

Incredible Story From A Northern City

Negro Lynched in Fair City of Springfield, Ohio, By An Enraged Mob.

NOT IN DIXIE THIS TIME

After Hanging to Tele- graph Pole, the Howl- ing Mob Pours Lead Into the Body, as the Crowd Cheers—Mili- tia Called Out—Quiet Restored After Sever- al Days and With Ex- treme Difficulty.

Springfield, Ohio, March 7.—Richard Dixon, a negro, was shot to death here tonight by a mob for the killing of Policeman Charles Collis, who died today from wounds received at the hands of Dixon on Sunday.

Collis had gone to Dixon's room on the negro's request. Dixon said his mistress had his clothes in her possession. Collis accompanied Dixon to the room, and in a short time the man and woman engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in Dixon shooting the woman, who is variously known as Anna or Mamie Corbin, in the left breast just over the heart. She fell unconscious at the first shot and Collis jumped towards the negro to prevent his escape from the room. Dixon went immediately to police headquarters and gave himself up. He was taken to jail.

As soon as Collis' death became known talk of lynching the negro was heard and tonight a crowd began to gather about the jail.

The mob forced an entrance to the jail by breaking in the east doors a railroad iron.

At 10:30 the mob melted rapidly and it was the general opinion that no more attempts would be made to force an entrance. Small groups of men, however, could be seen in the shadows of the court house, two adjacent livery stables and several dwelling houses. At 10:45 o'clock the police were satisfied that there was nothing more to fear and they with other officials and newspaper men passed freely in and out of the jail.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a diversion was made by a small crowd moving from the east doors around to the south entrance. The police followed and a bluff was made at jostling them off the steps leading up to the south entrance. The crowd at this point kept growing, while yells of "hold the police," "smash the doors," "lynch the nigger" were made, interspersed with revolver shots.

All this time the party with the heavy railroad iron was beating at the east door, which shortly yielded to the battering ram, as did the inner lattice iron doors. The mob then surged through the east door, overpowered the sheriff, turnkey and handful of deputies and began the assault on the iron truss leading to the cells. The police from the south door were called inside to keep the mob from the cells and in five minutes the south door had shared the fate of the east one.

In an incredibly short time the jail was filled with a mob of 250 men with all the entrances and yard gates blocked by fully 2,500 men, thus making it impossible for the militia to have prevented access to the negro, had it been on the scene.

The heavy iron partition leading to the cells resisted the mob effectually until cold chisels and sledge hammers arrived, which were only two or three minutes later in arriving. The padlock to the turnstile was broken and the mob soon filled the corridors leading to the cells.

Seeing that further resistance was useless and to avoid the killing of innocent prisoners the authorities consented to the demand of the mob for the right man. He was dragged from his cell to the jail door and thence down the stone steps to a court in the jail yard.

Fearing an attempt on the part of the police to rescue him, the leaders formed a hollow square. Some one knocked the negro to the ground and those near to him fell back four or five feet. Nine shots were fired into his

prostrate body, and satisfied that he was dead, a dozen men grabbed the lifeless body, and with a triumphant cheer the mob surged into Columbia street and marched to Fountain Avenue, one of the principal streets of the town. From here they marched south to the intersection of Main street, and a rope was tied around Dixon's neck. Two men climbed the pole and threw the rope over the topmost cross tie and drew the body about eighteen feet above the street. They then descended and their work was greeted with a cheer.

The fusillade then began and for thirty minutes the body was kept swaying back and forth, from the force of the rain of bullets which was poured into it. Frequently the arms would fly up convulsively when a muscle was struck, and the mob went fairly wild with delight. Throughout it all perfect order was maintained and every one seemed in the best of humor, joking with his nearest neighbor while re-loading his revolver.

ONLY A SPARK NEEDED.

Springfield, O., March 8.—Threats throughout the day and this evening to burn the levee, the negro district of the city, confirmed Mayor G. J. Bowlin in his belief that more trouble is brewing tonight, and he asked Governor Herriek for troops. Two companies from Dayton and one each from Maimisburg, Urbana and Columbus have been promised to reinforce the two local companies.

