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NEGRO HANGED BY MOB IN OMAHA AFTER LONG STRUGGLE WITH POLICE

Omaha, Sept. 28.—A lynching which developed many characteristics of a race riot, held this city terrorized for nine hours today. Mayor Edward P. Smith was himself saved from lynching by a policeman, who, it was reported, cut the rope from about the mayor's neck while his comrades clubbed off the mob. At midnight it was said that the mayor was unconscious in a hospital.

The riot centered about the new county courthouse building, which was set on fire in the efforts to reach William Brown, a negro, charged with attacking a young white girl a few days ago.

When the flames mounted steadily from floor to floor, Sheriff Mike Clark and his deputies fought a grim battle of hours to save Brown from those who clamored for his life, but at 11 o'clock, with the cries of the 100 or more prisoners on the top floor—the jail floor—ringing in his ears, he was compelled to surrender the prisoner, who was hustled to an electric light pole and hanged.

The mob spirit began to manifest itself during the afternoon but it was not until a gun store had been looted that the sheriff considered the situation serious. He swore in extra deputies and also brought in some police in uniforms determined that the law should take its course despite the atrocity of the crime charged against the negro.

By dark the streets in the vicinity of the courthouse were blocked for several squares. Chief of Police Eberstein mounted a box and attempted to address the crowd but was unable to make himself heard and only with difficulty made his own escape. It was at this time that the mob began breaking windows in the courthouse and shortly afterwards the cry of "fire" was heard.

Most Serious Disorder In History of The City.

Omaha, Sept. 28.—William Brown, a negro, alleged to have assaulted a white girl, was dragged from the county jail at 11 o'clock tonight and hanged to an electric pole, following a struggle of nine hours by an immense mob to wrest him from the sheriff.

Sheriff Michael Clark and his deputies held the fort in the top story of courthouse, where is located the jail, with a hundred prisoners, until the building became a seething mass of flames, and he was forced to submit.

After the lynching the firemen were for the first time able to get a stream on the flames. At the same time additional extension ladders were sent to the third and fourth floors where many of the occupants were standing on window ledges on one side of the building that had not been touched by the flames.

The entire fire department was on the scene and many of the trucks were rushed to firehouses to secure extra hose.

The negro was pulled out on the south side of the courtroom, giving the firemen an opportunity to work on the north side, where the fire started. As soon as the mob had accomplished its primary object, it started to diminish.

The work of rescue then began. It was apparent that the jail story, on the fifth floor of the building, was becoming intensely hot. The cries of the prisoners, about 100 of whom were trapped, spurred the firemen to greater efforts.

At a late hour tonight it was discovered that an abortive attempt had been made to lynch Mayor Ed. P. Smith, when he appeared to appeal to the mob. Although reports are conflicting it is known that a rope was thrown around his neck. A policeman cut it off before the mob could accomplish its purpose.

The mayor was carried out unconscious by a squad of police officers and friends, and he was hurried to the office of a surgeon nearby. He was removed to a hospital. At midnight he was still unconscious.

The lynching followed an afternoon and evening fraught

S. A. L. TRAIN WRECKED WITH MALICIOUS INTENT

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 28.—Railroad officials have no doubt that the wreck of Seaboard Air Line train No. 5, three miles south of this city early this morning, was caused by the switch being opened with malicious intent. The switch lock was broken and the jaws of the switch held apart by means of a large stone. The switch lamp was stolen, the wick being found this morning some distance from the lamp standard. Dr. J. M. Burke, chief surgeon of the Seaboard who was summoned to the scene to attend injured, made a very close examination of surroundings and says he has little doubt that the wreck probably was caused by robbers. Embers of a fire built on the embankment above the scene were found. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene within two hours, and followed a trail for some two miles, when it was lost at a street railway crossing just beyond the corporate limits.

The body of Engineer C. L. Smith, of Raleigh, was taken to Asheville this morning for interment. The body of Harry Ferguson, the fireman, is still at an undertaking establishment in this city.

The negro killed in the wreck while beating his way, was identified this morning as James Hobbs, of Dinwiddie county, for whom a reward of \$100 was offered by the authorities of Brunswick county for shooting another negro about six months ago.

with mob demonstrations seldom recorded. When the first rumblings of a possible attempt to lynch Brown were heard during the forenoon Sheriff Clark called in all his regular deputies and swore in a number of others. The first act that indicated the mob was in earnest was a parade up Harney street by about 50 men who detoured from street cars a few blocks from the courthouse. They tore up Harney street at double quick and were at the sheriff's headquarters before he realized what had happened.

