

ARKANSAS BLACKS HAD PLANNED A SLAUGHTER OF ALL WHITE PEOPLE

Helena, Oct. 5.—That organized negroes of southern Phillips county, of which this city is the seat of government, had planned a general slaughter of white people in the locality tomorrow, was definitely revealed here today by authorized investigators of the past week's disturbances in that section.

According to these authorities the plot included a widespread uprising in the event certain demands were not met. With October 6 set as the day for the uprising, negro prisoners are said to have confessed, each member of the organization at specified places was to have picked a bale of cotton by that date, take the cotton to certain prominent land owners, plantation managers and merchants and "demand a settlement."

The confessions, as announced made it appear to the investigators that without further ado following this demand the blacks were to shoot down all whites in sight. A list of 21 names, admitted to represent the men to whom the demand would be placed, is in the hands of the investigating committee.

Killing of these 21, the prisoners said, was to be the signal for all members of the organization to attack the white population. An extensive courier system was explained in the evidence, providing for messengers known to be negroes, as "Paul Reverses." These couriers had been duly appointed to ride into all parts of the territory, according to the testimony, and summon members to arms. The organization concerned was declared to be the local lodge of the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, confederated literature, of which designates Washington, D. C., as national headquarters, with state officers at Winchester, Ark.

"We've just begun," was the pass work of the uprising the negroes told the investigators. This pass work and the "Paul Revere" couriers were confessed to have been employed last Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in summoning blacks to Hoop Spur, 18 miles south of Helena, after W. A. Adkins, special agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, had been killed, and Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, had been wounded.

The confessions were taken to explain the rapidity with which armed blacks were assembled at Hoop Spur and the neighboring town of Elaine, following the incident. The statements added that at the time Adkins was killed there were 150 negroes in the church at the scene of the shooting. Some of these were women, it was said, carrying automatic revolvers in their stockings.

Questioned about their supply of shotguns, rifles and ammunition, the negroes declared that they often had been advised by speakers always to "keep their racks full," and "if your rack is not full, fill it now."

Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition was discovered in the Branch Normal school at Pine Bluff, according to a telephone message received here today from Mayor Hollis, of that city. The institution is a negro school maintained by the state. This report and evidence found locally lead authorities here today to believe the contemplated uprising was of more than a local nature.

Members of the investigating committee declared there is every evidence that mercenary individuals have been inciting the negroes in the name of the federal government. Among other things, it was stated, they were led to believe a part of the government at Washington upheld them in arming and organizing against the whites that a large temple and armories were to be erected at Washington for the convening of their "congress" and for federal training of 3,000 soldiers to protect them in their uprising.

Much of the evidence is known to be directed in an effort to establish conclusively connection of white men with the agitation, and there is said to be strong

GARY STEEL STRIKERS ENGAGE IN A BLOODY BATTLE WITH POLICE

Gary, Ind., Oct. 4.—Serious rioting broke out late today when thousands of steel strikers and others hurled bricks and stones, fought the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen, injuring probably scores. The local company of militia was notified by city officials to be in readiness for duty.

The fighting spread virtually all over the southern part of the city.

The local hospitals were soon filled with the injured, and the city jail was filled with men arrested.

The fighting was of such a fierce nature between squads as well as between individuals, and spread so rapidly that it was feared it would be prolonged. No shots were fired.

The trouble started when strikers were leaving a union meeting. Several thousand men who were at the meeting and others on the streets were involved.

The immediate cause of the rioting, the first serious disorder here since the strike was called for September 22, was the presence of a number of non-strikers on a street car on their way to the steel mills to work.

The car was halted at Tenth avenue by a passing Michigan Central train. The strikers began to hoot and jeer the men on the car, according to the police, and soon sticks and stones began to fly.

A woman and three children were passengers on the car, and A. Dickson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., after the motorman and conductor had fled from the car, attempted to pacify the crowd. His words were met by missiles, it was reported.

