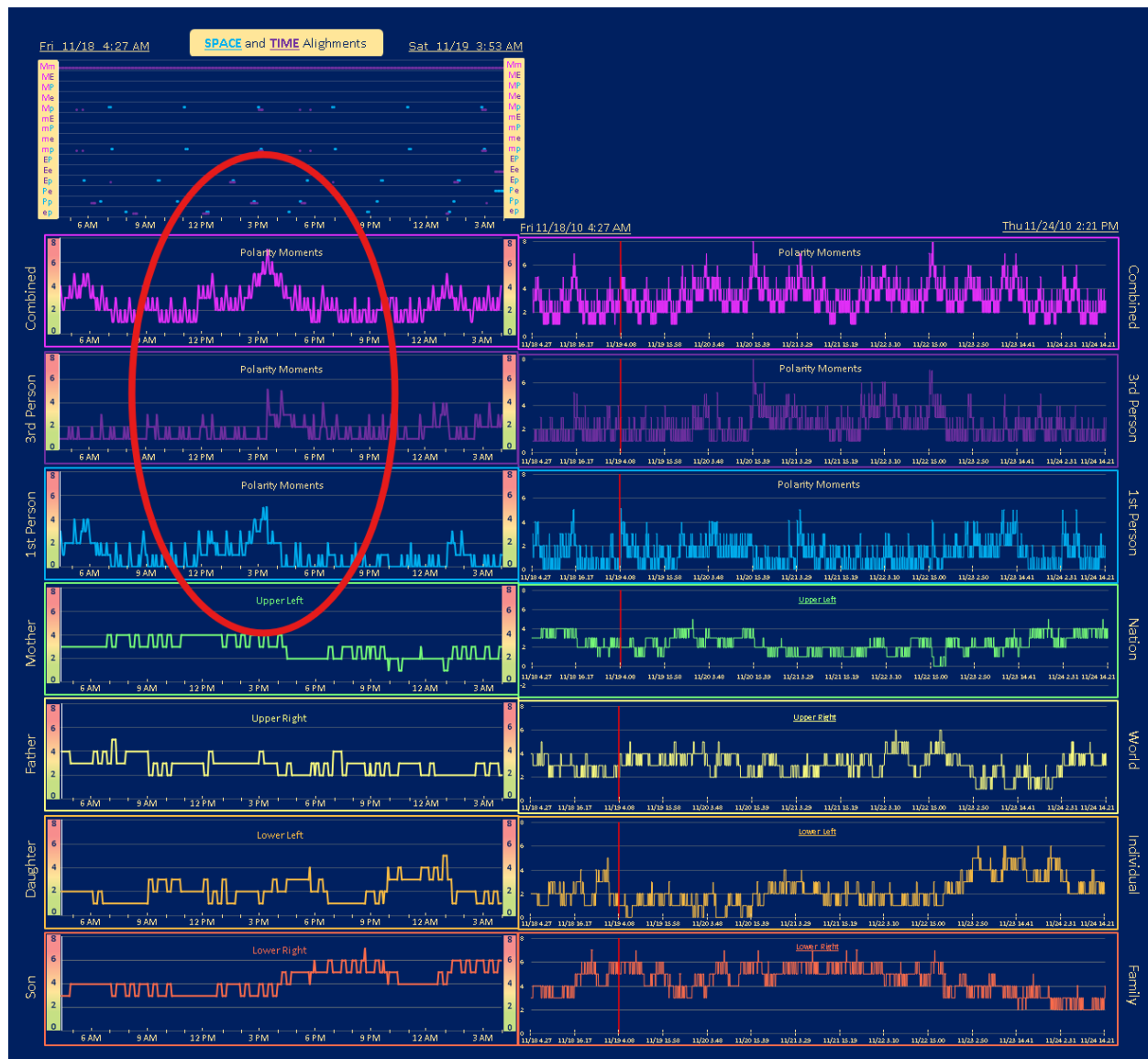


Black Friday was a [suffragette](#) demonstration in London on 18 November 1910, in which 300 women marched to the [Houses of Parliament](#) as part of their campaign to secure [voting rights for women](#). The day earned its name from the violence meted out to protesters, some of it sexual, by the [Metropolitan Police](#) and male bystanders.

1910 Black Friday Riot (London)

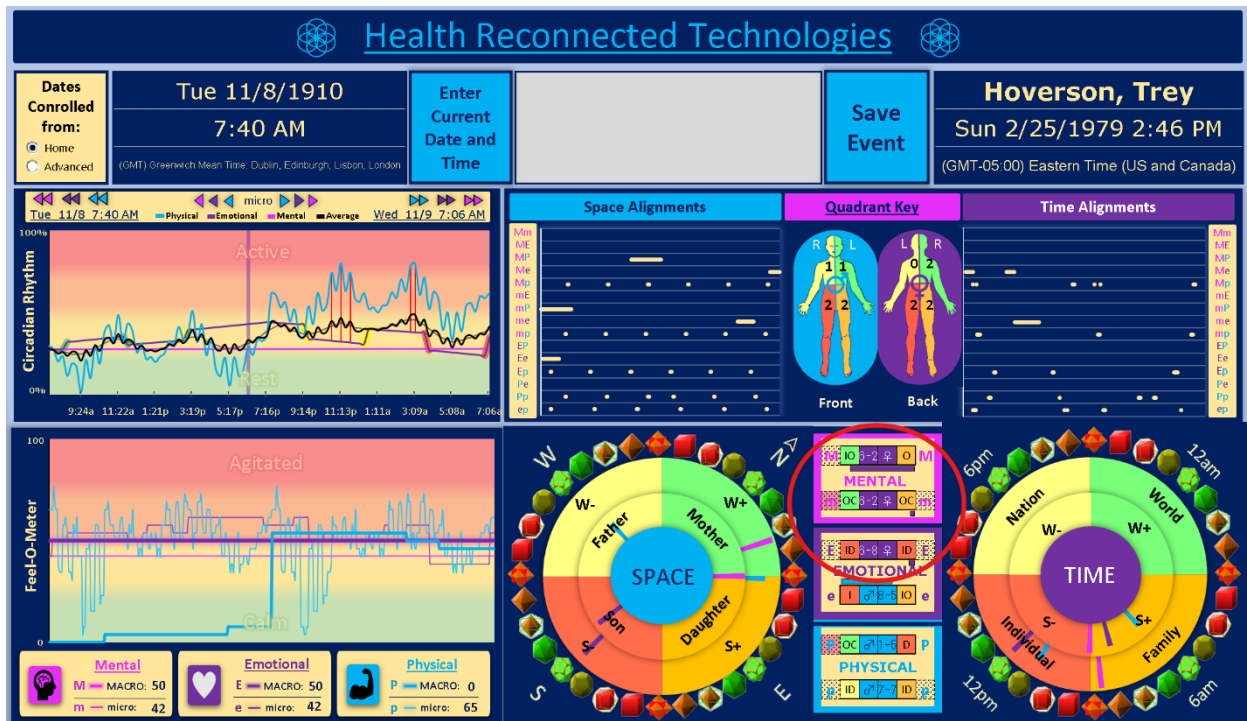
Electromagnetics



1910 Tonypandy Riots (South Wales)

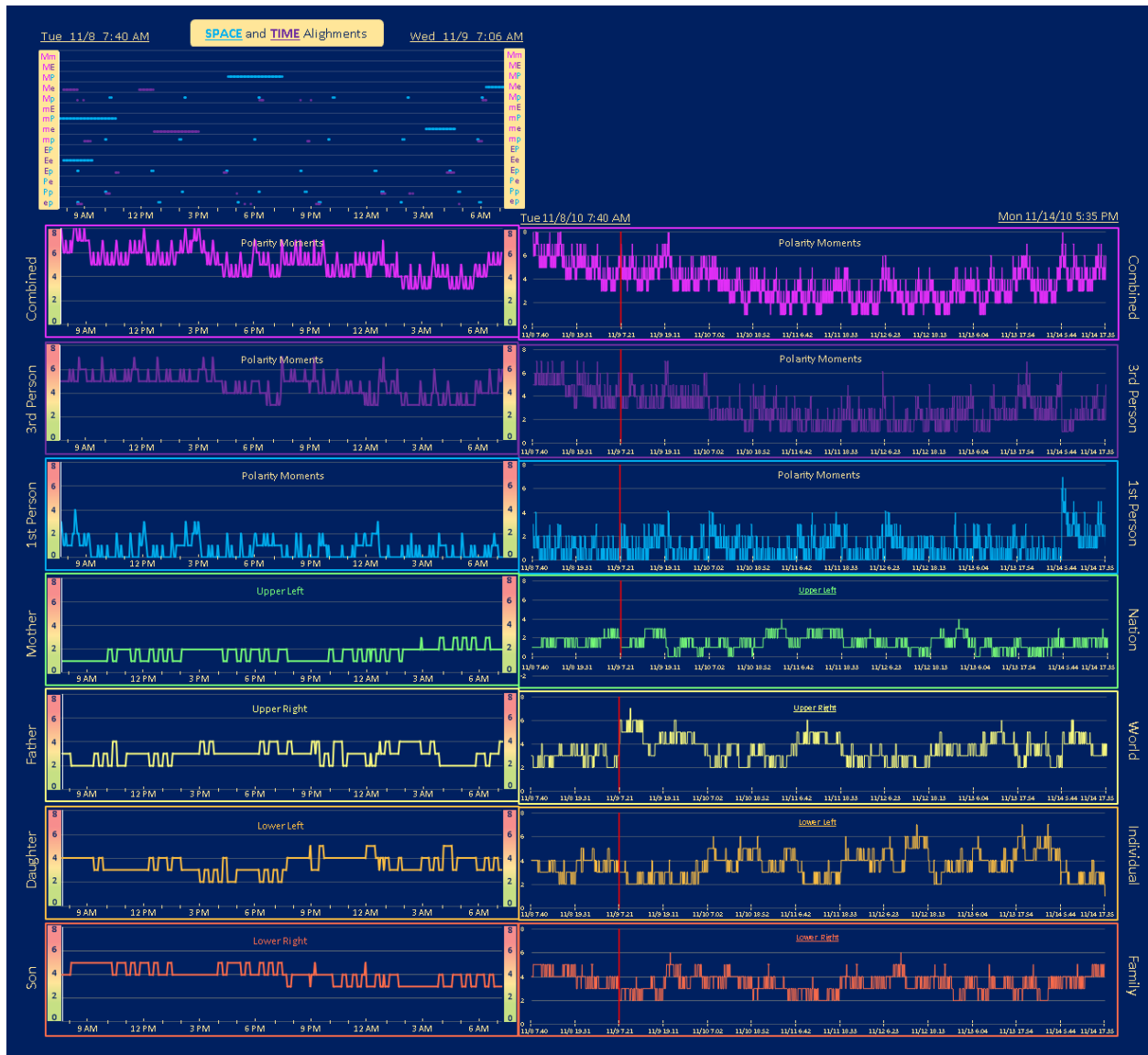
The term "Tonypandy riot" initially applied to specific events on the evening of Tuesday, 8 November 1910, when strikers smashed windows of businesses in [Tonypandy](#). There was hand-to-hand fighting between the strikers and the [Glamorgan Constabulary](#), which was reinforced by the [Bristol Constabulary](#).^[2]