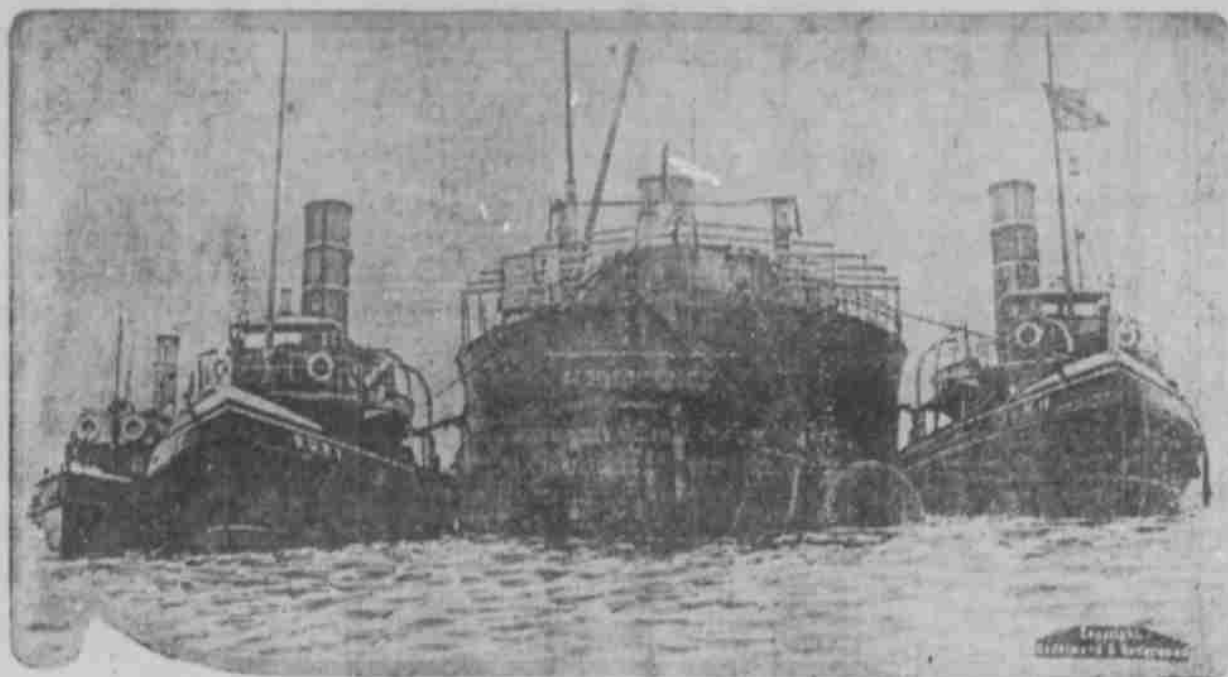
Appeals were made to the police station for help and a few uniformed men were hurried to the place. In the meantime the central station telephoned every man on the force and these on the south side to report at once. Being Sunday many of the men could not be found. The result was that several thousand persons had gathered on the south side of the courthouse before the police could arrive in any considerable number.

The assault with which William Brown was charged was committed on a woman early in the week. With an escort, crippled beyond the point of resistance, the girl met her assailant a few blocks from her home in the southeast part of the city. He held the couple up at the point of a revolver. After robbing the young men he attacked the young women in his presence holding a revolver at the head of her escort in the meantime.

Later Brown was arrested by police officers and taken to the city jail, where both the girl and her escort identified him as the man who committed the deed. Later it was stated that Brown had made a confession of his crime. He was taken to the county jail, which was considered a safe place for his confinement.

During the rioting a large number of negroes were badly beaten on the streets, some of them dangerously injured. Chief of Police Eberstein was himself subjected to physical violence and narrowly escaped personal injury when members of the force charged the crowd and led him to safety. Thousands of persons congregated in the downtown districts, some of them out of curiosity, but great numbers showing decided sympathy for the would-be-lynchers.

AMERICAN FOODSHIP MINED OFF MOUTH OF THAMES



The American food ship Englewood between two tugs off the mouth of the Thames, England, where it ran into a floating mine.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW.

An Act to Provide for the Compulsory Attendance Upon the Public Schools of Children Between Certain Ages and to Regulate and Restrict the Employment of Children and to Provide for the Enforcement of the Provisions of This Act and to Chapter 83 Public Laws of 1913, and Chapter 857, Public Laws of 1909.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in the State of North Carolina having charge or control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child to attend school continuously for a period equal to the time which the public school in the district in which the child resides shall be in session. The principal, superintendent, or teacher who is in charge of such school shall have the right to excuse the child from temporary attendance on account of sickness or distance of residence from the school, or other unavoidable cause which does not constitute truancy as defined by the State Board of Education.

Sec. 2. Any parent, guardian, or other person referred to in section one of this act, violating the provisions of the aforesaid section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, (\$5) nor more than twenty-five dollars, (\$25) and upon failure or refusal to pay such fine the said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days in the county jail.

