

ILLINOIS CAPITAL IS RULED BY RIOTERS

Five Persons Killed, Many Injured, and Stores Wrecked—Mob Lynches Two Blacks.

NEGRO QUARTER IS BURNED.

After Destroying White Restaurant Houses of Blacks Are Fired by the Crowd.

Springfield correspondence:

Riot, arson and slaughter held possession of the black belt and levee of Springfield, Ill., all through Friday night. Two men were killed, nearly 100 wounded, the streets were full of militia, and rioters set fire to negro houses in all parts of the black belt.

The fire department was intimidated and overawed by the rioters, and until the arrival of 1,000 additional State soldiers the authorities were practically helpless to control the situation.

Mob Balked by Race.
All this turmoil grows out of an attempt to lynch a negro who had attacked a white woman. The negro was spirited out of town, and the mob, balked in its vengeance, immediately turned on the man who loaned his automobile to the authorities to enable them to convey the negro to a place of safety. This was the spark that started the riot.

Special trains were hurried from Decatur, Jacksonville, Bloomington, Peoria, and half a dozen other towns, bearing infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Early in the state of riot and the riotous and disorderly houses in the city were closed by the Mayor, and the militiamen did their best to prevent the collecting of any crowds in the streets. Their efforts were futile, however. They would disperse a crowd in one neighborhood, and it immediately reassembled in another.

When at 2 a. m. the burning of negro houses commenced the negroes retaliated by shooting from the upper stories of the houses in the neighborhood where the torch was applied. A number of persons were hit during these fusillades

was stopped to let the sheriff's men and their prisoners get on board.

As soon as this was known the mob began to gather, howling for vengeance against the man who had assisted in the escape of their prey. The cry, "Come on to Loper's," was raised, and a few minutes later bricks were crashing through the windows. Loper met the mob with a rifle. They paid no heed to him, and he was forced into the back part of the building, where he was compelled to witness the complete destruction of his property.

The restaurant was the largest in the city, and had a large trade. Within an hour it was a complete wreck. All of the furniture was taken out and piled on top of the automobile, which had been turned over on the street, and then a match was applied to the gasoline tank. The bonfire raged until midnight. The police were utterly powerless to cope with the mob and the fire department, which had been called out, was not allowed to extinguish the flames.

During the attack an attempt was made to do bodily harm to Mayor Reece.

At 10 o'clock Louis Johnson, a 19-year-old boy, was found dead in a rear stairway leading to the basement of a downtown building. He had been shot through the groin.

At the time the riot began Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President, was addressing a meeting in the courthouse yard. A negro pursued by a mob came dashing up the platform, and in endeavoring to protect the man from his pursuers the orator was struck in the face with a brick and badly injured.

GRAND JURY BEGINS TASK.

Investigation of Outrages at Springfield Sequel to Disturbances.

Springfield Monday entered upon the investigation of outrages and the arrest of accused men. A special grand jury was summoned by Judge James A. Creighton of the Sangamon County Circuit Court at a conference between Governor Deneen and State's Attorney Frank Hatch. A large amount of evidence, implicating many citizens, was obtained during the rioting, and this will be submitted. Suspects were arrested each day during the reign of terror, and will be held awaiting the deliberations of the official body.

The assurance of General Young that his force is sufficient to render abortive any attempt at mob violence is shared by the negroes. Many more of them from the residence districts of the city came to the arsenal, swelling the number sheltered by the State to 400. They are guarded as closely as is the ammunition

IN SPRINGFIELD.



Chicago Tribune.

and were carried away by their friends before their identity was discovered.

Origin of the Trouble.

The inciting cause of the trouble was an assault made on Friday on Mrs. Earl Hallam, wife of a street car conductor. Mrs. Hallam, whose husband works at night, was pulled from her bed at midnight by a negro, who then dragged her into a garden in the rear of the house, where he assaulted her.

This was the last straw on the minds of the whites of the city, the hatred against the blacks having been smoldering since a month ago, when Clergy A. Ballard was slain in his home by a negro, who, it is said, had entered the Ballard home in an attempt to assault Mr. Ballard's young daughter.

George Richardson, a negro, was arrested for the assault upon Mrs. Hallam and placed in the city jail with Joseph James, who was accused of the Ballard murder.

Mutterings of mob violence began soon after the Richardson identification by the woman, and a great crowd collected about the jail. After Richardson had been identified by Mrs. Hallam the crowds grew even more violent, and it was decided to take the prisoner out of town.

