

NINE ARE KILLED IN ARKANSAS RACE RIOT

Two White Men and Seven Negroes Known to Be Dead from Gunshot Wounds

TROOPS RUSH TO SCENE

Women and Children Fleeing for Safety are Fired Upon by Negroes—Riot May Spread to Helena.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 2.—Two white men, Clinton Lee, and J. A. Tappan, of Helena, and seven negroes are known to be dead at Elaine, near here as a result of clashes yesterday at Elaine between a posse searching for the persons who from ambush fired upon and killed W. D. Adkins, railroad special agent, according to reports reaching here tonight. A third white man, Ira Proctor, and a number of negroes are known to have been wounded. Troops from Camp Pike, at Little Rock, armed with machine guns, are said to be en route to Elaine.

The situation at Elaine is critical and growing more so, according to a message received here from Joseph Meyers, who is heading the posse. Meyers, is quoted as saying he expected another clash at any moment and requested that additional reinforcements be sent. Five hundred United States soldiers from Camp Pike, Ark., are due to reach Elaine at midnight.

Tappan who was a prominent business man here, succumbed in a local hospital to the wounds received in fighting in the streets of Elaine. Proctor, who was brought home, is not expected to live according to physicians. The body of Lee, who died from his wounds at Elaine, also was brought to his home here.

Lee is said to have been shot accidentally while Tappan and Proctor were wounded during the fighting. Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, who was with Adkins when the latter was killed, was wounded in the knee. Lee, Tappan and Proctor are members of the local post of the American legion and were deputized by Sheriff Kitchins with a number of other civilians when he received word the situation at Elaine was getting out of control.

An engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad who arrived in Helena said he pulled a gondola loaded with women and children out of Elaine and that his train was fired upon by negroes from trees along the track.

The white prisoner was brought to this city with a group of 15 negroes who were placed in the county jail. The white man is alleged to have been the leader of the negroes who fought the sheriff's posse throughout the day. The jail is under strong guard.

More than a hundred negroes and a white man who is alleged to have had in his possession a quantity of questionable literature had been arrested by posses operating in Elaine and vicinity when he left, according to former Sheriff Amos Jarman. A number of the prisoners have been brought to Helena and others, according to Jarman, are on the way under heavy guard.

Advices here said the trouble had its beginning when the posse was fired upon by a crowd of men, said to have been negroes, at Elaine. The fire was returned and in a few minutes became general in the streets of Elaine, according to reports.

Late yesterday a telephone message was received here from Elaine stating that the posse had taken 175 prisoners and was bringing them to Helena.

Women and children of Elaine and vicinity are being brought to Helena on a special train for safety. It is reported here.

The local situation is tense, but no trouble has broken out here. Armed men are patrolling the streets.

The trouble began with the discovery of an alleged negro plot to rise against the white residents of the southern part of Phillips county when Deputy Sheriff Pratt, with Adkins and a negro trusty were ambushed opposite a negro church at Hoop spur, two miles north of Elaine, while on their way to arrest members of the Clem family, who were said to

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PRESIDENT VERY SICK MAN, SAYS PHYSICIAN

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Wilson is "a very sick man" and "his condition is less favorable," it was said by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, in a statement issued at 10 o'clock tonight from the White House.

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Grayson:

"The President is a very sick man. His condition is less favorable today and he has remained in bed throughout the day.

"After consultation with Dr. F. X. Dercum, of Philadelphia, and Drs. Sterling Ruffin and E. R. Stitt, of Washington, which all agreed as to his condition, it was determined that absolute rest is essential for some time."

Dr. Grayson, it was learned today, decided yesterday to call in Dr. F. X. Dercum, of Philadelphia neurologist, and during the week has consulted two naval doctors, Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt, head of the naval medical school, and Capt. John B. Dennis, director of the naval dispensary in Washington.

Dr. Dercum arrived from Philadelphia late today and went direct to the White House, where he and Dr. Grayson were joined by Drs. Stitt and Dennis, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin, a Washington physician. After spending some time with the President, the five physicians discussed the patient's condition, but departed without issuing any statement.

PRISON HORRORS ARE FOUND IN THE ARMY

Bland of Indiana Thinks High Ranking Officers Should Be Called to Answer.

New York, Sept. 29.—Bringing a report of "outrageous cruelties perpetrated on American soldiers" in prisons of the American expeditionary forces in France the congressional committee sent overseas to investigate tales of army "prison horrors" arrived here on the transport Aramemnon from Brest. The party was composed of representatives Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota, chairman; Oscar E. Bland, Indiana, and Henry D. Floyd, Virginia.

