

# The Clinton Chronicle

If You Don't Read  
The Clinton Chronicle  
You Don't Get The  
NEWS

VOLUME XIX

CLINTON, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1919

NUMBER 31

## SEVEN DEAD IN CHICAGO RIOT

### "Black Belt" Battle Ground for Numerous Clashes Be- tween Negroes and Whites.

Chicago, July 28.—Seven persons were killed and more than two score wounded, many of them seriously, in a renewal of race riots in the Chicago "black belt" tonight.

For more than five hours the five mile area on the South Side was a battle ground of scattered fights between whites and blacks and between policemen and negroes who fired from house tops, from dark alleys and other points of vantage.

The call for troops to quell the outbreaks resulted in four regiments of national guardsmen being mobilized, but at a late hour tonight they had not been dispatched to the disturbed district and Chief of Police Garrity expressed the belief that the worst of the disorder had passed.

Five of the dead are negroes and two are whites.

The wounded in most cases were hurried to hospitals, after which they were removed to their homes when conditions permitted.

There was no concerted battle by the blacks, the outbreaks dotting a large area.

Every police station in the south side was flooded with reports of deaths and injuries.

Chief of Police Garrity, at a late hour, said that it was impossible to make an exact estimate of the casualties because of the contradictory reports.

Chicago, July 27.—A series of riots in the negro district late today resulted in the drowning of one negro, the reported drowning of a white man, probably fatal injury of another negro, the wounding of a policeman and injury to a score of white people and negroes by bullets or missiles.

Police tonight said they had the situation well in hand.

The trouble started at the 29th Street beach where white people and negroes are segregated and soon spread to State Street, the main thoroughfare in the heart of the negro district, which extends about five miles. Shooting started near the beach, and there was also some shooting in the vicinity of State street.

Although ill feeling between the races on the South Side has extended over a period of months, emphasized by bomb explosions, some shooting and numerous fights, today's riots seem to have had their start in petty quarreling at the beach.

Twenty-ninth Street was soon packed with white people and negroes, the latter predominating. More fighting occurred and a few shots were fired as some of the negroes fled and patrol wagons loaded with blue coats raced to the scene. A fire broke out in a small building and the apparatus was blocked by the throngs. Negroes are said to have tried to drag the firemen from their seats.

During the fighting, rocks, bricks and other missiles were hurled both at the beach and at various points along Twenty-ninth Street and along State Street. White men were frequently beaten on State Street, the police said. At the beach while missiles were flying a negro on a raft was reported to have been struck with a rock and hurled into the lake. Later the body of a negro was taken from the water. A white man, a swimmer, also was reported hit and drowned.

With the police stations emptied of reserves and scores of others rushed from North and West Side stations, Acting Chief of Police Alcock ordered every available policeman on duty to prevent further outbreaks. The small army of policemen succeeded in bringing about a fair semblance of order.

Late tonight the streets of the district where disorders occurred were still fairly well filled with people but police kept the crowds moving and no more trouble was expected.

Police were unable to make an estimate of the number injured because in many skirmishes names of injured could not be learned. Late hospital reports showed one negro probably fatally wounded, another slightly wounded and a policeman shot in the shoulder. Four other persons, including one white woman, were injured by missiles.

A rifle bullet fired by a negro grazed the forehead of a white man sitting

### ONLY REMEDY LIES IN PRICE FIXING

One Available Check to Profiteering  
Statement by Black. Former Vice  
Chairman of War Labor Board  
Gives Views.

New York, July 26.—Price fixing commissions by the government are the only remedy for profiteering in the necessities of life in the opinion of William Harmon Black, formerly vice chairman of the war labor board, who sailed today on a six weeks' trip to France and England. Mr. Black declared that even men who intended to be fair had been forced into exactions not warranted by the situation.

"The pressing problem," he said, "is the sky rocket cost of living. It is all paid by the ultimate consumer. The country believes that nearly everybody who can is profiteering. Nearly every man is raising the price of everything he sells. If nothing is done to check this abnormal inflation in prices the stage will be reached finally when there will be a breaking point to relieve the tension."

Suggesting the remedy of price fixing commissions, Mr. Black said that as far as the power of the government to create such commissions was concerned, "the same supreme court which read the rule of reason" into the Sherman act could read fair prices into a decision which would validate an act creating price-fixing commissions.

