

# STREET BATTLES AT NIGHT

## Five Negroes Are Killed in One Fight—Rioting Subsides at Midnight

### NINE WHITES AMONG DEAD

#### Negroes Storm Armory in Effort to Obtain Arms and Ammunition.

### SOUTH SIDE TERRORIZED

#### Gangs Stone Vehicles and Beat Up and Stab Lone Whites and Blacks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 28.—Rioting that ended in looting, arson, and murder broke loose in Chicago's "black belt" tonight. It was the most serious race rioting that has ever stained the history of Illinois. Before midnight fourteen had been killed and seventy-six injured. Of the dead nine were white. Twenty-nine white persons were hurt and forty-seven negroes.

The disorder, which had been going on all day, grew serious at night with the hurling of bricks and the firing of revolvers at Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue at 7:30 o'clock. Before many hours passed the outbreaks had spread to the Stock Yards district, to Thirty-fifth and Halstead Streets, all through the "black belt" and into the Hyde Park district.

Every available policeman in the city was rushed to the scene; former soldiers and sailors were sworn in; the National Guard and the reserve militia regiments had been called out and were being mobilized; the hospitals were crowded with victims; the street cars and the elevated trains had ceased to run on the south side; telephone wires were cut; scores of white men and black were under arrest.

#### The Night Victims.

Among the dead in tonight's riots are:  
DILLON, OGIST, negro; beaten to death after being dragged off street car.  
WARNOCK, NICK, white, 18 years old; shot and killed.  
SUNBURG, ALEX., white; killed by bullet at Thirty-seventh Street and Wabash Avenue.  
BAKER, HENRY, colored, kneeling in front of his window at 544 East Thirty-seventh Street reading his Bible, as was his nightly custom, shot through the eye by negroes passing in an automobile; died in Provident Hospital.  
MARKS, DAVID, white, 509 East Thirty-seventh Street; shot and killed by colored man.  
ATANBERG, ALEX., colored; shot through heart and killed in Thirty-first Street, near Wabash Avenue.  
GENTLE, EUGENE, white; died at Provident Hospital of stab wounds inflicted by four negroes at State and Thirty-seventh Streets.  
DEDRICK, —, white, motorman; dragged off car at Wabash Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street by negroes and killed.  
SIMPSON, JOHN H., colored, policeman, 31; shot through the abdomen at Wabash Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street; died in Mercy Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED white man, believed to be Polish; killed by bullet at Forty-third and State Streets.

Unidentified negro, taken off car at Wentworth Avenue and Root Street and beaten to death.

#### A Soldier Slain.

Major Frederick Haynes, commanding a battalion of the 1st Reserve, and Corporal Williams of Company C of that unit were among the first casualties. Major Haynes, who lives at 4,050 Prairie Avenue, was found in front of 3,733 Indiana Avenue with the back of his head crushed and his back broken.

Corporal Williams was shot in the shoulder by a sniper as he was going toward the Eighth Regiment Armory, where his company was assembling.

An automobile containing Adj. Gen. Dickson, First Deputy John H. Alcock, Colonel R. R. Ronayne of the regular army, and Charles Fitzmorris, secretary to Mayor Thompson, was fired upon by snipers in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth Street and Vincennes Avenue, but they escaped injury.

#### Fierce Fight in the Street.

The fighting at Thirty-fifth Street was the fiercest of the early evening. Here five negroes were killed and scores wounded, two policemen were wounded, one of them after he had made a barricade of his horse and fought, Indian fashion, from the cover of his mount.

The battle started when negroes, in groups of 50 and 100, began firing on isolated policemen. One of these was Policeman William Kross, one of the first to be wounded. Another was Officer Walter Brooks of the mounted squad.

Brooks, when hit, forced his horse to lie down and fired from behind him. Traffic Policeman Otto Newman was reported to have been killed in this battle.

Meantime riot calls went to the Stock Yards Station, the Deering Station, and the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, and patrol-loads of police began to pour into the battle.

At the same time a report came in that negroes were breaking into the old 8th Infantry Armory at Thirty-fifth Street and Forest Avenue to obtain



Rifles and ammunition, and part of the reserve policemen were diverted there, checking the attack.

