

# Epidemic of Outrages Follow Organization of Klans Thru-out South

Various Pretexts Given by Masked Midnight Mobs For Violence Perpetrated Sometimes the Wrong Man was Whipped or Tarded and Feathered—Occasionally a Victim is Branded with Letters KKK.

By HENRY P. FRY,

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A Chronological Summary of the Published Cases of Lawlessness in the South, Indicating the Methods of Ku Kluxism, Is As Follows:

February 5, 1921.—In Houston,

Texas, B. I. Hobbs, a lawyer, was seized, had his hair clipped and was ordered to leave town, the charge against him being "too close fraternization" with negroes. Hobbs then went to Alvin, Texas, a short distance away, and on February 8, 1921, was run out of that town by eight masked men.

March 3, 1921.—At Houston, Texas, J. La Fayette Cockrell, a negro dentist, was mutilated by masked men for alleged association with white women. A riot nearly resulted from this attack.

March 7, 1921.—A. V. Hopkins, a merchant of Houston, Texas, was mutilated, tarred, and feathered for annoying high school girls.

April 1, 1921.—Alexander Johnson, a negro bell boy, of Dallas, Texas, was taken out by masked men, whipped, and the letters "K. K. K." burned on his forehead with acid. He was said to have associated with white women.

April 16, 1921.—Gus Beck, stock man, of Webster, Texas, was tied to a telegraph pole by masked men, beaten and left there all night.

April 19, 1921.—At Houston, Texas, J. S. Allen, prominent attorney was seized in a crowded downtown street by masked men, and conveyed to the country in an automobile. He was there tarred and feathered. He was then returned to the city, and was dumped from a car into the middle of a street in the most prominent business section, in a nude condition except for the coating of tar and feathers. In the reports of the case there is no record of police interference.

April 15, 1921.—Bill Harris, a negro bell boy, at Dallas, Texas, was beaten by masked men for alleged insult of white women.

Many Outrages Reported.  
April 26, 1921.—At Houston, Texas, J. W. McGee, an automobile salesman, was whipped by masked men for annoying high school girls.

May 1, 1921.—"Red" Kemp, a jitney driver, was whipped, tarred and feathered by 12 masked men at Goose Creek, Texas.

May 4, 1921.—Sam King, Marshal at Brenham, Texas, was tarred and feathered. He then resigned his office.

May 7, 1921.—At Beaumont, Texas, Dr. J. S. Paul was seized by 15 masked men, whipped, tarred and feathered and given 48 hours in which to leave the city. At the same time R. F. Scott, a Marine Corps veteran of Deweyville was given the same treatment. These two acts were publicly admitted by the Beaumont Klan, and their charter was revoked by "Emperor" Simmons.

May 20, 1921.—One thousand men marched through the streets of Dallas, Texas, at night, mounted and unmounted, all of them attired in the Ku Klux regalia. They carried a fiery cross, and several banners bearing these words: "The Invisible Empire," "White Supremacy," "Pure Womanhood," "Dallas Must Be Clean," "Our Little Girls Must Be Protected," "All Native Born," "The Guilty Must Pay." They rode and marched through the streets all night and without interference from the authorities. Announcements of the purposes and objects of the Klan had previously been accepted and printed by the Dallas papers.

Tarred and Feathered.  
May 21, 1921.—At Sour Lake, Texas, Joe J. Devere, a justice of the peace, was tarred and feathered.

May 23, 1921.—Ku Klux Klan paid a \$10 fine in police court at Dallas, Texas, for tacking signs on telegraph poles.

May 23, 1921.—At Dallas, Texas, John Moore, white, was seized in his home by masked men, taken to the outskirts of the city, stripped of his clothing and lashed with a horsewhip. He was accused of attacking a 12 year old girl. He fled town.

May 23, 1921.—At Houston, Texas, Ira McKeown, taxi driver, was beaten.

May 24, 1921.—At Dallas, Texas, John Parks was flogged by masked men.

May 25, 1921.—Jack Morgan, of Shreveport, was tarred and feathered by masked men.

June 3, 1921.—Dr. R. H. Lonert, at Brenham, Texas, was whipped, tarred and feathered by eight masked men. He was charged with disloyalty during

## The Modern Ku Klux Klan

The Capital Journal today presents another installment of the "The Modern Ku Klux Klan" by Henry P. Fry, author of the New York World expose that caused the congressional investigation of the order.

Mr. Fry in previous chapters detailed how he joined the Ku Klux Klan under a misapprehension, became a klanster, was disillusioned, discovered the real aims and purposes of the organizers, and resigned in disgust.

Monday will be How the Klan Crime Wave forced Simmons to act.

ed, tarred and feathered after being kidnapped by masked men.

June 26, 1921.—At Yoakum, Texas, a white man, name withheld, citizen of the place for 20 years, was found on a lonely road, tarred, feathered and blindfolded.