He pointed out that the war labor board had fixed the prices of labor and that the price of wheat had also been fixed and maintained; that there was no difference in principle in his plan. If the federal government was found not to have jurisdiction over prices of production in the States Mr. Black proposed that each commonwealth appoint a commission to regulate prices within its borders.

As to the composition of such commissions, Mr. Black held that the unorganized consumers should be represented, "especially that part of the consumers who do not produce and who have most bitterly felt the pinch." He suggested that each commission should be composed of a laborer, a capitalist, a railroad man, a steamship man, a farmer or miner, a manufacturer and a consumer and should include one woman member.

"The producers," he added, "would not dare to refuse to submit the question of prices to the kind of men who would compose these commissions."

Mr. Black declined to answer a question as to whether he had submitted his plan to the president.

### NEW GENTS' STORE.

The latest addition to the mercantile business of the city is the firm of Adair-McMillan Clothing Company which will open its doors the first of September, occupying the store room now held by Miss Lease next door to Scaife's Book Store. The promoters of this concern are Messrs. V. Parks Adair and Pressie McMillan, and they will deal exclusively in gents' furnishings. Mr. Adair, who has had considerable experience in this line of business, will leave this week for the markets to purchase their new stock of goods and get everything in readiness for their formal opening. Both are clever and popular young men and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who wish them mighty well and are predicting that they will enjoy a liberal business at the hands of the public.

**NEARING COMPLETION.**  
The handsome new dining room and kitchen of the Orphanage is now nearing completion and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy by September or the first part of October.

at the upper window of his home. He fell out the window, but was only slightly injured. The negro, according to spectators, had leveled the rifle at a policeman, but a bystander struck the weapon upward. The negro escaped. The negro district has been steadily increasing in recent years with the influx of Southern negroes, who came to work in big industrial plants.

"The black belt," as it is known in police circles, now comprises approximately 25 square miles and includes only a comparatively few small white settlements.

A rifle bullet fired by a negro grazed the forehead of a white man sitting

### BIDS FOR PEACE MADE TO GERMANS

Only Two Years Ago. Vice Premier  
Declares Great Britain and France  
Sent Offer Through Vatican.

Berlin, Friday, July 25.—Peace overtures to Germany by Great Britain and France were made through the Vatican in August, 1917, according to the declaration of Matthias Erzberger, vice premier and minister of finance, in the German national assembly today. These overtures, he added, were rejected by Germany.

Monsignor Pacelli, papal nuncio to Munich on August 13, 1917, addressed a note to the imperial chancellor, Michaelis, inclosing a telegram from the British minister at the Vatican to the papal secretary of state, to which the French government assented. The British note, Herr Erzberger explained, asked for a German declaration for Belgian independence and compensation, and inquired as to what guarantees Germany would need for herself.

Chancellor Michaelis did not answer this note for four weeks; then, September 24, he wrote that the situation for giving such a declaration was not yet sufficiently clear.

Herr Erzberger promised more important revelations within a few days.

Monsignor Pacelli's note said:

"I have the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency a copy of a telegram which his excellency, the king of England's minister at the Vatican has handed to the cardinal secretary of state. The French government gives its assent to the statements made in the aforementioned telegram and his excellency earnestly desires actively to continue his efforts for the speedy attainment of a just and lasting peace, such as the imperial government has shown such a conciliatory readiness to accept."

"Your excellency's attention is particularly drawn to the point in the telegram relative to Belgium with a view to obtaining, firstly, a positive declaration regarding the imperial government's intention with respect to Belgium's complete independence and compensation for damage caused Belgium through the war; secondly, a definite statement of guarantees for political, economic and military independence which Germany desires."

"If these declarations have a satisfactory effect, his excellency thinks an important will have been taken towards the further development of negotiations. As a matter of fact the minister of Great Britain has already informed his government that the holy see will reply to the communications made in the aforementioned telegram as soon as it has received the imperial government's reply."

"It may be permitted for my part to give expression to my firm conviction that by using your influence to all highest quarters in behalf of the papal proposal and this peace work your excellency will gain the eternal thanks of the fatherland and the whole of humanity, if a conciliatory reply be obtained which can open up the prospect of peace negotiations."

Herr Erzberger said that the government had asked permission to publish the contents of the British dispatch but that such permission had not yet been received.