#### The Call for the Troops.

The threatening situation early in the evening caused Mayor Thompson and Chief of Police Garrity to apply to Governor Lowden for militia. As a result four regiments, the 11th Illinois Infantry and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Reserve Militia Regiments, comprising 3,500 men, were ordered mobilized by Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson.

The 11th Regiment, under Colonel James E. Burke, with its machine gun company was ordered to assemble at the old 2d Infantry Armory; the 1st Reserve, under Colonel A. F. Lorenzen, in the old 8th Infantry Armory; the 3d Reserve, under Colonel Anson Bolte, in the old 7th Infantry Armory. The 2d Reserve, under Colonel Joseph Wilson, was ordered to hold itself in readiness for assembly at a point to be designated later.

General Dickson said he would remain in Chicago in charge of the military situation. He pointed out that the 11th Infantry and the 1st Reserve Regiments have machine gun companies with experienced machine gunners, and that the line companies of these two regiments and the 2d and 3d Reserve Regiments are armed with new Springfield rifles and Krag-Jørgensen carbines.

"They all have plenty of ammunition," said General Dickson, "and if all the race rioters on the South Side were to combine the militiamen would be able to handle the situation."

One report was that the South Side colored men have 1,500 Springfield rifles of the type formerly used by the Government and placed on sale throughout the city in department stores after their condemnation for Government use. This was denied by colored Aldermen, but it was admitted that many of the negroes possessed arms of one kind or another and were prepared to defend themselves against aggression. The chief fear expressed was that the young hotheads might organize and start a general uprising.

The rioting today was an outgrowth of the fighting Sunday night, which started at the Twenty-ninth Street bathing beach and broke out sporadically at different places in the black belt until midnight.

At noon today five riot calls had been received by the police and all available mounted police were ordered into the South Side districts.

#### Lone Negro Is Stabbed.

Early in the afternoon white men gathered in groups and stoned, stabbed, or shot at lone colored men wherever they appeared. The negroes in retaliation formed gangs and began to stab, shoot, and throw missiles at automobiles, street cars, or wagons containing white men, and to attack those on the street who were not under actual protection of the police.

The most serious outbreaks today occurred at Thirty-ninth and Wallace Streets, twenty-ninth and State Streets, and Forty-third and Halstead Streets.

Those killed in the early fighting were: Eugene Cappel, laundryman, white, 2,642 South State Street.

Kaspar Kazzouran, white, peddler, address unknown.

Unidentified negro.

Cappel had operated a laundry at the South State Street address for fifteen years. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, he, with his wife and daughter, closed the laundry and started for their automobile. He had a revolver in his hip pocket, four negroes saw him, rushed for him, and took his weapon from him. He was stabbed in the scuffle, once in the back and three times in the chest. His wife and daughter were severely beaten. All three were taken to the Providence Hospital. Cappel died there fifteen minutes later.

The killing of Kazzouran was witnessed by a large group. He sat on his wagon in front of 3,618 South State Street. A car stopped at the corner of Thirty-sixth and State, a colored man stepped off, ran to where Kazzouran sat, stabbed him in the back, ran half a block further north and boarded a northbound car. No one attempted to stop him.

The unidentified man who was killed was in the riot at Thirty-ninth and Wallace Streets. Thirty whites and nearly as many colored men began by throwing bricks and ended by shooting and stabbing. The negro ran toward Policeman John Condon in front of the Walker Vehicle Company, stumbled into his arms and died. Condon said he had to draw his revolver and threaten to shoot to protect the body from mutilation.

Wayne Debbs, 3,337 Wabash Avenue, a stock yards employe, was badly beaten at Thirty-ninth and Wabash Avenue by a gang of ten white men.

#### Mob Gathers About Hotel.

Two unidentified colored men were walking along Wabash Avenue, in front of the Angelus Hotel at Thirty-fifth Street. White men in the upper stories, it is said, threw bricks at them. A mob of 300 negroes gathered outside. Some shots were fired, but no casualties were reported.

At 7:30 tonight two automobiles, carrying eleven negroes, drove down Wentworth Avenue near Forty-seventh Street. The men were brandishing guns and threatening pedestrians. Policemen Condon and Brennan jumped on to the running board of the first car and Officers Smiley and Corbett on the second. Both machines were taken to the Stock Yards Station. The men in the cars were searched and each found to have a pistol and plenty of ammunition. It was reported that a white man had been shot by them at Forty-fifth Street and Wentworth Avenue, but the report was not verified.