Conditions in army prison camps were found "very bad" with special emphasis laid on prison Camp 2, near Paris, the committee stated.

"Conditions were appalling," Representative Bland said as soon as the Agamemnon docked. "Nothing like this treatment of our men had ever been known before in the history of the American army. We have copies of records, reports and testimony of inspectors, courtmartial officers, so as to be enabled to definitely fix responsibility."

Representative Bland held that Colonel Grinstead and General Strong were directly responsible for the "unprecedented cruelties" at Prison Farm 2, and that if General Strong who was over Colonel Grinstead did not know of conditions he should have.

He said that General Hart for months was in the same building at 10 Rue St. Anne where thousands of outrages were committed. Lack of food, heat and air, and nauseating sanitary conditions were before his eyes, and the reports showing their condition were on file in his office, Mr. Bland said.

The representative added that General Hart was the military guardian of the president and "no man in the judge advocate general's or provost marshal's department had the boldness to recommend his trial before a courtmartial or efficiency board."

"Three facts stand out," said Mr. Bland, "and revolting cruelties existed second that the higher officers responsible have not been made to atone for these wrongs; third, that no reasonable excuse to the same has been offered by the war department. It is clearly up to them."

Congressman Bland added: "It is the intention of the committee to see that every man in any way responsible for the outrages will be brought to justice before the forum of public opinion."

Congressman Johnson said the party would arrive in Washington early tomorrow morning and would immediately begin sorting the records brought over by them.

NEXT 30TH REUNION ASHEVILLE IN 1920

Soldiers Pass Resolution Endorsing the League of Nations and Peace Treaty

GENERAL O'RYAN SPEAKS

Election of Officers and Presentation of War Crosses Feature Last Day of First Convention.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 2.—Selection of Asheville, N. C., as the city to get the next annual convention, endorsement of the peace treaty with Germany and the league of nations, and election of officers for the ensuing 12 months, brought to a close here Tuesday the first annual reunion of the veterans of the Thirtieth (Old Hickory) division.

Col. Homes B. Springs, formerly of Georgetown, S. C., but now of Greenville, was elected president of the association; Regimental Sergeant Major M. M. Frost, of Tennessee, first vice president; Sergeant John L. Williams, of North Carolina, second vice president, and Sergeant Eugene M. Millford, of Anderson, S. C., third vice president; Frank P. Bowen, of Tennessee, secretary and treasurer; Lieut. John McSwain, Jr., of Timmonsville S. C. chaplain; Harry H. Frear, master at arms, and Capt. A. F. Fletcher, historian.

At the session Tuesday morning addresses were made by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, commander of the twenty-seventh division; Col. Robert Cox, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, and Sergeant Robert A. Fulton. The meeting was presided over by Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson.

An interesting feature of this portion of the program was the presentation of D. S. C.'s to Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, who commanded the Fifteenth infantry brigade, and to Corporal Herman McManaway, of Greenville, a member of Company A, Eighteenth infantry. The crosses were pinned on the two recipients by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, who commanded the Thirtieth division.

At the business session following the speech-making, officers were elected and the meeting place for next year selected. Asheville had a large delegation and made a vigorous effort for the next reunion and the sentiment was almost unanimously in favor of that city. A bid was put in behalf of Knoxville, but in view of the strong sentiment for Asheville it was not pressed.

A number of resolutions were adopted, among the most important being one declaring it to be the sense of the association that the treaty of peace with Germany and the league of nations covenant should be immediately ratified without amendment or reservation and directing that a copy of the resolution be sent to President Wilson, to the president of the senate and the senators from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Under the terms of another resolution the name of the organization was slightly changed. The name will hereafter be "Old Hickory association, Thirtieth division, A. E. F."

A resolution memorializing the members of the division who fell in action was adopted. Another urging the prosecution of good roads projects, another expressing gratitude to French and British officers who worked with the division, for their splendid cooperation, and another favoring the granting of an additional bonus to disabled soldiers, but not to soldiers who were not disabled.

A resolution of thanks to Greenville for the entertainment given the men was adopted by a rising vote.

Officers and men alike declare that the first reunion of Old Hickory has been an unequalled success.

The resolution endorsing the peace treaty favors immediate ratification without amendment or reservation. It brought about a spirited debate but was finally adopted almost unanimously and it memorializes the United States senate to do its part to ratify the treaty, including the league of nations covenant.