Home Secretary [Winston Churchill](#)'s decision to allow the [British Army](#) to be sent to the area to reinforce the police shortly after 8 November riot caused much ill feeling towards him in South Wales.^[3] His responsibility remains a strongly disputed topic.^[4]



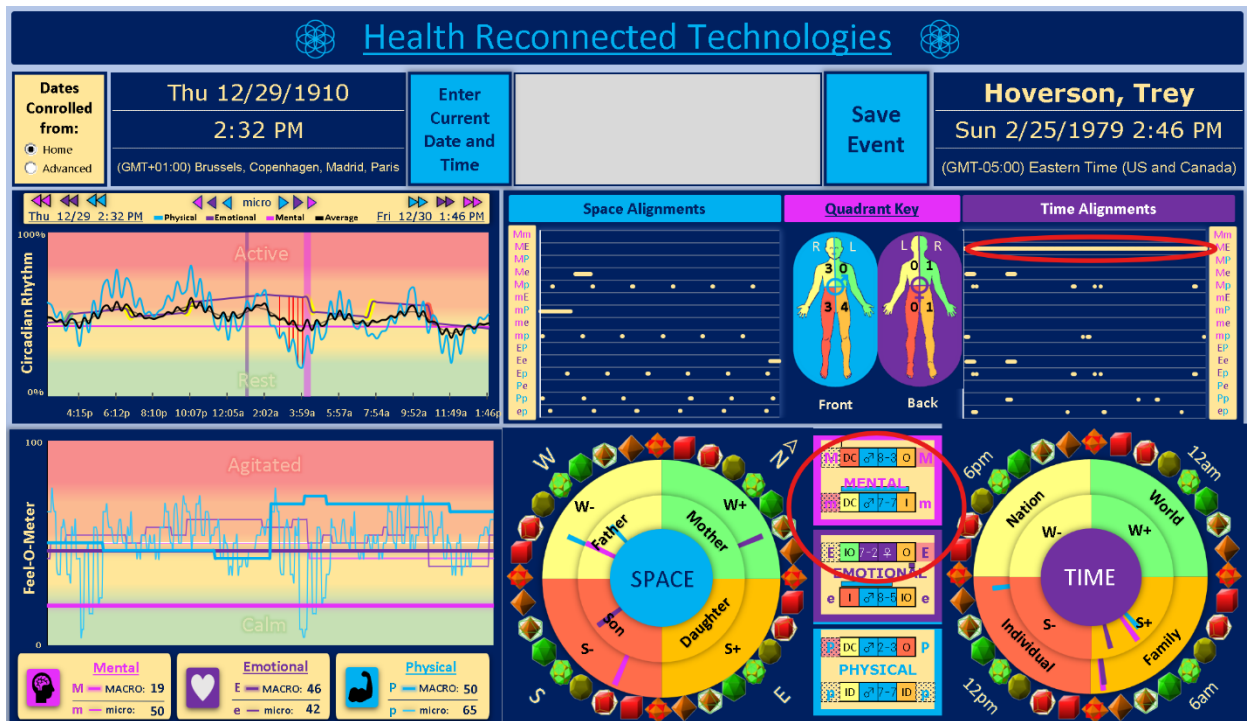
1910 Tonypandy Riots (South Wales)

Electromagnetics



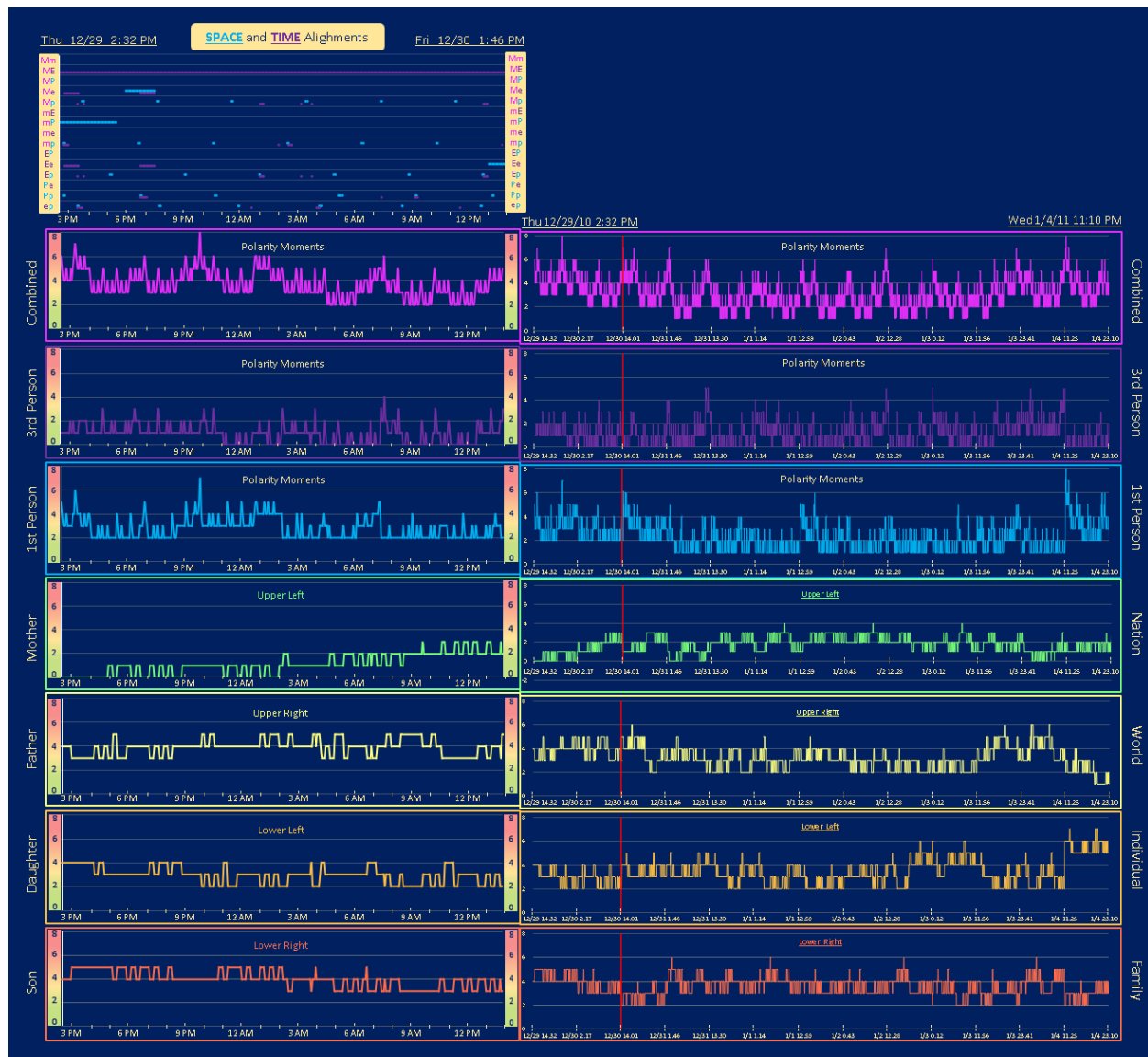
1911 Champagne Riots (France)

In January 1911, frustrations reached boiling point as riots erupted along the towns of [Damery](#) and Hautvilliers. Champenois vine growers intercepted trucks with grapes from the Loire Valley and pushed them into the Marne river. They then descended upon the warehouses of producers known to produce fake Champagne, tossing more wine and barrels into the Marne. The owner of [Achille Perrier](#) found his house surrounded by an angry mob chanting "*A bas les fraudeurs*" (Down with cheats).



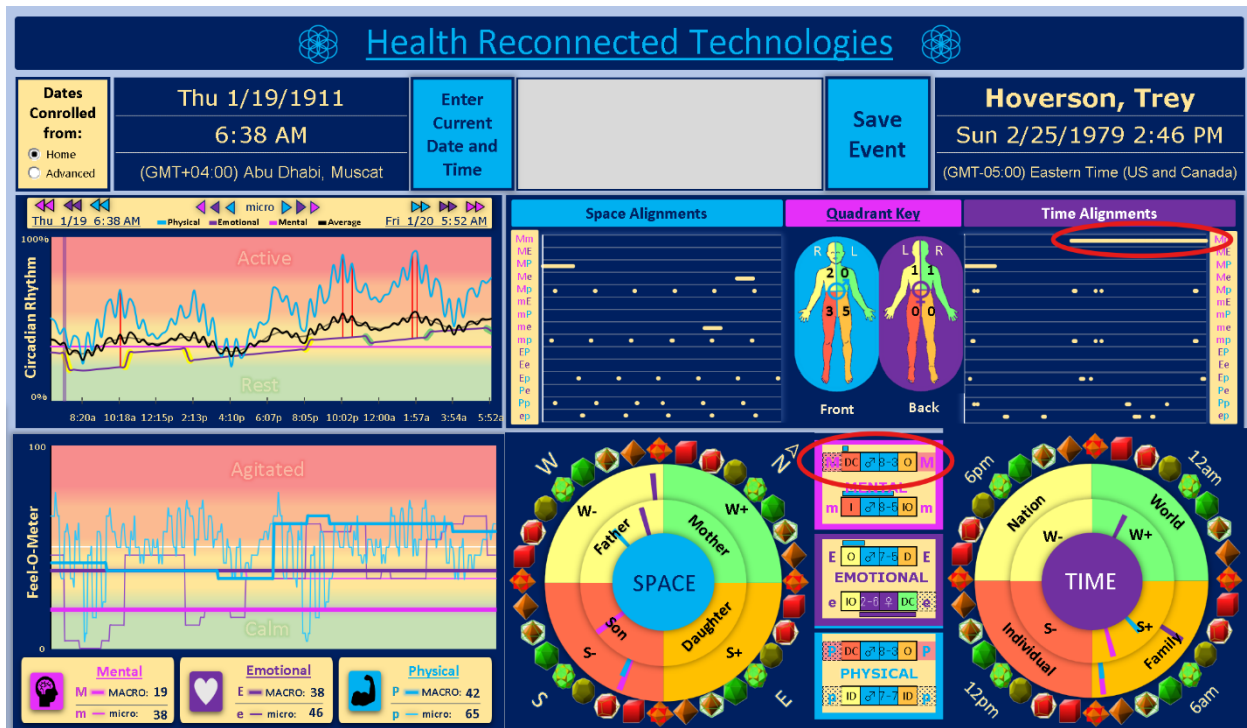
1911 Champagne Riots (France)

