new antagonist he was shot again in the chest, right over the heart. Shooting then became general, fully 50 shots being fired before friends could place Deputy Sheriff Cloninger in a car and rush him here to the hospital, where small hope is held out for his recovery.

Officials say the strike is only local at various points and made no statement as to steps to be taken to get the men back to work. At a meeting of strikers held tonight renewed determination to stick out to the end was expressed and a telegram was sent to federation officials stating that nothing short of absolute granting of the wages demanded would send the local craftsmen back to their work.

Sheriff M. P. Alexander and a number of deputies from here have gone to the scene of the battle to bring the guilty negroes in.

WASHINGTON LADY IS STARVED BY MEXICANS

Washington, Aug. 3.—A story of cruelty to Americans in Mexico, involving the death from starvation of an aged American woman reached Washington today through unofficial channels. The cruelties, including an attack by bandits, some of whom are alleged to have been Carranzistas (imprisonment, indignities and later confiscation of property, were perpetrated it is said upon Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sturgis, of Washington, and the later's mother, Mrs. W. H. Keenright, also of Washington. Mrs. Keenright died of starvation while held a prisoner by bandits.

Dr. Sturgis, an American dentist and owner of a coffee plantation in Mexico, according to information received here, went to Mexico 20 years ago. His wife and her mother joined him later. In 1918, it is said, their plantation was razed by Carranzistas and later in the same year by bandits headed by Gen. Rafael Cally Mayor, a friend of the rebel leader, Zapata. General Mayor took the three Americans prisoners, it is said, and holding Dr. Sturgis and Mrs. Keenright as hostages, sent Mrs. Sturgis to Mexico City with messages to a Zapata agent. While being held prisoner, Mrs. Sturgis said her mother died from starvation.

Not until late February, according to the story reaching Washington, were Dr. Sturgis and his wife released. They returned to their plantation, although the dentist was partially paralyzed owing to the privations they had undergone, and later the American consul at Salina Cruz furnished them with funds to return to the United States. They arrived several days ago at New Orleans, and now are en route to St. Louis.

The Society for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, after investigating the story, most of the details of which were furnished by Mrs. Sturgis, announced tonight that the matter would be called to the attention of the state department and it was said that Dr. Sturgis and his wife would be invited to appear before the house committee investigating Mexican relations.

CONVICTED KILLER FRETS AS LAW DELAYS DEATH.

Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby, described by the judge who sentenced him as "the most notorious bandit since the days of Jesse James," was to have died here on July 28 in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison.

But instead of taking that last long walk through the little door that leads to the death room Hamby sat in his cell and swore at the stupid fate which keeps him alive.

"I confessed, didn't I? What more do they want? Let's get it over with!" This has been his constant plea ever since entering the prison.

Hamby, or J. B. Allen, neither of which he says is his right name, was convicted of murdering two Brooklyn bank tellers in a daring daylight hold-up. He frankly admitted that his career of crimes has carried him to all corners of the United States and part of Europe and South America. He is in his twenties and well educated. His chief complaint against his treatment here is that he is not allowed a toothbrush.