

THAT CAIRO MOB

"Northward the 'Criminal Negro' Problem Makes Its Way."

CONTEMPT FOR THE LAW

The Only Novelty Was the Active Participation of Women in the Affair, a Thing That Has Never Yet Occurred in the South and Never Will.

In discussing that Cairo lynching in its editorial columns the August Chronicle says apart from one novelty, hereafter to be mentioned, the recent ebullition of mob violence in Illinois—as the same old typical American lynching. Same getting mad all together; same rush to the prisoner; same slaughter of the shrieking wretch by hanging, shooting and burning; same theatrical hurrying to the spot of troops, who never get there in time, and if by some miracle they ever do, take a vote not to shoot, as they did the other day.

The only novelty was the active participation of women in the affair—a thing that has never yet occurred in the South and never will.

The excuse for the lynching itself is the same old excuse—distrust of the law. But the real underlying cause is—contempt for the law. The mob itself is, for the time being, a lawless aggregation of madmen; no matter how much each member of it individually may, in his calmer moments, profess to respect the law, when he takes the law into his own hands as was done in Cairo. And this is true whether it occurs in Illinois or in Georgia or Mississippi.

And, yet, it would not be entirely fair to say that the courts, as a whole, administer justice as certainly and with as even a hand as they should. It has been contended more than once, that in matters between man and man, as the ownership of property for instance, our courts, generally are trustworthy, but that when it comes to crime, they are not altogether effective instruments for the protection of the community. This is true only in a sense; and it is, generally speaking, true only in the sense that juries sometimes fail to do their duty.

We have seen something of this in this very community within the past few weeks, where more than one prisoner, charged with a heinous crime—and as guilty as any that ever faced a court—were summarily turned loose by the trial jury. But, surely, this fault can not be laid at the door of the court itself, when it is seen that it is with the people, after all, that lies the right and power to enforce the law as it should be enforced. Perhaps it is, in a measure, true that if they would administer justice in the jury box more often than they do, they would not find it necessary, or rather, possible, to administer it as members of a wild, savage mob.

There is still another thought, however, in connection with this Cairo lynching. It has again been proved—as it was in the Springfield riots—that human nature is pretty much the same there as in Georgia or South Carolina or Mississippi. It only needs sufficient provocation to assert itself. The influx of a certain class of negroes into the North—what we call a "certain class of negroes," because we refuse to place all negroes in the category of criminalism—is furnishing this provocation in Illinois as it has furnished it in the South since the war.

For some years past the negro problem has been moving northward. Springfield and Cairo furnished unmistakable mile-stones of its progress. Unfortunately the "negro problem" carries with it the problem of coping with certain forms of crime, such as murder and rape. And it is inevitable, perhaps—how ever inexcusable it may be—that the method of dealing with such crime is the same in the North as in the South.

Yet, we would sympathize with rather than condemn, the North for the problem which confronts it. It is a problem not of its own making; any more than the same problem was of the South's making. Therefore we refrain from referring to this Cairo affair as "another Northern outrage," even though we have, so often, seen similar affairs in the South referred to as "another Southern outrage." Perhaps our kindred troubles are rapidly bringing us all to a better understanding on this point; certainly, neither section has any cause to throw stones at the other in connection with it. They are both, now, simply confronted with a similar problem, or problems; the "criminal negro" problem—and the problem of putting down mob violence, without respect to provocation or persons—and at any price.

Killed About Lynching.

At Cairo, Ill., Wednesday Henry Small, a negro shot and killed William Pope, one of the negro soldiers discharged from the United States army after the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas. The shooting followed an argument over the lynching there last week of Will James, the negro accused of the murder of Miss Annie Pelley.

Cotton Ginned.

The regular monthly report of the National Ginners' Association showing that 8,995,000 bales of cotton have been ginned during the present season up to November 14, was issued Thursday from Memphis. Amount ginned in South Carolina, 918,000.

TWO LIVES ARE LOST

TRAIN WRECKERS REMOVE RAILS AND WRECK TRAIN

Near Denmark, Killing a Colored Fireman and a White Tramp, Who Was Stealing a Ride.

A special dispatch to The News and Courier from Denmark says train wreckers are responsible for the derailment of the south bound mail train on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which passed Denmark at 1:45 o'clock Thursday morning, the death of two men, a negro fireman and a white tramp, the injuries sustained by Engineer Potat, the shaking up of the passengers and the destruction of the engine.

The train was in charge of Conductor Harry Butler and Engineer Potat. While going down grade just before reaching a curve, two miles south of this place, Thursday morning, the engineer saw just ahead the end of a rail turned in. Scarcely had he blown for "down brakes" when the engine reached the dislocated rail and left the track, plowing its way along the ties until it was completely wrecked.

