

ILLINOIS MOB LYNCHED A NEGRO Then They Took His Body and Burned It.

WERE ON THE WAY TO JAIL

To Get Another Negro to Hang Him For Assault on a Woman-Victim Shot Member of Crowd.

Danville Ill., July 25.—A race war broke out here tonight. While a mob of 600 men was on its way to the county jail to lynch James Wilson, a Bloomington negro, who had confessed to assaulting Mrs. Thomas Burgess, wife of a farmer, an unknown negro shot and killed Henry Getteman, white, a member of the mob.

The murderous negro, a refugee from Evansville, Ind., named J. W. Mayfield, was then lynched by the mob and three other negroes who attacked the whites were beaten badly. The mob finally resumed its march to the county jail, where the negro reached the jail it was fired upon by the sheriff. Nine persons were seriously wounded and the crowd scattered.

WOUNDED. Adam Murry, shot through head; Will Hines, shot in neck and shoulder; Otto Henke, shot in arm; will recover.

Patrolman Charles Lopp, clubbed on the head while detaining Mayfield. Patrolman William Levens, badly injured internally by mob's battering ram while defending Mayfield.

Fred Lorenz, shot three times in the leg in attack on jail. Alice Mohaker, shot in attack on jail.

John Reid, shot in attack on jail. Mr. Laird, shot in attack on jail.

WHITE MAN SHOT BY NEGRO

Mayfield met his fate while the mob was on the way to lynch Wilson, the negro who was being taken to the county jail. Wilson was being taken to the county jail. Wilson was being taken to the county jail.

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Whitlock, from the garrison at the jail. Wilson has just been interviewed in the jail by a correspondent. He said he was the man who visited the Burgess farm, and he admitted that he had attacked Mrs. Burgess, but denied that he had admitted to the mob.

TOTAL RESULTS.

Danville, Ill., July 25.—Two killed and twenty-two wounded, the police station wrecked, the county jail with few of its windows unshattered, the city in a state of confusion and a prevailing uneasiness and dread pervading everywhere is the situation left by the race riots of last night and early this morning.

THE DEAD. John D. Metcalfe, negro, lynched and burned. Henry Getteman, killed by negro Metcalfe.

THE INJURED. John Devore, right thigh mangled by a load of buckshot. Adam Murry, shot in forehead, will recover.

Bicknell, buckshot in right leg. Clement Mohaker, buckshot in right leg and arm.

Edward Hart, shot in right hand. A. W. Sanford, injured internally. Fred Lorenz, buckshot in legs.

W. Latten, buckshot in both arms. Harry Rennick of Paduca, Ill., buckshot in left foot and leg.

Three unknown men wounded in arms and hands with buckshot; refused to give their names when their wounds were dressed.

Henry Shade of Pavilion Heights, buckshot in left side, recovered.

Two unknown men, one shot in left arm and the other in the hand, refused to give names when wounds were dressed.

Unknown young man, wounded in head, refused to give name.

Four unknown negroes, beaten into insensibility by the mob.

Unknown woman, carried away in a hurry after she was seen to fall.

H. Hines, shot in neck. Otto Henke, shot in arm.

Many of the injured are at the hospital. Arrangements for the care of the negroes are being made.

Early in the morning Wilson, the alleged negro assailant of Mrs. Burgess, was secretly taken from the county jail, but returned shortly afterward.

Four companies of militia arrived at Danville this morning from Springfield, Companies A, B and H of the Seventh Illinois Infantry were sent in reply to urgent requests sent immediately to state officials.

The negro fled, but was caught by officers within a few minutes, and hurried to the police station. With the mob in hot pursuit, temporarily diverted from their march to the county jail.

The officers with the greatest reluctance in the city building, barricading themselves behind the doors of one of the offices. They could not check the mob, however, for it secured a long pole and fastened down a section of the roof.

On account of the overwhelming numbers of the mob it was useless for the officers to resist.

The negro seized and rushed to the spot where he had shot down Getteman. It was the work of an instant to throw a rope around his neck and swing him up to a telephone pole.

After going a short distance, however, the mob changed its mind, faced about and returning to the scene of the lynching cut Mayfield's body down.

They rushed it to the principal square, built a bonfire and quickly pitched the body into the flames.

For a while they watched it burn and then, coming to a realization of their position, they turned back to the county jail.

The sheriff and his deputies had expected an attack and were strong prepared to meet the mob. Wilson and threatened to shoot if the mob committed an overt act.

The mob, now worked up to an intense state of excitement, reached the jail in its determination to reach Whitlock and in its fury threatened to lynch the sheriff, his deputies and a negro turnkey.

Finally they charged the jail and the sheriff and his deputies fired wounded three members of the mob, one fatally. The mob being repulsed, sent to a neighboring mining camp for dynamite and threatened to again attack the jail.