The record of the Thirtieth division described by a speaker as "written with flame, carved with steel and

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COMPULSORY LAW IS HAVING ITS EFFECT

Class Rooms All Over State are Crowded To Capacity as a Result

A SCHOLARSHIP MUDDLE

Legislature Will Be Asked to Make Revision of Law Relating To Award of Scholarships.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 2.—The State board of education met Saturday and transacted much routine business.

S. M. Rice, county superintendent of education of Union, was requested to continue in office until December, when the status of his resignation will be finally determined. The low salary paid the county superintendent makes it difficult for the board to handle this situation satisfactorily.

Since the State Teachers' association will hold its next meeting on Thanksgiving and the following Friday and Saturday the state board recommended that teachers be given a holiday with pay, provided such teachers attend the meeting of the association in Columbia. It is hoped that the trustees of the state will accept this recommendation and will insist that their teachers come to Columbia for this meeting. The association has not met since 1917, and the discussions ought to prove most stimulating.

Scholarship Awards Considered.

Final disposition was made of all scholarship appeals. In Greenwood county the board refused to make any award of the Citadel scholarship. The appeal of A. D. Calhoun for his son in this instance was dismissed without prejudice. At the same time the state board refused to confirm the recommendation of the Citadel authorities for the appointment of Cadet Spott.

It is the opinion of the board that the confusion, irregularities and complexities in the existing state scholarship system ought to be corrected. The legislature will probably be called upon to take some action on this problem at its next session.

A special committee was appointed to confer with similar committees from the Association of College Presidents, from the Association of City Superintendents and from the Association of County Superintendents regarding a state standard of examining and certifying teachers. In the public school budget to be submitted to the legislature will be included a special item requesting a direct state appropriation to improve the status of education.

Many Pupils in School.

The compulsory attendance law requires all private schools enrolling children between the ages of six and 14 years to be approved by the state board of education. There are many such private schools in the state. Only a few of these, however, had filed requests for approval. The attendance officers in the various counties will be compelled, under the law, to check up the absences of all children, whether attending public or private schools. These officers will be requested to furnish the state superintendent of education a correct list of all private schools in their respective counties. Every such private school will be urged to submit to the state superintendent a full statement showing its organization, curriculum, enrollment, control and teachers. The cooperation of the management of every private school will greatly facilitate this work. All such applications will be considered by the state board at its next meeting in December.

Reports from all over the state show that class rooms everywhere are crowded to capacity limit. Many children are entering school who have never before been given instruction. At 3 o'clock the board adjourned. Members in attendance were: Governor Cooper, State Superintendent Swearingen, W. J. McGarity, President S. J. Derrick, Dr. H. N. Snyder, E. A. Montgomery, W. L. Brooker and Dr. S. H. Edmunds.

Laborites Interested.

The state board of education heard with pleasure the reading of the several resolutions recently adopted by

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STOLL DECLARED THE NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS

Kingstree Attorney Wins Honor Over Protest of Defeated Opponent, E. J. Sherwood.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 2.—The state executive committee shortly before 10 o'clock Tuesday night declared Phillip H. Stoll, attorney of Kingstree, the nominee of the party for Congress from the sixth congressional district by a majority of 26 votes. After purging the box at Andrews, Georgetown county, of 12 illegal votes, the protest of E. J. Sherwood, of Horry, Mr. Stoll's opponent, who alleged that fraudulent, illegal, and irregular votes were cast at the Andrews precinct, was dismissed by the committee.

The purged votes were not deducted from either candidate and the result as tabulated and declared, gave Stoll 5,300 votes and Sherwood 5,274 votes. If the purged votes, said the report of the committee tabulating the results, were taken from the total of Mr. Stoll, it would leave him 5,288 votes or majority of 14 votes for the district.

SUMTER CONCERN IS TO CLOSE ITS DOORS

Enterprise, Formerly Telephone Plant, Long Connected With Industrial Life of Community.

Sumter, S. C., Sept. 29.—The announcement that the Sumter Electrical works would close its doors for all times November 1 was heard by Sumter people with deep regret. This concern, which is a branch of the Magneto factory of Newark, N. J., has been intimately connected with the life of the town for the past quarter of a century, being an outgrowth of the Sumter telephone factory, which had its beginning some 30 years ago in the experiments carried on by C. S. Mason on the premises of his South Main street home.

