

RIOTING GOES ON, DESPITE TROOPS

Negro Lynched, Another Shot, in Atlanta.

SATURDAY'S DEAD ELEVEN

Exodus of Black Servants Troubles City.

MAYOR BLAMES NEGROES

Leading Citizens Condemn the Rioters and Demand Cessa- tion of Race Agita- tion—Many Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—With 1,000 State troops stationed about the city, reinforcing the patrols of police, and with the fire department ready to co-operate, the rough element in Atlanta seemed to be in check to-night after the wholesale attacks, which resulted last night in the death of at least ten negroes and one white man, and the injury of at least ninety negroes and ten whites.

In spite of these precautions, however, at 12 o'clock to-night a mob of white men chased a negro into the Marion, one of the leading hotels of Atlanta, and shot him. Although a picket of soldiers was nearby, the mob got after the negro. He ran into the hotel, followed by the crowd, causing a panic among the men and women in the lobby. When the negro ran up the stairway leading to the second floor a white man fired a shot at close range. The negro fell, and it was thought he was dead.

He got up and ran through the hall and as he did so three more shots were fired at him. The negro leaped from the back porch and disappeared, presumably badly wounded.

The proprietor of the Marion armed himself with a pistol and said that he would shoot the next person that invaded his hotel.

Besides this attempt to-night, another negro was lynched this afternoon and many were beaten.

There is still grave danger of further rioting. In the downtown streets, particularly Decatur and Marietta, crowds of white men are constantly gathering to-night. The militiamen are endeavoring to keep the crowds moving, and to clear the streets, but their efforts have met with only fair success.

Negroes Stone Street Cars.

Feeling against the negroes is excited by reports that many of the blacks are threatening reprisals, and that white persons are being attacked. Motormen and conductors of street cars that run through the suburbs report that their cars have been stoned by the negroes and many of them refuse to make the runs again. It is known that negro women are urging their men to resist and retaliate. In the rioting last night negro women at times led fights against mobs.

Gov. Terrell has refused so far to put the city under martial law. Mayor Woodward to-day issued a request that all citizens, white and black, remain off the streets to-night. He announced that he will order all saloons closed to-morrow morning—all day, if necessary. All boys under 21 years old have been ordered to keep off the streets. These orders have not been obeyed.

How far Mayor Woodward would go in efforts to protect the negroes is indicated by an interview to-night. Asked what measures should be taken to prevent a race riot, he said:

"Preventing a race riot is a difficult problem. Each outbreak and its magnitude would demand its own solution. The best way to prevent a race riot depends entirely upon the cause. If your inquiry has anything to do with the present situation in Atlanta then I would say the only remedy is to remove the cause. As long as the black brutes assault our white women, just so long will they be uncereemoniously dealt with."

Lynching on Sunday.

A negro was lynched this afternoon in Marietta Street. It is believed he was innocent of wrongdoing. Two negroes had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault on Mrs. Frank Arnold yesterday. The woman could not positively identify either one of them, but said she thought one who called himself "Jack" Murray was the man. She made no charge against Henry Moore, the other negro.

The officers started to jail with both, but on the way "Jack" Murray escaped. Officers continued on with Moore. In Marietta Street some one raised the cry that the officers had Mrs. Arnold's assailant. A crowd surrounded the officers, took the negro, and riddled him. As the negro was shot he asserted his innocence. The tragedy was witnessed by many people, among them children who had been playing in the street.

Persistent rumors are heard that the mob had taken a negro porter from the Marion Hotel, in the heart of town, and

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shot him to death. Late to-night this lacked confirmation. It is also said that a white man has been killed.

A disturbance was caused about 8 o'clock this morning when a negro appeared on Marietta Street near the Federal Building with a rifle. In five minutes he was surrounded by a crowd of white men, who seized the rifle and used it to club him so that he was sent to the hospital. Fifty yards away was grouped a patrol of twenty State guardsmen.

Fifty Arrests Are Made.

Up to this evening more than fifty arrests have been made of members of last night's mob, charging incitement to riot. Five hundred dollars bond has been required in each case. No names of prominence are on the list.

Of the dead in the riots it is impossible to get the names. Only partial lists have been prepared and no two of these agree. Known dead are ten negroes and one white man. It is believed that other negroes are dead, but have been secretly buried in the country. The wounded are estimated at about ninety negroes and ten whites. It is believed two or three of the wounded will die. Most of the wounds were inflicted with knives and blunt weapons.

