

# ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

## SUPPLEMENT.

### NEGRO ASSAULTS AND ROWDYISM UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

AN AWFUL RECORD  
Of CRIME and MISDEMEANOR  
Strong Reasons Why  
the Democratic Party  
SHOULD BE  
RESTORED TO POWER.

The Republican Party Is So Constituted  
It Cannot Repress the Lawless  
Negro Element.

A Comparison of Crime Under Democratic  
and Republican Rule.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

BALTIMORE SUN

And Other Papers,

Showing a Terrible Condition of Affairs in the State

Our Wives  
and Daughters  
MUST BE PROTECTED,

PEACE AND ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED

AND WE MUST LOOK TO THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
TO DO IT.

One of the most important functions of any government is the preservation of peace and order. The lives and property of citizens and taxpayers must be secured, and a public tranquility maintained. To accomplish this it is necessary to place the powers of government in the hands of those who can best administer it, and if it has been shown that one party, by reason of the fact that it is largely composed of an unruly and vicious class, is hampered in the execution of that power, or that its very possession of the reins of government is a tacit license to that same vicious class to indulge their evil propensities, and crime, violence and disorder follow, then it is high time that such a party was driven from its high place and the ruling power given to a party the composition of which guarantees to every citizen life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Maryland has had this bitter experience. In a fatal hour she elected to dismiss the Democratic Party, after years of faithful service and magnificent government, and to place the Republican Party in power. This party being composed of a very large percentage of negroes, gave them the impression that they now had friend at court, and were at liberty to do pretty much as they pleased, without fear of arrest or condemnation. There followed an era of disorder such as the State never before witnessed, and which the Republican authorities were apparently powerless to control.

This is no matter of presumption, of imagination. The facts are before you. We present the record for your consideration—a record kept too by newspapers, through whose influence this lamentable condition has been brought about, and whose evidence cannot be disputed. An examination of the figures submitted, which have been gleaned

from the most reliable sources, must impress you with the alarming increase of crime by negroes under Republican rule as compared with Democratic rule, and the conclusion you must inevitably reach is that Republican rule—whether intentionally or not—encourages negro lawlessness.

Disturbing the peace, endangering life and property, alone, is sufficient to require that the legislative and police as well as the judicial power shall be placed where the negro will be restrained, but there is another, a greater, an all-powerful reason why the negro shall be kept within the pale of the law.

*Our Wives, our Daughters, our Sisters must and shall be protected.*

Since the Republican Party has been in power in Maryland, a Reign of Terror has existed. Negroes have committed with terrible frequency that most revolting of all crimes, and innocent girls, and virtuous women have been the victims. The record throughout the State in last four years is appalling. To our shame be it said it is no longer safe for our women and children to go abroad nor stay at home unprotected. If they attempt in the country to visit a neighbor, they are followed, overpowered, dragged into bushes, outraged and frequently murdered. If an honest and toiling man leaves his home and loving wife for the scene of his daily labor, he knows not what may meet his vision when he crosses the threshold on his return. In certain sections of Baltimore city ladies dare not go, yet a few years ago no thought of harm would have occurred to them.

The brutal instincts, the sensual passion, is strong in the negro race, and can only be kept in subjection through fear of the consequences of indulging it. If he gets the impression that he will escape punishment

by reason of the fact that those who will deal with him are predisposed to be lenient, or that his political influence is such that he is to be considered as an elective factor, he will presume upon it and let loose the reign of his diabolical disposition.

Nothing is, nothing can be more sacred to the men of Maryland, be they Democrats or Republicans, than the safety of their women. They are honorable, high principled, sterling men, and will protect the chastity of their homes with their lives. They have no desire to resort to lynching as a means of vengeance. The swift death of the perpetrator of the crime at the hands of a righteously indignant mob, is no recompense for the irreparable loss sustained. Nothing on earth can restore that; it is gone forever, and the awful stain remains which no purging can remove.

Shall we submit to this? Shall we place ourselves in the power of these brutes? Shall we like cowards shudder and be silent?