Electromagnetics



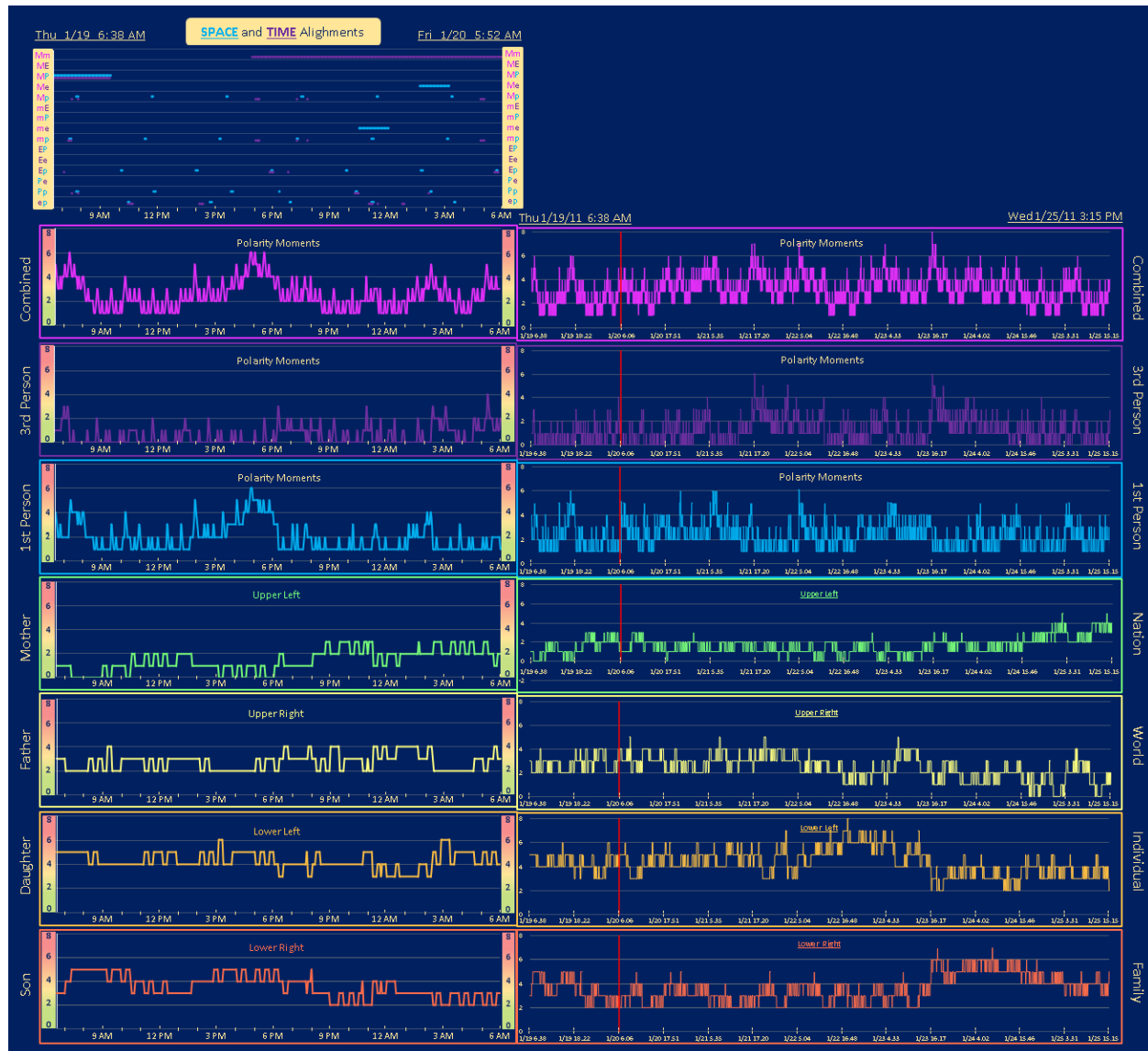
1911 Curepipe Riot (Mauritius)

Date	19 January 1911
Location	Curepipe , Mauritius
Caused by	Ethnic tensions between Indian and Creole Mauritians Political rivalries
Methods	rioting, assault, destruction of property
Resulted in	Two deaths



1911 Curepipe Riot (Mauritius)

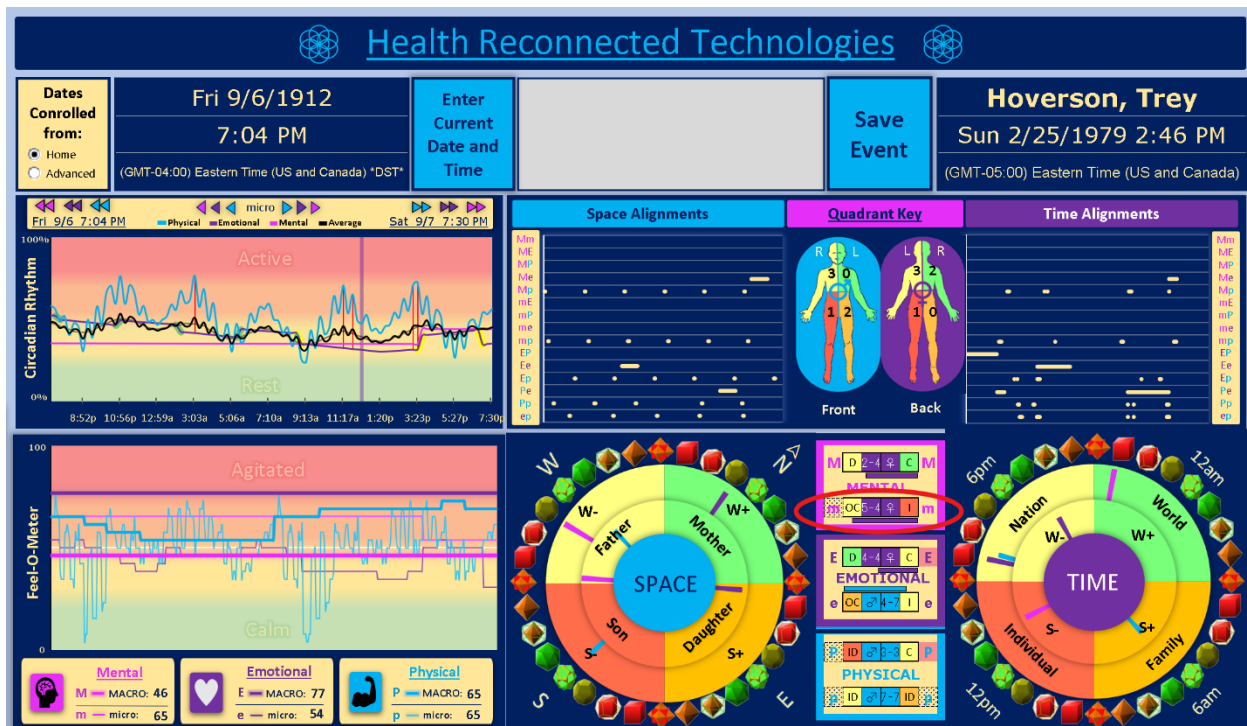
Electromagnetics



1912 Racial Conflict in Forsyth County, Georgia

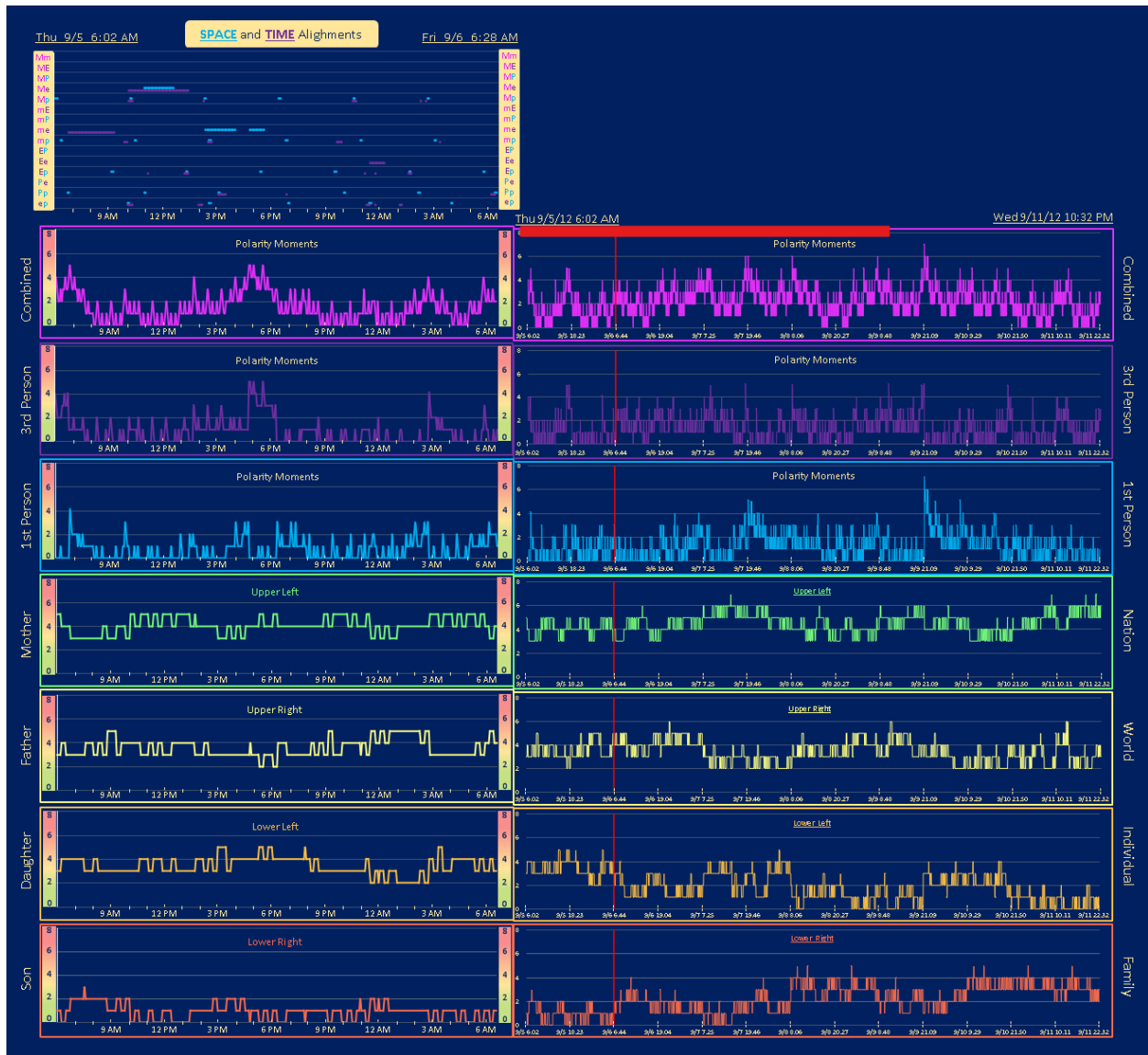
In [Forsyth County, Georgia](#), in September 1912, two separate alleged attacks (9/5 and 9/8) on white women in the [Cumming](#) area resulted in black men being accused as suspects. First, a white woman reportedly awoke to find a black man in her bedroom; then days later, a white teenage girl was beaten and raped, later dying of her injuries.