The largest part of the militia is concentrated to-night in the downtown districts. Seven companies ordered here from Macon and other cities are doing the principal work. Most of the local soldiers and police, who had been on duty since midnight, are in reserve to-night. The entire city is being patrolled.

The Southern mob, as a rule, when after negroes cares very little for local soldiery. The mob members believe that in their attacks on negroes they have the silent sympathy of the local troops, and the view of the mob is not far wrong. This accounts for the crowds in the streets despite the Mayor's orders.

Few Black Faces Are Seen.

A black face has been rarely seen in the streets to-day. Ordinarily one sees about as many negroes as whites, but most of the negroes are in hiding. Many homes in Atlanta are without their servants. Women on Peachtree Street, the fashionable residence section of the city, who have not touched a culinary utensil in years, prepared the meals for their families to-day.

The hotels were practically without servants, and not a negro bootblack or newsboy was to be seen. The Post Office officials had much difficulty in delivering special letters; ice deliveries have been scarce to private homes, and in some restaurants service has been restricted by the absence of regular waiters.

Throughout the day hundreds of negroes have been fleeing the city. By train and wagon and on foot they have hurried away, fearing trouble in the immediate future. They are also smuggling their dead into the country and giving them private interment, being afraid to take the bodies openly through the city. They are also concealing their wounded.

A meeting of citizens, bankers, and business and professional men, representing the best element of Atlanta citizenship, was held here to-day to consider the present emergency. Gov. Joseph M. Terrell, Mayor James G. Woodward, Col. Robert Lowrey, Col. James English, and others to the number of 300 were present.

Speeches were made and warmly applauded, in which the killing of half a score of innocent negroes and the wounding of a score or more of whites and blacks was condemned as a reflection on the best spirit of the city, the State, and the South. The heralding of recent assaults on white women by negroes in flaming headlines in the extras of local papers was condemned, and the earnest request was made that hereafter no special editions covering these topics be issued. Such "inflammatory headlines" were declared to have been the direct incitement to the outrages of last night.

Resolutions were adopted urging upon the City Council the enactment of laws closing low negro dives, in which it was declared much of the crime among the negro classes has its origin. Closer restriction of saloons for both whites and blacks was demanded from the city authorities.

Gov. Terrell discussed the wisdom or

necessity of proclaiming martial law, and declared that he will act if the necessity shall seem imminent. The hearty support of the best citizens was pledged to the city, county, and State authorities in their respective and combined efforts to control the present situation.

Agitators Have Stirred the Races.

The outbreak of last night is the result of feeling against the black race that has been growing for weeks, under the impetus of speeches by agitators and newspaper stories and editorials. Although the negroes have been made impotent in politics, there are elements among the white politicians who are not content to let them alone. Some of these men raised the negro issue in the recent canvass of Hoke Smith and Clark Howell for the Governorship. Black domination could not be made a rallying cry any longer, and so the agitators were compelled to fall back on the cry against the negroes who make attacks on white women.

Up to the recent months there had been no epidemic of crimes against white women among the negroes. Occasionally a black man would assault some lonely white woman, and then neighbors would take swift vengeance on him and the authorities would be compelled to stand by, powerless to aid him. But these cases were seldom met. The decent negroes co-operated with the whites, and the shiftless blacks were kept within bounds.

Thirteen Assaults on White Women.

The fanning of race prejudice, however, was followed by an increase of the crimes against which the agitators inveighed. This has been especially true in Atlanta, where many black loafers and criminals were gathered in the dives. The assaults started about two months ago, and since then twelve white women have been assaulted. In each case the newspaper and other agitators have made attacks on the negroes and recommended violent measures. Public feeling has run so high that the reorganization of the old Ku Klux Klans, which in reconstruction days beat and shot negroes, was seriously urged. Citizens who thought that the State should take strong measures proposed the formation of a State constabulary, whose chief aim should be the control of the negroes.

The assaults on white women came to a climax last evening, when four were attacked by negroes in this city. Two of the men were caught and lynched immediately, but the other two escaped. By 9 o'clock extras of the evening papers were in the streets, with flaring headlines telling of the new assaults. These papers were snatched eagerly by the crowds, and soon in the downtown part of the city the assaults were the one burden of talk. Expressions of hatred for the negroes were heard on all sides.