No, the men of Maryland are not made of such stuff, and if they were the women are not. They at least know their peril, and will demand that they be accorded the protection the law guarantees.

It is not enough that these crimes are punished. No punishment can atone. They must be prevented. This race, with its vice and passion, must be held in subjection, with an iron hand if need be, and the right to administer our government must be given to those best able to handle this serious subject.

This is a White Man's State, and the white man should rule it. If to demand safety for our women and children, and immunity from the loathsome contact of the negro, is "raising the race issue," then let's raise it by all means. Give every respectable and well disposed negro the rights that are his under the law, but at the same time be careful not to encourage the more vicious of the race. Every respectable negro knows that his hope for the advancement and prosperity of his race is built upon his good conduct, and they with white people will deplore the fact that the brutes among them are keeping them down.

But there are brutes among them, and they must be dealt with as such. The powerful arm of the law must be extended in their direction, not only to apprehend, but to restrain. If that arm is nerveless by reason of its political composition, they will realize its weakness and fear it not.

Such is the condition today. The Republican authorities may be willing, but they are weak. We cannot look to them to hold the negro in his place, because the negro is a part of them—the larger part. What then? A re-establishment of the Democratic Party is our only safety, and the time is ripe when it should be done.

In the "Indictment of the Republican Party" it was charged that no party is fit to rule this State whose freedom is clogged by an ignorant, non-taxpaying class of voters. About one-half of the Republican party is made up of such a class of voters. In some counties this class comprise eighty per cent. of the party strength. That there are many industrious and worthy colored citizens is not denied. They exist in every community, but the bulk of the race are shiftless, ignorant, pay no taxes and have no interest in government.

One of the worst results of Republican rule in Maryland is the appalling increase of crime by the low element of the Negro race. They have construed Republican ascendancy to mean license to commit the most horrible of crimes, and a Republican administration has been indifferent and lenient in restraining it for fear of alienating its most certain and reliable voters. The Democratic party is not so hampered. Few colored people vote the Democratic ticket, and those who do are usually the respectable colored voters, who are opposed to lawlessness and interested in the suppression of crime. They are the class who suffer because of the brutality and rowdyism of their own race. They are the class who are advising the lawless to reform, become educated, industrious and good citizens.

In Baltimore city alone there were 1873 more assaults by colored persons in 1897 and 1898, under Republican State and city administrations, than in 1893 and 1894, under Democratic control. And it must be remembered, too, that during 1897 and 1898 the police force was more or less disorganized by reason of the change in its control, the failure to reappoint police officers and the summary dismissal of Marshal Frey, and most likely many acts of rowdyism and breaches of the peace were let pass unnoticed by policemen for fear of dismissal.

In order to make a comparison of crime by Negroes under Democratic and Republican rule, 15,412 daily reports from the several station houses to the Marshal of Police were closely examined. The result of that examination is told in the table below:

Months	1893	1894	1897	1898	Total	Increase
January	21	115	136	222	594	265
February	21	88	219	263	691	151
March	105	59	255	159	619	415
April	98	110	238	311	757	433
May	59	130	229	204	622	413
June	120	128	218	193	659	328
July	137	184	221	220	762	429
August	118	183	231	222	754	411
September	156	122	208	228	714	456
October	101	165	209	237	712	410
November	110	115	225	225	775	396
December	121	110	261	181	673	351
Total	1551	1699	2963	2511	12724	4810

Many assaults were made upon police officers by Negroes during 1897 and 1898 while in the discharge of their duty, and some have been badly beaten, while such occurrences were few in comparison in 1893 and 1894.

In 1893 and 1894 there were but twelve arrests for rape and attempted rapes. All the accused but two were committed for court. In 1897 and 1898 there were eighteen arrests for rape and attempted rape, and six were dismissed. This shows that there was a more vigorous enforcement of the law in 1893 and 1894 than in 1897 and 1898.

#### IN THE COUNTIES.

The colored people of the counties are not as bad and vicious as those of the city. To cities the lawless element flock, and the record of crime in the counties committed by colored people is not so appalling. In all Western Maryland there have been no aggravated assaults on whites by colored people, though they have assaulted each other, particularly in Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland. A record has been obtained for the years 1894 and 1895 and 1897 and 1898, of assaults by Negroes on whites.