Based on rumors that blacks at a nearby church barbecue threatened to dynamite the town, armed white men patrolled Cumming to prevent such action.^[6] Fearing a race riot, Governor [Joseph Mackey Brown](#) declared [martial law](#)^[7] and activated 23 members of the [National Guard](#) from [Gainesville](#), who successfully kept the peace along with other Guard members from [Marietta](#).^[8]



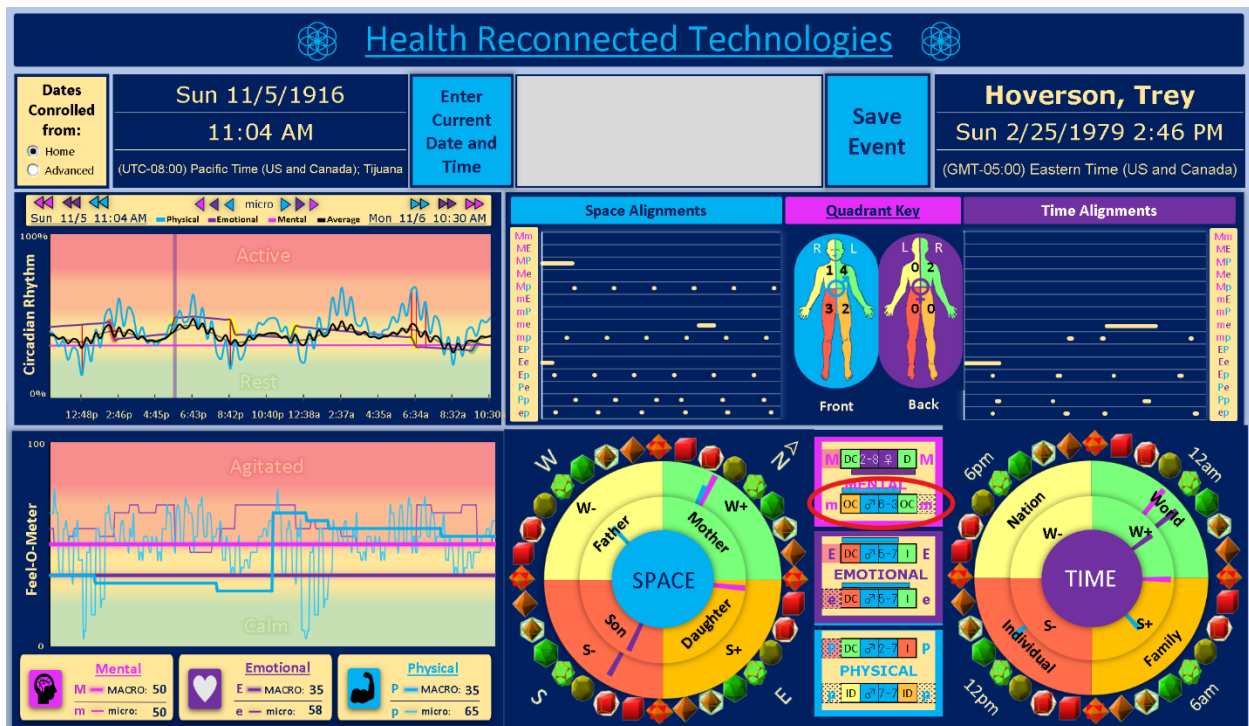
1912 Racial Conflict in Forsyth County, Georgia

Electromagnetics



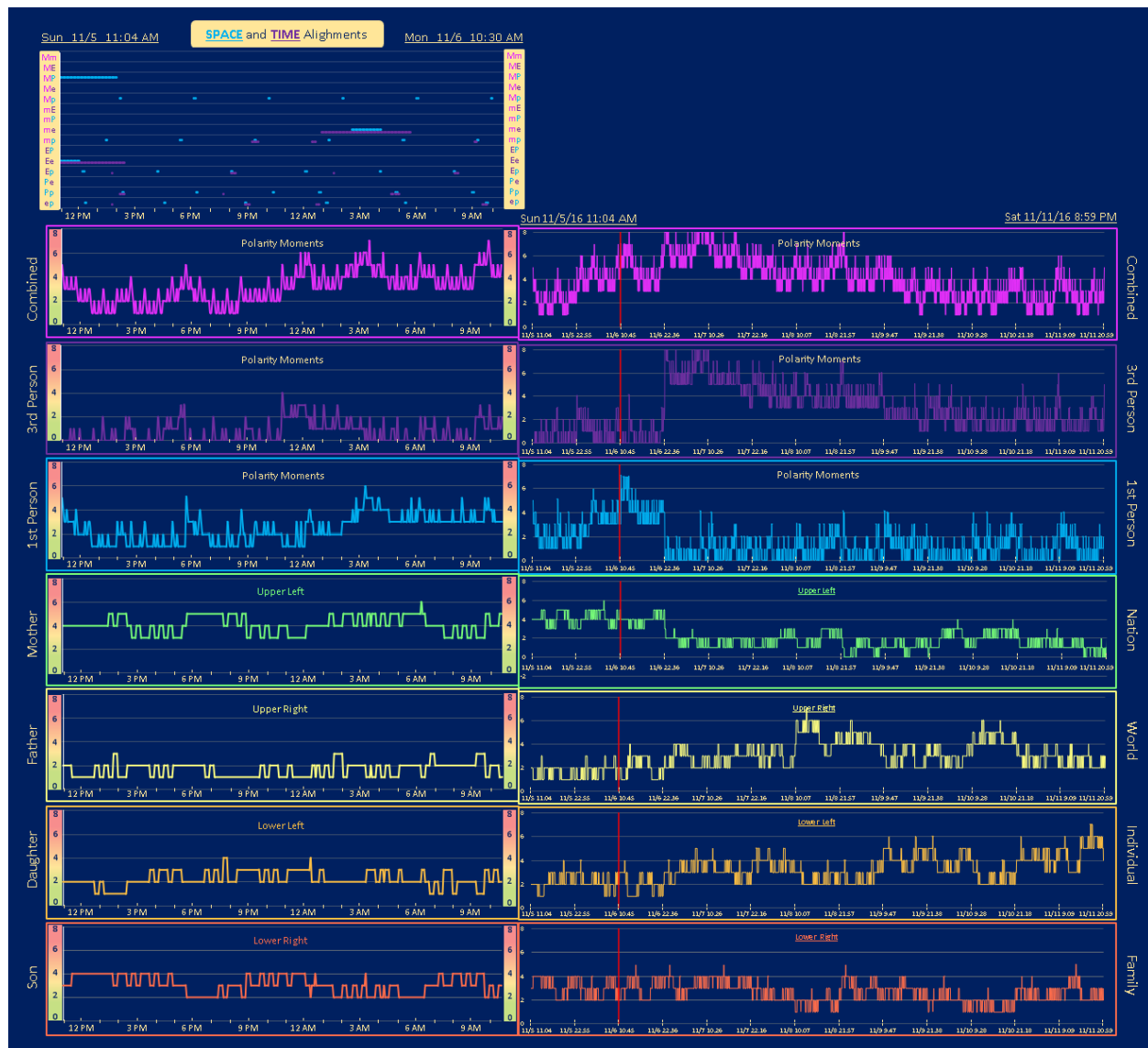
1916 Everett Massacre (Washington)

The **Everett massacre**, also known as **Bloody Sunday**, was an armed confrontation between local authorities and members of the [Industrial Workers of the World](#) (IWW) union, commonly called "Wobblies". It took place in [Everett, Washington](#), on Sunday, November 5, 1916. The event marked a time of rising tensions in [Pacific Northwest](#) labor history.



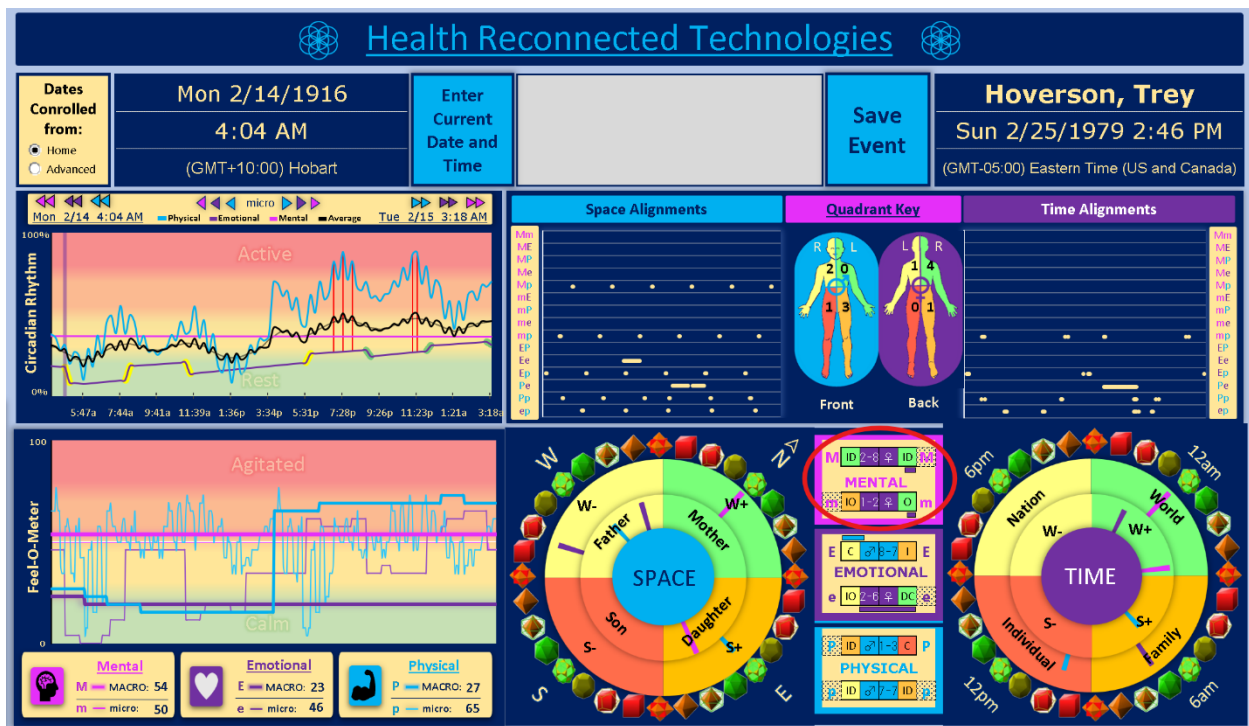
1916 Everett Massacre (Washington)