Wilson, it is charged, went to the Burgess farm house while Mrs. Burgess was alone and begged food. While she was getting him something to eat he seized her. He had her by the hair and she managed to crawl to a neighboring farm house and gave the alarm.

A posse of officers started in pursuit of the negro, and when they reached the county jail they were met by the mob. The mob confessed. Three other negroes have been attacked by members of the mob and severely beaten.

During the height of the excitement a woman in front of the jail, shouting dry goods box in the street and shouting: "Kill the sheriff. He has shot more than one white man on account of a negro."

After the fusillade the mob receded for a few minutes, but immediate preparations were made for another attack. A message was sent to a mining camp to bring over a dynamite to blow up the jail, and the mob leaders were notified that two miners had started for the explosive. They are heavily armed and riding swift horses.

Company K, a colored troop, has its headquarters here, and the officials have prepared to call it out. Leaders of the mob declare they will try to kill the entire company if it comes out. On the edges of the square at midnight the unknown negroes lay in the gutter. They were beaten into insensibility with clubs in the hands of white citizens.

Nearly 200 men and women from Alvin, where the assault on Mrs. Burgess was committed, are active leaders of the mob. The mob at midnight, has been increased to several thousand. The entire space in front of the jail being packed with shouting men and women.

While waiting for the miners who were expected to bring the dynamite from Westville, the mob marched and went in front of the jail, shouting it and firing shots at random.

About half an hour after the message for the dynamite was sent a telephone call came from Hinwood. A woman named Westville and Danville, saying that one of the negroes, a Hungarian, had been stopped there by citizens who had been hurriedly sent out from Danville to intercept him.

They took from him a large quantity of dynamite which he was carrying. The other miner with dynamite is believed to be on the way here.

About half of company K, the colored organization, has assembled at the armory and is in front of the jail, ready for an attack from the mob.

The entire police force, numbering about 20, has been called out, and Sheriff and 12 deputy sheriffs and a Sheriff

PROCTOR COMES BACK AT SMITH

Chairman of Civil Service Commission Writes a Letter.

GIVES SOME INCONSISTENCIES

Shows That Former Postmaster General Has Overlooked Some Things—His Position Seems Strong.

Washington, July 26.—Chairman Proctor of the civil service commission has made reply to the recent letter of former Postmaster-General Smith concerning the latter's attack on his report on the investigation to the Washington postoffice and also to an editorial article in the Philadelphia Press. The reply to Mr. Smith's formal letter is as follows:

THE REPLY. "July 24, 1933.—The Honorable the Postmaster-General, Sir: My attention has been called to the letter, dated July 14, of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, as it appeared in the public press of July 23, commenting on the recent letter of the commission in regard to the administration of the public service in the Washington postoffice. If this letter were based upon the facts disclosed by the records, or could be read in connection with the commission's letter and the report of the investigation, upon which it was based, there would be no necessity for any reply or explanation. Under the circumstances, however, certain parts of Mr. Smith's letter which seem to demand attention.

The relevancy of a portion of the commission's letter has been denied by Mr. Smith, although the essential facts it contained have not been controverted. Concerning the question of relevancy, it may be stated that the postmaster-general requested the commission to investigate and report whether the civil service rules were being violated in the Washington postoffice, and that the investigation disclosed the fact that, regarding the relation of a bureau to the department, and other changes, some of the department's affairs necessarily came within its scope.

This was especially true with regard to persons appointed to positions in the department, and afterwards transferred to the Washington postoffice, and later to the department, as well as in the case of persons appointed as laborers, and the appointment and transfer of 24 employees by the objectionable method.

SMITH PRESENTS. "Mr. Smith presents the statement that the rural free delivery service was packed with employees in the interest of the individuals just before classification. This statement is also presented in the report of the investigation, and is not in the Washington postoffice, who were afterwards appointed in the rural free delivery service just before its classification.

LEFT TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL. "Mr. Smith states that the one-third of Mr. Proctor's letter which immediately concerns the rural free delivery office may properly be left to this answer of the postmaster-general, whom it directly concerns. The facts as disclosed by the investigation, however, show that the department and not the postmaster was responsible for most of the violations and evasions of the civil service law and rules in the Washington office. It is therefore not the duty of the postmaster to defend the facts recited in this part of the letter to say that it may properly be left to the answer of the postmaster. The answer of the postmaster is already contained in the report of the investigation in statements signed by him. When questioned as to the responsibility for the infractions of the civil service rules in the Washington office, he said:

"As most of the appointments of the people who have in any degree violated the civil service regulations have been designated by the postmaster, it seems to me that the responsibility for violation of the regulations should be located with the parties directing the appointments.