Sheriff Charles Werner made arrangements to take the men to Bloomington and the attention of the crowd around the jail was distracted by an alarm of fire while the men were placed in Harry T. Loper's automobile and whisked away to the railroad station near the fair grounds, where a train

kept in the building. The colored people are fed from the kitchens of the militiamen, which are across the alley from the west entrance to the building.

It is estimated that 1,500 negroes have left the city, some of them never to return. The exodus has taken them to Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur, Bloomington, Lincoln, Carlinville, East St. Louis and Jacksonville. Many have left the State, and the Kingdom of Galloway in Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and even Louisiana will be expected to provide new homes for the refugees.

Two hundred of the Springfield rioters are to face charges of murder before a special grand jury which Governor Deneen and the State's Attorney have called.

BAYONET KILLS A BOY.

Lad at Kankakee Is Stabbed to Death by Soldier on Guard.

At Kankakee, Earl Nelson, a delivery boy for a local grocery, was stabbed to death by one of the soldiers of the First Regiment, I. N. G., of Chicago as it passed through on its way to Springfield. About 300 residents of the town witnessed the stabbing and clamored for revenge. According to the story told by Arsen Arres, a French boy, and witness of the shooting, at the instant, the killing of Nelson was unprovoked. His story is borne out by the testimony of Elmer Osborn and Eli Barnett, other Kankakee youths who were with Nelson and saw the murder. After a lengthy session of the board of inquiry at Springfield, Private Joseph B. Klein of Company A, First Infantry, was sustained in his plea of self-defense in the fatal stabbing with a bayonet of the youth at Kankakee.

NOTIFY CHAFIN OF NOMINATION

Third Presidential Candidate Sounds Keynote for Prohibitionists.

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, now knows, officially, that he is the choice of his party.

He was formally notified at a monster meeting and reception held in Music Hall, Fine Arts Building, Chicago. Dr. Charles Scanlon, the permanent chairman of the convention at Columbus, came all the way from Pittsburgh to officially tell him that it was so, and in this he was assisted by Samuel Dickie of Abilene, Mich.; Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Pa.; A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, Neb., and Felix T. McWhirter of Indianapolis.

It was mentioned in passing by the speakers that Lincoln had felt itself honored when a notification party had informed Mr. Bryan of the great honor bestowed upon him by the Democratic party; that Cincinnati had experienced the same self-gratification because of being the home of Mr. Taft, but that Chicago could feel itself honored beyond all cities because it will be the home of the first man ever to be elected President of the United States by prohibition votes.

If the speakers in notifying the other presidential candidates dealt in optimism and predicted certain victory for their candidates, they did not outdo the Prohibition speakers, for never once during the entire evening was there anything that would indicate that the supporters of the movement dreamed of defeat for their cause.

"Never since the flood," declared one speaker, "has water reached such a high tide as at present, and it is now touching the high places of the country. It will carry on its crest our candidate and land him in the presidential chair at Washington."

Like all other notifications, Mr. Chafin's speech was looked forward to as the "keynote" of the campaign. The "keynote" was the indifference—the studied indifference, it was termed—with which the two old parties had treated the temperance question. He said that at a later date he would send a formal letter of acceptance to the committee, in which he would discuss at more length the issues raised in the Prohibition platform and the lack of issues in the platform of their opponents.

EVANS WARS NO MORE.

'Fighting Bob' Goes on Retired List After Forty-Eight Years' Service.

Far from grim war ships and the sea, where he spent nearly half a century in the service of his country, Rear Admiral Robey D. Evans of the United States navy reached the age limit of 62 years Tuesday and passed from the ranks of the country's active sea fighters. His has been the longest service—but two years short of half a century—of any man who has reached the office of rear admiral in the United States navy.

All through the day the hotel at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where Admiral Evans is staying was thronged with admirers eager to congratulate him on his sixty-second birthday and to wish him many more happy and useful years. Telegrams by the score reached him from all parts of the country, all expressing felicitation and affection.

In the evening a reception was held in honor of the admiral and a handsome loving cup was presented to him, the presentation being made by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the State of New York. Admiral Evans in responding said: "In one respect at least naval officers are exactly like any other worthy servants of the people—they are glad when they have pleased their employers. It may not be out of place for me to say that during my forty-eight years of service I have done all in my power to uphold the honor and dignity of my country, and that I have loved the dear old flag as I love nothing else in this world. That I have suffered severely under the flag must be evident to anyone who sees, but I would live my life over again just as I would live it if I knew the suffering was to be a thousand times as great. I go to the retired list with a feeling that it is a reward for long and honorable service, and I hope to enjoy the rest and comfort it may bring, unless some emergency shall call me back into active service, when I shall give all that remains of me to my country as willingly as I have given the best years of my manhood."