Electromagnetics



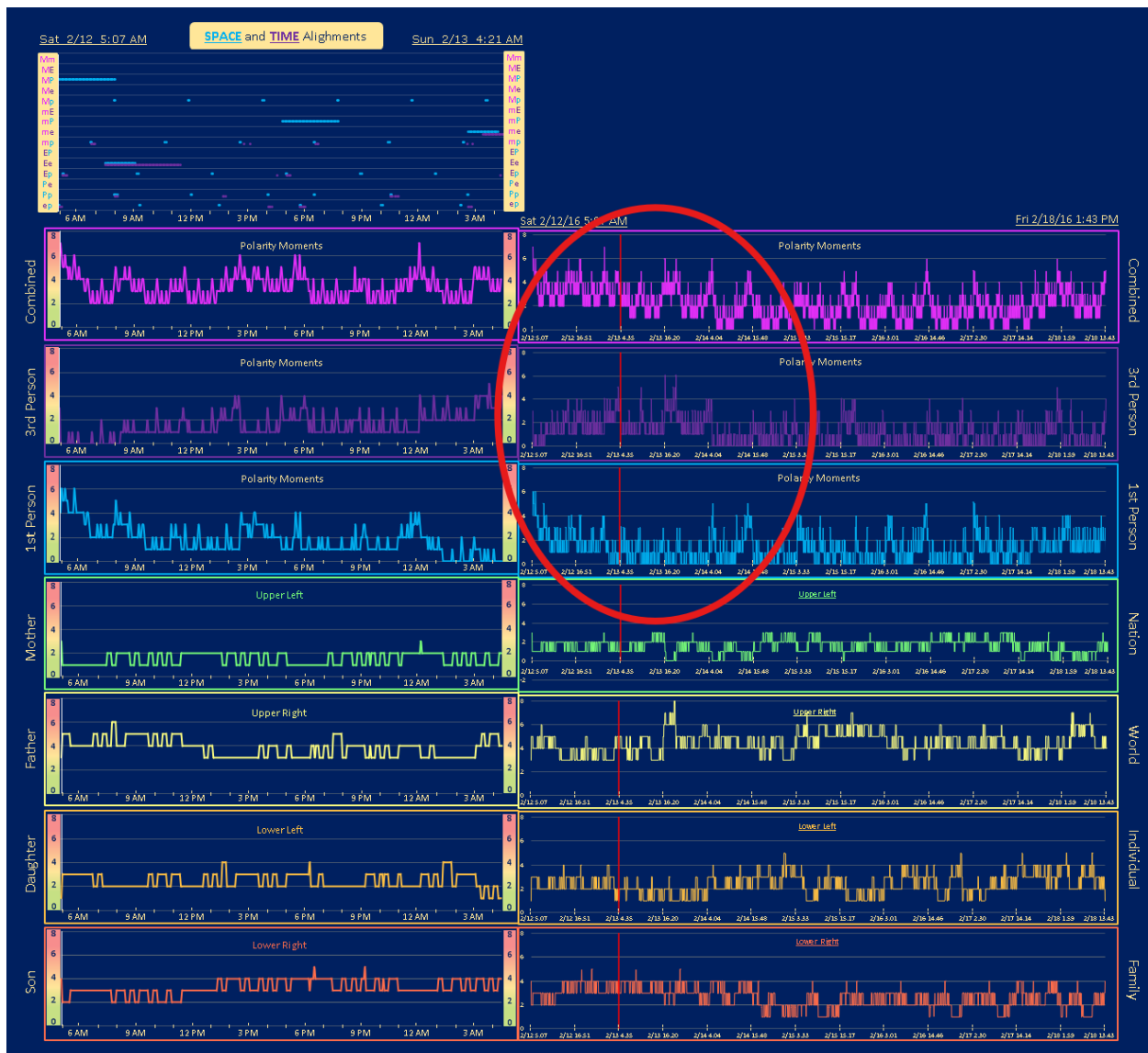
Liverpool Riot of 1916 (Australia)

The **Liverpool riot of 1916** also known as the **Battle of Central Station** was an event in [Sydney](#), Australia where a large group of Australian soldiers rioted through the streets of [Sydney](#) and surrounding areas on 14 February 1916 and into the early morning of 15 February.



Liverpool Riot of 1916 (Australia)