There was invented by Mr. Mason the Sumter telephone, well known at one time throughout the country. The success of the first factory for its manufacture was so great that after a few years a second and larger plant was erected and these buildings form a part of the present Sumter Electrical works.

In 1912 Mr. Mason and his associates turned their attention to magnetos and before they had stopped shipping telephones they had invented and were making the 3-M magneto. Soon after they perfected from this the Dixie magneto for the Splitdorf people, who had purchased the plant and who supplied extensively these magnetos, chiefly used by the government during the world war.

In the hard times period of 1914-15 the Sumter Electrical works was a wonderful aid to the community. It closed down but for a few days when the management, realizing how many day laborers were dependent on the works for a living, opened again and ran continuously through that period.

The plant has been enlarged from time to time until it covers two acres of ground and employs something more than 300 persons.

The building and property have been purchased by the Carolina Machinery company for \$125,000, a price considered a great bargain as the land on which the building is located is alone worth that. It is valuable property on South Harvin street, a block from Main street and separated only by Telephone street from the Atlantic Coast line station yard. The Carolina Machinery company is a local concern of many years' standing, the managers of which are E. W. Moise and F. M. Moise, progressive young men of this city. Their brother, David Moise, a prominent attorney of Sumter is a stockholder and managing director. The company handles farm machinery, automobiles and trucks and expects to enlarge its new quarters about the first of the year. The buildings will be given up by the Sumter Electrical works November 1.

France Will Ratify Treaty.

Paris, Oct. 2.—It is the unanimous opinion in government circles here that the treaty of peace with Germany will be ratified this afternoon by the chamber of deputies, November 9 is the date officially fixed for the holding of elections.

PRINCIPLE OF OPEN SHOP SALE ISSUE

So Judge Elbert H. Gary Tells Senate Committee Investigating Steel Strike

STRIKE WITHOUT REASON

Head of United States Steel Corporation Declares The Men Didn't Want To Quit—Was Forced on Them.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Declaring that the question of the open shop—the right of a man to work irrespective of whether he was a member of a labor union—was the sole issue in the nationwide steel strike, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, told the senate committee investigating the strike that his corporation would never yield. Even now, he said, the strike is failing.

"There was no reason for this strike," said Judge Gary. "The men did not want it. It was forced on them from the outside, by the organizers of labor unions. The open shop is the question here—the right to bring about fullest production with only the interests of the employe the employer and the public in sight."

Labor leaders, he told the committee, were seeking to unionize all industry in the country. Should their efforts be successful, he asserted, industrial decay would follow.

"It means the condition I fear England is in today," he added, "though I have hopes she will come out of it."

Judge Gary had not concluded his testimony last night and will be examined again today. He gave way for an hour today to several employes of the corporation's mills who told the committee they knew of no reason for the strike. All agreed that the men who voluntarily responded to the strike call were mostly foreigners, and one of them, John J. Martin, a Youngstown, Ohio, machinist, attacked the leaders of the national steel workers' committee.

"I think John Fitzpatrick (chairman of the workers' committee), with W. Z. Foster (secretary of the committee) as an able assistant, is heading a band of buccaners who will overthrow this government if they are not stopped," said Martin, who explained that he himself formerly was a union man. They were engaged, he said, in "scuttling the American Federation of Labor."

Martin testified that the steel employes at Youngstown, "American and foreigners alike," had been "terrorized by threats to burn houses and kill children." Judge Gary also said in the course of his testimony that the company had much "hearsay evidence" that such threats had been made against men who would not join in the strike.

In the course of his testimony, Judge Gary reviewed conditions leading up to the strike and discussed at length his refusal to meet the steel workers' national committee, he said, would have been a departure from the company's policy to treat directly with its employes and would have damaged the prestige of the open shop policy.

Mr. Gary brushed aside the charges of union leaders that the corporation had mistreated its men with the statement that in no basic industry in the world were the men better treated or paid higher wages.

Although pressed by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the investigating committee, Mr. Gary refused to discuss the efforts by President Wilson to bring about an understanding between the corporation officials and the union leaders and avert the strike.

"When the President communicates with a private citizen," he said, "it isn't courtesy for the person approached to say what the communication was."

Referring at the end of the day to his general view of the situation, Judge Gary said:

"The general public now requires increased production. That may even necessitate increased hours, up to the limit set by the willingness of workers and their health. But there is no use of talking about increased wages and decreased production and at the same time roaring about rising prices. I'm in favor of high wages, but there comes a time when there is a limit.