Men and boys, coming from every direction, formed knots on the street corners, and negroes who passed along were subjected to epithets. More people came from their homes as they learned of the outrages and by 9:30 o'clock all the downtown streets were thronged. The baiting of the negroes became worse, and the bearing of many of them became truculent under the lash of rough talk.

Beginning of the Killing.

No act of violence was recorded until about 10 o'clock, when a negro woman made an insulting remark to a white man, and he punished her with a blow. This incident was soon followed by another on Whitehall Street, when a negro rough pushed from the sidewalk a woman who refused to move aside for him. No one punished him then, but the news spread.

Finally, about 10 o'clock, a man mounted a box on Marietta Street, near the Post Office, and holding aloft a newspaper extra, shouted:

"Four assaults by negroes on white women. Are we Southern white men going to stand for this?"

"No!" came a yell from those who heard him.

"Kill the negroes and our women will be safe," yelled some one.

"Kill the negroes," was taken up by others, and soon the cry was running along the crowded streets, and those who had been gathering for trouble acted on it. Most of the mobs were composed of mere boys and youths, with a sprinkling of men. The man who had started the violence

led a mob against a trolley car that came down Marietta Street. Two negroes were in it, seated behind two white women. They were unaware of their danger until the mob swooped down upon them and dragged them from their seats. They were thrown into the crowd. One was quickly killed with a knife in the hands of a white man; the other was thrown down and beaten, kicked, and trampled till he was dead.

10,000 in the Mobs.

In less than thirty minutes after the first outbreak in Marietta Street reports came to the newspapers that mobs were attacking negroes in more than a dozen sections of the city. Fully 10,000 white men and boys were in the mobs. The stories were all the same. The whites would see a negro and cry, "There is one of the black fiends!" and in a few minutes the negro would be dead or beaten into insensibility. There was no question of the negro's guilt or innocence. He was simply a member of the race whose members menaced white women, and that fact doomed him. As a matter of fact, no one believes that a single guilty negro was killed.

The rioters paid chief attention to the incoming street cars. Each one was scanned for negroes. The trolleys were pulled from the wires, and in the semi-darkness negroes were beaten, cut, and stamped upon in an unreasoning frenzy. If a negro ventured resistance, or remonstrated, it meant death. One car half filled with negroes approached from an outside run. The mob dashed for it. Resistance was made by the negroes, who had not been apprised of trouble. Three negroes were dead on the floor when the car was permitted to move on, and two more were seriously beaten and unconscious.

Killing Under Grady Monument.

One of the worst incidents of the night took place near the Post Office. Here a mob rushed upon a negro barber shop, just across from the Federal building.

"Get 'em, get 'em all," was yelled.

Armed with heavy clubs, canes, revolvers, rifles, stones, and weapons of every description, the crowd made a rush upon the barber shop. The two negro barbers working at their chairs made no effort to resist. One held up both his hands. A brick hit him in the face, and at the same time shots were fired. Both men fell to the floor. Their bodies were first kicked about and then dragged from the place. Their clothing was soon torn from them. Many of the crowd taking rags home as souvenirs or waving them above their heads to incite further riot. When dragged into the street, the faces of both barbers were terribly mutilated.

In sheer savagery the mob dragged the bodies across the street to the monument erected in honor of Henry W. Grady. Here a negro was detected lurking in the shadow. He was felled with a blow. Shots were fired at the body until men in the crowd for their own safety called a halt.

"Beat 'em up, beat 'em up, you'll kill good white men by shooting," they cried.

By way of reply the mob began beating the body of the negro, who was already far beyond any possibility of struggle or pain. Satisfied that he was dead, the rioters threw his body by the side of those of the two negro barbers, and left them there, where they were this morning, below the Grady statue.

One negro was killed on the Forsythe Street Bridge, on which the windows of The Atlanta Constitution's editorial rooms look down. He was chased from Marietta Street on to the bridge. Several bullets were fired at him, but they went wild, and the negro gained on his pursuers. Then from the southern side of the bridge came the cries of several white men.

"Stop shooting and we'll stop him," they said. "We'll kill the black. He'll get away if you don't stop shooting, and let us at him."

Men in the mob on the north side of the bridge yelled:

"We've stopped shooting. Stop the nigger."

Just as the negro was leaving the bridge on the other side a man stepped from the shadow of one of the iron beams of the bridge and hit the fugitive with a club. The sound of the contact could be heard for a block. The black man dropped and the mob was soon on him. The body was kicked and dragged away for a few yards. Some members of the

mob stood directly over it and poured the contents of their revolvers into it.