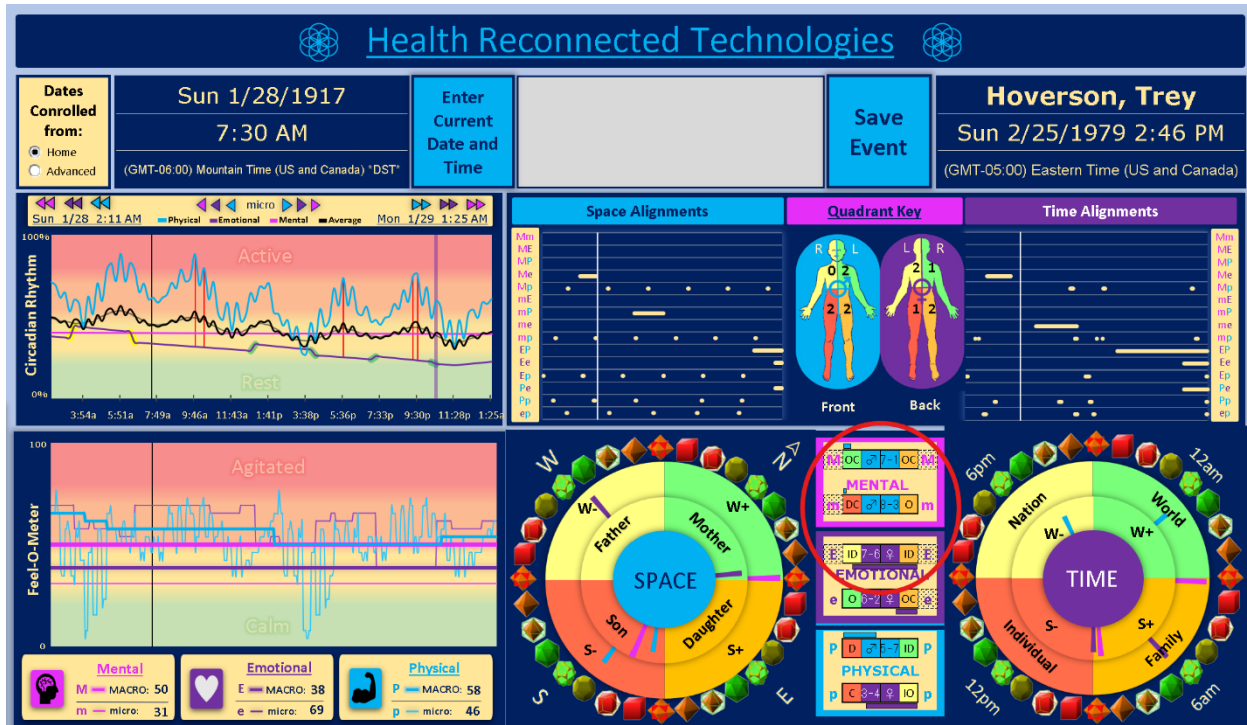
Electromagnetics



1917 Bath Riot (El Paso, Texas)

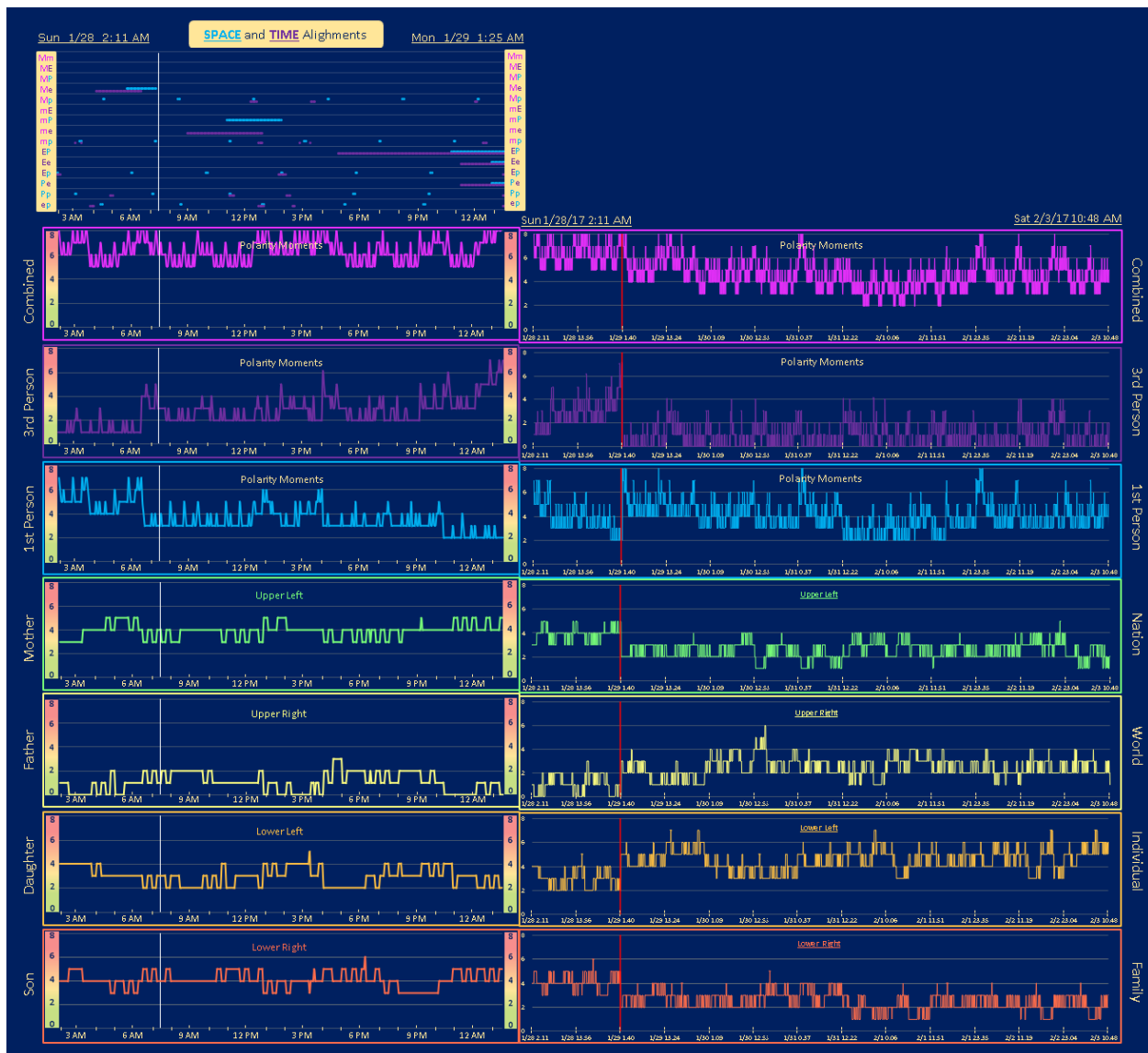
The **1917 Bath Riots** occurred in January 1917 at the [Santa Fe Street Bridge](#) between [El Paso, Texas](#), United States, and [Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua](#), Mexico. The riots are known to have been started by [Carmelita Torres^{\[1\]}](#) and lasted from January 28 to January 30 and were sparked by new immigration policies at the [El Paso–Juárez Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) office, requiring Mexicans crossing the border to take de-lousing baths and be vaccinated.

Around 7:30 a.m. on January 28, 1917, the riot began when inspectors attempted to remove Mexican women from their [trolley](#). Ordered to disembark and submit to the disinfection process, 17-year-old Carmelita Torres refused, having heard reports that nude women were being photographed while in the baths.



1917 Bath Riot (El Paso, Texas)

Electromagnetics



1917 East St. Louis Massacre

Date May 28 and July 1–3, 1917

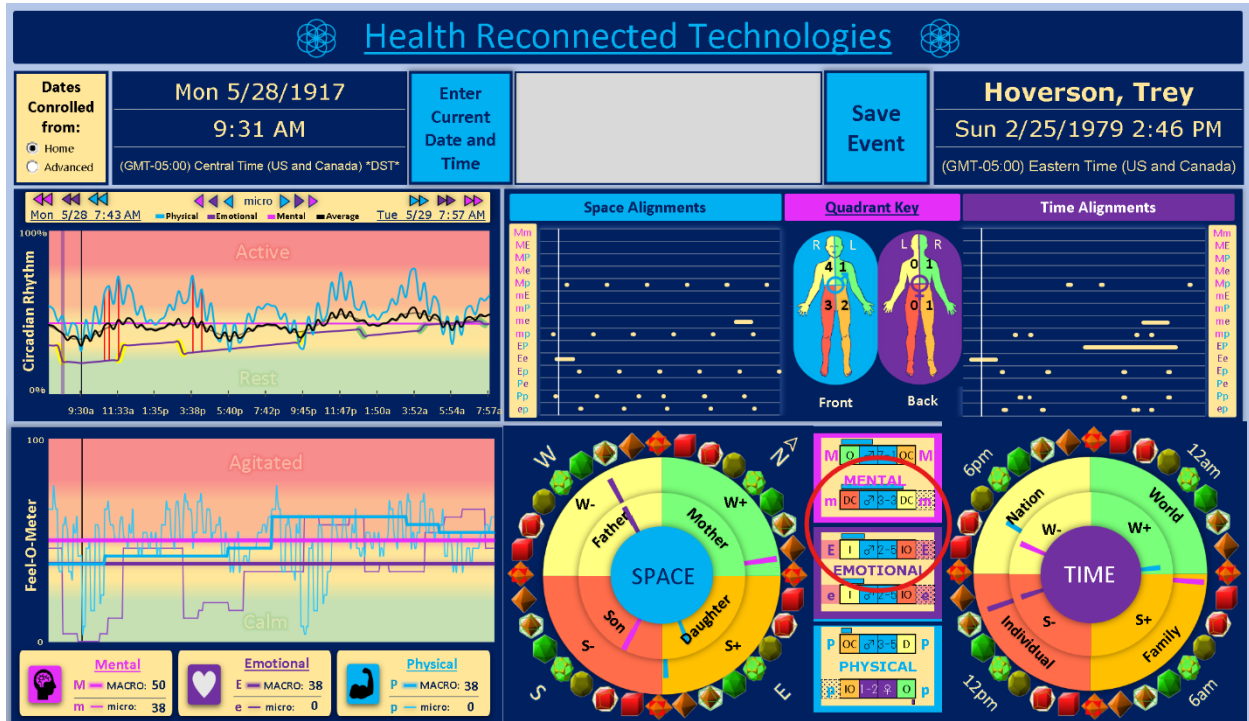
Location [East St. Louis, Illinois](#)

Caused by White mobs angered by the increasing numbers of Southern [African-Americans](#) working at East St. Louis plants

Methods African Americans beaten to death, shot, lynched, and driven into burning buildings by whites

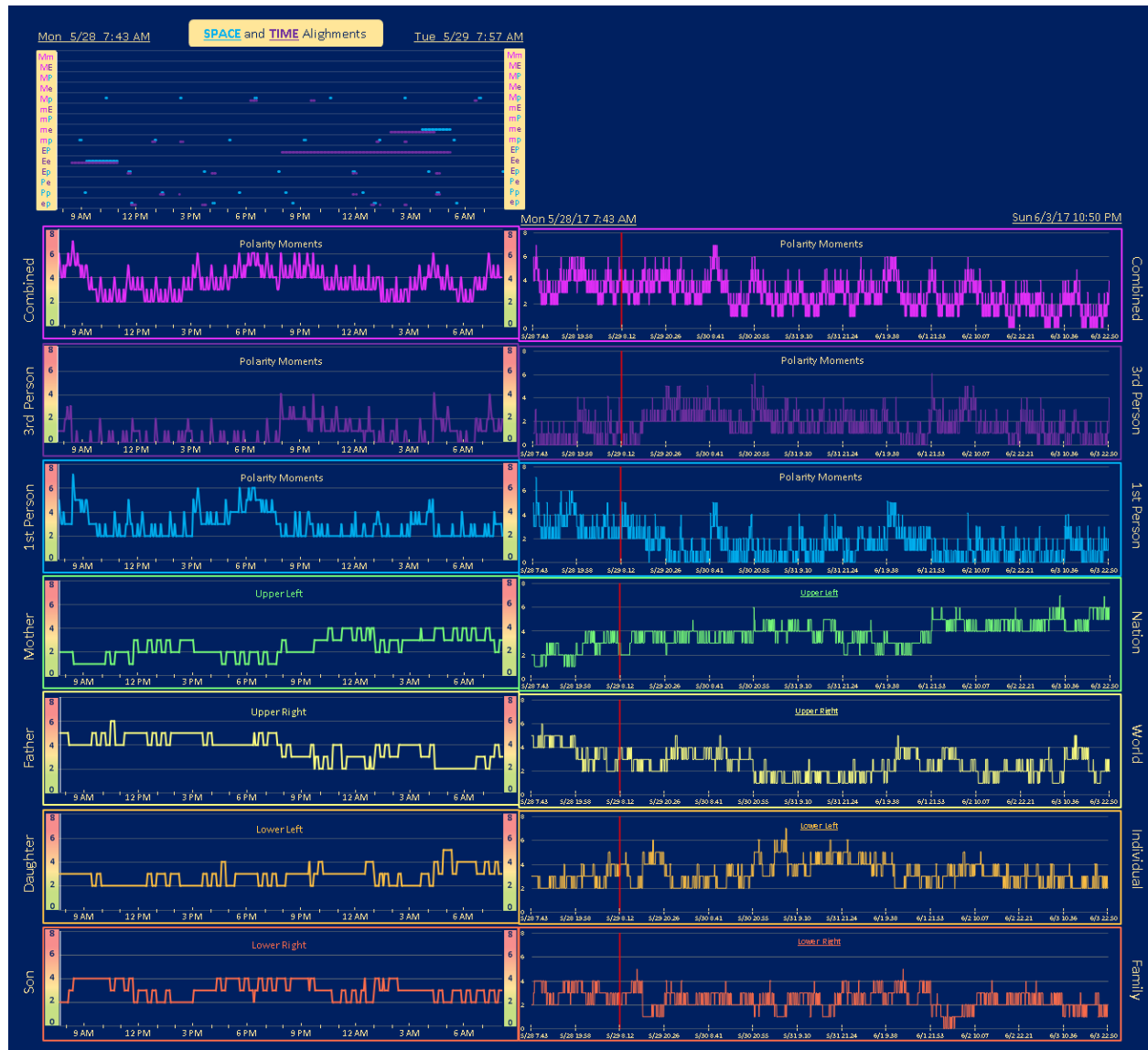
Casualties

Death(s) 39–150 Black Americans, 9 white Americans^[1]