Sec. 2a. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to formulate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act. Said board shall prescribe what shall constitute truancy, what causes may constitute legitimate excuses for temporary nonattendance due to physical or mental inability to attend and under what circumstances teachers, principals, or superintendents may excuse pupils for nonattendance due to immediate demands of the farm or the home in certain seasons of the year in the several sections of the State. It shall be the duty of all school officials to carry out such instructions from the State Board of Education, and any school official failing to carry out such instructions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; Provided, that section one of this act shall not be in force in any city or county that has a higher compulsory attendance law now in force than that provided herein; but in any such case it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to investigate the same and decide that any such law now in force has a higher compulsory attendance feature than that provided by this act; Provided, that wherever any district is without adequate building or buildings for the proper enforcement of this act the county boards of education may be allowed not more than two years from July the first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, to make full and ample provisions in every

district. Sec. 3. The county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer provided for by law shall investigate and prosecute all violations of the provisions of section one of this act.

Sec. 4. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare such rules of procedure and furnish such blanks for teachers and other school officials as may be necessary for reporting each case of truancy or lack of attendance to the chief attendance officer referred to in section three hereof. Such rules shall provide among other things for a notification in writing to the person responsible for the nonattendance of any child, that the case is to be reported to the chief attendance officer of the county unless the law is immediately complied with. County boards of education and governing bodies of city schools shall have the right to appoint town or district attendance officers when deemed by them necessary to assist in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act, and the rules and instructions which may be promulgated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. But in every case in which it becomes necessary to prosecute for nonattendance the case shall be referred to the chief attendance officer of the county for further action; Provided that in towns or cities having special attendance officers paid out of town or city funds said officers shall have full authority to prosecute for violations of this act.

Sec. 5. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, boot-black stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created; Provided, the employment in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of this State; and such canning clubs are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5a. It shall be the duty of the county boards of educa-

tion of each county in the State of North Carolina to cause this act to be published in full in some newspaper published in the county if there be one, and if there be none, then in circular form and distributed over the county at least four weeks prior to the opening of the schools after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ITALIANS SEIZED TRAU IN U. S. CONTROL ZONE

Washington, Sept. 27.—A force of American sailors from the cruiser Olympia was landed at Trau, on the lower Dalmatian coast September 23, Secretary Daniels announced today. Without bloodshed the Americans gained possession of the city which previously had been occupied by a force of Italians. Secretary Daniels' announcement said:

"On September 23 a number of Italians surprised and captured Trau, a Dalmatian port in the zone assigned by the supreme council to be policed by the Americans. A small landing force from the U. S. Olympia succeeded in recovering the town and preserving order there without bloodshed. Serbians were persuaded by Admiral Andrews on taking action."

Rear Admiral Andrews, commanding the American naval forces in the Adriatic, in reporting the landing, said he acted on instructions from the Supreme Council at Paris received after he had reported that a force of Italians, apparently revolutionists had occupied the city on the morning of September 23. His message did not say whether the Americans still occupied the town but press dispatches from the Copenhagen and Paris have said that the Americans withdrew after turning the town over to the Jugo-Slav forces.

The Italians Admiral Andrews reported, retired when the Americans landed, without offering resistance. It was said at the navy department that Trau was in that section of the Dalmatia coast assigned by the peace conference to the United States for patrol. The Italian government is responsible for the strip of land from south line to the northward and the French for that to the south.

The Elkin Tobacco Market

This is the 5th year of the Elkin Tobacco Market, and in many ways the most successful, and one of the most encouraging things is that many of the largest raisers are selling their entire crop on the Elkin Market this year. They have been trying other markets and have satisfied themselves beyond doubt that they can do better, all things considered, on the Elkin Market than they can anywhere else. As one large raiser said the other day that selling on the home market he was helping to build up his own town and own country. Elkin offers many opportunities to its patrons. It is one of the best banking towns in Western North Carolina. Has many large mercantile establishments that buy in large quantities and have well selected stocks and can offer better inducements than many of the larger towns as their operating expenses are much less.

PRESIDENT WILSON IS BACK AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Wilson returned to Washington today from his interrupted tour for the Peace treaty. He was able to walk through the railway station from his special train to a White House automobile, and was taken at once to the White House where it was said there was little change in his condition.

President Wilson returned to Washington today, to all outward appearances on the road to recovery from the nervous exhaustion which interrupted his speaking trip for the Peace treaty.

Leaving his bed virtually for the first time since his special train started homeward Friday from Wichita, Kan., the President walked unsupported and smiling through the railway station to a waiting automobile, and later in the day took a two hour ride through Rock Creek park.

