# KU KLUXISM LEADS TO WIDESPREAD USE OF LASH, TAR AND FEATHERS WHERE KLAN EXISTS

## TO SET CONGRESS ON TRAIL OF K. K. K.

### Dyer Will Leave No Stone Unturned to Get Sweeping Investigation

### PROSECUTION LOOMING UP

*By a Staff Correspondent*

**Washington**, Sept. 19.—Steps have been taken to demand an investigation by Congress of the Ku Klux Klan. Several members are understood to be preparing resolutions of inquiry about which they will not make announcement until ready to act formally. Representatives Dyer, of Missouri, and Tague, of Massachusetts, have announced that they would urge the most thorough probe.

The matter will be pressed when Congress meets, although definite action in the House will not come until October 4. An understanding was reached among House leaders before recessing that new business would not be taken up with the reconvening on September 21, but two weeks later.

Representative Dyer is making thorough plans for a resolution of inquiry. He has called upon experts to investigate statutes and constitutional questions with which the Ku Klux Klan might conflict in order to find out how far he could go in his effort for an inquiry.

**Many Demands for Probe**

Meanwhile from all sections are coming demands for an investigation. Mr. Dyer, in explaining his plan, said:

"I am at work gathering together authorities and looking up statutes to see if Congress has authority to make such an inquiry. I expect to be able to determine this by the time Congress reconvenes, and if I find we have the right I am going to introduce a resolution and will ask the Speaker to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, the proper place, in my opinion, for it to be considered.

"The first step after introducing it would be to ask the Rules Committee to make the resolution immediately in order. As soon as it is passed by the House I shall ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to appoint a subcommittee to conduct the inquiry. The resolution will give authority to take testimony under oath, either in Washington or elsewhere.

"If the report of our sub-committee should show anybody connected with this organization has violated the Federal law, our committee would report to the House, with the recommendation that the Speaker call the attention of the Attorney General to the matter to the end that he institute prosecutions.

"House legislative experts are looking into constitutional questions and other data necessary to the preparation of the resolution of inquiry. While I feel there must be a way for Congress to act, I have not had sufficient time to examine the authorities so as to be sure about it."

**Negro Leaders Wrought Up**

Letters of protest against the organization from Catholic, Jewish and Negro organizations are pouring in on members of the House and Senate. Most of the demands are for an investigation that will turn the light on the activities of Simmons' hooded night riders. It is believed publicity will make persons ashamed to join the order, but it is also thought a Congressional inquiry will show the way to legislation to prevent such movements.

Negro leaders throughout the United States are much wrought up. They point out that such secret organizations, with their mysterious and threatening attitude toward Negro communities, will arouse a bitter race hatred that should be allowed to die. They will try to get Congress to force adoption of a resolution authorizing investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The effort will be headed by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, which will also direct an appeal against Ku Kluxism to President Harding.

Shelby M. Davidson, executive secretary of the association, said yesterday that the revelations had shown him that the Ku Klux Klan was the "worst organization on earth."

## AN OFFICIAL KU KLUX WARNING

Beaumont Texas. July 21, 1921.

Mr. Alfred Jones, Editor the Beaumont Enterprise,

Beaumont, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Your publication, since the organization of the Ku Klux Klan in the city of Beaumont, has on various occasions published information concerning and pertaining to the affairs of this organization. We believe, as you do, that a newspaper should serve the best interests of its constituency and that all legitimate news should be given the public through its columns. During the past two months many items have appeared in your paper relative to the case of the Ku Klux Klan and its connection with Dr. J. S. Paul. Now, that you and the public may be fully informed of the true facts in this case, the Klan has assembled and herewith hands you an intelligent, true and correct history of the entire matter. The Klan requests that this summary of facts be published in the columns of your paper not later than Sunday July 24, 1921, and that it be published verbatim according to the enclosed copy, typographical errors excepted.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Photographic copy of a warning, under the official seal of the K. K. K., sent to the editor of the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise

## HOODED KLANSMEN PARADING AT NIGHT

K. K. K. riders as they appeared in the civic pageant at Lakewood Park, Atlanta, Ga., during the Southeastern Fair in the fall of 1920

## "Imperial Palace" Is Costly Setting For Leisure Hours of "Emperor"

THE "Invisible Empire" of the Ku Klux Klan has an "Imperial Palace," set in a lordly private park which cost many visible and tangible dollars.

This angle of the Klan, which is burrowing its way into Philadelphia, should excite the interest of candidates who are thinking of donating $10 to the secret order.

"Emperor" William Joseph Simmons already has a crown which he wears at the "mystic" gatherings of men sworn to obey him.

