

AVERAGE SWORN NET PAID CIRCULATION, MAY Daily 34,137 Sunday 35,292

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NEW BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS

WHITES ADVANCING INTO 'LITTLE AFRICA;' NEGRO DEATH LIST IS ABOUT 15

There was an unconfirmed report at 6 o'clock that three more white men had been killed in the latest clash with the blacks, but it could not be verified.

With the coming of dawn this morning, following a night of race rioting and death, hundreds of armed white men in motor cars formed a circle of steel about "Little Africa," and a continuous rattle of rifle and revolver fire could be heard.

Sixty or seventy automobiles filled with armed men were in the line drawn about the black belt and there were many reports to the effect that they planned to range through the negro settlement and "clean it out."

At 5:30 the death list was estimated as high as fifteen. Though no whites were known to be killed save two unidentified men listed in The World, reports to police headquarters from members of the white bands who had been at "the front" between the line of armed whites and "Little Africa" said they had counted the bodies of more than a dozen negroes stretched in the streets.

While the bands of armed white men in motor cars were surrounding the negro district six airplanes were circling over the section. Scattered along the Frisco tracks and in streets immediately south were between 500 and 1,000 more armed white men. Talk of driving into "Little Africa" could be heard on all sides.

At 5:45 the white forces were pushing into "Little Africa" from the south, bands of white riflemen being reported at Elgin and Archer. They were reported to be shooting into houses and at all negroes in sight. There was no report of the extent of casualties. The negroes were not returning the fire very spiritedly, if it was reported, but negro snipers were shooting from housetops and windows.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, the row of frame buildings on the east side of Boston avenue north of the Frisco tracks was fired, but because there was no wind, the flames burned themselves out and did not spread to the Cincinnati avenue block which sheltered several hundred negroes.

At 3 o'clock the fire had gained sufficient headway to destroy all the buildings except the residence on the north end of the block. When this building was burned, six negroes who had been firing from the house at the whites were driven from cover and five of the six who ran from the house were killed. White men who took up their station at Archer and Boston before 3 o'clock, succeeded in pushing their line almost to Cincinnati avenue in the face of fire from the negroes. The negroes, however, made no dashes from their places of hiding and except for the firing of a few shots at intervals, did not attempt to dislodge whites in the negro section of the city.

Members of the crowd of 500 whites around the Frisco depot about 5 o'clock this morning engaged in a spirited battle with several negroes perched on housetops. However, the aim of the blacks was bad and no whites were injured, but three negroes were killed within a short space of time.

One of the blacks was perched on a two-story brick building on Archer. He raised up to fire but one of the whites with an army rifle beat him to it and the black toppled, apparently dead. The other two blacks were hiding on Archer and were dropped by the white sharpshooters.

Three other black bodies were lying near the depot at daylight this morning. Two bodies had been removed. Late Brady, proprietor of the Brady hotel, who was a member of white men on guard duty along North Main street all night, said he counted the bodies of five negroes.

One negro was dragged behind an automobile, with a rope about his neck, through the business district. Reports that three Frisco switchmen and a fireman, members of a switching crew, had been shot to death by negroes because they refused to haul the blacks out of town, could not be verified.

A report from the Oklahoma hospital at 5:30 said three new wounded white men had been brought there, but that none were seriously injured. The names were not secured.

At 5:45 a negro house at Elgin and Archer was reported burning.

FRUSTRATE ATTEMPT OF PAIR TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Working through the top of their cells, Charles Davis and Harold Morris attempted to escape from the city jail about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. They were discovered by Sheriff J. L. Wilson and officers before they could reach the roof. They then cut the lock on the kitchen door and were seen crawling through the last of the bars between them and freedom when Crawford and Meacham came up.

The Dead

At the Moskway Undertaking company was an unidentified white man, whose age might be placed between 28 and 32 years, and whose death wound was a bullet which entered the back of the head. He died at a hospital. There were no clues of identification which could be followed last night and he was unidentified up to 3 o'clock this morning.

Oklahoma Hospital

Fatally Injured. A. B. STOK, city clerk, Sapulpa, death expected momentarily. Injured. G. T. FRUNKARD, conductor on Frisco, Sapulpa, shot in left shoulder, chest fractured. LEE FISHER, 333 1/2 East First street, shot in left leg. T. BLINKARD, West Tulsa, leg fractured. ROBERT PALMER, West Tulsa, shot in left shoulder. ED AUSTIN, 418 South Detroit, shot in left foot. F. FISHER, 1457 East Dodge, shot in left hand and left leg.