The engineer was hurled through the top of his cab for quite a distance. In his fall he sustained a broken nose and several bruises, but was not seriously hurt. The negro fireman and a white tramp, who is supposed to have been riding on the cow catcher, were instantly killed, the body of the fireman being burned to a crisp when removed from the wreckage, and that of the tramp badly scalded. The baggage master and express messenger were bruised up, but were not seriously injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

Besides the engine, the mail, baggage and one passenger coach left the rails and were thrown across the track. The other coaches were loose from the trucks but did not leave the rails. After the wreck investigation revealed the fact that two rails had been removed, a crow-bar, a large wrench and a bottle of kerosene oil, which had been used to loosen the nuts where the rails are joined, being found at the side of the track.

The accident occurred not far from the camp of the Bamberg County chain gang, where bloodhounds are kept, and the dogs were soon on the scene. They immediately took to the fence and followed the trail into the corporate limits of Denmark, where they were shot. Detectives arrived at the scene Thursday and are securing the region for clues which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

It is believed that the wreckers are the same ones that caused the wreck of the same train at Orside, just a few miles further south only a few months ago. The wreck Thursday morning was more disastrous than that two lives were lost and the damage was greater. Conductor Butler was also in charge of the train that was wrecked on the previous occasion.

The detectives who are working on the case claim to have their suspicions, but they refuse to say anything for publication. It is intimated, however, that very probably the motive was vengeance, as some of the officials of the road were on the train.

Engineer Potat was in the wreck between Swansea and Sweden six or seven years ago, when two passenger engines collided.

SIX KILLED IN EARTH SLIDE.

Without Warning Hill Caves in Upon Gang of Workmen.

A dispatch from Winston-Salem, N. C., says six men were almost instantly killed and one was seriously injured there Tuesday morning shortly before 10 o'clock by a landslide of tons of dirt from the side of an abutment being constructed for the 500-foot bridge across the Salem creek valley, on the first section of the Southbound Railroad. The dead, all white men, are: Lesso Friesland of Ireddell county; Carnel Bullin of Stokes county; Carl Dortschmidt, a German; Carl Erner, a German; Franz Liedman, a German; Alfred Lippper, a German.

The injured man is Oscar Mize of Norfolk, Va., badly crushed but will recover. Three others were injured very slightly. The men were excavating at the side of a great hill, working with picks and shovels nearly fifty feet below the top of the embankment when tons of earth broke en masse from the mainland and covered them. A few, by dint of terrific struggles, managed to extricate their arms from the mass, and the four-score laborers near by rushed to their assistance. But at once a second crumbling of thousands of cubic feet of earth above swept the rescuers aside in the twinkling of an eye, and buried the seven victims hopelessly.

It was nearly an hour before the first dead body was recovered, so deep was the mass of earth which had crumbled down the embankment. The last body was taken out at 1 o'clock. Each was easily recognizable; the earth had crushed the breath from their bodies without battering them.

Paid Damages.

J. H. Ellis, who sued J. N. Garth for \$10,000 damages for injuries received in an automobile accident, was awarded \$4,800 in Webster City, Ia.

CLAIMS SCALED

The Dispensary Winding Up Commission Makes Its Final Report

STATE SAVED BIG MONEY

Reductions in Amounts Claimed by the Whiskey Houses, and the Counter Claims if Collected, Will Save the State Nearly Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Nearly a half million dollars represents the saving to the State of South Carolina by scalings from dispensary claims and over-judgments against firms doing business with the old State dispensary, according to the report of the winding up commission, which practically concluded its work Wednesday night.

A history of the old State dispensary system, with that of graft, now a matter of general knowledge, is included in the commission's final report. That the whiskey firms failed to comply with the laws of the State in regard to the sale of whiskey, that various devices were used to prevent competition; that the board of directors of the dispensary failed to advertise for bids; that prices were exorbitant, commissions and rebates were paid, are a few of the many charges brought and substantiated by the commission's findings.

The firms that fought the State in the litigation in the Federal Courts are taxed costs amounting to \$21,526. The net amount of claims considered at this sitting of the commission was \$430,000. This does not include the over-judgments and the decrees formerly rendered. The original fund was \$630,000. Of considerable local interest, and of much interest also throughout the State is the claim of the Carolina Glass Company, a Columbia concern.

The amount claimed to be owed this firm by the State was \$23,013.75, which is completely wiped out by the commission's findings, and an over-judgment rendered for \$28,419.24. The over-charges found against the concern are \$51,422.99, and it was by deducting the original claim from this amount that the over-judgment is found. The commission issues a separate decree against the Carolina Glass Company, and goes into the details of what was alleged to be a monopoly of the sale of glass in the old State dispensary. The total sales of the Carolina Glass Company to the State aggregating \$514,329.50 before the year 1906.

A large amount is represented in the list of over-judgments and members of the commission and its attorneys that the firms will be proceeded against in the Courts to recover the various amounts charged against them.

"Conscience Fund" Over \$50,000.