"People that had proved inefficient in the department had been unloaded upon the postoffice on several occasions, as is instanced by the case of the late postmaster. The postmaster also stated that in his opinion his office could have been run with the same degree of efficiency, but with the least expense, if the department had left the personnel of the force to his own selection.

In commenting upon that part of the commission's letter which deals with the classification transfer method, the postmaster stated that he would do his best to avoid, by a safe margin, the facts disclosed by the investigation. He says:

STATUTE TO BLAME. "It is the statute, not the department, that puts the clerks of new free delivery offices into the classified service. Their classification is a matter of law. Their transfer is a matter of rule."

"This statement begs the question. It is a civil service rule promulgated by the president which provides for the classification of clerks of the free delivery offices and the commission construes the rule as recognizing only bona fide employees as acquiring a classified status. It was the department which violated the statute or the rule that placed the names of 18 residents of Washington or its vicinity on the rolls of postoffices in various parts of the United States, without reference to the fact that these offices, for the sole purpose of getting them into classified positions in the Washington postoffice, were appointed to the department. The department, in making these appointments, without doubt reverted to the practice which the civil service act was designed to prevent, and to this extent nullified the law.

"Mr. Smith says in reference to the same subject:

"In 1931, before I became postmaster general, some persons were appointed to offices about to be classified and after classification they were referred to other parts of the service. This practice, thus introduced, continued in a limited degree."

As a matter of record, there were only four such appointments made during the latter part of 1931 and the early part of 1932, prior to the appointment of Mr. Smith, and 121 under his administration.

Mr. Smith says: "No rule, even at this time, forbids transfer at any time in the exact parallel case where small unclassified offices are classified by being consolidated with larger classified offices."

CIVIL SERVICE RULE IGNORED. "This assertion ignores the fact that section 8 of civil service rule 7 forbids the classification of an employee in any office which are to be consolidated with a classified office, unless he has actually served therein during the 60 days next preceding the consolidation. It was anticipated through competitive examination.

He also quotes in his letter of Dec. 27, 1930, to the commission, in which he suggested that admissions to the service

THE PRISONER

Who escapes from jail is by no means free. He is under the ban of the law and punishment is written over against his name. Soon or late he will be caught again and bear added punishment for his short escape from his cell.

Those who by the use of palliative powders and tablets escape for a time from the sufferings of dyspepsia are in the same condition as the escaped prisoner. Soon or later they will go back to the old condition and pay an added penalty for temporary release.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Its cures are lasting.

I suffer about two years. I address you in a desperate case of dyspepsia. I write R. E. Scott, Esq., of 12 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. I tried a great many of the remedies you mention, but finally found relief in the fact that I could get away with food on my stomach. I could sleep or follow my occupation (nursing). Some of the Golden Medical Discovery. After a week's treatment I have derived so much benefit that I continue the medicine. I have had a great deal of relief and am convinced that I can be cured. I am constantly recommending it to the thousands of dyspeptic friends of mine.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.

should, so far as practicable, be made upon examination, and stated that discharges had been given which would render all just grounds of complaint null and void. It is believed that the commission never received this letter, and declares that he will not comment on the "peculiar and/or which made no acknowledgment of the remedy, but in all ground of complaint, then, and seeks to suppress the truth about it now."

"A sufficient reply to this statement will be found on page 29 of the 11th issue of the report of the commission published in the early part of 1931, in which statement follows the full quotation of Mr. Smith's letter to the commission to the effect that, since the date of the above letter, but one case of this kind has occurred."

"The letter of Dec. 27, 1930, was a statement of the postmaster-general to the department to show the intent of the law after six written appeals from the commission, ranging from May 16, 1928, to May 24, 1930, two references of the postmaster-general to the department, and the appointment and transfer of 24 employees by the objectionable method."

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BLOOD POISON

Bone Pains, Itching, Scabby Skin Diseases. Swelling, Carbuncles, Pimples, Scarcely permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm. It destroys the active poison in the blood. If you have aches and pains in bones, back and joints, itching scabby skin, blood boils, hot or thin; swollen glands, itching and bumps on the skin, Mumps, Parotitis, Mouth Sores, Throat Pimples, or offensive eruptions, Copper-colored spots or rash on skin, all eruptions on nervous fibers of any part of the body, Hair or eyebrows falling out, Carbuncles or Boils, take

Botanic Blood Balm, guaranteed to cure even the worst and most desecrated cases where doctors, pasteurization, and hot springs fail. Heals all sores, eczema, and other skin diseases, restores all swollen, malarious blood, and completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition. B. B. B. has cured to-day thousands of cases of Blood Poison even after reaching the last stages.

Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema are cured by an awful secret condition of the Blood. B. B. B. cures Catarrh, Stomach, Bowels, and Spitting, cures Rheumatism, with Aches and Pains, heals all Sores, Eczema, Eruptions, Watery Discharges, with itching and Scarcely of Eczema, by giving a pure, healthy blood supply to affected parts.