A golden throne, a jeweled scepter and a gem-encrusted orb are the other accessories needed by one who has climbed to the dazzling heights of empire.

Simmons in some of his writings speaks mysteriously of reincarnations, hinting that he has been in the world of the flesh at least once before his present incarnation. But whether he was Alexander, called the Great, or Julius Caesar or the first Napoleon the one-time exhorter does not reveal.

Aside from all this gilt and gingerbread, however, the Ku Klux Klan has a serious meaning in the life of America. What that meaning is and how Ku Kluxism is spreading racial and religious hatred in its zeal for paying members the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is bringing out in a series that began last Monday.

## Scores Whipped, Tarred by Klan

Continued from Page One

been dealt with. He was taken to the woods and guarded until nightfall. His captors during this time treated him with kindness and consideration. They provided him with food and fruit to eat and ice water to drink. During the day he was questioned and admitted all the charges the Klan had accused him of. The judgment of the Klan was that he was to be given ten lashes across the bare back and that he was to be tarred and feathered. * * *

"Scott left Beaumont Monday, the 18th of July * * * spending the major portion of the day in Orange parading the streets and proclaiming the diabolical lie that he had been subjected to the tortures of the inquisition and boasting of his prowess in affairs of physical * * * endurance. * * * He poses to the gullible public and sensational newspapers as a patriot and a hero. All these things the eyes of the unknown have seen and their ears have heard. We cannot be deceived and JUSTICE will no longer be mocked."

[Seal]

Of the Ku Klux Klan.

The whole essence of the Ku Klux spirit thus put into acknowledged action by a chartered body of the incorporated Ku Klux order boils down to a few sentences of that communication.

**Klan Makes Own Law**

"The law of the Klan is justice. Dr. Paul was approached * * * at night by three (masked) men and instructed to go with them. He was placed * * * and escorted. * * * The judgment of the Klan was read * * * The lash was laid on * * * the tar and feathers were applied. * * * He was informed of the will of the Klan that he should leave the city. Tarred and feathered he was discharged at * * * two of the main streets to be a warning * * * Constantly watched by the Klan whose number is legion and whose eye is all-seeing and whose methods of gathering information are unknown to the alien world. * * * These things the eyes of the unknown have seen and their ears have heard. We cannot be deceived and JUSTICE will no longer be mocked."

A similar usurpation of the constituted police and legal powers of the American people, and a similar arrogation of the right to be judge, jury, prosecutor and executioner, was made by the Klan of Dallas in a warning "proclamation" issued to the citizens of Dallas County, Texas, and vouched for by no less a person than the Rev. Caleb Ridley, Imperial Chaplain of the order, comment in his column on page 5 of the Searchlight for August 26, 1921, as follows:

"To the citizens of Dallas County, greetings: This organization has caused to be posted the following proclamation:

"Be it known and hereby proclaimed

"That this organization is composed of native-born Americans and none other.

"That its purpose is to uphold the dignity and the authority of the law.

"That this organization * * * recognizes * * * that situation frequently arise where no existing law offers a remedy.

**"The Eye of the Unknown"**

"That this organization does * * * not countenance and will not stand for social parasites remaining in this city. It is equally opposed to the gambler, the trickster, the moral degenerate and the man who lives by his wits and is without visible means of support.

"The eye of the unknown hath seen and doth constantly observe a'l, white or black, who disregard this warning. 'Whatsoever thou sowest that shall you also reap.' Regardless of official, social or financial position, this warning applies to all living within the jurisdiction of this Klan.

"'Your sins will find you out.' Be not deceived. You cannot deceive us, and we will not be mocked.

"This warning will not be repeated.

"'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.'

"Hereafter all communications from us will bear the official seal of the Klan.

"KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN."

"The day will soon dawn," says the Rev. Dr. Ridley, "when those who have slandered and belied these mystic men of the Invisible Empire will be ashamed of themselves and will be forced by a healthy Americanism to come out in the open like men and confess their sins. The mourners' bench is already in preparation."

**Many Outrages Reported**

With the showing of this indorsement of lawlessness, the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER records a large number of lawless acts reported in the newspapers as having been committed in various parts of the United States this year.

Men have been forcibly taken from their homes, carried to lonely spots and beaten, tarred and feathered. Women have been stripped of their clothing and tarred and feathered.

Men have been flogged and permanently mutilated for alleged immorality; parades of men carrying placards of warnings have been held, similar warnings have been sent to individuals by mail or publicly posted in communities, or offered to and sometimes accepted by newspapers for publication.