The record in Cecil is the worst. There were no assaults by Negroes on white people in the years 1894 and 1895. In 1897 a lady was assaulted by a Negro on High street, Elkton, at night, and escaped. On January 4, 1898, a lady was assaulted in her husband's store, at Elkton, by a Negro she caught in the act of robbery. She was too frightened to give a description of the man and he escaped. On March 11, 1898, a Negro shot and killed a white man at a hotel in Elkton. He was sent to the penitentiary for 18 years. On June 19, 1898, a lady was attacked by a colored man at night. She was not able to positively identify a man arrested on suspicion. On June 21, two days later, a Negro attacked three ladies near Elkton, who were driving home from that place. They fought him until assistance came, when he ran off. He was subsequently arrested and convicted and is now serving a 20-year term in the penitentiary. On July 8, 1898, a lady of Elkton was attacked and pulled out of bed at night. She scratched her assailant's face, and by that mark the Negro was identified, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

In Howard county there were two assaults on white people in 1894. In 1895, Jacob Henson was lynched for the murder of Daniel F. Shea. On April 23, 1897, John Scott, stabbed William W. Frazier so that he died. He was never captured. William Collins, was fined \$10 and sent to jail for 90 days for attacking a lady. Alex. Brown was sent to the penitentiary for three years for assault on Frank Griffith on July 9, 1897, and Charles Matthews is wanted in Howard for a serious assault on Antonio Simile on June 22, 1897.

In Charles county there were no assaults in 1894, but one in 1895, one in 1897 and three in 1898—one under Democratic rule and four under Republican rule. The one in 1895 was committed in November, after Lowndes was elected.

The only serious assault in Prince George's county was in October, 1894, Stephen Williams outraged a lady and was lynched.

In Kent there were no assaults in 1894 and 1895. On February 18, 1897, a lady was assaulted by Samuel Schofield, who escaped from the county and is still at large. The Negro met the lady on a public road, forced her team into a woods, dragged her from the carriage, knocked her senseless, outraged her person and left her for dead. Schofield was in the neighborhood of the crime for hours after the deed, but Republican officers failed to arrest him. The County Commissioners offered a reward for his arrest, but it was some weeks after the crime before Gov. Lowndes consented to offer a reward.

In Queen Anne's county there was but one serious assault in 1894 and 1895—William Jackson was lynched on July 6, 1894, for the murder of two men on April 14. There were seven in 1897 and one in 1898. One assault was on a white girl, aged 14, and John Wesley Killson is serving a five-year term in the penitentiary for it. Five of the assaults were on officers, and one of the Negroes, who was sent to the House of Correction for two years, was pardoned by Gov. Lowndes after serving six months of his sentence. Three Negroes who assaulted an officer were never arrested.

While most of the increase of crime in Maryland by Negroes under Republican rule has occurred in Baltimore, it will be noticed that in the counties under Democratic rule there were scarcely no assaults upon white people, whereas there have been a considerable number under Republican rule.

Our years for comparison were 1894-5 and 1897-8. The record for 1899 so far has been sufficient to cause all good citizens to reflect. In Washington county two little girls have been brutally assaulted by colored men. Sam Johnson, for assaulting Anna Kerfoot, took all the advantages of the law's delay and had his case removed to Garrett county. He was convicted on September 23, and the news had scarcely reached Hagerstown when the report of a brutal assault on little Mary Beamer, aged 12, near Williamsport, by a strange Negro was heard. In Prince George's county two ladies were assaulted by a Negro living with them. One died of her injuries and the other was severely hurt. In Montgomery county a storekeeper and his wife were killed by two Negroes. The guilty persons in both these cases have been hung.

Hanging will not alone deter the low and vicious element of the Negro race. So long as the Republican party is in power the law-

less and ignorant element feel security from arrest and conviction, because they know the Republican party is dependent upon the colored people for support.

