



CHICAGO

RAILROAD TRAINS ARE FIRED ON

Authorities Establish Barred Zone Embracing Most of Colored Residential Districts on South Side of City.

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES ASK FOR PROTECTION

Leaders Say Blacks Are Facing Starvation, as Drivers of Supply Wagons Fear to Enter Sections Negroes Inhabit.

Chicago, July 30.—Chicago streets Wednesday night were patrolled by soldiers called out by Governor Lowden, at the request of Mayor Thompson for the protection of life and property threatened by the race war which for four days has terrorized the city.

The state troops established a barred zone about three miles square, embracing most of the colored residential districts on the South Side. In this zone they searched every person whom they met for weapons. No one could pass in or out without military permission.

The district extended roughly from 22nd street to 55th street north and south and from Michigan boulevard to Wentworth avenue east and west.

This happened when riots in the colored district itself had somewhat subsided, but when there was an alarming spread of disturbances outside. New York Central railroad officials reported all their trains being fired on.

Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, after an early evening trip through the threatened district, declared that the

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Hundreds Ask Protection.

Hundreds of negroes appealed for protection. Incendiary attacks upon negro homes increased throughout the day and night. Negro leaders declared that many members of their race faced starvation because drivers of supply wagons feared to enter some portions of the black belt.

The military force was under the direct command of Adjutant General Dickson and was distributed in accordance with detailed plans worked out by him and his regimental commanders with the assistance of police officials.

Four regiments were housed close to the disturbed area and when the order came to move these troops were soon on the scene of the riots and began the task of disarming militant looters without ceremony.

Search All For Weapons.

The police filled in the intervals of the military cordon and searched every person on the streets for weapons. A flying squadron of 30 motorcycle policemen was sent through the district with orders to report what they saw to police headquarters.

The verbal request for troops was supplemented by a formal request from the mayor in writing to the adjutant general. It read:

"In consonance with your direction by the governor of Illinois to report as in command of the military forces now mobilized in Chicago for the protection of life and property, the preservation of law and order, I now request that such of this force as may be deemed necessary be called out and moved immediately into affected territory within the city of Chicago, where public disorder exists.

"You are requested to assist the
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**Scores Using Troops
in Fight for Capital
Against Labor Class**

London, July 30.—The idea of employing the forces of the state to interfere in a dispute between capital and labor in order to advance the interests of the employers or any particular group of workmen was in his view an odious one. Winston Spencer Churchill, the minister of war, declared in the House of Commons last night in replying to a labor speech in which reference was made to the use of troops for strike-breaking.

The whole idea of a free country, he continued, was that the people should have the right to fight out their disputes within reasonable limits.

TRAINS FIRED UPON BY MOBS IN RACE RIOT

Troops Establish Barred Zone, Embracing Most of Col- ored Residential Dis- tricts in Chicago.

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general superintendent of police in suppressing riots or any other disorderly conduct and to carry into effect the ordinances of this city and the laws of this state, respecting the protection of life and property and the preservation of law and order."

Wednesday's outbreaks were scattered, and only in a few instances were there more than a small number of persons involved in the rioting. Of the four deaths, all of which were the result of shooting, two were shot Wednesday, the other two having been wounded in previous rioting.

The official death list for four days showed 30, of whom 17 were negroes, two unidentified, and 13 whites, one unidentified.

When the inquest which is to determine the responsibility for the deaths in the rioting convene it will be in a court room under heavy guard. All witnesses will be searched for weapons, Coroner Hoffman said.

"The slightest cause might lead to trouble," said the coroner, "and the number of spectators will be limited to the fewest possible."

No Date for Inquest.

The jury has been empanelled and as deaths are reported will view the bodies and take preliminary steps in the inquiry. No definite date has been set for the inquest.

Special attention to the legal aspects of the race war situation was paid by State's Attorney Hoyne, who assigned several assistants to the work of gathering evidence. The prosecutor also called upon the police department to preserve the names of witnesses to the riots.

Mr. Hoyne also indicated that his activities might go outside of investigation of actual disorder.

"I have heard," he said, "that through the influence of politicians and aldermen some of the persons arrested for rioting have been turned out as soon as they were taken to the police station. I shall also investigate this."

Chased in City Hall.

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Chased in City Hall

While the sidewalk to the north of the city hall was being piled high with boxes of high power rifles, designed for high school cadets drill, and removed to the municipal building for safe keeping, a young negro, Fletcher Williams, was chased through the first floor corridors of the city hall by white men. Williams ran, but drew a knife as he retreated. He dashed out of a side entrance and was taken custody by a police reserve man, who escorted him to the central police station.

Five negro employees of the Booth Fisheries seeking to go unobserved to their homes, were hidden by the police beneath a tarpaulin in an open truck. A crowd of white men seeing the tarpaulin move, fired several shots at the truck. None struck the negroes.

Late Wednesday night mobs of whites and negroes were reported roaming over various localities of the south side and at Fifty-eighth street and Racine avenue, negroes were said to have clashed with troops. Negroes also were reported to have driven all whites from the streets in the vicinity of Sixty-third and Loomis streets, while fires were burning in two different neighborhoods, one in a white neighborhood and the other in a colored colony. A woman was reported slain in a riot at Forty-seventh street and Indiana avenue.

Arthur Johnson, a policeman, was shot through the abdomen while policemen were rushing in a patrol wagon to the scene of a riot.

One hundred and twelve fire alarms were sounded from the south side, most of them from negro settlements.