In practically every instance of physical violence, the criminal acts, according to the reports, have been perpetrated by masked men wearing white hoods and robes. The paraders have been similarly disguised and their warning placards have stated that they were the Ku Klux Klan. The warnings conveyed in letters or publicly posted have been initialed "K. K. K." or have borne conspicuously the signature, "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

**Texas Is Klan Hotbed**

In the State of Texas alone in the last six months, nearly fifty cases have been reported, involving either violent lawless action or threats of such action, and involving also either the Ku Klux Klan or masked individuals or mobs, as follows:

March 17, Houston—A. V. Hopkins, prominent business man, kidnapped and taken to point outside city, whipped and warned to leave city. He left town next day. Hopkins was called from a business meeting by his assailants.

April 10, Houston—J. S. Allen, Houston attorney, taken from crowded downtown street into the country and given coat of tar and feathers. He was then returned to the city and dumped from an auto in the middle of the business section nude except for the tar and feathers.

April 15, Dallas—Bill Harris, Negro bellboy, kidnapped and taken from town into woods, where he received a severe beating from masked Klansmen and was told to keep quiet, and did so. Harris was accused of insulting a white woman.

May 20, Dallas — Ku Klux Klan, numbering 1000 mounted and hooded members, parade through streets while crowds cheer. Klansmen carried fiery cross and American flag side by side.

May 22, Dallas—John Moore, aged thirty, seized in home by masked men, taken to outskirts, stripped of clothing and lashed with horsewhip. Brought back to city and dumped into crowded street. Some in party insisted on killing Moore, but leader protested. Moore was accused of having attacked a twelve-year-old girl. He fled from town afterward.

**Justice of Peace Whipped**

May 27, Sour Lake—J. J. De Vere, Justice of the Peace, whipped, tarred and feathered by citizens supposed to have come from Liberty. Sour Lake citizens threaten to retaliate. Six or seven Sour Lake citizens received letters ordering them to leave town or face punishment.

May 30, Beaumont—Dr. J. S. Paul whipped, tarred and feathered by masked men. He was seized in his office and taken to outskirts, where he was roughly handled. Newspaper reporters were invited to attend and did so. Dr. N. A. Haizlip warned to leave or face similar deal, and both he and Paul left.

June 10, Brenham—Dr. R. H. Lennert seized by eight masked men and taken nine miles from Brenham, where he received a coat of tar and feathers. The Klansmen, it is said, accused him of disloyalty during the war. Lennert denied this charge, saying he was born and reared in Texas and that he had bought $1800 worth of Liberty Bonds. He is married and has three children.

**Fled After Warning**

June 16, Dallas—Well-known citizen whose name was not published received the following notice signed "K. K. K.": "It is suggested that the climate of Texas is unhealthy for a man of your character." That was all. After the recipient had investigated and learned the letter was genuine he thought it was enough. He departed at once for Arizona.

June 17, Bolton—John Collins, Negro, kidnapped and taken into country, severely flogged by masked men and told to leave the city. A placard was fastened on his back which read: "Whipped by K. K. K." The Negro had been in jail charged with having insulted a white woman. The Grand Jury failed to indict him.

June 20, Goose Creek, near Houston—B. L. Bloodsworth and Olan Jones, oilfield workers, kidnapped, tarred and feathered. Bloodsworth first taken back to town and dumped from a car, and later Jones was returned and spilled out. Both victims said they received hearings as undesirables and were found guilty. A placard was placed on the back of each announcing to the world that they were public nuisances. They were warned to leave and did so.

**Kidnapped and Beaten**

June 21, Wharton—Henry Schultz whipped, tarred and feathered after kidnapping. He was riding a horse into town when four men in an automobile seized him and conveyed him to the spot where a larger band awaited with tar and feathers.

June 26, Yoakum—A white man who was a citizen here for twenty years tarred, feathered and found bound and blindfolded on road. He refused to discuss the case.

June 27, Dallas—Edward Engers, filling-station proprietor, flogged by masked men. He asked State and Federal officers to investigate the attack, but on July 2 Engers was indicted for aggravated assault, burglary, threats to beat wife and threats to murder.

June 28, Austin — Judge J. R. Hamilton, of Criminal District Court, orders investigation by Grand Jury into Ku Klux Klan. Nothing developed.

July 1, Fort Worth—White man taken from his home at night and received twenty lashes for mistreating wife. His wife pleaded that the men spare his life and they promised only to whip him. This man prayed as he was whipped, admitted that he had treated his wife and children wrongly and promised to lead a better life. For this reason the Klan refused to tell his name in order to give him a chance to make good. They are now watching his home.

**Klan Parades Openly**

July 5, Palestine—Ku Klux Klan organized here and 1000 men wearing Klan uniform paraded through the streets with banners and torches.