June 27, 1921.—At Austin, Texas, Ku Klux Klan placards were posted warning against violation of moral codes.

July 1, 1921.—At Fort Worth, Texas, a white man whose name was not printed was taken from his home at 9 a. m., and given 20 lashes for alleged mistreatment of his wife.

July 4, 1921.—At Austin, Texas, Governor Neff, chief executive of the state in an address before the Rotary club said that a crime wave had struck the state and that the entire administration of the criminal code had broken down. On the same day warnings of the Ku Klux Klan were posted on the state capitol grounds.

July 5, 1921.—At Fort Worth, Texas, Benny Pinto was tarred and feathered and ordered out of town. A woman found with him in his automobile was taken home by his abductors.

Wrong Man Seized.  
July 8, 1921.—At Glidden, Texas, Harry Adams, a gardener, was beaten and choked by masked armed men. Then found to be the wrong man, he was released.

July 12, 1921.—At Enid, Okla., Walter Billings, a motion-picture operator, was given a coating of cotton and crude oil, after being whipped by masked men.

July 14, 1921.—One hundred

masked men gathered at the jail at Greenville, Texas, and unsuccessfully attempted to lynch Matt Oltzen, negro, charged with killing Orbie Standee.

July 14, 1921.—A delegation from Duncanville, Texas, warned the Dallas authorities that if Archie Holsome, charged with attacking a white woman was released, he would be lynched.

July 1, 1921.—At Tenaha, Texas, Mrs. Beulah Johnson, a white woman, was seized from the porch of a hotel taken to the woods, stripped of her clothing, tarred and feathered preceding which her hair was clipped. Masked men wearing white uniforms attacked her, the woman said. They drove up to the hotel in three automobiles. Mrs. Johnson had been arrested on a charge of bigamy at Center, Texas, and was out on bond when she was seized.

July 17, 1921.—At Nacogdoches, Texas, J. M. McKnight was beaten by masked men.

Preacher Tarded and Feathered.  
July 17, 1921.—At Miami, Fla. At the close of his evening services, eight masked men waylaid the Rev. Phillip S. Irwin, archdeacon of the English Episcopal church, and head of the work of that church among South Florida negroes, carried him into the woods, whipped him, and then applied a coat of tar and feathers to his body. He was placed in a sack and taken in an automobile to a spot in the center of the town and dumped into the street.

The charge made by the mob against the clergyman was that he had preached race equality and intermarriage. Bishop Mann declares unequivocally that Archdeacon Irwin does not hold to social or political equality for negroes in the United States, has never taught it, and in his missionary work has incurred disfavor with some negroes by his opposition to societies and movements which upheld the doctrine.

July 16, 1921.—At Bay City, Tex., W. M. Hoopengartner, a banker, was tarred and feathered and beaten. The reason alleged was domestic infidelity.

July 18, 1921.—G. C. Benson beaten at Dickinson, Tex.

July 18, 1921.—E. H. Peters, of Athens, Tex., was dragged from his room, beaten, dumped out of an automobile and seriously hurt.

July 19, 1921.—At Tenaha, Tex., J. W. McKnight was seized a second time by masked men.

July 19, 1921.—Declaring that he had information that 50 per cent of the members of the Oklahoma City police department belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, Mayor John C. Welton directed Chief Glitch to investigate and to discharge every police officer who did not resign immediately from the Klan. On July 24, Mayor Welton was called on the telephone, and was told: "We warn you to lay off the Ku Klux Klan, or we will have to wait on you."

The Mayor paid no attention to the warning.

July 22, 1921.—At Hillsboro, Tex., a note from the Ku Klux Klan was received and published in the local paper as a warning to some married men who should spend more time with their own wives.

July 26, 1921.—At Topeka, Kas., a warning was sent to Senator Capper's newspaper to "leave the Ku Klux Klan alone."

July 29, 1921.—Don Wiley, of Lufkin, Tex., was put into a sack and tarred and feathered.

In the state of Missouri, a farmer aged 68 years, was taken from his bed at night, removed out of doors and severely beaten by masked men; and a woman in Birmingham, Ala., was also maltreated by a mob composed of the same sort of individuals.

(To be continued.)

WESTERN UNION ASKS  
USE OF SEALED CABLE

New York, Aug. 12.—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company today wired President Harding for permission to use, in the emergency caused by seizure of cables by Irish irregulars the cable landed by the Western Union at Miami, Fla., from the Barbadoes and sealed by the government.

CHARLES WITTE IMPROVES

Charles Witte, who, Tuesday night, was shot and wounded by John Inman, Salem rancher, 66, continued to improve today and in all probability will recover, according to an announcement made late this afternoon by nurses at the hospital where he is confined. No signs of infection have been seen, it was said.

