

DEAD AND DYING IN RACE RIOTING LITTER THE CHICAGO PAVEMENTS; TROOPS COME TO STOP DISORDER

More Than a Score of People Killed and a Great Many Were Wounded in the Battles Which Were Fought All Night and Were Resumed This Morning.

TERRORISTS OF BOTH COLORS RANGED THROUGH STREETS

Several Houses Were Set on Fire and One of Them Was Burned—A Number of Stores Were Broken Into and Sacked—White Soldiers on Way to Armory Were Attacked by Negroes.

Chicago, July 29.—The police list of riot fatalities rose to 24 at 10:30 a. m., when Thomas Joshua, a negro, was killed by a detective who fired into a crowd of rioters on the south side, and when B. F. Hardy, a negro, died at a hospital.

Joseph Powers, white, a street car conductor, was shot and killed soon after daylight in the stock yards section. William Henderson, a negro, was arrested on suspicion in connection with the killing.

An unidentified negro was killed and two negroes were wounded at Wabash and Adams streets, the heart of the downtown district, in rioting which was renewed shortly before 7 o'clock this morning.

A hundred thousand negroes and an equal number of whites either fought in the streets and alleys or covered in their homes while shots were fired, mounted policemen galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded women and children screamed as men fought with cudgels, knives and fists.

When the rioting, which started Sunday night with the stoning and drowning of a negro, who had drifted on a raft into the water of a beach used by whites, broke out afresh last night, Mayor Thompson asked Governor Lowden for troops.

The governor, who was on his way to Lincoln, Neb., turned back at Burlington, Ia., and Acting Governor Oglesby gave Adjutant General Dickinson orders to mobilize the necessary forces.

By midnight four thousand soldiers were in armories on the south side, but by that time the police had cleared the streets for the night and began collecting the dead and injured and rounding up looters.

The rioting Sunday night aroused hundreds of persons who had long grieved at the rapid influx of negroes, who have spread over a large territory formerly constituting a fine residential quarter of the south side.

Property had decreased in value and whites had migrated to other parts of the city by thousands, but many others had clung to their homes while the streets and one of the large parks became thronged with negroes.

Last night many whites and negroes armed themselves and went out seeking enemies. As soon as darkness fell the fighting in various forms became fierce.

Pavement Littered with Dead and Wounded.

In some cases, negroes in automobiles dashed through the streets firing at whites encountered. In other cases whites attacked the buildings occupied by negroes, shooting through windows and doors, while the inmates fled back from barricades.

Bands of both races marched through the street and meeting, fought until the pavement was covered with dead and wounded.

Many individual fights, hand to hand struggles with knives and razors, added to the casualties. Men and women were dragged from street cars until the company stopped running them through the affected area.

In one instance a band of whites passing a mansion on Grand boulevard and resenting the occupancy of the place by negroes, was fired on from the house.

As the night wore on the bands of terrorists were broken up by the policemen, looters and incendiaries appeared. Several houses were fired, and one was burned. A number of stores were broken open and sacked.

Toward daylight, the less aggressive having been driven to cover, worn out with fighting or jailed, a number of white rioters invaded the downtown quarters, beat negroes found on the streets and dragged covering porters from all-night restaurants and hotels to the streets, flogging them unmercifully.

Among those injured during the night were three members of the 7th regiment, who were beset by negroes while on their way to their armory. Corporal W. T. Riggs was shot in the back and Charles T. Williams was shot in the side and J. N. Rinkus was slashed with a razor. Major Fred Haynes was found probably fatally beaten, presumably by negroes.

An automobile containing Adjutant General Dickinson was fired on but the occupants were unhurt.

Bands of negroes to the north and west sides began moving as the fighting was being stopped.

(Continued on eighth page.)

LONG PLANNED ESCAPE FROM THE COUNTY JAIL; HAD KEY AND REVOLVER

Man Accused of the Murder of Mrs. Lucina P. Broadwell in Barre the Night of May 3-4 Last, Had 12 Cartridges of Which Were in Chambers of the Weapon

FILE WAS DISCOVERED IN LONG'S POCKET

When the Prisoner Was Confronted with the Evidence He Admitted Knowledge of Nothing Except the File—Long Is to Be Tried at the September Term of County Court.

