

3,000 GEORGIA TROOPS KEEP PEACE IN ATLANTA

Soldiers Disarming Negroes in All Parts of the City.

HUNDREDS CAUGHT IN RAID

Clark University Professors Among Prisoners—Whites and Negroes Meet to Demand Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—In the effort to restore order the military authorities have begun to raid the negro settlements and disarm the negroes. This policy was inaugurated this morning and will be continued until every negro in Atlanta and the suburbs is disarmed.

In order to do this effectively Gov. Terrell has called in six more companies of State troops, making about 3,000 infantrymen on duty here, besides two cavalry troops and two batteries of machine guns.

The first raid was made at 6 o'clock this morning by six companies of troops on Brownsville, which had been regarded as a model negro settlement.

After midnight the settlement was surrounded by troops, who began the raid at daylight. The negroes evidently expected the raid, for they were all up and dressed.

Many negroes attempted to flee, but were stopped by shots from the troops, though it is said that only three negroes were struck by bullets. One was killed.

The negro houses were searched, and all the firearms were thrown into wagons which had been brought for that purpose. When the raid was completed the troops had three large wagons loaded with rifles, revolvers, and ammunition.

The negro men took their arrest in a stolid way, and some of them even joked about the "scared white folks." Many of the negro women, however, screamed, beat their breasts, and called on the Lord to "save His people" while the raid was in progress.

The first negro arrested was J. R. Price, the negro Postmaster of the Brownsville sub-station. Price, it is said, had been very incendiary in his talk ever since the riots began, and had bought arms and ammunition for the negroes. He did not relish his arrest, and muttered something about being a Federal officer. Price and about 300 other negroes were brought to the city on suspicion of complicity in the attack on the county policemen. Among those arrested were a number of negro professors and students of Clark University.

The 300 prisoners were marched three abreast through the streets of Atlanta to prison. Price headed the long line of prisoners, and he was the only one handcuffed. A squad of troops was in front of the procession, and soldiers with loaded rifles at ready were on their side. A machine gun, ready for action, closed the procession.

The display of force and the marching of the negroes through the streets and through one populous negro settlement were for effect on the other negroes. The raid on Brownsville was the dramatic feature of the day.

The authorities will continue these raids until every negro in the city has been disarmed.

It is difficult to state the exact number of negroes killed since yesterday, because in many instances the bodies have been secretly removed and buried. The negroes seem to fear that if the bodies fall into the hands of the whites they will be burned.

The clashes after midnight began with the battle fought in Brownsville, which resulted in the death of County Officer James Heard. It was reported that twelve negroes were killed in that clash, but this proved to be false. An hour and a half later two negroes were shot on the front porch of Park Commissioner Robert H. Manley's home, at 491 Crew Street. The negroes had been taken from police officers on a Lakewood car, and, escaping from their captors, had taken refuge at Manley's residence, when they were mortally wounded. One of them died this morning and the other is reported to be dying.

A woman, Mrs. Robert C. Thompson, who lives at 495 Crew Street, and was a witness to the tragedy, died of heart failure. Two negroes were shot to death by three police officers in the vicinity of MacGruder and Randolph Streets early this morning, after they had attempted to kill the officers and had incited a riot in that section of the city.

The number known to have been killed in connection with the riots since Saturday night is one white man and eighteen negroes.

A gathering of a large representation of business and professional men at noon to-day called for vigorous action by the city legislative authorities regarding negro dives and saloons. The resolutions adopted demanded that these places be closed and kept closed. The saloons have been closed all day and will be kept closed until all danger is over.

In these demands the leading negro clergymen of the city united, promising their support of all measures for the common good and their influence with their own people. They asked the protection of the authorities for the innocent of their own race as for those of the whites. A vote of thanks was given them for the stand they had taken. Later in

the day another meeting of the white citizens was held at the call of President Sam D. Jones of the Chamber of Commerce.

Many negroes who wish to keep out of trouble are reported as preparing to leave the city. It is expected that a general exodus of the best element of negroes will take place within the next few days if the mob violence is renewed. The trouble has brought many factories to a standstill where negro help is employed. There is an increasing scarcity of negroes in stores and offices, in the Post Office and telegraph companies. Hundreds of Atlanta homes are without their regular cooks, and ice deliveries are conspicuous by their rarity.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bowen, Acting President of the negro Theological Seminary (Methodist) and a leading negro preacher, was under military arrest this morning. He was notified at an early hour by the Captain of a company near the seminary that neither he nor any one in the building was to leave the grounds. Bowen is blamed by Chief Turner for the death of Policeman Heard, who was killed in the raid on some negroes by the county police last night near the seminary. Chief Turner said:

"Bowen told me that there was no danger and that he wished protection. We did not look for such as was met with."

Bowen, in a statement, said:

"I got into communication with the Governor through Dr. John E. White. I asked that some militia be sent to the institution for our protection. We housed 200 women and children here Sunday and last night, and they were in terror. I understood that not only the militia had forces near here, but the county police. I regret very much that this occurred. We are opposed to negro assailants of women, and hope every one will be captured and summarily punished. I knew nothing of the meeting of negroes in the woods where the policeman was killed."

At nightfall the city was quiet, and the authorities hoped that peace would prevail during the night. The military officers say the only danger is from sporadic outbreaks in the suburbs. Every precaution has been taken to guard against these, and the suburbs are full of military patrols. In addition all the large autos in the city are being used for scouting purposes. Autos carrying four soldiers each are patrolling the city, and every negro seen is made to give an account of himself and searched for arms.

During the morning Sheriff Nelms swore in three or four hundred Deputy Sheriffs. After a conference with Mayor Woodward, Police Commissioner English, and Col. Obeare the Sheriff declined to deputize any more citizens, though fully a thousand volunteered their services and clamored at the court house to see Sheriff Nelms. When it was finally decided that no more citizens should be deputized Mayor Woodward, Capt. English, and the Sheriff addressed the crowd, and it was upon the advice of these officials that the crowd dispersed.

At the instance of Johnson & Malone, negro lawyers, Chief of Police Jennings early this morning closed all negro barbers' shops and restaurants in the city and ordered patrolmen to allow no negroes to congregate anywhere in the city. The negro lawyers offered their co-operation to help the authorities in averting further trouble, and then suggested that no blacks be allowed to congregate anywhere for any purpose. A conference between white citizens and leading negroes was held at the City Hall. The negro leaders expressed not only a willingness but a desire to co-operate with the white people to keep down further trouble. Representatives of both races heartily approved of the action of the authorities in raiding Brownsville and jailing the negroes who were carrying firearms. Because of the closing of the saloons there has been little or no drunkenness on the streets. Decatur and Peters Streets, where heretofore hundreds of worthless negroes have daily congregated ready for trouble, are deserted.

The supply of firearms, pistols, and rifles in Atlanta was exhausted this morning, while the supply of ammunition was also running short. The demand for firearms has been unprecedented, and Tuesday morning so great was the crush at some of the hardware stores that the militia was called upon for help. With the view to averting trouble it is the purpose of the authorities to more vigorously enforce the regulations requiring people under age and idlers to remain off the streets after 6 o'clock. No persons who cannot give a strict account of themselves will be allowed to remain out of doors, and this rule will also apply to the outskirts.

At a meeting of the pastors of the colored churches of Atlanta, held in the Central Congregational Church to-day, this resolution was adopted:

We sincerely hope there is no colored person so simple and foolish as to think of resisting an officer or soldier who is striving so earnestly to have peace and order fully restored.

Let us do all we can to assist them.

THE COLORED MINISTERS OF ATLANTA.

The Faculty of Clark University has offered to send its male students to act as guard to property.