July 8, San Antonio—Henry Adams, gardener for the Southern Pacific Railroad, seized by masked party at Glidden, near here. He received scalp wounds and bruises. He was seized while in station lunchroom, taken in a car into the country and thrown into a pasture. One of the party threw a flashlight in his face and exclaimed that they had the wrong man.

July 9, Waco—K. Cummings, of this city, called from his wife to edge of curbing in front of City Hall in midafternoon, seized and carried off in car. He was tarred and feathered and brought back. Police followed the automobile and arrested four men, W. L. Edmond, O. D. Reed, Bowden Hays and George Jackson. The latter was released and the others were held on bond of $1000 signed by prominent Waco citizens, who cheered the four at their hearing. Cummings is an alleged vagrant. He and his wife have left town.

**Governor Refuses to Act**

July 9, Fort Worth—Message sent to Governor Neff signed by "Committee of Good Democrats" asking him to investigate secretly tar party of which Benny Pinto was victim two days previously. Since no names were signed to message Neff refused to give it consideration. Pinto was seized about 9 P. M. at most prominent corner, taken into country, got a coat of tar and feathers and received forty-eight hours to leave town because of alleged lawlessness.

July 10, Brenham—Reward of $200 offered for arrest of kidnappers of City [illegible]

### Women Stripped, Beaten, by "Chivalrous Klansmen,"

Chivalry and the protection of womanhood are among the principles and aims of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., according to the printed "literature" of its propaganda department.

Yet white women have been stripped of their clothing, flogged and covered with a sticky mess of tar and feathers by hooded and gowned "regulators."

seized on May 4 by a number of masked men. He refused to discuss details.

July 14, Wichita Falls—D. E. Donnelly brought to this city and placed in jail after threats were made to lynch him at Burkburnett, where he was accused by his two daughters of attacking them. Donnelly said he received a Klan letter warning him.

**Lynching Plot Foiled**

July 14, Greenville — Matt Glizen, Negro, removed from jail just before crowd of 100 masked men gathered and demanded prisoner. He is accused of killing Orbie Standlee, a white farmer. The attempt to lynch him was not made until the Negro's trial was postponed.

July 14, Dallas — Delegation from Duncanville, near here, warns Dallas authorities that if Archie Holsomsee is released he will be lynched following his attack upon Mrs. W. C. Newcomer. She is the wife of a prominent farmer.

July 16, Beaumont—R. F. Scott, of Deweyville, who was a marine during the war, was badly beaten, tarred, feathered and dumped into the business section at 10 o'clock at night.

July 16, Teneha—Mrs. Beulah Johnson was taken from the porch of a hotel, stripped, tarred and feathered. The attack was said to have been made by masked men wearing white uniforms. They drove up to the hotel in three automobiles, filed out, displaying firearms, and took the young woman into one of the cars. The automobiles proceeded to a point several miles into the country, where Mrs. Johnson's clothing was removed and she received a coat of tar and feathers. She was then placed in the automobile and returned to town. Mrs. Johnson asserted she was working at the hotel as a maid. She says she did not know any of the men. The woman was taken to jail at Centre, Tex., next day and is being held to the next Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy. Mrs. Johnson was out on bond and was surrendered by bondsmen after the tarring. According to information in the hands of Sheriff Smith, Mrs. Johnson has been married three times, her first husband being dead while the two others are living.

July 17, Nacogdoches—J. W. McKnight, plumber, former deputy sheriff, seized by masked men, rushed to country, stripped, beaten.

July 18, Dickinson—G. C. Benson taken by masked men out of town, whipped with strap and warned to leave.

July 19, Lufkin—Sherwood Vinson seized at railroad station by masked party, taken from city, tarred, feathered and dumped out in business section.

July 19, Athens—Earl H. Peters taken from Chandler Hotel, beaten and left on roadside.

**"Emperor" Chides Klan**

July 20, Beaumont—W. J. Simmons, Klan Wizard, threatens to cancel charter of Beaumont chapter, which admits having victimized Dr. J. S. Paul.

July 20, Lufkin—Ben Riley kidnapped by masked men, tarred, feathered, dumped out in front of movie theatre.

July 21, Lufkin—George Lee, chauffeur, seized, tarred, feathered and dumped out in the heart of business section.

**Victim Kills Klansman**

July 29, Austin—Jeff Smith, Negro, seized by masked men at Manor, near here, flogged and told to leave town because he was a loafer.

July 29, Matador—Six of group of seven men who flogged Henry Adams fined $82 each for forming unlawful assembly. When men called at Adams' home he fired, killing one of them.

August 2, Texarkana—Warren Dinkens, Negro, seized, stripped, whipped and warned to leave town. Accused of familiarity with white women.