A riot call was telephoned to the police. The first policemen were overwhelmed. Then a second riot call brought the remainder of the police force, about 100 men. These were followed by nearly 500 special policemen, the fireman and between 200 and 300 special deputy sheriffs.

The fighting continued. Men with broken heads, cuts and other injuries were hurried away to the three city hospitals. As the rioting continued the police arrested more than a score.

The mayor and Chief of Police Forbus notified officers of the local militia company to be in readiness for duty if needed.

The fighting was of a desperate nature, notwithstanding that both sides avoided the use of firearms. Rocks and clubs crashed on heads and against bodies, and fists were used in close quarters.

The police finally obtained the upper hand, after sending out two squads armed with riot guns. It was not necessary to fire a shot, however.

A light rain aided the authorities in quelling the disturbances. Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mayor Hodges issued a statement announcing that the police had the situation under control. At that time 50 men had been taken into custody.

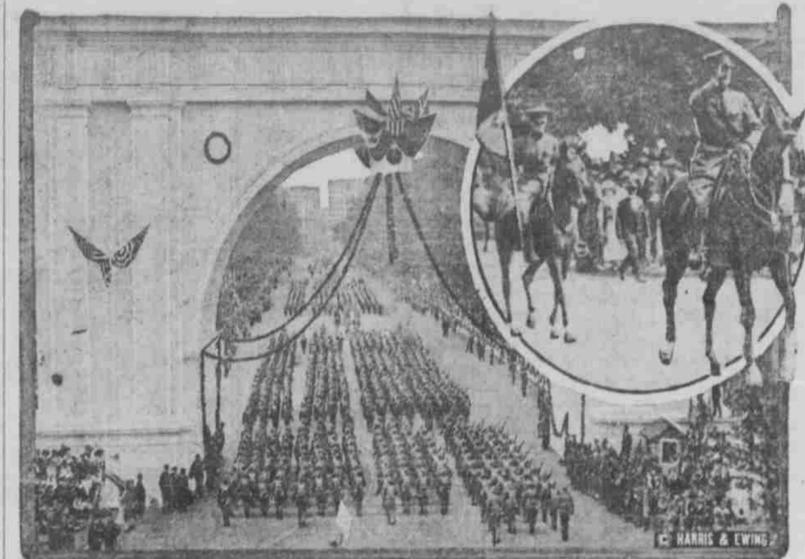
Incomplete reports to the police showed that 40 to 50 persons had been injured, four of them policemen. None was fatally hurt, according to reports.

Dr. A. B. Templin was in charge of a corps of physicians attending the injuries at the municipal hospital. Most of the injured had suffered cuts and bruises.

At the meeting preceding the rioting speakers urged the strikers to participate in a demonstration at 10 o'clock tomorrow night. They told the strikers to take their families upon the streets at that hour as an evidence of their solidarity and the number involved.

indications of such a relation. Only two whites were in custody here today following the week's disorders. A man named Fuller was brought in from Postville last night and placed in the county jail. S. O. Bratton, of a Little Rock, Ark., law firm has been in custody several days pending investigation.

PERSHING AND FIRST DIVISION PARADE IN WASHINGTON



A view of infantry of the First division passing through the Victory arch in Washington. The street is Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House where the reviewing stand was located. At the right is General Pershing as he led the parade, with his color bearer.

MAYOR JAS. I. JOHNSON OF RALEIGH IS DEAD

Raleigh, Oct. 3.—Mayor James Iredell Johnson, five successive terms chief magistrate of Raleigh, died tonight in Hot Springs, Va., after an illness of one day with paralysis.

Mayor Johnson's health took him to the Virginia health resort but yesterday partial paralysis indicated the desperateness of his illness. He had previously fallen at his work. Nevertheless his condition was not generally known and his death tonight shocked the city greatly.

He was perhaps the most popular executive that the city has had and his administration was coeval with the city's greatest growth. When the commissioner succeeded the aldermanic form he championed the change and led the ticket in the election. Only once in his public life was he defeated and then by Stanhope Wayne, in 1909.