A mob of several hundred white men gathered outside the station and Captain Gallerie ordered ten policemen with shotguns to take posts at the door to prevent an effort to storm the station house.

Marshall Tylus, colored, 3,802 Prairie Avenue, was picked up badly beaten on the car tracks at Forty-seventh and Halstead Streets. He was taken to the Dearborn Hospital.

Wesley Combs, 5,330 Federal Street, was attacked by five white men and badly beaten at Thirty-ninth Street and Emerald Avenue.

John Young, James McLinden and William Smith, all colored, were beaten at Forty-first Street and South Halsted Street by eight white men.

Albert West and Frank Anderson, colored, were set upon at Fifty-first Street and Racine Avenue. Anderson was so badly stabbed that at the Deaconess Hospital it was said he might die. West disappeared.

Willis Smith met a white man in front of 314 Fox Street. They exchanged words and Smith was stabbed in the back as he started to run. He is in a hospital.

Charles Grady, colored, was stoned just as he was about to enter his home, and Charles Plessyanski, white, was arrested, charged with assault.

An elderly colored woman was beaten up at Twenty-sixth Street and Armour Avenue by four white boys not over 15 years old. A police ambulance took her to a hospital.

An unidentified white man was chased for three blocks by a gang and caught just as he attempted to board a State Street car at Thirty-seventh Street. He was badly beaten.

An unidentified negro, during an outbreak at Thirty-sixth and Clark Streets, was slashed across the abdomen by a white man, but he made his way to a drug store where first aid was given and then disappeared.

A crowd of white men stopped an eastbound Forty-seventh Street car at Wallace Street, and after breaking all the windows dragged Grant Jackson, colored, 134 West Thirty-fourth Street, to the street and beat him. His right leg was broken.

Policemen were rushed to Twenty-ninth Street and Wallace Avenue at 8 o'clock, when it was reported that a white woman and her child had been shot and wounded by negro rioters who fired from an automobile. When the police arrived the woman had been taken home by friends.

Six discharged negro soldiers aided the police in stopping impending outbreaks at the same corner when crowds lined up on opposite sides of the street and began throwing bricks.

William L. Brady, white, 1,138 North Hammond Avenue, was severely beaten by negroes armed with stones. He was going south on State Street in an automobile. The mob swarmed around it, dragged Brady out, and began beating him. Detective Sergeant Friend rescued Brady and took him to St. Luke's Hospital.

At Thirty-fourth Street negroes pulled down the trolley of a street car and beat Frank L. Webb, cashier of the Central Manufacturing District Bank, cutting his head with a stone. Webb was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

In the mêlée that followed Raymond Meux, colored, 6,211 South Wabash Avenue, was shot through the body. He was taken to the Bridewell Hospital.

An eyewitness to the riot at Thirty-fifth and State Streets tonight, William

Linton, editor of The Chicago Whip, a negro newspaper, said:

"There were 500 or 600 blacks, mostly boys about 16 to 18; gathered underneath the elevated structure.

"Ten police were trying to get them to move on when a colored man shouted an insult at them. The officers fired their revolvers into the crowd, killing five and wounding twenty.

"Alderman De Priest, (colored) was in the midst of the mêlée. A man was shot dead alongside of him."

To save their employes from danger the Chicago Telephone Company announced tonight that it would allow none of the girls living on the south side to go home and would make accommodations for them.

Street car service was stopped in the "black belt" and the elevated railroads declared that because the negroes were shooting at the trains the service would be abandoned.

#### 1,000 Extra Police in Black Belt.

Today's riot caused the most complete concentration of the police force in a given district which the city has seen in years.

With four regiments of militia mobilizing, Chief of Police Garrity tonight ordered 1,000 extra policemen into the south side colored area.

Both Chief Garrity and First Deputy Alcock admitted that the "south side situation is dead serious." The First Deputy declared it to be "an unexploded powder mine."

At a meeting of the City Council Alderman John Passmore of the Police Committee declared that both whites and colored men in the affected area must be disarmed if a catastrophe is to be averted.

Politics is to blame for the race rioting in the opinion of State's Attorney MacLayhoyne.