Col. Felder stated that the so-called conscience fund had already reached the \$50,000 mark. This is the money paid back by firms not represented in the list of claimants, but who were charged with overcharging the State. One of the largest claimants and one that came in some scorching when the original commission met are the Anchor Distilling Company and Ullman & Co., two firms claimed by the commission as one concern. An over-judgment of \$30,621.55 is found against this combination, this including a proportionate share, \$4,500 of the costs in the courts. William Lanahan & Sons are charged up with \$23,562.46, although their claims against the State was only \$5,316.54. The commission went back of the dates represented by the firm's accounts in the claims against the State, as did the commission in a number of other cases.

Fleischmann & Co. and Gerson, Seligman Company are treated as one concern, and the \$70,000 claim is reduced to \$45,645.30. This concern admitted overcharges in affidavits. Clark Brothers & Co., another large claimant, are given \$52,789.96 on a claim of \$66,283.71.

Carolina Glass Claim.

The commission in its special report in the claim of the Carolina Glass Company finds that "the officers of this concern entered into a conspiracy to defraud the State of South Carolina by defrauding all competitors in the sale of glassware made by the company in September, 1907, to furnish 50 cars of glass bottles at prices ranging about 10 per cent in excess of the prices paid to Flaccus & Co., notwithstanding the fact that other bids were filed. That also the Flaccus contract, when purchased, was for the purpose of stifling competition, as all mounds of the Flaccus Company were turned over to the Carolina Glass Company and the former had no facilities for filling orders.

It is also charged that at several quarterly purchases other competitive bids were suppressed, and the Carolina Glass Company was awarded contracts that after December, 1902, and until 1906, when the contract existing between the State dispensary and this firm maintained a complete monopoly of all business for glass and raised prices from time to time much above the fair market prices for the goods sold. Also that at the time of the passage of the concurrent resolution cancelling the unfilled portions of the contract there were outstanding contracts at exorbitant prices for more than 200 cars of glass bottles at an approximate value of \$200,000. The commission states that, according to the testimony of one of the officers of the Glass Company, the State saved more than \$50,000 when comparison is made with prices paid for goods

MAKES ANOTHER BLUFF

STANDARD OIL COMPANY ORDERED TO DISSOLVE.

THE MEN COULD NOT SEE

When Brought to Light, After Their Imprisonment—Great Rejoicing Among the Relatives of the Men When They Are Brought As From Death to Life.

At two o'clock Saturday afternoon it was reported that forty men were alive in the coal mine at Cherry, Ill. The men were reached after a wall of debris had been broken down. At first the men were supposed to be dead, but one of them raised his hand and the rest were found to be breathing.

The living men were at once brought to the hastening shaft and stimulants were administered. One of the men after being brought to the sun light after seven days entombment was only able to mutter incoherently. His face was black from the smoke and slightly scorched. It appears that the men after discovering their predicament, walled themselves in.

The accident in the St. Paul mine occurred at 4 p. m. Saturday, November 13. The men taken out alive at 2 p. m. Saturday were therefore in the mine 168 hours. The fight against death was led by Joseph Cresciani. Cresciani was one of the two men brought up in the cages. He reported between 30 and 40 other men alive in the south wing. In the darkness where they waited for seven days in an agony of hunger and suspense, they lost track of time, and thought that today was Sunday.

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Shakes Hands With Intended Victim, Apologizes and Escapes.

Allen Douglas, son of E. T. Douglas, general manager of the Western Transit Company, was so dumbfounded when a burglar faced him in his home a few days ago in Buffalo, N. Y., that he shook hands with him and watched him jump through a window and escape from the roof of a veranda, powerless to raise an alarm.

"I didn't realize that the man was a burglar until he was gone," said young Douglas. "I was intensely interested in a book when I heard a noise and, looking up, saw the man. He extended his hand courteously and I grasped it and shook it."

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Once Prominent Jerseyite Died in a Poor House.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says an eventful career ended Monday afternoon with the death at the Rowan County Home of Charles A. Gomer, a former member of the New Jersey Legislature and once prominent in that State. Several years ago he left his wife and came to Spencer, N. C., with a woman whom he claimed was his wife. This woman later became insane and died in the State hospital. Gomer brooded over her death and soon became a wreck himself, losing his eyesight. Before his death he confessed that the woman with whom he lived at Salisbury was not his wife.

Remarkable Murder Story.

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At Lima, O., William Frick, a nephew of H. Clay Frick, the steel magnate, is dying at a local hospital as the result of falling from an upper story of a saloon during a struggle with a woman over a glass of beer.

Found Dead.

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FORTY SAVED

After Seven Days of Horror Miners Are Rescued From the Mine

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FINDING THE DEAD

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AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

He Rightfully Declares That No Concern Has a Property Right to His Patronage, and Charges That Washington is Watching Proceedings of the Convention.

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