George A. Long, accused of the murder of Mrs. Lucina P. Broadwell in Barre the night of May 3-4, 1919, planned to escape from the Washington county jail at Montpelier, according to Sheriff Frank H. Tracy and Deputy Sheriff Henry C. Lawson, who last night searched Long's cell and found several articles which would have helped him to complete the job of jail breaking.

A loaded revolver, extra cartridges, a key and a file were found in the cell or in Long's clothing. It is understood that he had arranged for a change of clothing once he should get out of the jail, thus to throw the pursuers off the track.

It is understood that information of Long's plans came to the officers of the jail through a tip given by another prisoner in the jail some time ago and that the officers, while keeping a watch on Long, or Rath, as he is supposed to have been known, decided to wait and see what developments would come in the preparations for escape.

Sheriff Tracy wanted as long as it seemed best and last night at 10 o'clock he and Deputy Lawson entered Long's cell and made the search. It is said that information of Long being armed with the revolver caused the officers to wait no longer. The prisoner who gave the tip to the officers is said to have become alarmed over the progress which Long had made and warned Sheriff Tracy.

On entering Long's cell the officers found the revolver with five cartridges in it, while seven other cartridges were found in the bedding near the revolver. There was also a key which would have let Long out of the jail. This key was found in the mattress on the man's bed.

In a pocket of Long's coat was a file which it is believed Long was using to make a key, when he got hold of the key that was used by the officers. There was also a diagram of the key found. These articles have been marked and placed for evidence in case they should be needed.

Long was questioned by the officers after the search had been completed, and it is understood that he would admit nothing except that he had the file in his pocket. He claimed he had obtained the file from a table about 10 days ago, the file having been used for sharpening scissors. Long would not tell who had been associated with him in the plans.

Up to last night Long had been allowed the patrol of the corridors of the jail but he is now confined in a cell; and for the first time in many years the cells on one side of the jail have been closed.

The officers describe the movements of Long as one of the boldest attempts to escape from the jail that have ever been made. It was said that the prisoner had even planned a change of clothing so that descriptions of him, should he escape, would be partly nullified.

Long is to be tried at the September term of Washington county court on the charge of first degree murder in the death of Mrs. Lucina P. Broadwell, whose unclad body was found in the Wheelock garden in Barre the morning of May 4, last, a few hours after the time when she was known to have been in Long's company by his own admission later.

Long stated on being placed in the county jail that Mrs. Broadwell was with him up to midnight on the night of May 3 at the home of Mrs. Isabel Parker, at 110 South Main street in Barre. Mrs. Parker is also in Washington county jail on the charge of murder, having been indicted by the Washington county grand jury at the same time as Long was indicted. Long had been a roomer at Mrs. Parker's home for a week prior to the night of the tragedy.

ROBBERS KIDNAPED DOZING WATCHMAN

Carried Him 15 Miles from Scene of Robbery at West Roxbury, Mass., and Then Made Off with Car, Loaded with Auto Tires and Accessories.

Boston, July 29.—Automobile accessory thieves, after robbing a garage in the West Roxbury district early today, kidnaped the watchman, James C. Cronan, and carried him to Lexington, 15 miles away. The thieves, Crohan told the police, found him dozing, fired a shot from a revolver to frighten him, and, after loading their big car with tires and other accessories, took him into the machine and fled.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF AMERICAN IDEA

Was Way Senator Gay of Louisiana Characterized the League of Nations Covenant—He Eulogized Wilson.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—The league of nations was praised in the Senate to-day by Senator Gay, Democrat, of Louisiana, as "the practical application of the principles of the American government to the problem of reconstruction of the world and best adjustment of governmental affairs ever put in operation since the Divine Master came to earth and preached the gospel of peace and good will to all men."

The speaker eulogized President Wilson for his efforts at the peace conference and declared the sentiment and best interests of the country demanded ratification of the peace treaty, leaving to the future the adjustment of any defects.

"Article 10, the heart of the league, has been more bitterly attacked perhaps than any other," said the senator. "This is an agreement to preserve and protect each other against external aggression. We here depart, as absolutely necessary, from the policy of exclusiveness. Article 10 will prevent the grabbing of territory by greedy nations. Almost all of the wars of the last century have been wars of conquest. I, for one, believe that article 10 will have more influence in the prevention of wars than any other article of the covenant."