The reading of the note caused a great sensation in the assembly. In commenting Herr Erzberger said:

"In 1916 President Wilson used every effort to bring about peace, but Mr. Wilson's peace work has sabotaged by the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, and at least twice an honorable peace could have been brought about, but a fight with the military party both times prevented it.

At the end of September, I was in Munich. The papal nuncio came to me and with tears in his eyes said:

"Now everything is lost and for your poor fatherland, too!"

"The collapse of Germany," continued Herr Erzberger, "was not brought about by revolution but by madness of the country's political and military authorities, by lack of political insight on the part of the conservatives and the supreme army command. These so-called authorities intimidated and terrorized the German people and are still pursuing these aims. We had to accept a peace of violence because that was the only way out."

"We have undertaken the responsibility for their misdeeds, if they wash their hands in innocence a hundred times with loud 'noes' they will not free themselves of their guilt, either before us, before history, or their own consciences."

Herr Erzberger concluded by pointing out the danger of revolution menacing the whole of Europe. Five mon-

### NORTHWEST SWEEPED BY FOREST FIRES

Four States Covered With Pall of  
Smoke. 612 Fires Since June 12.

San Francisco, July 24.—Much of the Pacific northwest was under a pall of smoke from grass, brush and forest fires burning today in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Lightning was responsible for a number of new blazes reported and high wind in many places overcame the temporary advantage brought by the slight rainfall which accompanied the fire fighters who have been for the thunderstorms to the thousands of weeks waging an almost ceaseless struggle against the flames. In western Montana and northern Idaho, according to forest officers, there have been 612 fires since June 10. About 2,500 men are employed in fighting the fires in that territory.

A change in the wind last night brought temporary safety to the little town of St. Regis, Montana, which for several days has been threatened by fires on three sides. The most serious fire, to the north of St. Regis, covered an area 30 miles in circumference.

Three crews of 130 men each were fighting a fire along a fifteen mile front in the Blackfoot forest adjoining Glacier National Park on the west. It had covered 15,000 acres and the only hope of extinguishing it was said to be in a heavy rain. Eleven fires were burning in the Flathead forest in Montana.

Fires in Washington were confined to slashings, but were reported spreading rapidly and threatening standing timber.

Fires at several points in Oregon followed an electrical storm yesterday.

### CHAIRMAN B. H. BOYD WRITES OF FEEBLE-MINDED SCHOOL

The Citizens of Clinton promised eighteen thousand dollars in order to get the State Training School for the Feeble-Minded located here. This money was raised by public subscription and the executive committee in charge has paid the whole sum to the school, although some have not paid their subscriptions.

We expect to have a list of the subscribers showing the amount subscribed by each person printed in The Chronicle and will do so as soon as we can finish collecting. We hope to finish this collection within a few days and get this list printed.

B. H. BOYD, Chairman,  
Executive Committee.

### LAURENS GETS COMMANDERY.

Local Knights Templar Elected Over  
Granting of Petition by Grand Com-  
mander.

Laurens, S. C., July 30, (Special)—Local Knights Templar were very much elated yesterday when Mr. Lamar Smith let it be known that Grand Commander J. K. Owens had advised him that the petition of the Laurens Knights for a Commandery in Laurens had been granted. This brings to an end the friendly contest which has been going on between Clinton and Laurens for the Commandery for several months past.

In his letter to Mr. Smith, the Grand Commander spoke very highly of the friendly rivalry shown by the Knights of the two towns and said that while Clinton made a very strong petition the best interests of the order prompted him to grant the Laurens petition.

### TO BUILD IN LAURENS.

Messrs. J. S. Craig of Tylersville and J. D. Bell of this city have let the contract for the erection of two handsome brick store rooms on the Robertson property recently purchased in Laurens. Mr. C. L. Rounds is the contractor and it is announced that work will begin this week.

Archs had been dethroned in this war with the greatest ease, and there was every likelihood of this example becoming contagious. Statesmen who were not blind or dumb must perceive the dark despair of the people, must hear the angry rumble from the masses, and must take this factor into account.

### GERMANS SEEKING TO EVADE ORDER

Troops Object to Giving Up Letvia.  
Poster by Fletcher. Hun Colonel  
Has Paper Read to Soldiers Declaring  
British Aim at Alliance with  
Russians.