The mayor was a brother of Col. Charles E. Johnson, close kinsman of James Iredell and related to many of the most prominent North Carolina families. A wife, three sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral will take place here Sunday.

With the death of Mayor Johnson the whole city commission has changed personnel by reason of death.

Commissioner Seawell, of public works, died in the spring a few days before the election and Commissioner Uzzell, of public safety, in the late fall of 1917. Mayor Johnson, who was also commissioner of finance, makes an entire change in city government all commissioners of which died in the two years.

11 ALLEGED RIOTERS TO BE TRIED IN CHARLOTTE

Charlotte, Oct. 3.—Probe of the car barn rioting during the trolley car strike here assumed major proportions yesterday when the Mecklenburg county grand jury returned indictments against three additional riot suspects.

Names of the three men, who bring the total number indicted in connection with the riot to 11, were withheld by Solicitor George Wilson, who expressed the fear that if their names were known the men might make an attempt to flee the city.

Solicitor Wilson last night confirmed the published report that no attempt would be made to bring any of the 11 cases to trial at this term of court.

"It will take four days to try one of the cases," was the expressed belief of the solicitor, who added that the court could not devote that much time to one case this term. It is understood that the cases may be called at the next term of court.

"I am continuing to send witnesses representing every angle of the disorder before the grand jury," said Mr. Wilson, "but believe that we have the affair sifted almost to the bottom. However every witness whom we think can shed any light on the matter will be sent to the grand jury."

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM PRESIDENT'S BEDSIDE

Washington, Oct. 5.—The favorable trend of President Wilson's condition continued today and there were indications that those attending him thought he might be definitely on the road to recovery.

After the best night's sleep he has had since he was taken ill, 10 days ago the President was in such good spirits that Rear Admiral Cury T. Grayson, his personal physician, had difficulty in persuading him to remain in bed. The physician insisted on this point, however, and indicated he had no intention of permitting the patient to get on his feet until the change in his condition was more decisive.

Although the day's bulletin did not record any marked improvement, it contained details of the President's general condition which Dr. Grayson seemed to regard as hopeful signs. It was issued at 11 a. m. and said: "White House, October 5, 1919 11 a. m.

"The President had a very good night and if there is any change in his condition it is favorable. His appetite is improving and he is sleeping better. (Signed) 'GRAYSON.'"

Dr. Grayson at 10 o'clock issued the following bulletin: "The President had a restful and fairly comfortable day."

That Mr. Wilson was able to eat and sleep with more regularity was considered particularly promising since these are the two most important requisites for cure of the complications which followed his attack of nervous exhaustion. His digestive organs have been sensitive for years and his respiratory system weakened by an attack of influenza last spring, is said to have interfered during his present illness with his ability to sleep soundly.

For the first time since he became ill the President has now rested easily for two consecutive nights and the result was reflected as soon as he awoke this morning in a desire to get back to his desk. When Dr. Grayson forbade that, Mr. Wilson is said to have asked that a stenographer be called so he could dictate some letters, but his physician headed the request by reminding the President that it was Sunday and he was a good Presbyterian.

His physicians said he finally accepted the inevitable cheerfully, saying he would try to be a good patient. It was declared his mind was very alert, and that he chatted and joked with members of his family about his illness, seeming dissatisfied only with his confinement.

Many more callers inquired about the President's condition at the executive offices during the day while the flood of solicitous messages continued to come in by wire from all parts of the world. Among those who sent in their cards was Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier.

SUGAR IS TO BE SOME HIGHER THE NEXT YEAR

Washington, Oct. 3.—Failure of the president to authorize purchase of the Cuban sugar crop for 1920 makes it practically certain that sugar prices will increase after next January 1, the senate sub committee was told today by George Zabriskie, president of the Sugar Equalizing Board and Judge W. A. Glasgow, counsel for the food administration.