Dr. Grayson, the President's personal physician, said his patient's condition was as good as could be expected though a period of rest from official cares would be absolutely essential to complete recovery. The afternoon ride was prescribed to give Mr. Wilson some fresh air after two and a half days of continuous confinement on the train.

Although he walked with an aggressive swing as he passed through the railway station, the President was feeling some weakness, Dr. Grayson said, from a bad night's rest while his special train was racing eastward. Tonight he retired early after dinner with his family at the White House and Dr. Grayson was hopeful of a refreshing sleep.

All of Mr. Wilson's engagements for the near future have been cancelled, and his physician will insist upon a real vacation. No definite decision has been reached whether he will remain in seclusion at the White House or go to some resort, but the indications tonight were that the President would not leave the capital soon.

After a run of nearly 10,000 miles the presidential special reached Washington at 11:05 this morning. Awaiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilson when they alighted from their private car was Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter. Outside the station he encountered the

rest of the many crowds that greeted him on his 25-day tour, and he was cheered as he walked through the station concourse. Helping Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret into the automobile, the President climbed in beside them unassisted. During the afternoon ride he was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson, who had shared the task of caring for the President during his illness aboard the train.

The only formal expression from Dr. Grayson during the day was a bulletin issued just before the train arrived in Washington. It said:

"The President had a poor night's rest, but he is doing as well as could be expected in the circumstances."

Another Railroad May Be Built Through Mountains

Asheville, Sept. 27.—Announcement is made of the proposition to build another railroad through the heart of the mountains; this road to be built between Murphy, county seat of Cherokee county, on the North Carolina-Georgia line and Allens Gap. It will connect with the big band mill located there by the Whiting company. The road will open up virgin timber lands and W. H. Woodbury and associates have purchased 10,000 acres of land in the Beaverdam township, through which the road traverses, and this timber will come in over the road from the mouth of Hanging Dog creek, it being the plan for both companies to use the same road.

JAPS SCOUT THE IDEA OF WAR WITH AMERICA

Tokio, Saturday, Sept. 27.—(By Associated Press.)—Addresses in which it was declared that war between Japan and the United States is a contingency not to be considered and statements that the future of the two countries lie in the cultivating of economic relations and friendly intercourse were heartily applauded today at a luncheon given by the American-Japan society.

Viscount Kaneko, a member of the privy council and former special representative of Japan to the United States, presided. The luncheon, which was given in honor of former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Carl F. Baldwin, the American military attaché, who is leaving Japan shortly for Washington, and D. P. Blake, an American business leader in Japan for 30 years, who is going to London, was attended by a large number of Japanese and Americans.

Without directly mentioning Shantung the speeches were based on the feeling in the United States arising from the Shantung question.

"Some Americans fear that a war may come with Japan," said Viscount Kaneko, in opening the speechmaking. "But you, Colonel Baldwin, who have seen our military organizations and know our people will be able to tell your countrymen that we never have had the slightest idea of declaring war against the republic on the other side of the Pacific."

Viscount Kaneko added that Colonel Baldwin might even tell the Americans that instead of thinking of war the Japanese were fraternizing with Americans around the banquet table.

"There will never be a war between Japan and America," continued Viscount Kaneko, "and the entire Japanese people will concur with me in this opinion. Tell this to your President and the members of the cabinet the senators and representatives, and your judges, bankers, capitalists, journalists and working people."

"Never can we entertain such an idea against America, which has done so much for our country and led us into the path of taking a seat in the council of the five great powers."

Cheering greeted the words of Viscount Kaneko.

Mr. Burton said he joined with the Japanese statesman in declaring that a war between Japan and the United States was impossible. In the first place, he declared, it would be futile. If Japan attacked the Pacific coast she could not hope to penetrate the interior of America; if America attacked Japan she might be able to do serious injury, but she would leave trails of hatred behind her which would hurt America more than Japan.

"As I have traveled here," continued Mr. Burton "I have found the very air charged with hospitality and friendliness. Language and customs will prove but a temporary barrier between us. There is the traditional friendship that must endure always. No trouble makers or jingos can break the ties that bind us. Mutual interest holds us, and we shall go forward with the conviction that war is not the way to settle differences between nations."

VIRGINIA THREATENS TO STOP TAR HEEL TRAVEL

Raleigh, Sept. 26.—A threat from the secretary of the commonwealth to prohibit the use of North Carolina automobile licenses over the roads of Virginia if the alleged practice of effacing or changing factory numbers of cars bought in that state by North Carolinians is not discontinued, brought from the North Carolina secretary of state the reply that if the officers of the law of Virginia are a little more vigilant it will not be "necessary to punish thousands of law-abiding North Carolinians in the place of a few of your culprits."