Another lease of power to the Republican party may further enshrine the low element of the colored race, and the security of person and property may be seriously jeopardized. A party who is solely dependent upon the colored vote for success cannot properly rule this State. Let voters carefully consider this matter.

### THE RECORD OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY NEGROES In the Last Two Years.

#### ASSAULTED A PATROLMAN.

Robert Wilson, Colored, Sent to the House of Correction for Six Months by Judge Dohler.

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 22, 1898.  
Robert Wilson, colored, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction yesterday by Judge Dohler in the Criminal Court for assaulting Patrolman George A. Harkins, of the northwestern district, on the night of September 24. Wilson was among a crowd which threatened Patrolman Robert T. Noll, when the patrolman was making an arrest on Pennsylvania avenue, near Biddle street. He ran when Patrolman Noll ordered his arrest. Patrolman Harkins pursued and was grappled with by Wilson, who secured the officer's club and then continued his flight.

The patrolman continued to follow and as he turned a corner Wilson, who had laid in wait for him, struck the officer in the face with the club, knocking his front teeth out. Wilson was acquitted of the charge of stealing the club.

#### DOCKET OF NEGRO CASES.

Prevalence of Lawlessness Among the Race in the Northwestern District—Fighting and Theft.

Baltimore News, Oct. 18, 1898.  
Justice Smith had a docket of negro cases today and yesterday afternoon. The most important one this morning was that of Mordecai Robinson, colored, who was committed for court, charged with feloniously entering the residence of Patrolman Alfred Loker, of the Central District, 1011 Linden avenue, with intent to steal. Mrs. Loker and her daughter, Miss Emily, were on the second floor last night, alone in the house, when they heard someone force the front door and enter. They gave the alarm, and Patrolman Lattier, who was near by, found Robinson in the rear parlor. He said he had entered the house to sleep.

James Franklin, colored, was committed for court charged with the larceny of a hod, valued at \$2.50, from James W. Short, colored. The men are employed on work on Riggs avenue. Short sold the hod on Pratt street for 50 cents.

John Weston, colored, was fined \$3 and costs on the charge of disturbing the peace by cursing in Biddle alley last night. He was arrested by Patrolman Noel.

Henry Springs, colored, was arrested by Sergeant Plum and delivered to the Western District, where he will be charged with assaulting Lizzie Speakes, colored, on October 14.

Mary and William Stanley, colored, argued their comradish difficulties last night by indulging in a rough and tumble fight, at the corner of Eutaw and Rose streets. A large crowd was attracted. They were fined \$5 and costs each, and she paid. He was sent to jail.

Andrew Matthews, colored, was committed for court, on his plea for jury trial, charged with assaulting his wife, Ella Matthews, 2229 Division street. They quarreled on Saturday night and he beat and kicked her about the room. The police record shows that this is the 99th time Matthews has assaulted his wife.

Rineida Waters, a 15-year-old colored boy, was committed for court, charged with the larceny of a bicycle from Walter D. Ransburgh, 308 West Lanvale street. The boy saw the wheel in front of the house and had ridden it a block away when arrested.

The police of the Northwestern district are looking for an unknown negro who assaulted Miss Clara McKeldin, 532 North Stricker street, on Saturday night as she was walking on Edmondson avenue, near Stricker street. The negro attempted to take her purse, but failed.

In the Western district the police are looking for a big negro who assaulted Mrs. Mary Skinner, 525 North Calhoun street on Saturday night, as she was returning home from Lexington Market, and robbed her of her purse containing a small amount of money.

#### Attacked by Negro Rowdies.

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 18, 1898.  
Despite the fact that considerable publicity has been given to the increase of negro rowdyism in the city, the efforts that have been made to check it have practically failed. A report was received at police headquarters yesterday that Miss Clara McKeldin, 532 North Stricker street, was assaulted by a negro about 9:30 o'clock last Saturday night while walking along Edmondson avenue near Stricker street. The man took hold of her arm and attempted to

grab her pocketbook from her hand, it is claimed, but she managed to get away.