Frissell Hospital

Clarence Hill lay at the Frissell Memorial hospital, 314 East Ready, near death, according to nurses, due to being shot through the lung. The fear that he might not live until morning was expressed by attendants. Other than his name, no information was given out.

Tulsa Hospital

Three wounded men were taken to the Tulsa hospital, but none was seriously injured, according to meager reports. Hospital attendants refused to give any information. H. I. Curry, James Collins and one other were at this hospital.

P. & S. Hospital

One fatally wounded man was taken to the P. & S. hospital. He died shortly after reaching there and was removed to a morgue.

Other Hospitals

No wounded were taken to the Sand Springs or the Morningstar hospitals, they reported. Neither was there any injured at the negro hospital.

'ADVENTRESS,' IS CHARGE OF JOYCE

CHICAGO, May 31.—'Peggy' Upton Archibald, Maymie Joyce was stripped of the glamor of jewels, millions and romance and held up as a sordid adventress by her multimillionaire husband James Stanley Joyce, in an answer filed today to 'PEGGY'S' petition for \$16,000 a month temporary alimony. Startling exposure of 'Peggy's' alleged past were made by Joyce in the most voluminous answer ever prepared in a divorce case.

The most startling charge made by Joyce was the revelation of a hitherto sealed chapter in 'Peggy's' life—the taking of this woman's life by an unknown army officer in New York after an affair de cour with 'Peggy.'

A chapter wherein 'Peggy' is set forth as a manipulator in a hotel in Richmond, Va., is recited. Joyce charges 'Peggy's' claims to historical merit by declaring that the \$700 a week salary she received as an actress was paid not for 'Peggy's' talent and services, but for her personal favor by the theatrical manager who was instrumental in obtaining her employment.

This magazine, Joyce declares, also presented her with the \$10,000 sale story of her success in acquiring the fabulous sums in money, jewels and gifts bestowed by her patron, her trifling affections. Fourteen hundred thousand dollars is the total Joyce says is showered on 'Peggy' within the few months that intervened between the marriage and the shattering of their brief romance.

Arrest of Young Negro on Statutory Charge Caused Battle Between the Races

The race rioting that broke out here late Tuesday night grew out of the arrest Tuesday afternoon of Dick Rowland, a negro bootblack on a charge of assaulting a white elevator girl in the Hotel Rexford on Monday. There was a movement afoot, it was reported, among white people to go to the county courthouse Tuesday night and lynch the bootblack. This report spread over "Little Africa" and early in the evening crowds of negroes began forming. Rowland was taken from the city to the county jail Tuesday afternoon and his preliminary trial set for June 7 in municipal court. Rowland was arrested on South Greenwood avenue early Tuesday morning by Officers Henry Car michael and H. J. Pugh. He was identified by the girl after his capture. The boy did not deny the attack and said he stepped on her foot but did not scratch her or molest her.

GOVERNOR ACTS TO STOP RIOTING IN WAGE BATTLE

Soldiers Disperse Whites at Armory When They Go for Equipment

OTHERS HELD READY

Companies at Capital, Wagon and Muskegoe to Move on Moment's Notice

CHEERS GREET THE TROOPS

Crowds Applaud as Khaki-Cloth Boys Appear on Scene in Motor Trucks

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 1.—The special troop train carrying Adjutant General Charles F. Barrett and a machine gun company of Oklahoma national guard left here shortly after 5 o'clock this morning for Tulsa, where they will participate in the control of the riot situation, according to the adjutant general.

By Associated Press Staff Wire. OKLAHOMA CITY, May 31.—Three units of Oklahoma national guard were called out by Adjutant General Charles F. Barrett late tonight, to assist police officers of Tulsa in handling the situation arising out of armed conflict between whites and negroes, which is believed to have arisen out of the arrest of a negro, charged with an attack on a white girl.

Jasper County Peon's Slayer Is Given Life

COMINTON, Ga., May 31.—Clayde Manning negro farm boss on the John S. Williams plantation in Jasper county, was found guilty of murder by a jury late today in connection with the death of Lindsey Peterson, one of the 11 negroes alleged to have been held in peonage and then killed on the farm a few months ago. The jury went out 53 minutes. Manning was sentenced to life imprisonment.