Witte was shot above the shoulder bone when he, accompanied by Mrs. Inman, returned to the Inman ranch, six miles southeast of Salem, Tuesday evening. Witte said he had returned for Mrs. Inman's trunk, while Inman told officers he believed they sought to take with them Mrs. Inman's five-year-old son whom Inman had adopted.

150 VETS' CLAIMS PASSED

Applications for 50 state loans and 130 claims for cash were approved by the World War Veterans State Aid commission here today.

The 50 applications for loans involved \$132,000 and the 130 cash claims approximated \$32,500—a total of \$164,500.



Announcing  
A wholly New line of cars built on time-tried Buick principles but with improvements and refinements which make their introduction an event of nation-wide interest.

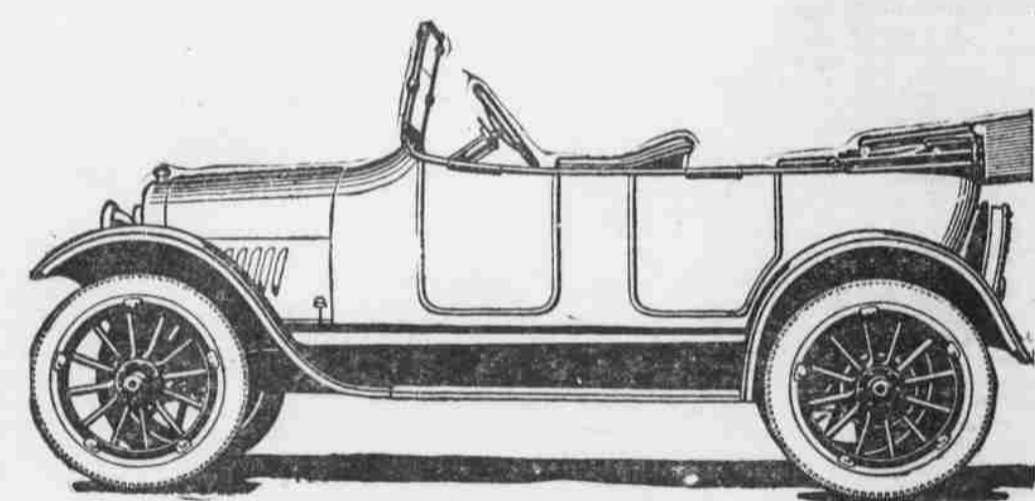
14 Distinctive Models  
Astonishing Values and Prices

SIX CYLINDER MODELS		Sport Roadster, 3 passenger, \$1890	
Touring Sedan, 5 passenger	\$2210	Sport Touring, 4 passenger	1945
Roadster, 2 passenger	1400	FOUR CYLINDER MODELS	
Touring, 5 passenger	1425	Roadster, 2 passenger	\$1050
Sedan, 5 passenger	2270	Touring, 5 passenger	1075
Coupe, 4 passenger	2180	Coupe, 3 passenger	1385
Touring, 7 passenger	1690	Sedan, 5 passenger	1625
Sedan, 7 passenger	2495	Touring Sedan, 5 passenger	1540

All prices F. O. B. Salem, including war tax.

Otto J. Wilson  
388 N. Commercial Street, Salem

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



## Ankeny Hill On High Gear

Tuesday, August 8th, we took a regular 1922 Superior Four Ninety Chevrolet stock car that had previously run two thousand and sixteen miles, and pulled Ankeny Hill on HIGH GEAR.

We removed the gear shift lever and the bolt in clutch pedal so that the clutch could not be slipped, or the gears changed, starting the car in high.

The witnesses, whose names appear below, were present at the trial and will attest to the truthfulness of this statement.

We firmly believe that there is not another stock car, outside of a Chevrolet, in the United States, selling under \$1,500.00 that can duplicate this performance, using the same gear ratio, which is three and sixty-five one-hundredths to one on high gear.

This performance only proves what the Chevrolet, Valve in head will do.

We are willing to make affidavit as to the truth of this test, and if doubted, will make it again.

Remember this was a strictly STOCK car, the same as every purchaser of Four Ninety Superior Chevrolet gets, had no adjustments or tuning up prior to the test, and you buy an exact duplicate of this car, NEW, for \$663.00 delivered at Salem.

Witnesses to the above trial.  
E. A. BROWN, Representative of Capital Journal.  
L. C. NEWTON, Representative of Oregon Statesman.  
G. H. SAUDER, Representing Oleson Auto Exchange.

Salem Automobile Co.  
F. G. Delano Salem-Dallas A. I. Eoff

## New Jewett Prices

Effective August 6th 1922

Despite the outstanding value of the Jewett, in which additional betterments have been made, we offer these improved Jewett Sixes at the following new prices that again set new standards of value.

- Jewett five-passenger Touring - \$1195
- Jewett three-passenger Roadster - \$1195
- Jewett five-passenger Sedan - \$1735
- Jewett four-passenger Coupe - \$1710

ALL PRICES F. O. B. SALEM  
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