1917 East St. Louis Massacre

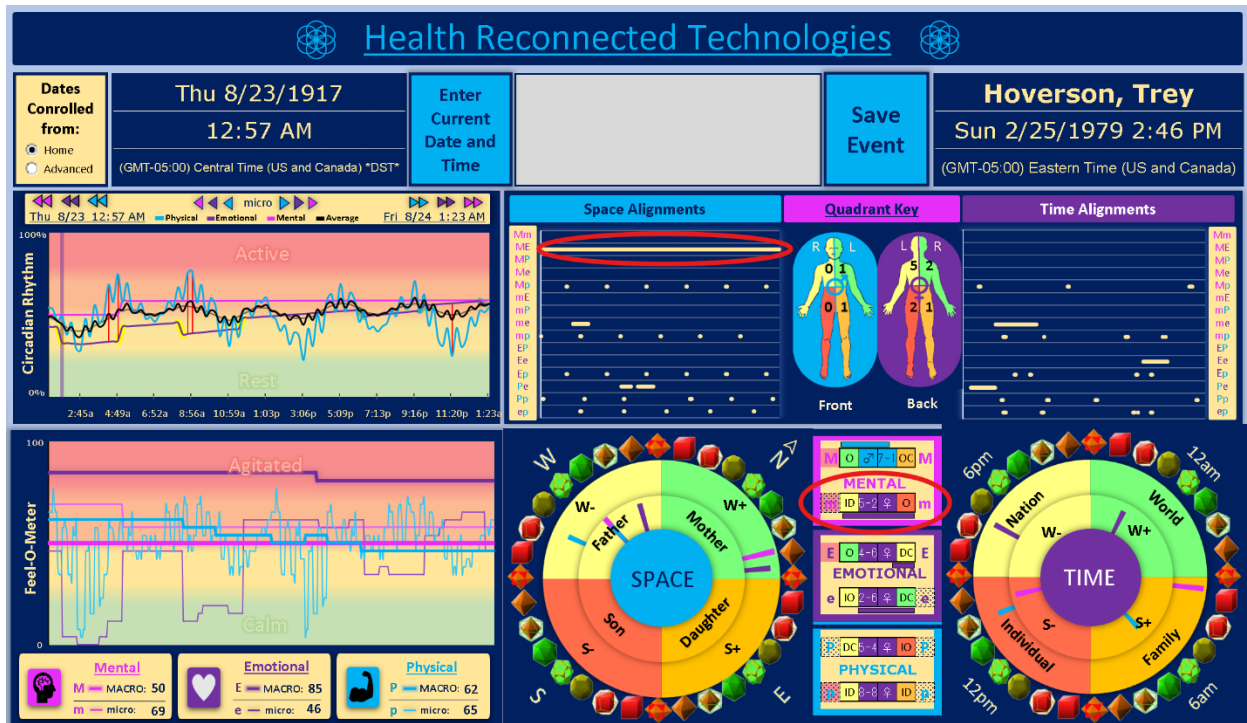
Electromagnetics



Houston Race Riot of 1917

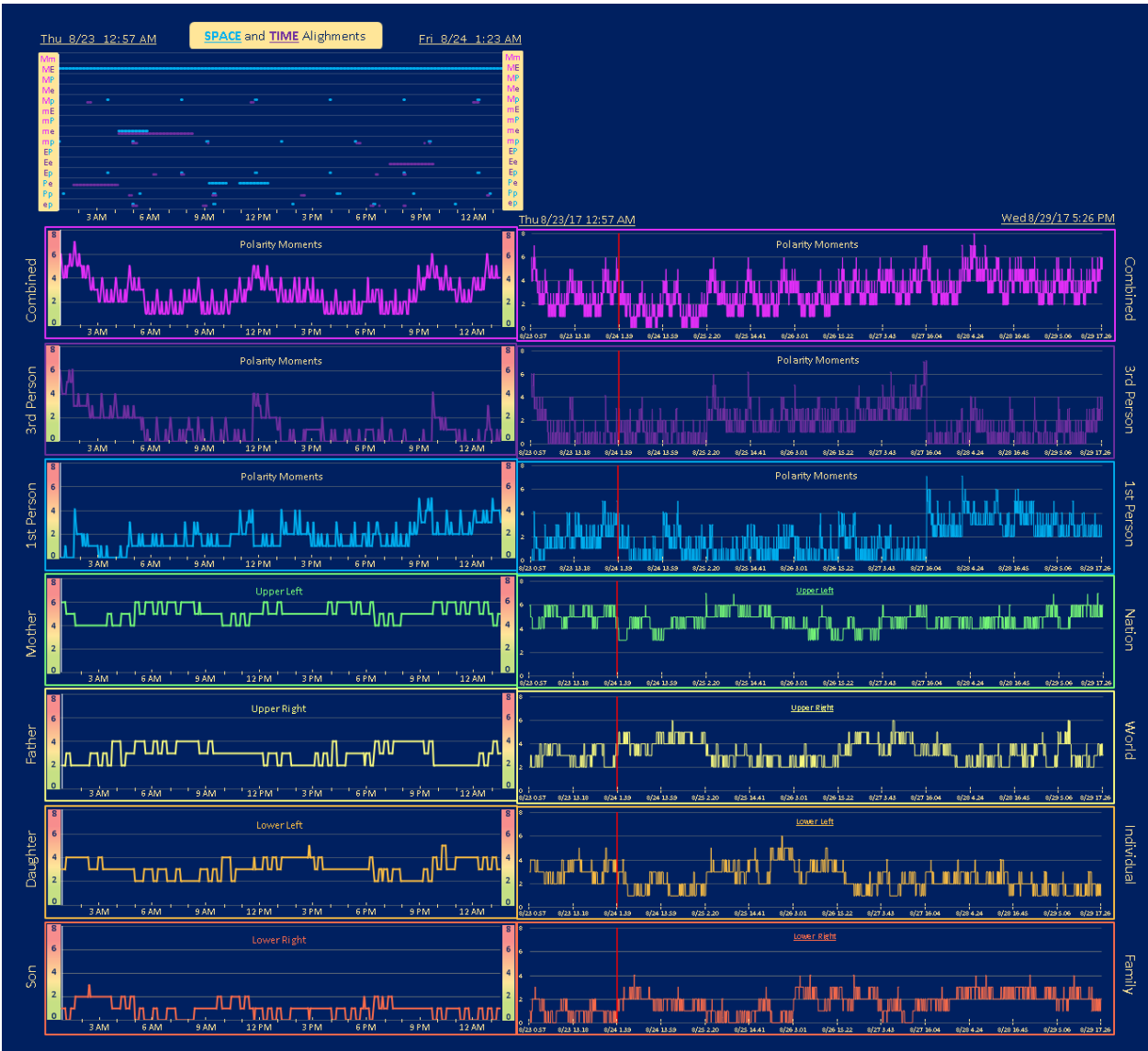
The **Houston race riot of 1917**, also known as the **Camp Logan Mutiny**,^{[1][2]} was a [mutiny](#) and [riot](#) by 156 soldiers from the all-black [24th Infantry Regiment](#) of the [United States Army](#), taking place on August 23, 1917, in [Houston](#), [Texas](#).

The incident occurred within a climate of overt hostility from members of the all-white [Houston Police Department](#) (HPD) against members of the local black community and black soldiers stationed at [Camp Logan](#).



