

County Clerk

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TULSA, OKLA. HAS A BIG RACE RIOT

Ten Blocks of Business and Residence District Is Burned to the Ground

FIRE LOSS IS ESTIMATED \$1,500,000

Riot Which Has Made Thousands Homeless Was Supposed to Have Started After A Negro Man Insulted A Young White Girl

Military Commission to pass upon guilt of 6000 negroes held in concentration camps; Adjutant General Barrett in complete charge of city; 300 Guardsmen on duty.

Tulsa—Nine white men are known to have been killed in the race war that raged here. Chief of Police Gustafson estimates that sixty-five negroes have been killed. Scores of whites and negroes have been wounded.

Practically the entire negro district is a mass of ruins. The loss will reach into the thousands of dollars. The white residence districts which were menaced were saved from the flames which raged in the negro section known as "Little Africa." The city and county are under martial law and Adjutant General Barrett of the Oklahoma national guards is in control. With these precautions taken it is believed that the situation is temporarily under control.

Seventy-four persons known dead, more than 260 beaten, injured and wounded, ten city blocks razed by fire, a populace frantic and incensed, a city under martial law with the tramp of armed national guardsmen echoing through the terrorized districts, has transformed Tulsa from a peaceful, prosperous city into a madhouse, where the worst and bloodiest race war in the history of Oklahoma raged.

Crazed over the alleged assault upon a young white orphan girl, an elevator operator, by Dick Rowland, negro after which white men threatened to wipe out "Little Africa" forever with the torch. More than sixty white men are injured and wounded and two hundred negroes, men, women and children, are seriously wounded some dying, reports indicate.

State troops under the command of Adj. Gen. C. F. Barrett took charge of the city. Governor Robertson has declared Tulsa and Tulsa county under martial law.

Street car service was suspended. Business was demoralized and many business houses closed. All roads and bridges were reported guarded by armed posses.

Announcement that a formal grand jury investigation of the rioting and incendiarism which so far have resulted in the deaths of nine white men and twenty-one negroes and property loss estimated at \$1,500,000 begins on June 8, and that Tulsa business men

will rebuild the square mile of negro residence district devastated came almost simultaneously.

An executive committee of seven appointed at a meeting of fifty prominent Tulsans, after pleas for and promises of immediate relief for the thousands of destitute refugees had been made, announced that the committee would undertake first to alleviate the miseries of the negroes rendered homeless and then would rebuild the district.

A subscription of \$500,000 will be obtained, it was announced, and the homes actually owned by the negroes will be reconstructed. No attempt will be made by the committee to rebuild the business buildings in the district many of which were owned by white persons, or homes which were rented.

The committee of seven also voted to employ immediately as extra policemen, fifty members of the American Legion. A sum for their pay for thirty days was appropriated after which efforts will be made to continue them with city funds.

HOOVER WOULD GIVE AID

Credit Extension Facilities Vitally Needed, He Says

Washington.—Formal expression by Secretary Hoover of the belief that extended credit facilities are vitally needed in southern cotton states and that a federal reserve system credit curtailments, having served their purpose "are now bringing hardship."

Confirming views he had expressed orally at the interview, Mr. Hoover outlined a policy toward cotton embracing four phases: First, credit extension through co-operation of reserve and member bank; second, better organized export credit machinery to get American cotton into American controlled warehouses abroad; third, improved warehousing methods to make cotton certificates a basis of mobile credit and also acceptable as actual delivery of the cotton; fourth, expression of the opinion that prospective reduced acreage would contribute toward stabilizing the situation over the next year.

Mr. Hoover made public by former Senator J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, who conferred with the secretary recently

HONORS AMERICAN DEAD

Children Place Daisies and Corn Flowers on Graves of U. S. Dead.

Buresnes, France.—Full military and civic honors were paid to the American heroes who died for their country throughout France. The principal ceremony occurred in the American military cemetery here in the hill overlooking Paris from the west.

Before American and French troops drawn up in line in front of the speaker's stand

MILTON WINNER IN AUTO RACES

LESS THAN FOUR MINUTES BEHIND MILTON WAS ROSCOE SARLES

HUNG UP NEW RECORD IN RACE

Milton's Time for the 500 Miles Around the 2½ Mile Track on Which the Race Was Run, Was 5:34:44.65

Indianapolis, Ind.—Tommy Milton, world champion speed racer, piloted an American car, a Frontenac, to the finish line first in the ninth renewal of the international racing classic, the 500-mile dash around the Indianapolis speedway. Milton's victory came through a beautifully driven race which was won after Ralph De Palma, popular favorite for the victory had set a terrific pace during the first 250 miles that all of the foreign made cars, including his own, were forced from the track through mechanical troubles or minor accidents.

Of the twenty-three entrants, only eight completed the 500 miles and seven of these were American made machines. Ralph Mulford, driving another American-built machine, was awarded ninth position without finishing, after all the others had dropped by the wayside.

New Record is Set

Milton established a new track record for cars of not more than 13 cubic inches piston displacement by completing the 500 miles in 5 hours, 34 minutes and 44.65 seconds for an average speed of 89.62 miles per hour. The fastest time ever made in the speedway races was but twenty hundredths of a mile faster per hour, this mark being made by DePalma in 1915.

The victory brought Milton nearly \$36,000 in prize money, 20,000 for first place, \$6,200 in lap prizes and the balance in special prizes given by the accessory companies.

Less than four minutes behind Milton came Roscoe Sarles, who had fought a bitter race with De Palma in the early hours and who held second position most of the way. The race began with De Palma at the pole and he soon jumped into a lead.

De Palma in Lead

His ruthless speed kept him well to the front, although Sarles and Joe Boyer forced him into a terrific pace during the early laps. Boyer soon dropped behind through loss of time at the pits, but Tom Alley, a last minute entry, jumped to the fore and helped Sarles rush De Palma. Gradually Italy's representative increased his lead, however, and at the half way point he was more than two laps to the good.

Boyer, however, who raced along side of De Palma although actually six laps behind from the fiftieth lap on, had started a series of sprints which taxed De Palma's car to keep in front and at the 101st lap De Palma swung into the pits. His engine had been misfiring for several laps but after a quick change of plugs he rushed back on the bricks still ahead of Milton, who had forged up to second.

FLEE FROM BROKEN DYKES

Wall Broken by Flood—Reclaimed District May All Be Under Water.

Woodland, Wash.—A dyke protecting a reclaimed area of some 120,000 acres near here broke under pressure of flood waters. The pumping station at Burch slough went out soon after the break occurred and indications were that the entire district would be flooded. Between 400 and 500 families live in the district. Couriers were sent to warn them to flee.

The dyke which broke was completed this year at a cost of about \$200,000. The flood from the Columbia river began to cut into it last week but dredges and crews of men were rushed to the weakened spots and it was reported that the danger seemed to have been averted. The dykeland was flooded to a depth of from eight to twelve feet.

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