Another mob attacked the Pullman coaches at the Union Station, in which the car porters and other negroes had taken refuge. The crowd smashed the doors of the coaches, dragged the negroes from their hiding places, and beat them into insensibility.

Scoffed at the Mayor.

When the crowd first seemed to be getting beyond control, about 10 o'clock, Mayor Woodward mounted a car platform at Peachtree and Marietta Streets and urged them to disperse, declaring that the assailants of the white women would be adequately and promptly punished by law. Woodward got a respectful hearing, but when he finished the work of destruction went on. He made another appeal a few moments later, without result.

He rode from point to point begging the mobs to disperse and not to disgrace Atlanta.

"Oh, go home yourself, Jim," the rioters cried to the Mayor. "We are after niggers."

Mayor Woodward turned in a general fire alarm, calling the entire department to the downtown district. To Chief Joyner he gave the laconic order: "Clear the streets." Quickly the firemen coupled up the hose to fireplugs and turned streams of water on the rioters. They quickly scattered. The result, however, was only to stop the mob in its work in that immediate section and to drive it to other streets.

When a section of the mob was raiding negro saloons and restaurants on Decatur Street Chief Joyner came with three engines. In a few minutes he had streams of water playing, and as soon as the water touched the mob it dissolved. One fellow called out:

"Why are you soaking us, Chief? We all voted for you for Mayor." The Chief was recently nominated for Mayor of the city.

Governor Orders Out Troops.

While most of the violence was going on Gov. Terrell was asleep in the Executive Mansion on Peachtree Street. About 11 o'clock it occurred to some one to call up the Governor, and tell him what was going on. Although no request had come from the Sheriff, Gov. Terrell gave an order mobilizing eight local infantry companies at once. Previously a police riot call had been sounded, summoning all police reserves to headquarters. With the decision to call out the troops, the big fire bell sounded once more, this time the call for every member of the militia to report forthwith at his armory.

It was almost 2 o'clock this morning before the first squad of militia appeared on the streets, and at 5 o'clock only six companies were under arms. Meanwhile the police had been doing what they could, short of using their guns, to stop the rioting. They were powerless, however, as the mobs were distributing their activities over a wide area and new calls would come in as soon as one disturbance was suppressed.

Negroes Hide from the Mobs.

The rioting was brought to an end finally by the lack of prey. Word spread among the negroes of the danger, and most of them went into hiding. Street hacks were abandoned at curbside, drivers on baggage wagons vanished and their places were taken by white men. Servants in hotels and apartment houses and even in residences disappeared. The mobs after a time could find no blacks.

When they could no longer find negroes the mob, from pure wantonness, broke windows and damaged property. One crowd, after pulling a negro porter from the sleeping car of a Western & Atlantic Railroad train which was standing ready to start, proceeded to smash the windows in the day coach and mail and baggage cars. They then crossed to the Kimball House and continued to smash windows. Numerous windows in stores on Peachtree Street to-day show that mobs passed that way.

The rioting did not end until almost 4 o'clock this morning. By that time Col. Clifford Anderson had distributed squads of militiamen at various points and police patrols had been established. A heavy rain which began falling at 3 o'clock and continued for nearly two hours was probably more effective in subduing the mob and sending its members to cover than even the presence of the troops.

In the residence district great anxiety was felt all night. The police force was centred downtown, practically leaving the residence districts unguarded. Many families, temporarily without male protection, spent hours in fear, which was accentuated by the newsboys' cries.

Twelve Assaults on Women.

The assaults on white women by negroes, which provoked Saturday night's riot, have extended over two months. During this period twelve white women have been assaulted, and in only one case has the assailant been caught and lynched.

The names of the first eight women attacked by negroes are as follows: Mrs. Hembree, Mrs. Moore, Miss Mamie Poole, Miss Aug Baird, the Misses Ethel and Alma Lawrence, Mrs. Krimmell, and Miss Orrie Bryan.

Miss Mamie Poole was badly hurt and may die. Her assailant was captured a few hours after the crime and lynched in her presence. Mrs. Hembree was also badly injured. The assault on the Lawrence girls was peculiarly brutal, the negro smashing the arm of Miss Ethel Lawrence with a club and gouging out one of her eyes.

Saturday the record for one day was broken by assaults on Mrs. W. H. Chaplin, Mrs. Frank Arnold, Miss Alma Allen, and Mrs. Holcomb. All of these women assaulted are of good families in Atlanta.