Cancer Cured. Botanic Blood Balm Cures Cancer of all kinds, Suppurating Swellings, Eczema, Sores, Tumors, Ugly Ulcers. It kills the Cancer, Tumor, and Leads the Secretions, Cancer perfectly. If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Swelling, Shooting, Stinging Pain, take Botanic Blood Balm, and it disappears before the tumor gets into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases of Cancer cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm.

OUR GUARANTEE. Take a large bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) as directed on label, and when the right quantity is taken a cure is certain, sure, and lasting. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is Pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 20 years. Composed of Purest Botanic Ingredients. Sterilized. No Kidney and Weak Stomachs, cures Dropsy, Eczema, and all Eruptions. 4 per large bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, 100 West 1st St. Call or write Blood Balm sent by express.

Escaped Prisoner Recaptured. New York, July 27.—When Matthew Callahan escaped from the Tombs prison together with Robert Booth, June 23, the authorities did not feel much alarmed, for they knew he would fall into the hands of the police before long. Today Callahan is back in prison with a long term of imprisonment before him.

He owes his recapture to his violent temper, and his desire to make his way out of the city and children whenever in the mood.

Officers of the West Sixty-eighth street station were surprised by a woman who rushed in and asked for protection from her husband, who was threatening to burn their home. She added that he recently escaped from prison.

When two policemen reached the house they found the children in the hallway, weeping. Callahan was found under the bed. When he was pulled out he made a desperate resistance, but was subdued and identified later by the Tombs keepers. His escape from the city prison was comparatively easy, because he and Booth had been lengthened from the original six months.

Employment Bureaus Closed. New York, July 27.—More than a score of offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn which are employment bureaus, have been ordered to cease business by the mayor's secretary because of reports that they have been found carrying on an immoral business. It is asserted that many of the proprietors are affiliated with the lower class of politicians. A list of the places, with the names of the proprietors, probably will be sent to the district attorney for further action.

High Mount in Oregon Sealed. Portland, Ore., July 27.—L. L. Hawkins, who returned Sunday from a three-day stay at the great mountain of the Cascade range about 10,000 feet in height, says that on Monday last two members of his party, E. H. Loomis and R. L. Guster, who were climbing the mountain, were seen by the sister. The other two "climbers" are not difficult to climb and have been ascended several times.

Four People Lose Their Lives in Early in July. Seattle, Wash., July 26.—Early in July Miss Lou Wheeler, Seattle; August Reichle, Canada; Henry Weidner, Valdes, Paul Weidner, Valdes, and Rurt Ford, residence unknown, were drowned in the Copper and Nazina rivers, Alaska. The news of the drowning came on the steamer Eskadler, which arrived at Seattle, a vessel left July 17 from Valdes. All of the unfortunate were bound for the Nazina. Four, Miss Wheeler, Reichle and the two Weidners, met death in the Copper river. Ford went down in the Copper at the mouth of the China, one of its tributaries.

E. J. Perry and Messrs. Barry and Russell, who were with the quartet drowned in the Nazina, when the boat struck a rock and was overturned. The boat bore down on a projecting ledge hard down.

As the boat heaved the reef the occupants saw it was a ledge, and they got out in doing so, the canoe capsized. Miss Wheeler floated down the river and landed on a sand bar. She was carried down to her death, though her body was not recovered. Rurt Ford and Dr. Ferguson had started on a raft down the Clittivity, where they had been prospecting. They had run that river and the Nazina and were in the Copper, at the mouth of the river, when the raft struck rock and they fell, the only occupant at the time, into the river.

Proposed Hawaiian Loan. Honolulu, July 27, (by Pacific cable).—The treasury department at Washington has declined the communication of Gov. King, who made a request for information regarding the attitude of President Roosevelt towards the proposed Hawaiian loan of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor at the recent extra session of the territorial legislature. The treasury department asks for a detailed account of the territory's finances and the necessity for the proposed loan. The communication is now being prepared and will be soon forwarded to Washington.

Do You Enjoy What You Eat? You can eat whatever and whenever you like if you take Kodol. By the use of this remedy disordered digestion and diseased stomachs are so completely restored to health, and the full performance of their functions naturally, that such foods as would the one into a double-bow-knot are eaten without even a "rumbling" and with a positive pleasure and enjoyment. And what is more—these foods are assimilated and transformed into the kind of nutriment that is appreciated by the blood and tissues. Kodol is the only digestant or combination of digestants that will digest all classes of food. In addition to this, it contains, in assimilative form, the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties.

Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders arising therefrom.

Kodol Digests What You Eat Makes the Stomach Strong. Sold everywhere. Regular price \$1.00. 24 times prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by All Druggists.

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