The president has been advised that the situation is out of hand, they said, and refiners notified that control of the market probably would end after December 31. Completing its hearings, the committee planned to take up later in the day legislation designed to meet what Chairman McNary characterized as a "desperate situation." There apparently was doubt in the minds of the committeemen whether they could do more than continue the sugar equalization board, which would automatically cease to function after December 31 unless continued by congress.

Mr. Zabriskie said he did not anticipate any increase in prices this year. The present apparent shortage, he said, was the result of an abnormal demand complicated to some extent by the effect of the recent marine strike.

HE WILL QUIT POLICE TO MANAGE A RANCH

Policeman Frances E. Cadell, thirty-three years on the New York force, tells the World that next year, after the first of 1920, he will give up his job as the "walking encyclopedia" and "human question mark" at Brooklyn bridge "A" station on Park row, and go out west to grow up with the country. All his brother officers know, and most all New York knows, the romance, the just-like-a-play story, which really and truly came true last August. Seven years ago he was stationed in Chinatown and saw a young man, down and out but with stuff in him, come out of Flynn's saloon on Pell street. Cadell gave him a kindly talk, bought him a suit of clothes and sent him away with "Goodby, boy, and good luck to you, wherever you go." The World says:

Good luck went with the boy all the way to his home in California. His father had been connected with a big packing firm, was wealthy and was glad to get his son back. Last August a big gray touring car came along to Brooklyn bridge and inquired the way to Coney. It was Cadell's familiar "Good luck to you, wherever you go," that brought recognition. He was the boy whom Cadell had aided. He wanted to carry Cadell out west and give him a position as superintendent of his ranch. Ever since Policeman Cadell has been debating the offer in his mind. Then he confided to his friends that he had decided to accept. He will go west with his family next year to manage the ranch.

FAYETTEVILLE LAWYERS HAVE CLASH IN COURT

Fayetteville, Oct. 3.—An open clash which narrowly missed being a fistfight occurred between attorneys in the recorder's court here today during the trial of Joseph G. Shaw, discharged soldier and member of a prominent family, charged with larceny of an automobile.

Following the testimony of B. J. Ray, who bought the car from Shaw, Ray's attorney, W. C. Downing, demanded that the \$375 check which Blue gave the defendant, be turned over to him.

Shaw's counsel, E. G. Davis, refused and Downing intimated that Davis had attempted to use the check improperly, "as collateral."

"That is a lie," retorted Mr. Davis. The two lawyers glared at each other across a small table for several seconds and Downing raised his arm as if to strike when attorneys and court officials interfered and peace was restored, after Judge A. S. Averett had threatened to jail everybody concerned.

Dr. Downing explained that he had been informed that Mr. Davis had offered to deposit the check with a bondsman which Mr. Davis denied. After the prosecution's evidence had been presented, Shaw on advice of his counsel, took the check from his pocket and surrendered it to Sheriff McGeachy. Judge Averett ordered that it be placed in the record. The car, which belonged to D. H. Beard disappeared from Market square, Friday.

Shaw testified that he bought the automobile that afternoon from a young man who had belonged to his regiment the 119th infantry, but whose name he did not know, paying \$395 for it. He was corroborated in this by a youth named Carter from Gray's Creek, who swore he saw Shaw purchase the car from the young man whom he did not know.

After driving the car around Fayetteville several hours, Shaw drove Carter home and spent the night with him. The defendant was bound over to Superior court, under \$400 bond. Shaw is a veteran of two wars and the Philippine insurrection.

TWO MISSING AIRMEN PROBABLY MURDERED

Nogales, Ariz., Oct. 4.—Lieut. Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connolly, American aviators missing in Mexico, apparently were murdered after landing near Las Animas bay, Mexico, according to members of the San Francisco geological survey party which arrived here from Los Animas bay today with corroboration of the statement of Joseph Allen Richards, who claimed to have located the bodies of the aviators.

Members of the party said one of the skulls was badly crushed and the body showed evidences of stab wounds on the arms.