President Roosevelt was unable to attend the reception, but he sent a letter expressing his high esteem for Admiral Evans.

German Car First to Paris.

The German auto Protos was the first to finish in the New York-to-Paris race, having covered the 11,000 miles of road travel in 130 days. The American Thomas car arrived at Paris two days behind the leader.

Nevertheless the American machine was declared the winner owing to time allowances for transportation of the rival car by rail.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee has made up his executive committee.

Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, wife of the novelist, has filed a suit for separate maintenance at San Francisco, Cal.

Alice Johnstone, the actress, was granted a divorce from her husband, Dustin Farnum, the actor, in New York.

Thomas F. Gargen, a member of the Boston transit commission, died in Berlin, Germany. He was operated on the previous week for a stomach disorder.

MEN SEEKING TO CHECK SPRINGFIELD RACE WAR, AND SCENES INCIDENT TO RIOTS.



ADJUT. GEN. THOMAS W. SCOTT

TYPE OF NEGRO RIOTER

MAJOR ROY H. REECE OF SPRINGFIELD

EXECUTIVE MANSION

NEGROES LEAVING SPRINGFIELD

SOLDIERS RULE SPRINGFIELD.

Iron Grip of the Militia Overawes Mobs in Illinois Capital.

Springfield correspondence:

After three days and three nights of riot and bloodshed the fourth day dawned with the race war situation seemingly just as ominous and threatening as it was during the hours in which the torch was being applied and negroes were being lynched and shot and stoned in every street. The anti negro element in the community has been curbed and overawed by the militia, but there has been no suppression of the spirit of antagonism against the colored race.

Fifty-five hundred armed national guardsmen patrol the streets and the fever for blood has abated, temporarily at least, among the wild element which ruled the state capital for forty-eight hours. It is not to be understood that the trouble is over. The display of strength made by five regiments of the State's organized militia, simply overawed the population; which has been responsible for all of the disturbance. There was comparatively little disturbance after the Second Infantry from Chicago swept through the streets Sunday afternoon. The news of the coming, also, of the Seventh Infantry and the First Cavalry, both of Chicago, had been heralded all over the city, and this went far toward bringing about a little peace.

The most overt act of Saturday night was an attempt to cut the fire alarm and telegraph wires at 7th and Washington streets, in the heart of the business district. With the wires down, the city would have been practically at the mercy of the incendiaries, who found firing the buildings in which negroes lived or maintained small businesses the easiest way of keeping the rioting going. The man who would have cut off the fire protection of the city was discovered in the act of reaching for the wires. A half-dozen shots from troops who were on patrol in the courthouse square were aimed at him as he stealthily climbed toward the wires. One bullet probably hit him, for he dropped to the roof of the building, but made a successful escape. To this affair is added the attempt to fire the negro section on the northwest side of Springfield.

Overawed by the presence of the great body of troops, the largest that has been assembled in an Illinois duty camp since the riots in Chicago in 1894, the lawless element of the city, white and black, which in its fury has been responsible for the death of five persons since the rioting began Sunday, made no demonstration during Sunday. The city is under strict military rule. Soldiers are everywhere. Every street in the business portion of the city is patrolled. National guardsmen, with loaded rifles, keep an incessant march up and down the thoroughfares. No gatherings of citizens are permitted. Every one is kept on the move. The troops have been given strict orders to allow no mobs to be formed, and are obeying these orders to the letter. The big fact stands out that the majesty of the law, as represented in the khaki-clad troops of the State, has been recognized, and through fear of the riot ammunition which was issued with orders to shoot to kill, Springfield was again at peace.

NOTES OF SPRINGFIELD RIOTS.

A second negro was hanged, but rescued by soldiers.

Governor Deneen ordered the First, Second and Seventh Regiments to Springfield from Chicago.

Springfield pastors united Sunday in preaching against the rioting which has disgraced the city.

Forty-five hundred soldiers at last overawed the mobs in Springfield and restored a semblance of order.

Troops aided the Springfield fire department, keeping a mob in check while flames in negro refuge were fought.

Prominent negroes in Chicago denounce the mob violence at Springfield and de-colored race.



ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL

clear the law should be sufficient to punish all offenders.

A woman arrested on charge of inciting riot was released on bail, but a number of men are held on suspicion of taking part in the mob work.

Governor Deneen issued a formal statement reviewing acts leading up to the outbreak, the results of the rioting and the efforts to restore peace.

The brutal murder of an aged negro by a man of her own race, crazed by the Springfield riots, almost resulted in a lynching in Chicago's "black belt."

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED.

Deadly Work of Frenzied Mob Creates Reign of Terror.

