

the 24th there were on duty in the city 1,700 infantry of the militia, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. These had been ordered into service there by the Governor. It is asserted in the news reports that within the last nine weeks thirteen white women living in or near the city have been attacked by negroes. These assaults have been the subject of sensational articles in at least one of the newspapers, which has openly suggested and commended lynching. This paper, the *News*, has published special editions relating to the assaults, and such editions, with inflammatory headlines, were on the streets Saturday evening, referring to four attempted assaults reported on that day. The riots appear to have been precipitated Saturday evening by a controversy on the street, a white woman asserting that a negro had pushed her from the sidewalk. A few minutes later a mob was at work, attacking all negroes who were in sight. Two were seen in a street car. The mob pulled them out and killed them. Two negro barbers at work by their chairs within a stone's throw of the post office were killed. Their mutilated bodies were dragged across the street and left in front of the Grady monument. There another was found and put to death. Negro porters found in a Pullman car at the railway station were beaten until they were unconscious. These were samples of the crimes committed in many parts of the city. The police were unable to cope with the rioters, several thousand of whom were in the streets. By order of Mayor Woodward the entire Fire Department was brought into service, and in several instances the mob was restrained by streams of water from the fire hose. Governor Terrell, who was asleep at his home, was not awakened until about 11 p. m., an hour after the beginning of the disturb-

**Race Riots and Murders in Atlanta** On the night of the 22d there were race riots of an alarming character in Atlanta. Before order was restored at least ten negroes were killed and many were seriously injured. On

ance. Ten negroes had been killed. He promptly ordered into service all the available militia, and by 2 a. m. eight companies were on duty. At about that hour a heavy rain set in. This checked the madness of the mob, but when morning came the rain had not washed away from the pavement on Peachtree street and other thoroughfares the blood of those whom the rioters had slain. In nearly all cases the attacks upon negroes had been marked by almost incredible brutality and fierceness. Good character and orderly behavior were no protection. With the mob, the question was one of race and color, not one of guilt. On Sunday, the 23d, negroes were fleeing from the city. Carriage drivers, ice men, waiters and domestic servants of all kind had disappeared. It was necessary in the homes of many well-to-do white citizens for hands unaccustomed to cooking to prepare the daily meals. In the afternoon a negro named Henry Moore was lynched while on his way to jail. With another negro he had been arrested for attempting an assault upon a white woman. This other man escaped. Moore was pronounced innocent by the woman herself, but this did not save his life. On Monday the body of a negro named Zeb Long was found hanging from a tree in the outskirts of the city. He had been arrested for disorderly conduct. The mob had taken him from jail and lynched him. With nearly 2,000 soldiers on guard, order in the city had been restored. The saloons were closed by the Mayor's order. There were no extra editions of the papers on Monday. A suppression of such issues had been requested at a meeting of prominent citizens on Sunday afternoon, a meeting at which it was declared that sensational "extras" with inflammatory headlines had been the immediate cause of the riots.