Many of the negroes of the city are surly and moody tonight, and it is realized that only a spark is needed to set off the magazine of a race war.

At 9:30 o'clock tonight the crowd gathering in the district Levee numbered 1,500 and one or two revolver shots had been fired at random. The excitement is growing and in an instant the situation can easily pass beyond control of the local police. All the saloons throughout the city have been closed.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Springfield, Ohio, March 9.—Among the buildings destroyed by fire last night were a number of saloons patronized by whites and blacks. The soldiers on duty number 35 officers. The situation has not changed since 3 o'clock this morning when the mob dispersed after a dozen buildings had been burned. Militia from several outside points are maintaining good order and it is not thought there will be more violence. The loss from fire during the night is estimated at \$20,000, most of the buildings occupied by the negroes being small ones.

Efforts are being made to have the saloons in the levee district kept by negroes closed before nightfall. Officials have been informed by detectives that another effort will be made to burn the rest of the negro district and if the torch is applied it will take the small homes adjacent. It is reported that threats are being made the big shops that are running out of the dives will be continued till all closed. Notwithstanding the presence of the militia, the city officials are anticipating more trouble tonight.

CONG. GEORGE W. CROFT DIES Of Blood Poisoning—Was Repre- sentative in Congress from 2nd District of S. C.

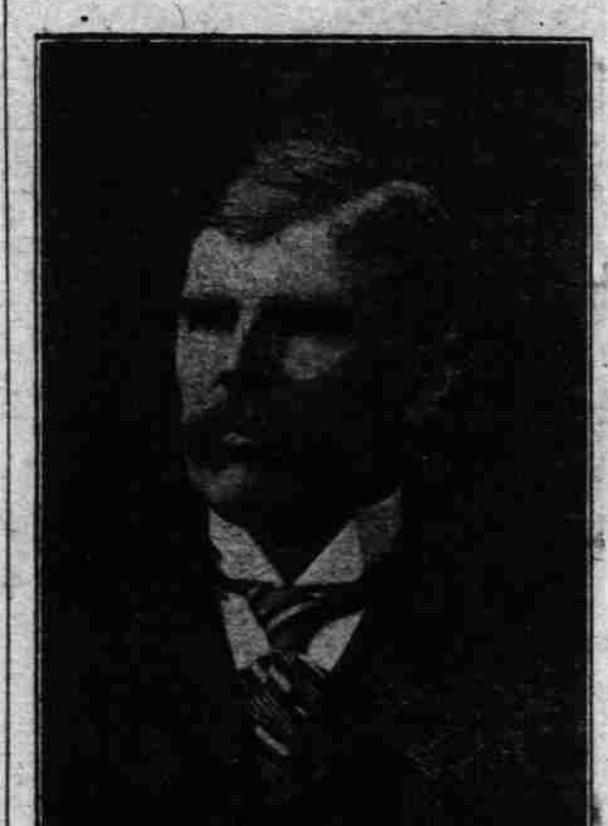
Washington, March 10.—As a result of blood poisoning caused by a splinter in the hand, Hon. George William Croft, Representative in Congress from the second district of South Carolina, died at a boarding house on Sixth street, northeast this morning. The immediate cause of his death is given as heart exhaustion. Several operations had been performed in the hope of saving his life, but without avail. He received an injury nearly two months ago but the blood poisoning did not develop for some time afterwards.

Mr. Croft was born in Newberry county, South Carolina, on December 20, 1846. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war, when he studied law. He was at one time a member of the South Carolina Senate and served two terms as Representative in that State. He was twice president of the South Carolina Bar association. He was married in 1875 to Miss Florence McMahon, of Alabama.

The Cubans find the Platt Amendment very irksome, and Senator Platt finds the Cubans very irksome. They went to rise out of the condition of a satrapy and he says they ought to be very humble and do as they are told.

MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

We deem it a great pleasure to refer this week to Hon. Joseph F. Spainhour, Solicitor of the fourteenth district under the title: "Men in the Public Eye." His own good, sterling qualities, as one who has faithfully served his own people, those of his district and the entire State, have certainly earned for him the present high position and numerous honors, he has so gracefully borne heretofore. He chose, early in life, the only honorable way to attain recognition among men, by entering the arena of business and professional life with the determination that nothing should cause him to swerve from the path of duty and honesty, with the keen appreciation of the fact that reliability and energy are, also, essential to success in every avocation of life at this enlightened age of push, progress and perseverance.



SOLICITOR JOS. F. SPAINHOUR

Mr. Spainhour was born in Burke county in 1856 and is therefore in the prime of life and possessed of the vigor of youth. He was educated at Wake Forest College and took high rank in all his classes. He afterward studied law and soon rose to prominence in that profession, prosecuting, to a successful conclusion, many important cases which required deep thought and keen legal acumen.

Mr. Spainhour was also engaged in the newspaper business at one time and displayed splendid ability as editor of "The Boone Democrat." He served four years as Solicitor of the tenth Judicial District; represented Burke county in the General Assembly of 1901; was appointed Solicitor of the Fourteenth District by Governor Aycock, when the State was redistricted, and received the unanimous endorsement of his party for the place at the district convention of 1902. At the election in November of the same year Mr. Spainhour came out victorious with a majority of 1350 to his credit, thus attesting his popularity in the district, from every quarter of which comes flattering reports of his wonderful ability and faithfulness, to his duties as Solicitor.

There is no smuggling tactics in the official conduct of Solicitor Spainhour and the affairs of the State are safe in his hands at all times and under conditions of whatsoever kind. Offenders must take the consequences of submissions, or investigations, in open court only. As lawyer, journalist, Solicitor, Representative and Solicitor again, Mr. Spainhour has proven "equal to the task" and we opine that even greater honors, than have yet been his, await him in the not distant future. They could not be bestowed upon one more worthy, or competent. In the hands of such men as Mr. Spainhour, the present and future well being of the State is guaranteed.

OFFICIALS REMAIN NEUTRAL

President Issues An Order to this Effect—No Room for Old World Jealousies.

Washington, March 10.—President Roosevelt, after a conference with Secretary of State Hay, issued an executive order today, on the observance of the proclamation of the neutrality of the United States in the conflict between Russia and Japan.

All officials of the government are directed not only to observe the president's proclamation of neutrality, but to abstain from action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either combatant.

The order says there is no room in America for Old World jealousies and concludes:

"All officials of government, civil, military and naval, are expected to so carry themselves as to give no cause for just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power, and with all mankind we are now in friendship."

TENDING TO MILITARISM.

President Wants More Men—Sen- ator Carmack's Heavy Hits.

Washington, March 8.—To satisfy President Roosevelt's love of display, Secretary Moody is considering a plan to increase the number of naval officers on duty in Washington.

Until this year the president's military aide was the only officer in uniform at the White House reception, but President Roosevelt has increased the number of brilliantly uniformed officers until he had twenty at the last reception. No more young officers who came up to the president's requirements in physique and looks are available. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt has told Secretary Moody that the supply must be much larger next winter.

Carmack Scores Militarism.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Carmack, opposing the amendment increasing the number of troops in Porto Rico, said:

"We are keeping soldiers in the Philippines, not for police work, but because the people hate the United States. We are compelled to keep soldiers there to hold them in subjection. If these soldiers were taken away, they would rise in insurrection. There is no such reason for soldiers in Porto Rico."

MR. GLENN FAVORS PRIMARY

Wants to Let the People Pass Up- on His Candidacy in Direct Way.

The Washington Correspondent of the News and Observer of March 9th has this interesting piece of news:

Washington, D. C., March 8.—One of the questions that will come before the Democratic State Executive Committee at its meeting in Raleigh next week will be whether or not a primary shall be ordered for the nomination of State officers to be voted for at the next election.

Mr. Glenn, one of the candidates for Governor, favors a primary and his friends will urge upon the committee adoption of the primary plan for nomination of the Governor at least. Mr. Glenn, who was in Washington today, says he has written to the other candidates to ascertain their views regarding a primary. Col. Stearns replied that he was willing to leave the matter entirely to the committee, and Mr. Turner said the question was an important one, but that he had not given it the thought necessary for him to make answer to the inquiry. It is understood, however, that neither of these gentlemen are over anxious for a primary. Neither is General Division, and as their combined strength with the committee will far outweigh that of Mr. Glenn, it is not regarded by the North Carolinians in Congress here as likely that the primary proposition will be adopted.