"This league is not a panacea for the evils which have afflicted the nations; but if it shall prevent even one war, it will have served humanity and civilization."

PROMISE CARS TO-MORROW To Be Running on the Shore Line Electric Railroad.

Norwich, Conn., July 29.—Announcement by the officers of the Shore Line electric railway that cars would be operated to-morrow brought no change here to-day. The men who desire to resume their places will not hand in their names until 6 p. m. to-day. On the street, strikers discussed the announcement of President Perkins. Many of them said they did not expect "enough men" as required would be willing to go to work at the old rate of wages. President Perkins said he had nothing more to add to the statements previously made.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—President Wilson to-day transmitted to the Senate the special treaty with France by which the United States pledges itself to come immediately to the aid of that republic in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, and asked for its early ratification "along with the treaty with Germany."

Submission of the treaty came after sharp criticism by Senate Republicans, who for several days had openly charged on the Senate floor that in failing to present the draft of the pact along with the treaty of Versailles, the president had violated one of the articles of the document. The president did not follow his custom of presenting the treaty in person. He sent it to the Capitol by special messenger along with a message explaining its object.

The Franco-American treaty is almost identical with one signed between Great Britain and France. One difference between the texts as made public by the French foreign office to which attention has been called is that the United States pledges itself to go "immediately" to the assistance of France, while Great Britain "consents" to assist that country.

The president told the Senate the purpose of the treaty was to provide assistance for France in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action will be taken, and explained that it was to be an arrangement "not independent of the league of nations, but under it."

"The covenant of the league of nations," the president said, "provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon the advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action."

The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany, without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action will be taken. It is to be an arrangement not independent of the league of nations, but under it.

It is, therefore, expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league of nations; and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection.

I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the league of nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate cause of peace.

Woodrow Wilson. The White House, 29 July, 1919. Treaty Referred to Committee.

By unanimous consent, the French treaty was laid before the Senate in open session at the request of Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee. At the suggestion of Chairman Lodge, the treaty was later referred to the foreign relations committee without objection or discussion.

SPECIAL PACT WITH FRANCE IS PRESENTED

Pres. Wilson Laid the Treaty Before the Senate To-day, With Expression of Hope That It Would Receive an Early Ratification, Along With the Treaty With Germany.

IMMEDIATE MILITARY ASSISTANCE IS GUARANTEED

In Case of an Unprovoked Attack on Her by Germany, Without Waiting for the Advice of the Council of the League of Nations—Arrangement Is Not Independent of the League.

"ECCENTRIC" MAN MURDERED GIRL AND SHOT HIMSELF

Tragedy Took Place Near Rockingham, Mass.—Mary Ryan, Aged 15, Had Tried to Prevent H. F. Webber from Committing Suicide.

Bellows Falls, July 28.—A shooting affair on the Webber farm, near Rockingham, at 1 p. m. yesterday, resulted in the suicide of H. F. Webber, who murdered a 15-year-old girl during the process.

Webber returned from the hayfield for dinner and after the meal informed Miss Mary Ryan, his wife's niece, and his wife that he would shoot himself. He rushed to the barn, seized a rifle, and was followed by Miss Ryan, who attempted to take the gun.

Webber turned the muzzle on her, shooting a bullet through the thigh and pelvis. He then shot himself through the chest, dying immediately. Drs. Kirkland and Rudden found the girl in the barn doorway, and she died in the Rockingham hospital several hours later.

Webber had been a farmer in Rockingham for the past five years and was known to be "eccentric." He had often threatened to kill himself and was feared by neighbors.

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COLOMBIA TREATY VOTED ON FAVORABLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Referred to Reduce the \$25,000,000 Payment to \$15,000,000—Senate Will Consider Treaty in Open Session at Once.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Favorable report on the treaty with Colombia was ordered to-day by the Senate foreign relations committee without a dissenting vote. A motion to reduce from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the amount payable to Colombia for the partition of Panama, was defeated, 12 to 2.

The treaty, pending since 1914, will be taken up immediately by the Senate, which probably will consider it in open session. Its ratification was expected within a few days with a vote to-day regarded as possible.