The relaxed position of one of the bodies, they said, indicated death had come while the man was asleep but the other body indicated by tensed muscles that a fight had preceded the murder. The airplane of the aviators was found 20 miles inland. It is believed the aviators were forced to land.

Roosevelt Shot By Germans and Not Killed in Air

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Captain Quentin Roosevelt was shot by a German firing squad after he had made a successful landing over the enemy's line, and did not meet death in the air as told in official American and German dispatches, according to Capt. Charles G. Goodd, son of Brig. Gen. George A. Goodd, U. S. A., retired, of Enfield, Ohio, says a special dispatch to the Washington Post.

"Quentin Roosevelt was shot by German troops upon making a safe landing in an airplane near a boche camp, according to the German photographers' tale," Capt. Goodd said.

"I talked with Germans who saw him come down after being separated from a formation of American planes. His machine was spotted by boche aviators, but he landed uninjured.

KING ALBERT IS GUEST AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

New York, Oct. 4.—On the eve of his departure for Boston, King Albert of Belgium tonight attended a mass meeting of American war veterans in Madison Square Garden and there received the plaudits of those who themselves had fought on the battle scarred soil of his own country.

Cheered by thousands of young Americans who honored him not for his royal purpose, but for the gallantry he had displayed on the field of honor, the king, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and the Belgian crown prince, entered the great auditorium shortly after 10 o'clock.

Twelve wounded service men—four each from the army, navy and marine corps—acted as a guard of honor to the king when he entered the garden, and later sat near him on the platform.

Among the speakers at the meeting, arranged by the New York county organization of the American legion, were Franklin Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Brand Whitlock, American ambassador to Belgium; and Col. Henry D. Dindley, chairman of the legion's national executive committee, who, in an address of welcome, paid tribute to the feats of valor performed by Belgium and her gallant monarch.

The king arrived at the garden after attending a dinner given in his honor by Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of Mayor Hylan's committee on welcome to distinguished guests.

There was a solemn moment when, after a toast had been drunk to the king and three American cheers given for the royal visitor, the monarch arose and proposed a toast to President Wilson, now lying ill in the White House.

TWO MORE ARRESTS IN COOPER MURDER CASE

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Two arrests were made today in connection with the murder here August 28 of Robin J. Cooper, Nashville attorney, who was acquitted eight years ago of the murder of former United States Senator Edward Carmack.

Dennis E. Metcalf, gardener at the Cooper home, who previously had been charged with the crime and released on bond, was rearrested after Steve Folghum, a negro witness, told of passing the Cooper automobile on the night of the tragedy and seeing two men near it. One of the men was so near to him that he plainly recognized him as Metcalf, he said.

Thomas E. Jennings, of a prominent Nashville family, was arrested and charged with being accessory to the crime, as the result of a warrant sworn out by Gabriel Hansen, psychoanalytical detective.

Metcalf was secretly held for hours until his attorneys secured his release on a habeas corpus writ. During the proceedings, Charles Gilbert, assistant attorney general, asserted the state held important information bearing on the relations of Metcalf with the crime, which could not be disclosed.

Metcalf, the gardener, is about 50 years of age, had a wife now in Chicago, and is himself a native of New York.

RED CROSS IS SEARCHING FOR HERO'S RELATIVES

Danville, Va., Oct. 4.—Driven out of his right mind by the ordeal in the Argonne, wearing two wound chevrons and a distinguished service cross, W. S. Hart is being cared for by the Montgomery, Ala., chapter Red Cross members of which are trying to find his real identity. The Red Cross officials have written here asking if his kin can be located here for the youth in lucid moments has spoken of living in Danville, and claims to have a brother Walter Hart, living here. The address of this man has been visited but no record of a Hart was found there neither was there such a man on the time keepers' books of a local enterprise. Hart says that he stayed for some while in Lexington, N. C. He fought with the 30th division and was trained at Camp Sevier.