August 6, Fort Worth—Benny Pinto seized second time. Masked men took him from store after struggle. He escaped and fled into Majestic Hotel, the "regulators" pursuing. Two policemen say masked men covered them with guns, Pinto taken ten miles from town, gets sixty lashes and is warned to leave State in forty-eight hours.

In the second Pinto case, a Fort Worth newspaper received the following communication:

"Fort Worth is being made a better place to live in. Lawlessness is being dealt with. Benny Pinto was taken from the business district of the city Saturday night and handled by Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It was done as punishment for him—and as a warning to others. * * * The Fort Worth Klan will help in law enforcement. Lawlessness must cease in Tarrant County. No law-abiding person need have fear of the klansmen.

"KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN."

The outbreak of masked violence purporting to be aimed to "help in law enforcement" has been more violent in Texas than in any other State, but similar troubles have been experienced in many other localities, a few of the more outstanding of which must be reported to round out the record.

**Another Klansman Killed**

One of the earliest occurred last spring in Atlanta, where it was commonly attributed to the Ku Klux Klan and greatly checked the progress of the movement locally. J. C. Thomas, keeping a lunch counter at 280½ Decatur street, received anonymous threatening letters, which he showed to his lawyers and to Government agents at the time, warning him to "leave alone" a woman with whom he was associated in business.

In early March four men lured him into an automobile and carted him to a lonely spot in the suburbs near the Lakewood Amusement Park. There they made him get out and, telling him he had paid no attention to their letters, began to beat him. Thomas drew a knife, killed one assailant, Fred Thompson, whom Imperial Wizard Simmons later admitted to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

A Grand Jury refused to indict Thomas for the murder of Thompson, but did indict two of his assailants for assault with intent to murder. On trial they were acquitted, and during the proceeding no reference was made in court to the Ku Klux Klan. But at the Coroner's inquest one Homer Pitts was admitted to have been the driver of the "death car" and was represented by Captain W. S. Coburn, an Atlanta lawyer and years ago an Indian fighter in the old regular army.

**Defended by "Goblin"**

In the official roster of employes of the Propagation Department, Ku Klux Klan, Inc., printed in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER last Thursday, Captain W. S. Coburn appears as Grand Goblin of the "Pacific Domain," with R. Pitts as a Kleagle stationed at Fresno, Cal.

At Pensacola, Fla., on the night of July 8, white-robed masked men drove up to the restaurant owned by Chris Lochas, a Greek, and in the presence of the Chief of Police of the city handed him this warning:

"You are an undesirable citizen. You violate the Federal Prohibition laws, the laws of decency, and are a running sore on society. Several trains are leaving Pensacola daily. Take your choice, but do not take too much time. Sincerely in earnest.

"(Signed) K. K. K."

Chief of Police Harper received ten days' suspension for failure to arrest the masked deliverers of the note under an ordinance making such "disguise" an offense, and the case attracted momentary nation-wide attention when County Solicitor Fisher tried unsuccessfully to connect men of the United States Air Service stationed at Pensacola with it. It was later announced that "Emperor" Simmons had suspended the charter of the Pensacola Klan.

**Greek Given "Warning"**

In a similar case at Durham, N. C., another Greek restaurant keeper was warned that Negro men were meeting white women and Negro women white men in his place, and that he would be run out of town unless the practice was stopped. The Greek hired a lawyer and laughed at the "K. K. K.," which had warned him out of town, and refused to take them seriously.

For a warning affixed to trees, telephone poles and other equally public places in Mobile, Ala., the charter of the local Klan was revoked by Colonel Simmons. The warning read, in part:

"Law violators, this is the first and last time we will warn you. You must either heed this warning or take the consequences, * * * for be ye well assured we will attend to you without fear or favor. * * * We have your names. * * * We stand back of the laws and see that they are enforced regardless. This is no Negro-whipping organization, but should an occasion arise, be ye assured we will not hesitate. * * * We stand for the chastity of womanhood, peace and harmony in the home, law enforcement. * * * Mobile County must be clean. * * * We are 100 per cent American and stand back of law enforcement, officials regardless. * * * This warning is for those living in the jurisdiction of this Klan, and we are here 2500 strong to see that these warnings are carried out. Your next warning will be in person.

"(Signed) THE KU KLUX KLAN, "Mobile City and County."

**Minister Is Beaten**

At Miami, Fla., July 17, at night, eight masked men waylaid the Rev. Philip S. Irwin, an archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the close of his evening service, took him to the woods, stripped him, whipped him and coated him with tar and feathers, placed him in a sack, took him to the center of the city and dumped him into the street.

