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MANY MORE WHITES ARE SHOT

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

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, 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. Tate 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 5:15 a negro house at Elgin and Archer was reported burning.

FRUSTRATE ATTEMPT OF PAIR TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Meacham, through the top of their cell, and Harold Meacham, attempted to escape from the jail about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. They were discovered by night patrolmen L. Crawford and officers who were patrolling the outside bars of the city prison.

Meacham and Davis were each served 30 days for carrying concealed weapons and being vagrants. They were arrested last week on Riverside drive and were armed.

The Dead

At the Mosbray 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. STICK, city clerk, Sapulpa, death expected momentarily. T. FRENKARD, conductor on Frisco, Sapulpa, shot in left shoulder, chin, forehead. L. E. HOSKEL, 225 1/2 East First street, shot in left leg. L. T. SLEIKARD, West Tulsa, leg fractured. ROBERT PALMER, West Tulsa, shot in left shoulder. ED ASTIN, 418 South Detroit, shot in left foot. E. F. BEHREMER, 1477 East Hedge, shot in left hand and left leg.

Frissell Hospital

Clarence Hill lay at the Frissell Memorial hospital, 314 East Brady, 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 hurt, according to meager reports. Hospital attendants refused to give any information. H. L. Carey, 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.

'ADVENTURESS,' IS CHARGE OF JOYCE

CHICAGO, May 31.—"Peggy" Epton Archibald Hopkins Joyce was stripped of the glamor of a pale, million and remanor and held up as a sordid adventuress by her multimillionaire husband, James Stanley Joyce, in an answer filed today to "Peggy's" petition for a 10-day month temporary alimony.

Staggering expenses of "Peggy's" alleged past were cited by Joyce in the most comprehensive answer ever prepared in a divorce case.

The most startling charge made by Joyce was the revelation of a check he had cashed on "Peggy's" life—the taking of his own life by an empaneled jury officer in New York after an affair de cover with "Peggy."

A chapter wherein "Peggy" is set forth as a manipulator in a hotel in Richmond, Va. is omitted. Joyce shutters "Peggy's" claims to his fortune by disclosing 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 magnate who was instrumental in obtaining her employment.

This magnate, Joyce declares, also presented her with the \$10,000 value story of her success in acquiring the treasure by living in sold houses.

The famous name in money, bonds and girls bestowed by him upon her for trifling attentions fourteen hundred thousand dollars is the total Joyce says he showed on "Peggy's" within the few months that intervened between their marriage and the shattering of their brief romance.

Joyce's sensational attack upon the life and character of his wife is contained in a document made up of 41 closely printed pages. It was his answer to Joyce's charges of "Peggy's" infidelity and fraud filed by Joyce's attorney two weeks ago.

Renewed Immoral Charges. Joyce went into details regarding his allegations of immorality on the part of "Peggy." He charged she

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SCORES BADLY WOUNDED REMOVED TO HOSPITALS; THREE DIE ON THE WAY

The battle that broke out just after when hundreds of armed men started into "Little Africa" has resulted in scores of casualties among the whites in addition to probably scores killed ports from hospitals.

A report from the Tulsa hospital at 7:15 said that within the last 20 to 25 minutes badly wounded white men had been brought in by ambulances and that more were arriving. One of the wounded men died on the way to the hospital attendants said. He was not identified at that time, and attendants had no time to get names of wounded.

At the Oklahoma hospital about eight or ten new victims had been received since the morning battle opened one of the wounded dying in an ambulance just before reaching the hospital.

These men were all believed to have been shot by snipers firing from houses in the "black belt" during the invasion of the negro district.

One man died and another badly injured had just been received at the P. and S. hospital in t chest hour, attendants reported.

Jasper County Peons' Slayer Is Given Life

COVINGTON, Ga., May 31.—Clyde 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 Lindsay Peterson, one of the 11 negroes alleged to have been held in bondage and then killed on the farm a few months ago. The jury was out 33 minutes. Manning was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Negroes Fleeing From City; List Of Dead Mounts

With hundreds of armed white men pushing into the "black belt," setting fire to scores of houses and shooting down negro after negro in houses where snipers are observed, reports reaching police headquarters at 6:45 indicate that the negro death list will mount far higher than any estimates.

Two thousand or more negroes are reported walking out of town to the north, where no armed whites were barring the way.

Every negro seen on the streets this morning was promptly put under guard. The city jail was quickly filled and the police then began taking them to Convention hall, where more than three hundred are now confined. Blacks picked up in various parts of the city offered no opposition, but most of them seemed glad to get the protection of the law.

Hundreds of automobiles early this morning were dashing through the streets, practically every one with one or more rifles sticking out the sides.

Six badly wounded negroes were among those brought to the police station.

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

The case, which took place out here late Tuesday night, grew out of the arrest Tuesday afternoon of Jack Rowland, a negro, on a charge of assaulting a white elevator girl in the Deane building on Monday.

There was a conversation about it was reported among white people to go to the county courthouse Tuesday night and burn the body black. This report spread over "Little Africa" and early in the evening crowds of negroes began forming.

Toward 8:30 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

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

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 30 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 were 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 Line Streets. Crowds of thousands lined Second street east of Main, the guard line established by the home guards, and several the occasional fire from rifles and rifles in the hands of negroes, warning the formation of the volunteer companies. At least 500 persons, among them 100 women, watched the battle in which a crowd of negroes occupying the goal post district of the city, was driven from Second and Cincinnati avenues.

About the police station hundreds of men carrying every description of weapon, with pockets bulging

with ammunition, started in clanking sauntering from overalls to polo dress suits, gathered for three hours. Liberty conversation was indulged in, but all were 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 shotguns.

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 (Robertson and Mayor T. D. Evans. "While I do not feel the situation warrants help from the outside yet it is always best to play safely 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 bearer was a stranger. It was at this time that a World reporter who was well acquainted with McCullough was 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 few knots of armed whites formed on all sides of the courthouse soon afterward and planned a reprisal on the negroes. These formed the most threatening crowd that collected at the county building.

Hardware Stores Empty. At 10:30 o'clock a report was received at the police station that the hundreds of armed black were gathered at First and Cincinnati for another invasion of the business district.

The demand for arms became "alarious. While the police were endeavoring to secure the opening of hardware stores by legal means crowds began to batter in the doors of the Magee 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.

The arrival of Major Rooney and a bunch of national guard men on an army truck was a signal for cheers.

"Now let the niggers come if they dare," the guards shouted.

Armed guards were placed in pairs and sent out on patrol duty. Companies of men were formed and were organized and marched through the business streets. Much promissory 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 1 o'clock, J. L. Wilson, a day patrolman, came into a store in a fit of rage 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 had been seen in a stand near the police station threw his arms around Wilson and pleaded so earnestly for his life that the blacks let him go.

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

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 hurrying his way to the train when the brakeman was shot. He was taken to a hospital.

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

More than 200 negroes, most of them armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns gathered at the courthouse at 2 o'clock with the avowed intention of preventing the threatened lynching. Both white and negro officers agreed with the two men which intimidated at the south and west entrances to the court. The crowd at the courthouse numbered about 200 whites, a demand of Sheriff McCullough, and for half an hour waited at the south entrance of the courthouse backing

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