RACE WAR RAGES FOR HOURS AFTER OUTBREAK AT COURTHOUSE; TROOPS AND ARMED MEN PATROLLING STREETS

World reporter about four hours after the riot had broken out at which time he signed a telegram asking Governor Robertson for outside help to cope with the situation. The telegram was already signed by Chief of police Gustafson and Mayor T. D. Evans. "While I do not feel the situation warrants help from the outside yet it is always best to play safety first," McCullough said. The sheriff was well entrenched in the jail and the elevator was put out of commission early in the evening. The only entrance to the jail was up a winding stairway which terminated in great steel bars. It was behind these that the county sheriff and more than eight deputies were firmly entrenched. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the telegram to the sheriff for his signature and the mayor with a stranger. It was at this time that a World reporter who was well acquainted with McCullough succeeded in getting the telegram to him for his signature.

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400 Millions Ordered Cut From Payrolls of the Nation's Lines

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Negroes Finally Driven Into "Little Africa" Where 1,000 Armed Blacks Are Reported at Bay With More Than 500 Armed Whites Facing Them Opposite Frisco Tracks; Move to Lynch Bootblack Starts Trouble.

BULLETIN: There are two dead negroes at the Frisco depot.

After six hours of race rioting, extending over the entire city, two white men are known to be dead and about a score are known to be injured.

There are no known negro fatalities, though reports are that several were killed. One injured negro is at the police station and is expected momentarily to die.

Thousands of shots were fired during the rioting, crowds swarmed up and down the streets brandishing weapons and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Both of the white men known to have been killed were shot through the head.

The city, patrolled by 45 automobiles filled with armed men, while 500 armed men with their center on the Frisco railway station within a stone's throw of an armed mob of 1,000 negroes, form the nucleus of the gathering white forces.

There was a furious outburst of firing in the vicinity of the Frisco tracks and Cincinnati about 2:30 this morning, but whether there were any casualties could not be ascertained.

Some negro shacks on the north side of the Frisco tracks at Boston were fired by white men at 2 o'clock. The blaze was spectacular and it was at first reported that "Little Africa's" business district was burning. Firemen who responded to the alarm were at first kept away, but later extinguished the blaze.

Firing which for two hours was general over the city and centered in the north part of the business district following the first outbreak at the courthouse about 10:15 o'clock last night declined at 1 o'clock after a crowd of 300 negroes were driven from Second street and Cincinnati avenue.

In response to a call from Muskogee, indicating several hundred negroes were on their way to the city to assist Tulsa negroes should the fighting continue, a machine gun squad loaded on a truck, went east of the city with orders to stop at all hazards these armed men.

For three hours city officials, under direction of J. F. Adkison, police commissioner, and Charles Daley, inspector of police, with the assistance of part of the home guard company, formed armed white men into companies and these companies were marched to advantageous positions. Hundreds of cars were volunteered for use by the armed patrol of the city, and these were speedily detailed to prevent armed negroes from taking action except in the negro district of the city.

About 12:30 a. m., when an armed party of whites, scouring the vicinity of the Frisco station after an attack by blacks, at the corner of second and Cincinnati, mistook a lone white man for a negro, and fired a round of at least 25 shots at the white pedestrian. Death was instantaneous and he was hit so many times his body was mangled almost past identification.

The last car containing white men through the negro district, which made the trip shortly after midnight, reported that at least 1,000 armed negroes were gathered north of the Frisco depot. One white man was badly beaten by negroes when he attempted to pass through the district.

Two companies of regular troops from Ft. Sill were ordered out by Governor Robertson, and home guard companies from surrounding towns ordered to mobilize and take immediate transportation to Tulsa.

Thousands of persons, both the inquisitive including several hundred women, and men, armed with every available weapon in the city taken from every hardware and sporting goods store, swarmed on Second street from Boulder to Boston avenue watching the gathering volunteer army or offering their services to the peace officers.

Intermittently throughout the two hours following midnight, shots were fired into the air by the white forces, but except for a few stray shots fired by whites at the Frisco depot and returned by the negroes, the city remained in quiet. The armed cars containing negroes were driven from the streets before 1 o'clock, and the patrols continued scouring the city, arresting negroes and placing them in the city jail. Twelve were captured by the auto patrols before 1 o'clock. No attempt was made however to disperse the negro mob north of the Frisco depot.

Armed with weapons ranging from shotguns to .22 caliber target rifles, men filtered into the police station singly or in auto loads. Ammunition was scarce and the entire supply of virtually every store in town carrying such goods was confiscated before midnight.