Paris, July 28.—The German troops in Letvia are maintaining their hold on the territory that they occupy there and are making every effort to avoid compliance with the allied order that they shall evacuate the country speedily, according to messages from Colonel Grome of the American relief administration in Libau.

Colonel Fletcher, commanding the forces in Libau is sympathetic with the Germans, has distributed over a wide area posters declaring that Carl Ullman, head of the government of Letvia, is aiming with British cooperation to expel all Baltic barons and other Germans so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain her strong influence in the former Baltic provinces and "frustrate the coming alliance between Germany and Russia."

The posters also declare that Premier Lilman and the British are endeavoring to make a powerful ally of Russia, to the great injury of Germany's future. Colonel Fletcher had this poster read to all his troops and has given it wide circulation.

General Von der Goltz is also making every effort to delay the German evacuation of Letvia until after the harvest, apparently in the hope of not having to leave at all, as he frankly admits that the German soldiers were promised land in Letvia and will be "greatly disappointed" if they are forced to leave.

The general has asked that the evacuation be postponed for a period of 74 days, but the allied mission at Libau is urging the peace conference in Paris to take steps to force the Germans to leave Letvia within four weeks.

General Von der Goltz is in command of the regular German organization, but Colonel Fletcher's forces are made up of demobilized Germans, sympathetic with the efforts of the Baltic land barons, who are chiefly of German extraction, to retain control of the Baltic states.

### HAZEL HAD THE LADIES.

Last Friday afternoon about three hundred ladies of the city took the plant of the Dixie Ice and Fuel Company en masse. They had been invited by the manager, Mr. M. P. Hazel to inspect their ice plant and cold storage facilities for the handling of fresh meats, this new department having just been established in the plant. We have just heard of the case of a farmer whose experience we have just heard of. He left five bales of cotton out in the weather last fall, and when he went to sell it recently, 400 pounds had to be picked off as rotten cotton and sold for ten cents a pound. In other words, he got only \$40 for this 400 pounds when he should have gotten \$120, his loss here being \$80. He also had to pay \$5 a bale for picking and repacking the cotton. Loss, \$25. Total loss on these two items, \$105, or \$21 per bale. \$21 being about as much as a whole bale sold for twenty-five years ago!

"And it is probable," said our friend who witnessed the transaction, "that the farmer also had to take a half cent a pound less for the rest of the cotton than he would have received for it if it had been properly stored."

The saving from "country damage" is only of several advantages offered by the cotton warehouse, but this advantage alone should insure the house, establishment of a great number of new warehouses all over the South.—The Progressive Farmer.

### MORE HOMES ARE NEEDED IN CLINTON

Impossible to Secure Living  
Accommodations or Places  
of Business

Clinton's most pressing need today is houses. Should twenty-five residences be built they could all be easily and profitably rented as soon as completed. There are families desiring to locate here and can't find living accommodations. There are doubled-up families in dwellings because no relief can be had. So far as The Chronicle knows there is not an unoccupied dwelling or store room in the city today. This condition needs to be met if the town is to grow. Those who have money (and taking the recent bank statements as a gauge there are lots of those folks in the community) can render a big community service by coming to the rescue and help relieve the situation by erecting a number of comfortable cottages for rent. While the argument is true that the prices of labor and building material are high, the fact is corresponding true that rents are higher than ever before and property easier to rent.

Clinton needs more houses and store rooms. The moneyed people of the community ought to come to the front and relieve the situation from which the town is now suffering, and that right badly.

**\$21 Per Bale Loss on Cotton.**  
In every cotton county farmers should at once look into the question of better warehousing facilities. The recent marked advance in cotton prices shows how great an advantage is possessed by the grower who in times of depression can warehouse his cotton, borrow on the receipts, and wait patiently on the Lord and vindication.

The waste and folly of leaving cotton out in the weather have also been illustrated in ten thousand cases this season. Just for example, take the case of a farmer whose experience we have just heard of. He left five bales of cotton out in the weather last fall, and when he went to sell it recently, 400 pounds had to be picked off as rotten cotton and sold for ten cents a pound. In other words, he got only \$40 for this 400 pounds when he should have gotten \$120, his loss here being \$80. He also had to pay \$5 a bale for picking and repacking the cotton. Loss, \$25. Total loss on these two items, \$105, or \$21 per bale. \$21 being about as much as a whole bale sold for twenty-five