Bishop Cameron Mann, of the Southern Florida Diocese, went to Miami to investigate, and reported to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States:

"About the middle of the afternoon, while I was consulting with the Mayor and the Circuit Judge, the commander of the local post of the American Legion came in and stated that he had reliable information that if Archdeacon Irwin remained in the city he would be lynched. * * * He therefore asked that Archdeacon Irwin should leave the city that afternoon."

The charge made by the mob, and denied both by Irwin and his Bishop, was that the clergyman had been preaching "racial equality" and "intermarriage" to Negro audiences. At the request of the local officials and with the consent of Bishop Mann, Archdeacon Irwin and his daughter left Miami that afternoon and went to New York.

This list of terroristic acts and warnings is by no means complete. It does not include mention of all, or many, of the parades held by white-robed and hooded men bearing placards announcing them as Klansmen, or the many warnings mailed and posted in the full or initiated name of the Klan, or the public initiations held by masked Klansmen in several places, or the mass-initiations held outdoors and carefully reported to the press by those responsible for them.

*The term "Ku Klux [illegible]" can be used in all fairness since "Emperor" Simmons has used it in his booklet, "The Ku Klux Klan, Yesterday, To-* [illegible] *used by his membership peddlers in spreading the doctrines of the Klan. As Simmons asserts his secret order is a revival of the Ku Klux Klan of the reconstruction period after the Civil War, facts concerning the old organization will be presented tomorrow.*

*Copyright, 1921, by the Public Ledger Company and the Press Publishing Company (The New York World)*

## Ku Klux Leaders Caught in Resort

Continued from Page One

and seizure of such liquor by the police in the Pryor street resort at the time of the raid, stood against both Clarke and Mrs. Tyler, but were dismissed when J. Q. Jett, of Atlanta, the son-in-law of the Mrs. Tyler who is feminine chief of the Ku Klux Klan, came into the Recorders Court, claimed ownership of the seized whisky and was fined $25 by the court.

Fifth, Clarke, Imperial Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan in its drive for $10 "100 per cent" Americans consecrated and baptized to uphold and enforce the law and protect the sanctity of American homes and the chastity of American womanhood, at this moment stands on the public records of the Fulton County (Ga.) courts and the Atlanta city uodice courts as a man who has deserted and abandoned his wife and child and has not to this day denied these charges.

**Testimony Given by Police**

Imperial Kleagle Clarke and Mrs. Tyler were arrested at midnight in their bedclothes in the resort, according to the testimony of the witnesses, Policeman Jameson, since dead, and Policewomen Davis and Voss, still on active duty. The resort was at 185 South Pryor street, corner of Fair street, and it was operated by Mrs. Tyler. The raid occurred a few days prior to October 31, 1919, which is the date of the hearing before Recorder Johnson, at which the verdicts of guilty were rendered and sentences imposed. The numbers of the cases of the city of Atlanta versus E. Y. Clarke and the City of Atlanta versus Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler on the Recorder's docket are 17,005 and 17,006, and the page number of the 1919 docket upon which they are listed is 305.

Most surprising, in view of Clarke's efforts, then in progress, to make America dry by collecting funds to help the Anti-Saloon League, is the fact that the police found whisky in the house, and seized it.

But next morning, as stated, the super-Prohibitionist and the Ku Klux feminist were absolved from the legal responsibility involved in the discovery of liquor on the premises, when Jett claimed the whisky and paid the fine of $25.

The arrest of Clarke and Mrs. Tyler came as the result of a long vigil by an abandoned wife, Mrs. May Cartledge Clarke, who, between her work as a nurse and the hours spent caring for her little son, Samuel Clarke, trailed her husband until she managed to win the help of the police at an opportune moment.

On October 18, 1919, she filed suit in the Superior Court of Fulton County, asking a divorce. For three years, she charged, she had been deserted and abandoned by her husband. When it came time to file a petition and bill of particulars, subsequent to the arrest in Pryor street, there was a conference of lawyers, an appeal by Clarke against trying him in court on an adultery charge, and an agreement to pay his wife $75 a month until his child reached maturity, and as a result the petition and bill of particulars filed by Mrs. Clarke's attorneys simply stated:

"Petitioner shows that she brings this suit on the ground of desertion, and alleges that on or about January, 1915, more than three years prior to the filing of this suit, the said defendant willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned your petitioner, and petitioner has not lived with said defendant as his wife since said date."