One of the reasons urged by Mr. Glenn in its favor is that there is much dissatisfaction in the State on the temperance question. He is of opinion that on this question as on many others the best way to keep the people united and interested in their officials is to give them as large a part as possible in their nomination and election.

Mr. Glenn says that he has been doing nothing toward pushing his candidacy, but that he will have at least five hundred votes in the convention, with six hundred and twenty-five necessary to a choice.

Situation at Springfield.

Springfield, Ohio, March 11.—There is considerable uneasiness on the part of officials lest the withdrawal of troops from this city will result in further outbreaks from the lawless elements among both negroes and whites. Today all the companies of the Third regiment excepting two local companies have been removed. Besides the two companies there are still seven companies of the Second regiment on duty; and these will be retained here at least until Monday.

WARM MEMBERS ARE THEY

Gap in the Rank and File of the G. O. P. in the Tenth is Widening.

Asheville, March 11.—The breach in the Republican ranks in this congressional district seems to be growing wider. It is a fight between the "ins" and the "outs"—a fight against Prof. J. J. Britt as the nominee of the revenue ring for Congress. Recently Marshall K. Bonsall, a well-known Republican of this section, wrote a signed letter charging that Republican State

Russia and Japan Each Lose Vessel

Chairman Thomas S. Rollins and his father, Postmaster Rollins, helped to defeat the late Congressman Moody, and to elect their Democratic kinsman, Congressman J. M. Gudger. Included in the "outs" are Bonsall, Settle, Judge Ewart and other well-known and prominent Republicans, and it is their avowed determination to defeat Britt and the "ins" at the Republican congressional convention at Hendersonville the 20th of next month. In another signed communication today Bonsall again attacked the "ins" or "revenue ring," and declared that "every officer of whatever grade must do his part to carry out Boss Harkins' political orders, or expect trouble at once. Witness the case of Thomas L. Green. He believed that Settle is the logical candidate and refused to work for Britt, so he had to make way for some one who would Harkins' motto seems to be 'truckle or trek.' Green truckled not, but treked." The communication aroused Collector Harkins and today he met Mr. Bonsall on the street and warned him that if he ever used his name again he would hold him (Bonsall) personally responsible. The fight between the "ins" and "outs" is becoming extremely warm, and personal as well, and, in the language of one prominent Republican, "there will be something doing from now and until after the convention meets next month."

H. G. EWART FOR CONGRESS

Henderson Republicans Endorse Him for that Position.

The republican county convention for the selection of delegates to the state and congressional convention, met here Saturday at noon, and after the delegates had been elected the following resolution was passed:

"The delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Hendersonville on the 20th of April next, are hereby instructed by the unanimous vote of this convention, to cast the vote of Henderson county for Hon. H. G. Ewart for congress. In Judge Ewart the republicans of the Tenth district will have a candidate who has never failed not only to poll the full vote of his party, but who has always ran largely ahead of his party ticket: a candidate who is in no combination, who wears no man's collar, an able, experienced and bold campaigner, well known throughout the entire district, and who, if elected, can always be depended upon to do that which is the best for the interests of the citizens of the state and district."

The number of delegates that Henderson county is entitled to in these conventions is fifteen. They will all be present at the congressional convention, which meets in this city on April 20th, and doubtless most all will attend the state convention which meets in Greensboro.

The delegates selected to the State Convention are: O. V. F. Blythe, R. H. Stator, W. C. Rector, A. B. Freeman, T. C. Israel, H. G. Ewart, U. G. Stator, J. M. Lyda, B. A. Merrill, Luther Anderson, T. W. Valentine, P. T. Ward, J. M. Lance, H. M. Roberts, J. L. Freeman.