The clause suggesting that the United States express regret for the events from which the present situation on the isthmus of Panama resulted, was eliminated by the committee. This section was strongly opposed by Senate Republicans and was the cause of the long delay in action on the treaty. This and other minor changes in the treaty are understood to have been accepted by Colombia.

REWARD OF \$25,000 OFFERED FOR VILLA

Gov. Ortiz of the Mexican State of Chihuahua Is Said to Have Offered that Amount for Bandit Leader Whether Dead or Alive.

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—Governor Ortiz of the state of Chihuahua has offered a reward of \$25,000 gold for the capture, dead or alive, of Francisco Villa, according to a Mexico merchant, who was here to-day from Chihuahua City. He said the offer appeared in an advertisement in one of the Chihuahua City newspapers.

FEW AMERICAN TROOPS Will Be Left in Germany After Sept. 1, Says Baker.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—After Sept. 1, the allied army of occupation in Germany will be composed largely of French and Belgian troops, the House military committee was told to-day by Secretary Baker. He said there would be few American troops in this army. The figure he gave the committee was withheld at his request.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS BACK TO COMMERCE

Four 17-Knot Ships Now Being Used for Transport of Soldiers Will Be Devoted to South American Service as Soon as They Are Overhauled.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Four seventeen-knot ships among the larger vessels now being used as transports, will be turned back to the shipping board immediately and placed in South American passenger and freight service out of New York after they are overhauled.

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS HAVE BEEN CONVICTED

On Charges in Connection with Enrollment, Promotion and Assignment to Duty of Reservists.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Four officers and three petty officers of the navy have been convicted by courts martial on charges in connection with the enrollment, promotion and assignment to duty of reservists in the third naval district at New York, the navy department announced to-day.

Besides Lieutenant Benjamin S. Davis, whose conviction previously had been announced, the men are: Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger and Robert H. Spahn, all naval reservists, and Chief Boatswain Lloyd C. Casey, Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick L. Jones, and Chief Yeoman Henry S. Jacobs.

AMERICANS LOST 4,480 AS PRISONERS

The 28th Division Was the Heaviest Loser, with the 26th Next—8th Division Reported One Man Captured.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—A reckoning by the war department of figures up to June 3 shows the total number of Americans captured by the enemy in France was 4,480, of which 316 were officers. The 28th division was the heaviest loser with 18 officers and 714 men, and the 26th next with 19 officers and 433 men. The 8th division reported one man captured.

Of the divisions earliest in line, the 1st division lost no officers and 152 men and the 2d division five officers and 152 men.

HELD IN DEATH CASE

William M. Jones Alleged Responsible in Death of Mrs. Esther Hopcroft.

New Haven, Conn., July 29.—William M. Jones, who has been detained four weeks by the coroner as a material witness, was held to-day by Coroner Mix to be criminally responsible for the killing of Mrs. Esther Hopcroft, 61, a widow, on June 19, in a barn in Dickerman street. A special grand jury is now sitting to hear the evidence.

The coroner says Mrs. Hopcroft was killed by manual strangulation and the body subject to "unspeakable indignities." The evidence was that Jones had one of three keys to the barn in which he kept his automobile. On the night of June 19 he remained sometime in the place after putting up the machine. He left it in the driveway the next night and showed no surprise on the 21st when told of the murder.

Burnt matches found near the body were similar to those bought and used by Jones. Mrs. Hopcroft had used another kind. In a clothing pocket of Jones was a handkerchief which had been in possession of Mrs. Hopcroft. The coroner says he finds Jones "to be of a degenerate type."

Mrs. Hopcroft, though eccentric, had been deeply religious and maintained herself by needle work and minor household duties. Mrs. Ellis, who owned the barn, and who had Jones as a roomer, had given the woman use of a furnished room in the barn at the rear of the house.

The barn keys were held by Mrs. Hopcroft, Mrs. Ellis and Jones.

TO INVESTIGATE OIL PRICES

Senate Passed Resolution Calling for It Without Record Vote.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—After brief debate the Senate to-day without a record vote adopted a resolution by Senator Poindeexter, Republican, of Washington, authorizing the federal trade commission to investigate recent increases in the market price of fuel oil in the United States and especially on the Pacific coast.