Thousands Like Strife. Crowds of thousands lined Second street east of Main, the guard line established by the homeguards, and braved the occasional fire from revolvers and rifles in the hands of negroes watching the formation of the volunteer companies. At least 200 persons, among them 100 women, watched the battle in whose a crowd of negroes occupying the bus-ness district of the city, was driven from Second and the Frisco avenue.

About the police station hundreds of men carrying every description of weapon, with pockets bulging with ammunition, aimed in clothing suits gathered for three hours. Little conversation was indulged in, but all wore an expression of determination to put down the uprising of the negroes. Old men, carrying shot guns walked or marched side by side with youths in white flannels, carrying target rifles or small bore shot-guns.

Well in Hand says Sheriff. "We believe we have the situation well in hand without further help from the national guards or state militia," Sheriff McCullough told a

World reporter about four hours after the riot had broken out at which time he signed a telegram asking Governor Robertson for outside help to cope with the situation. The telegram was already signed by Chief of police Gustafson and Mayor T. D. Evans. "While I do not feel the situation warrants help from the outside yet it is always best to play safety first," McCullough said. The sheriff was well entrenched in the jail and the elevator was put out of commission early in the evening. The only entrance to the jail was up a winding stairway which terminated in great steel bars. It was behind these that the county sheriff and more than eight deputies were firmly entrenched. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the telegram to the sheriff for his signature and the mayor with a stranger. It was at this time that a World reporter who was well acquainted with McCullough succeeded in getting the telegram to him for his signature.

Soon after the first few shots were fired around the courthouse in which one negro was wounded and one white killed the great crowd which had collected in front of the county building dispersed. The negroes running toward "Little Africa" and the whites scattering in all directions. A knot of white men who had formed on all sides of the courthouse soon afterward and planned a reprisal on the negroes. These formed the most threatening crowd that collected in the county building.

Hardware Stores Emptied. At 10:30 o'clock a report was received at the police station that the hardware stores by local streets gathering at First and Cincinnati for another invasion of the business district.

The demand for arms became clamorous. While the police were endeavoring to secure the opening of the hardware stores by local streets crowds began to batter in the doors of the Mace sporting goods store, almost across the street from the station. The first guns began to arrive from the Barton store on South Main. Armed men seemed to spring from everywhere. Within half an hour an army of about 500 men was being drilled for duty and coached for emergency. Practically all hardware stores were emptied of guns and ammunition. Some opened their doors voluntarily. Others were broken into.

The arrival of Major Rooney and a bunch of national guard men on an army truck was a signal for cheers. "Now let the negroes come if they dare," the crowds shouted.

Armed guards were placed in cars and sent out on patrol duty. Companies of about 50 men each were organized and marched through the business streets. Such a strenuous shooting resulted with a very fortunate result that no one was hurt.

Policeman's Life Is Saved. While the negroes were congregating at Second and Cincinnati about 10 o'clock, J. L. Wilson, a day patrolman, came into town in a jitney, not knowing what the trouble was about.

The negroes saw him and in an instant he found himself in the hands of the mob. "That's one of them. Let's lynch him," they shouted.

But a negro preacher who has been shining shoes in a stand near the police station threw his arms around Wilson and played in a vain effort for his life that the blacks let him go.

Wilson kept admonishing the crowd during the evening to "let their consciences be their guides."

Brakeman Shot Twice. A brakeman on an east bound freight train was shot twice by a negro at Madison and Frisco tracks according to reports. The brakeman was shot twice, once in the face and once in the chest.

It is reported that a negro sharpshooter who was stationed on Madison street aimed at a boy about 14 years old who was bumping his way on the train when the brakeman was shot. He was taken to a hospital.

The rioting followed a movement early in the night of a crowd of 150 white men to take Dick Rowland, negro bootblack, charged with an assault upon a white girl Monday afternoon from the county jail. Sheriff William McCullough stationed armed guards in the jail and succeeded in cowing the mob temporarily.

More than 300 negroes, most of them armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns gathered at the courthouse at 5 o'clock with the avowed intention of preventing the threatened lynching. Both white and negro officers argued with the two men which intermingled at the south and west entrances to the county courthouse. The negroes were finally dispersed but continued to roam about the city in automobiles. The crowd at the courthouse numbering about 200 whites, at 10 o'clock refused to disperse on demand of Sheriff McCullough, and for half an hour waited at the south entrance of the courthouse heckling

Continued on Page Six.