About 8:15 o'clock the same night Mrs. Mary Skinner, 525 North Calhoun street, was knocked down by a negro at the corner of Pearl and Bradley streets, and robbed of a satchel valued at 50 cents and containing 15 cents in money. She was on her way home from from Lexington market.

#### Is Able to Take Care of Himself.

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 18, 1898.  
Charles H. Gross, the colored man who assaulted Patrolman Peter Ryan, of the southern district, Sunday afternoon, was before Justice Cank yesterday afternoon. He was fined \$10 and costs for disturbing the peace, and fined \$20 and sentenced to three months in jail for the assault on the officer.

A funny incident in connection with the case was the appeal on the part of the prisoner's wife, who asked the justice to mitigate the sentence, and said she would pay the fine. The justice remarked that he was surprised that any woman should have sympathy for a man who had acted in such a brutal way toward a policeman.

"I wonder he has never whipped you," said the justice.  
"If he tried to whip me, Judge," she promptly replied, "he'd never try to whip another woman."

#### Frightened by a Negro.

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 22, 1898.  
Miss Grace Cook, 529 Wilson street, is one of the latest victims of negro rowdyism. She is employed as a dressmaker on Linden avenue, near Lanvale street. While returning home on Friday evening of last week she was accosted by a negro, who caught hold of her, at the same time making an insulting remark. The matter was reported to Captain Baker, of the northwestern district.

Later a man answering the description given by Miss Cook was arrested, but she failed to identify him. After being discharged the man went to the home of Miss Cook, stating that he called to thank her for not accusing him. The next day Miss Cook was seized with nervous prostration, and has since been under the care of physicians. Yesterday she was permitted to return to her work.

#### Arrested for Assault.

Baltimore Sun, Oct. 23, 1898.  
Cumberland, Md., Oct. 23.—George Monoke, colored, aged about twenty-one years, was committed to jail from Frostburg yesterday, charged with criminal assault on a little colored girl. Yesterday evening the sheriff got intimation that a mob was organizing to attack the jail and lynch Monoke. He wrote in additional deputies and kept up patrol all night inside and outside of the jail.

#### KNOCKED DOWN WITH A BRICK.

Patrolman Reed Assaulted by a Colored Man—Other Cases of Negro Rowdyism.

Baltimore Sun, Nov. 8, 1898.  
Patrolman John C. Reed, of the western district, was assaulted early yesterday morning by a colored man, who knocked him down and escaped arrest. About 1:30 o'clock in the morning Patrolman Reed saw a colored man on Lombard street, near Fremont avenue, with what appeared to be a roll of cloth under his arm. He followed the man, who turned into Parkin street, and then went into an alley near Pratt street. The patrolman followed and saw the man hiding behind a wagon. When the policeman approached the man, with the intention of arresting him, the man threw a brick at him. Patrolman Reed received the missile on the left breast. His badge was bent and twisted by the blow and he was knocked flat on his back. Fortunately, a heavy notebook and a pocketbook took up the effect of the blow, and he received no worse injury than a shaking up. The negro ran to Pratt street and disappeared. Patrolman Reed continued on duty until he was relieved and was able to report for duty last night. He has no idea who his assailant was.

Charles L. Emmert, aged fourteen years, of 508 North Poca street, was passing the Hand House, 212 North Poca street, about 10 o'clock last night, when he was set upon by half a dozen young negroes, one of whom struck him on the head with some blunt instrument. Men were attracted to the scene from the Hand House, whereupon the negroes ran away. Young Emmert, who suffered with a severe blow near the temple, said that he made no remark to provoke the assault. He said he could identify one of his assailants if he should be arrested.

Samuel Orr and Thomas Tracey, both colored, were yesterday fined \$10 and costs by Justice Roberts, charged with disturbing the neighborhood of Boyd street, near Carey street, Sunday morning. Orr paid the fine, but Tracey did not have the money and went to jail in default. According to the evidence, the colored men and a number of colored women quarreled at 1318 Boyd street. Orr, it is alleged, drew a revolver and began to flourish it, but upon seeing Sergeant Russell coming toward the house ran out through the rear. Sergeant Russell caught Tracey, and Orr was taken into custody yesterday morning.