To Congressional Convention: J. A. Rhodes, G. S. Morris, J. W. Williams, O. V. F. Blythe, W. J. Davis, J. G. Grant, J. P. Brookshire, A. M. Blackwell, M. S. Justus, John F. Stator, J. S. Rhodes, W. J. Baldwin, J. B. Freeman, G. G. Hill, R. J. Brown.

The convention was presided over by H. S. Anderson. The secretary was W. C. Rector.—HUSTLER.

ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN

Is Cause of the Warning Given By the President.

Washington, March 10.—The warning given by the President to all army and navy officers and civil officials of the government to observe an attitude of strict neutrality in their public and private expressions was in no sense a result of the complaint that came from Russia yesterday. It was decided on at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and was prompted by the fact that some army and navy officers have been expressing their sympathy for Japan too freely. One incident that caused the warning was at a dinner a few days ago of the Wisconsin Society at New York, at which some friendly sentiment for Japan expressed by General Joe Wheeler aroused enthusiasm that turned the gathering into a pro-Japanese mass meeting. The president had heard of other incidents of a like nature and it was decided, without request or suggestion from Russia or Japan to give notice that the neutrality proclamation must be obeyed.

In a Hot Engagement At Port Arthur On Morning of March 11th.

RUSSIA IS AGGRESSOR

In this Battle, and It Is Believed Altogether Different Tactics Will Be Employed By the Russian Fleet Since Admiral Makaroff Is Now In Charge of Military Affairs there —Other War News.

London, March 13.—With unusual unanimity it is reported here from the war correspondents of the London papers that Port Arthur has been practically abandoned. This is taken to mean that the Russians are not going beyond the present endeavor to hold the place, and that preparations are under way to facilitate a retirement.

That the Japanese have a remarkable advantage in having once held Port Arthur is evident. The accuracy of their fire is arousing military admiration. It is reported from reliable sources that not only were fifty persons killed or wounded in the town during the last bombardment, but that in addition to this, forty-five sailors were killed on the vessels in the harbor.

It is believed here that a part of the programme of "abandoning" Port Arthur is to get the Port Arthur fleet out and run the gauntlet of the Japanese squadron. The repairs on the damaged ships as under way, and a final dash is likely to occur in side of ten days.

From Shanghai great excitement is reported among the Chinese. One correspondent cables that it is his belief that the fall of Port Arthur will be the signal of an open breaking of neutrality on the part of China. That Japan has some knowledge of this seems to be indicated by the continuous reports emanating from Tokio to the effect that "Port Arthur is doomed," "virtually abandoned," etc.

Official reports show that not less than eighty persons, principally soldiers and sailors, were killed in the late bombardment of Port Arthur.

War correspondents are rereporting, with singular unanimity, that Port Arthur has been virtually abandoned by the Russians.

Admiral Togos report on the last meeting between the Russian and Japanese ships is a thrilling story of a hot sea fight. Russians were rescued by the Japanese.

Chinese are very much wrought up over Port Arthur reports. It is believed the fall of Port Arthur will bring on a breaking of neutrality by China.

The governor of Port Arthur was among those wounded in the last bombardment.

Vessel Goes Down.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—7:10 p. m. The Russian torpedo boat Flotilla left Port Arthur at broad day light this morning and attacked the Japanese fleet. One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Besposhchadny, was sunk. The fate of the latter's crew is not known.

Russia's Shells Useless.

Fiume, Hungary, March 11.—It is said by an officer here that the steel shells furnished for the coast batteries at Port Arthur and Vladivostok have been found to be too large for the Russian guns there, and are unserviceable. This accounts for the poor practice of the guns at Port Arthur forts, and the complete silence of those at Vladivostok.

Corans Infuriate.

Seoul, March 11.—The Japanese cavalry at Anju are keeping near the Corans, but there has been no fighting. The Corans are infuriated at the Russians for their attacks on women. Fighting is reported at Anju between disbanded Korean soldiers and Russians and several have been killed.

Japan Disembarking.

Chefoo, March 11.—Disembarking of the Japanese at Chemulpo and other northern places is proceeding rapidly. Sixteen transports have landed at Kaishoo, twelve hours from here.

70,000 Have Landed.

Cheumulpo, March 11.—Fine harbor and general staff headquarters have been established.