"The present race riots," said the Prosecutor, "are no surprise to me, and I do not believe they are a surprise to the officers of the Police Department. The Police Department is so demoralized by politicians, both black and white, on the south side that the police are afraid to arrest men who are supposed to have political backing.

"I am investigating a case in which it is charged a certain white politician has gone about distributing revolvers and cartridges among vicious colored persons who would be likely to engage in race rioting."

#### Fire From House Tops and Alleys.

CHICAGO, July 23, (Associated Press.)—For more than five hours the five-mile area on the south side was a battle ground of scattered fights between whites and blacks and between policemen and negroes, who fired from house tops, from dark alleys, and other points of vantage.

The call for troops to quell the outbreaks resulted in four regiments of National Guardsmen being mobilized, but at a late hour tonight they had not been dispatched to the disturbed district, and Chief of Police Garrity expressed the belief that the worst of the disorder had passed.

There was no concerted battle by the blacks, the outbreaks dotting a large area.

Every police station in the south side was flooded with reports of deaths and injuries, and Chief of Police Garrity at a late hour said that it was impossible to make an exact estimate of the casualties because of the contradictory reports.

The riots, which started yesterday on the south side beaches, were renewed when negro laborers began leaving the big industrial plants, and by dusk more than a score of separate outbreaks had occurred. Whites began dragging negroes from street cars; the negroes retaliated with stones and knives. Street cars in the heart of the "black belt" were tied up and the windows smashed.

A white man at Thirty-fifth Street

was dragged from a truck and stoned to death.

A negro chauffeur was killed by whites a few minutes later in the same block.

Scores of arrests were made, but where the rioters were found to be unarmed they were released.

Negroes began looting stores of whites in one district shortly after the firing of revolvers by a squad of policemen in an effort to break up a fight over a small purchase of groceries. The police soon emptied their guns. The looting continued until a special squad of police, armed with rifles, arrived. They fired low, felling half a dozen blacks. A white woman was pulled from a street car by a negro. He was soon lying unconscious against the curb. The angry whites left him for dead.

Groups of blacks formed in football fashion and charged against whites with razors and clubs. On one corner the scene was like a miniature battle-ground. Unconscious negroes and whites dotted the street. As they regained consciousness they were arrested or permitted to leave the neighborhood.

While the main battles were in progress women, blacks and whites, battled away in front yards with brooms and missiles. In one of these fights a white woman was knocked unconscious and taken to a hospital.

In one fracas on Thirty-fourth Street negroes knocked two policemen unconscious and were drawing pistols when a group of discharged negro soldiers came to the rescue of the whites. In another battle, soon after, three policemen were shot. One may die.

In an effort to prevent quick dispatch of rifle-bearing policemen from one section to another, the negroes began cutting telephone and telegraph wires.

The blacks began firing on street car conductors and motormen when they refused to allow negro passengers to board their cars because of threats made by white passengers. One conductor was reported shot in the leg.

Ambulances and patrol wagons threaded their way through the black belt throughout the early hours of the night.

A number of wounded negroes crept into alleys and other dark places. When they were found they were hurried to the Provident Hospital for Colored, which for several hours received a virtual procession of injured.

The most seriously wounded negroes received at the hospital had participated in a battle with whites near Thirty-fifth and State Streets. Several thousand of the blacks congregated at this point within a period of ten minutes. It was an orderly gathering for a time.

Suddenly four maddened negroes raced up the street and surrounded the home of a white man. In a twinkling shots began to fly in all directions. Perhaps more than a score of negroes fell. Some were carried off by companions.

For more than two blocks along one street negro snipers fired from house-tops and windows. Not a single death resulted from this method of warfare, however.

After a motorman had been dragged from his car and killed by a group of maddened blacks shortly before midnight and a dozen street cars were wrecked, the street car company ordered that no more cars be taken into the troubled area. The elevated trains also quit running in dangerous territory.

Wherever negroes congregated after 11 o'clock last night they were clubbed by police and scattered.

At a late hour desultory firing between whites and blacks on one side of the street continued. It had been in progress, intermittently for several hours. It was the result of a long-standing feud—the issue being encroachment on what the whites characterized as white territory. Police finally effected a truce and the principals were arrested.

Pool rooms, moving picture houses, and other gathering places in the black belt were ordered closed, and the Coroner began an investigation of the cause of the riots.