**Divorce Suit Untried**

This divorce suit stands untried on the docket of the Fulton County Superior Court. It is what is known as an undefended case, which means that Clarke has made no denial of the charge of desertion and abandonment and that Mrs. Clarke may have her divorce almost automatically any time she asks the court for it. But Mrs. Clarke, for reasons best known to herself and her lawyers, Clarence Bell and Frampton Ellis, has so far chosen not to gain a divorce, and Clarke is by court order making monthly payments for his family's support.

visit from her long absent husband, who had left her to shift for herself and her baby for three years. He told her he had bought her a home. And it was a fact that he had. It is a $10 000 house upon which he has paid $1500, and given her the bond for title. He is going to pay the balance in quarterly installments of $100, or as much more as he can afford, he tells her. Who blames Mrs. Clarke for her present unwillingness to talk about her long period of domestic unhappiness and abandonment? She and her little boy, now twelve, have moved into the home, and Clarke promises to provide a servant—a thing Mrs. Clarke has not known in years, although she comes from one of the most highly respected families in Atlanta. Her brother is Dr. E. C. Cartledge, a well-known local physician, with whose help Mrs. Clarke made the arrangements with the police by which the raid in Pryor street was carried out.

**Mrs. Tyler Takes Bungalow**

Meanwhile Clarke and Mrs. Tyler continued to be seen riding together about the streets of Atlanta in one of the six costly automobiles that one or the other or both own.

Following her removal from the Pryor street house, Mrs. Tyler moved to a bungalow on Howell Mill road. On the property a handsome Colonial house is now being built. The property is in her name. In the city directory for this year Clarke is listed as residing at 886 West Peachtree street. This is the home of his mother and his brother, Francis W. Clarke, city editor of the Atlanta Constitution, whose name is the only one listed in the telephone book for that address.

Mrs. Clarke was a graduate druggist before her marriage. She is a woman of refinement and splendid family antecedents who shunned the thought of a scandalous court trial. Until Clarke inaugurated his compulsory monthly payments of $75, she worked as a nurse. Now she is obtaining considerably more than either he or she bargained for in court.

For instance, her little boy two weeks ago came into possession of a pony. Also a correspondent learns on the best authority, as he has learned all that this dispatch contains, the little boy got his first $50 in cash a week ago. His father gave it to him. The boy went downtown and paid the money on a $500 piano, and then called up his father and said: "I have spent that $50 as the first payment on a piano and you will have to pay the rest."

**Said He'd Pay Bill**

"All right, son," Clarke replied, "I'll pay the bill."

"Jim Slaton" and "Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll" are aliases of Clarke and Mrs. Tyler. These are the names by which they sought to shield their real identities the night they were arrested in Pryor street.

On that night, about 12 o'clock, the police party, followed by Dr. Cartledge and his sister, the abandoned wife, drove up to Fair and Pryor streets.

While Dr. Cartledge and his sister remained in an automobile on the other side of the street and in the middle of the block, the policemen and policewomen went to the house and knocked on the door.

A woman in night attire finally responded. She was told she was under arrest and ordered to lead a policeman to E. Y. Clarke.

"There is no E. Y. Clarke here," she said.

"All right," said Patrolman Jameson, "I'll see for myself." And he entered the house. He found a dark-haired man in bed and apparently asleep. He awakened him and said:

"Clarke, hop into your clothes and come along. You're going to move to another bed for the night."

"You got the wrong man, officer," the woman interrupted. "That man is Jim Slaton. There is no Clarke here."

"My name is Slaton," said the man in bed. "I don't know any one by the name of Clarke."

"All right," Patrolman Jameson said. "We'll try again." And while one of his companions guarded the prisoners he went outside and asked Mrs. Clarke to come in. She did and was led to the bedroom.

**Identified by Mrs. Clarke**

The officer placed his hand on the head of the man in the bed and asked Mrs. Clarke:

"Is this your husband, E. Y. Clarke?"

"Yes," she said.

And both the man in the bed and the woman were arrested, ordered to clothe themselves and taken to the city prison. At that hour they could not get bonds nor could they summon friends to help them. They still insisted they were Jim Slaton and Mrs. Carroll and were docketed under those names.

The male prisoner was placed in a cell. The woman was taken to the room where examinations of women arrested under certain circumstances are conducted immediately upon their arrest. Following this formality she was placed in a cell.

Very soon after daybreak Francis Clarke appeared and effected the release of the two prisoners on $50 bonds for a hearing in the Recorder's Court.

Friends in the police department notified Dr. Cartledge the prisoners might manage to obtain a trial and be fined or discharged under the names of Jim Slaton and Mrs. Carroll. Policewoman Davis notified Recorder Johnson, and he insisted the prisoners be docketed under their real names.

The K. K. K. organization is the most feared, if not the most powerful, secret body in Georgia. It is credited here by intelligent men, the very leaders of this city's business and commercial affairs, with including in its membership virtually every public official and virtually every member of the police department besides probably 40,000 other male, white, Gentile, Protestant, 100 per cent American subjects of the Imperial Wizard and his associates, clerks and Mrs. Tyler.