Scott Burton, 65 years old, a barber, was lynched Saturday morning. Burton conducted a little barber shop at 12th and Madison streets in Springfield. He is said to have quarreled with a white man. A house near his shop was fired on by the mob. He ran in terror. The frenzied mob saw him and he was captured. He drew a revolver and was snatched down. A razor fell from his pocket. A 10-year-old boy saw the razor. Grabbing it, he slashed the negro on the neck. The sight of blood so maddened the crowd that it secured a rope and hanged the old man instantly. Thirty shots were fired into his body after he was dead.

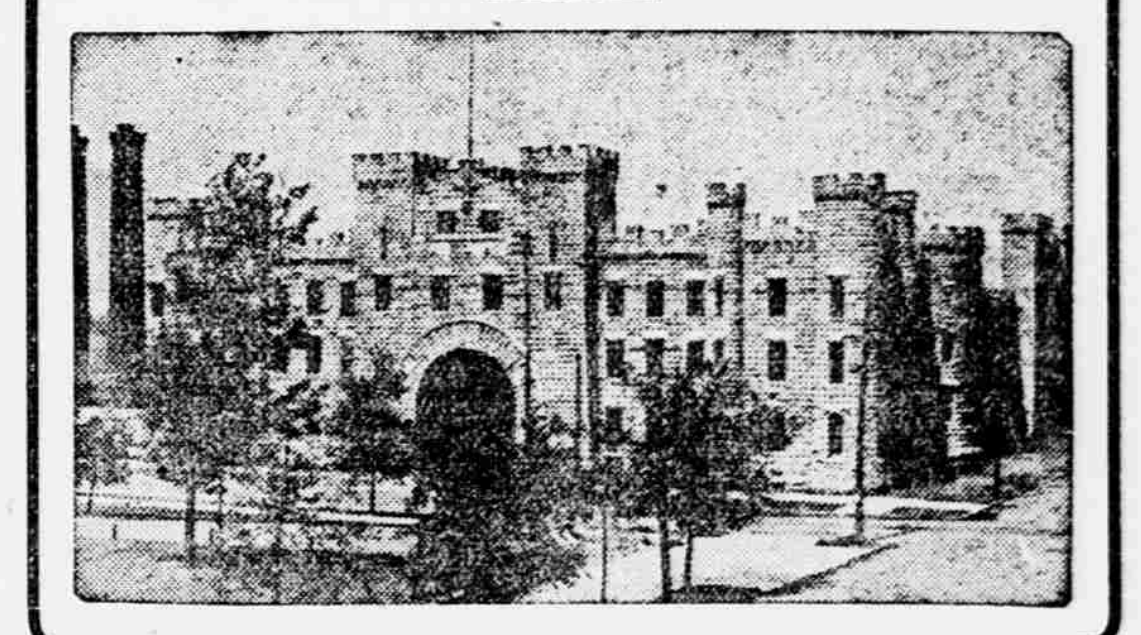
William Donnegan, an 80-year-old negro, was brutally beaten and hanged by a mob at his home Saturday night and died at St. John's hospital at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

The police have gained a confession from one of the men arrested on suspicion he was a member of the mob which attacked Donnegan. The man is Abraham Raymer, who has been in Springfield only a few months. He is a Russian Jew and talks broken English. After an hour's grueling by Chief Morris, Raymer broke down and admitted he was one of the mob that so cruelly strung the old negro to a tree after slashing his throat with a razor.

He also gave the police the names of four or five of the mob which he knew. Ernest Humphrey was one of the men accused by Raymer. He was arrested Sunday. Officers are searching for the others implicated by Raymer's confession.

From Raymer's story, the only provocation for the lynching was that Donnegan was married to a white woman. According to his statement, the mob assembled at Seventh and Washington

STATE ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD.



Chicago sent 1,500 additional soldiers, including 250 cavalrymen, to Springfield, making a total of more than 5,000 guardsmen in the capital to maintain order.

A boy who attempted to board the First Regiment train at Kankakee was stabbed to death with a bayonet by a soldier from Chicago, and the authorities insisted on arresting the man.

Many lynchings and race riots have marred the peace in the last few years, but the North has had few of the risings. A total of 1,530 had been lynched in twelve years prior to 1908.

streets, only one block distant from the headquarters of Gen. Young and staff.

There were 200 men in the crowd that went to the home of Donnegan, but not more than half a dozen knew where the rioters were leading or what their intentions were. As the mob neared the home of Donnegan members of the negro's family felt that the marchers were bent on killing them. The wife and children fled through a rear door, but Donnegan, who was almost blind from old age, was unable to accompany them.