This may explain the difficulty this correspondent experienced in establishing legally that the Imperial Kleagle is the defendant to a divorce suit and in establishing the legal ground upon which the suit was instituted.

In any other courthouse in the United States any one on such a quest merely consults a docket in the court clerk's office, finds the number of the case, goes to a file and reads the petition and other papers.

But the papers in the suit of May Clarke versus E. Y. Clarke are missing from the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County.

That they were filed there there is no doubt. Attorney Bell filed them there himself.

But they are gone. And not even a receipt is to be found to indicate who took them away.

However, the World obtained duplicate copies and now has them in its possession.

**Papers Signed by Clarke**

Mrs. Clarke charges Clarke deserted her and her eleven-year-old son, Samuel Edward Clarke, over a period of more than three years, and prays that she may be granted an absolute divorce, with custody of the child, counsel fees and permanent alimony.

Following this, in the legal papers, appears an order to Clarke to appear and show cause why the petition should not be granted, and an acknowledgment of the service of petition and order on him signed by Clarke through his attorneys.

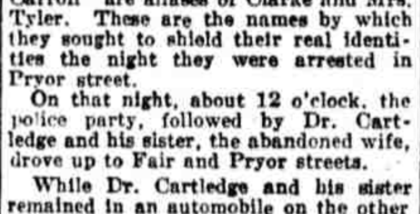
Finally there appears, under date of November term, 1919, a further order by the Fulton Superior Court setting alimony payable by Clarke to his wife at $75 monthly until their infant child shall attain majority, giving the custody of the child to the wife, and bearing at the end the signed statement by Mrs. Clarke and Clarke that they consent to this order of the court.

*Copyright, 1921, by the Press Publishing Company (The New York World).*

### OVERBROOK DISCUSSES HEAT

Overbrook Steam Heat Consumers' Association will meet tonight at the Overbrook Public School House, Sixty-second and Lebanon avenue. This meeting is called by Grant Wright, president, to give members opportunity to present reasons why an increase in rates contemplated by Lewis Jones, Inc., suppliers of the heat for the district, should not be approved by the Public Service Commission. A committee will be formed to carry the action of the meeting to the commission.

STEAMSHIPS—RESORTS



To Vacation Lands via DAY LINE

On your way to the vacation lands of New York State, New England or Canada you can break the monotony of an all-rail trip by taking that delightful 150-mile sail from New York to Albany on one of the Hudson River Day Line's

PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS

"Washington Irving" "Hendrick Hudson" "De Witt Clinton" "Robert Fulton" "Albany"

A trip that will refresh and invigorate you in body and in mind. Magnificent scenery; cool, spacious decks; fine music. Also ideal One-day Outings.

All through tickets reading via New York Central or West Shore Railroads between Albany and New York in either direction accepted

Hudson River Day Line

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Let Us Make You Feel at Home in the "City of Robust Health"

HOTEL MORTON

Ocean End Virginia Ave. Capacity 300 Elevator. Private Baths, etc. Always Open. EZRA C. BELL & PAUL M. COPE, Props.

The WILTSHIRE

Virginia av., 3d hotel from Beach. Private baths; run. water; elev.; Reduced Fall rates. SAM ELLIS, Owner. N. J. COLLINS, Mgr.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL RAVEN ROYD Chelsea ave. & Beach. Special Fall rates. Run. water. Private baths. Elev. Phone 3002-W. ISAAC BOWER.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Always open, always ready; terms moderate. Write or phone. M. WALSH DUNCAN.

THE BREAKERS

Special Rates Effective Sept. 19th

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

THE SELIG (Cottage) 1428 CENTRAL AVE. Excellent table. Near beach. E. H. GILES.

WERNERSVILLE, PA.

GALEN HALL

WERNERSVILLE, PA.

Physical Comfort. Golf. Music. Dry Air. Beautiful Scenery. Baths. Massage. Hydriatic Department. Reservations for September and October should not be delayed. Through Pullmans From New York & Phila.

HOWARD M. WING MANAGER

The Highland On South Mountain overlooking the Lebanon Valley. September with its invigorating air, October with its gorgeous foliage are the most delightful months in the year. Special rates for these months. Booklet on request. J. HOWARD FRIES, Pres.

DEVON, PA.

WYNBURNE INN On Main Line. Especially desirable for business men with families. Rooms with a bath at reasonable rates. Dancing. Large grounds. Wide veranda. Phone Berwyn 286 W.

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

The Clairmont Home Cooking. Modern. Electric Lights. Steam heat. Rates moderate. Bklt. C. L. SMITH

The Ontwood Open all year. Accom. 100. Mod. Elec. local. Excel. table. Booklet. E. L. & E. V. ARTMAN