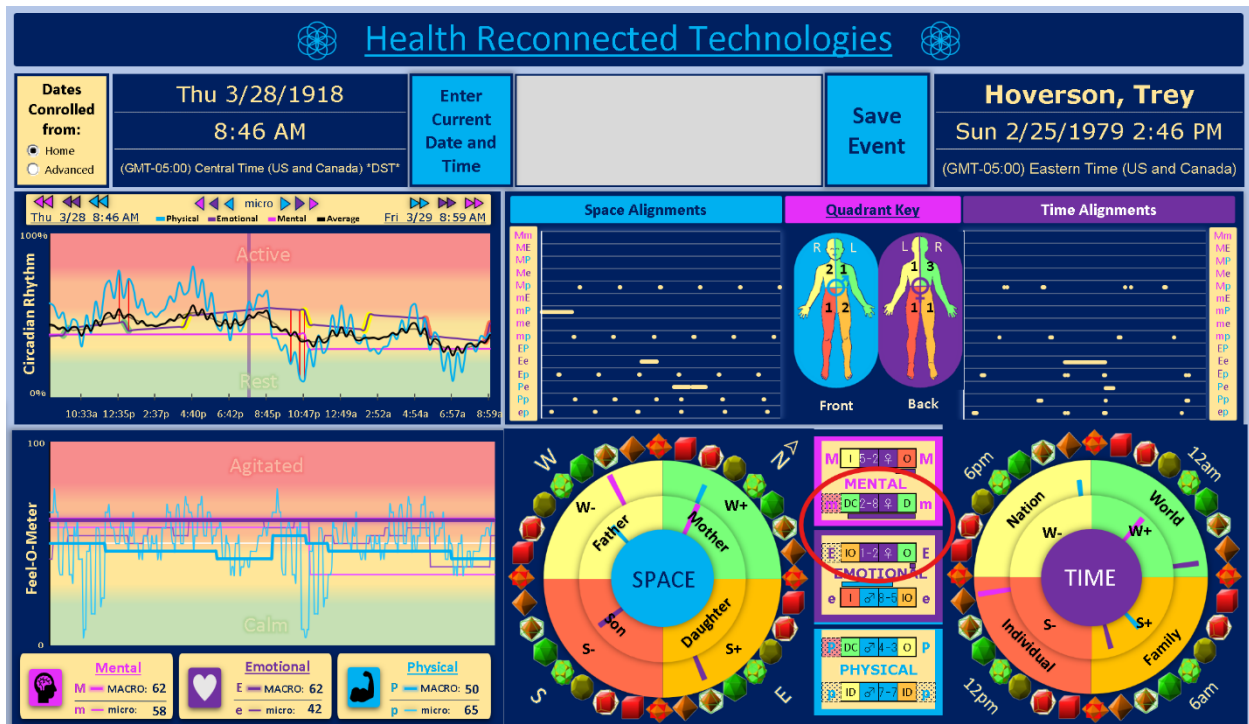
Houston Race Riot of 1917

Electromagnetics

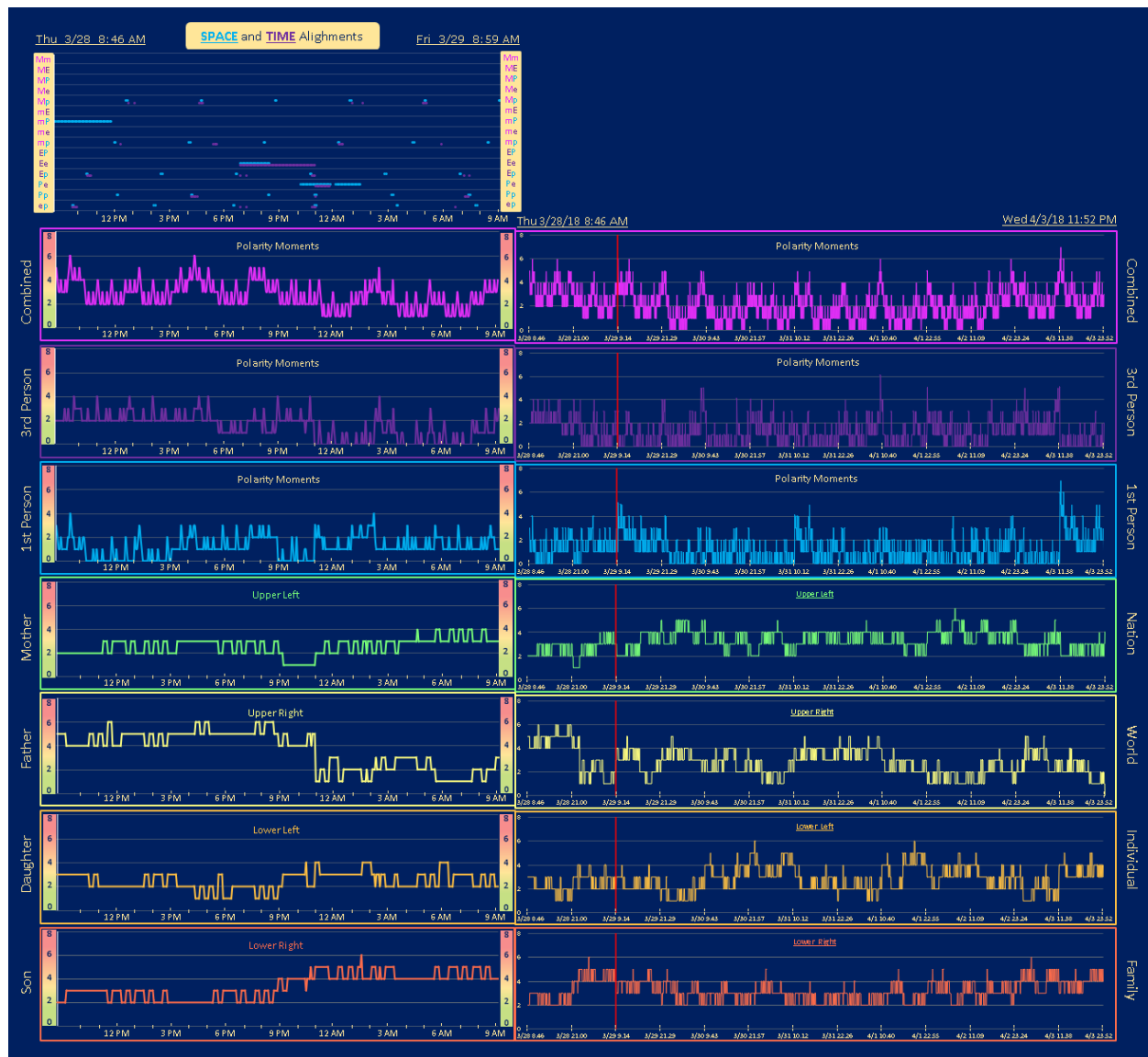


Quebec Easter Riot 1918

The most violent opposition occurred in Quebec, where anti-war attitudes drawn from [French-Canadian nationalism](#) sparked a weekend of rioting between March 28 and April 1, 1918. The disturbances began on a Thursday when the [Dominion Police](#) detained a French-Canadian man who had failed to present his draft exemption papers. Despite the man's release, an angry mob of nearly 200 soon descended upon the St. Roch District Police Station where the man had been held. Rioters then ransacked the conscription registration office as well as two pro-conscription newspapers within Quebec City.



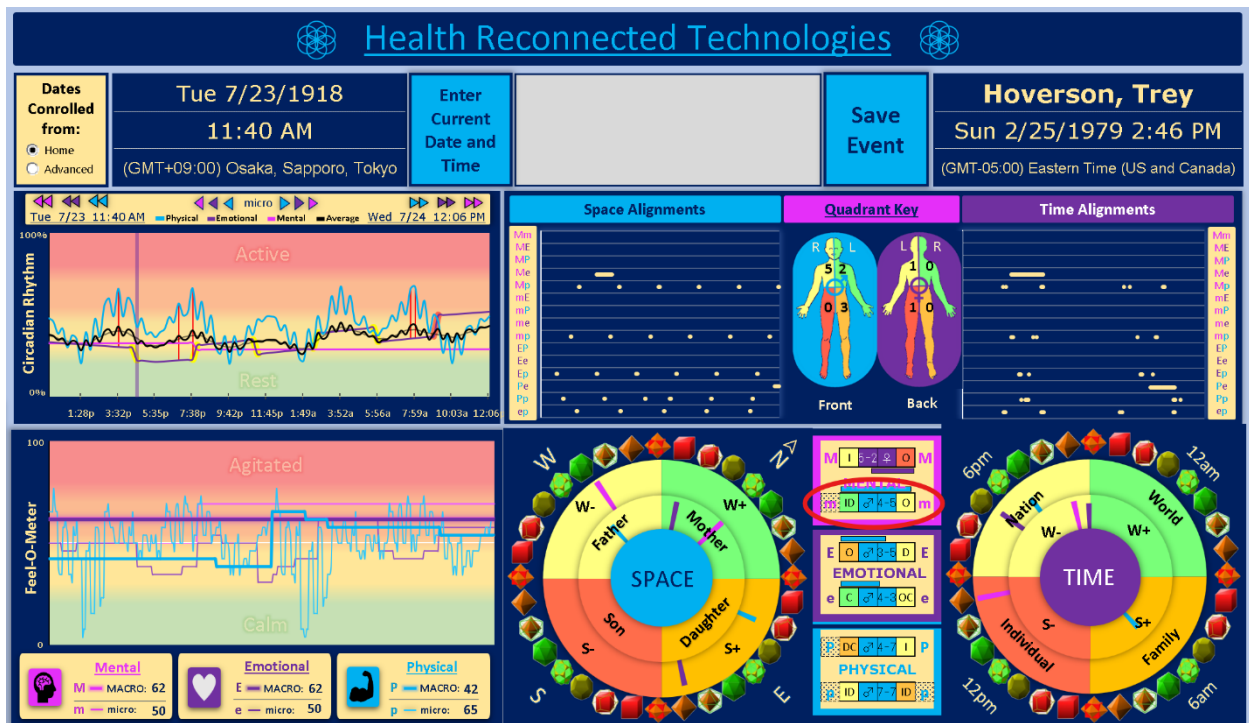
Electromagnetics



Rice Riots of 1918 (Japan)

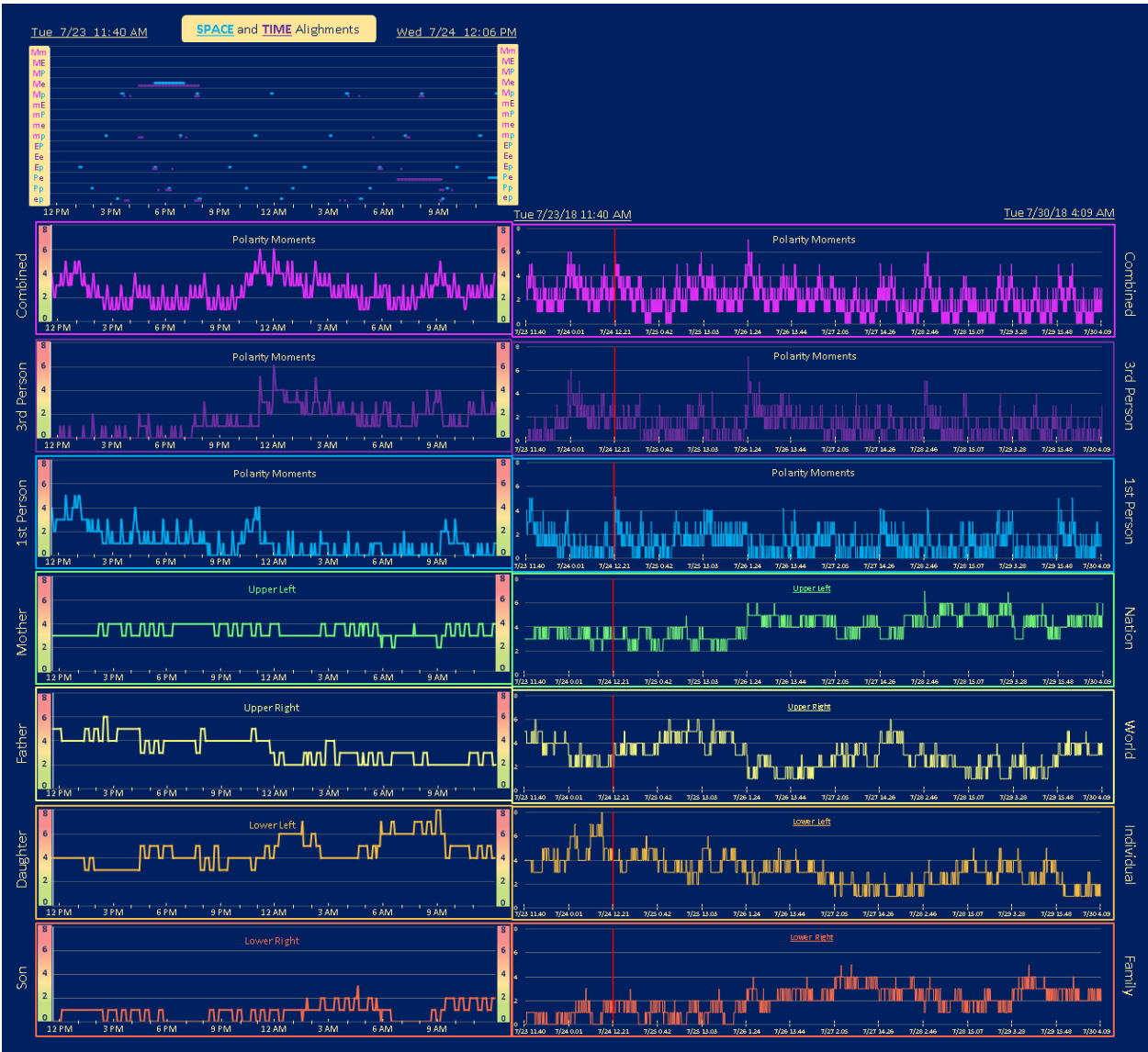
The **rice riots of 1918** (米騒動, *kome sōdō*) were a series of popular disturbances that erupted throughout [Japan](#) from July to September 1918, which brought about the collapse of the [Terauchi Masatake](#) administration. A precipitous rise in the price of [rice](#) caused extreme economic hardship, particularly in rural areas where rice was the main staple of life.

The rice riots were unparalleled in modern Japanese history in terms of scope, size, and violence. The initial protest occurred in the small fishing town of [Uozu, Toyama Prefecture](#), on 23 July 1918. It started with peaceful petitioning but quickly escalated to riots, strikes, looting, incendiary bombings of police stations and government offices, and armed clashes.



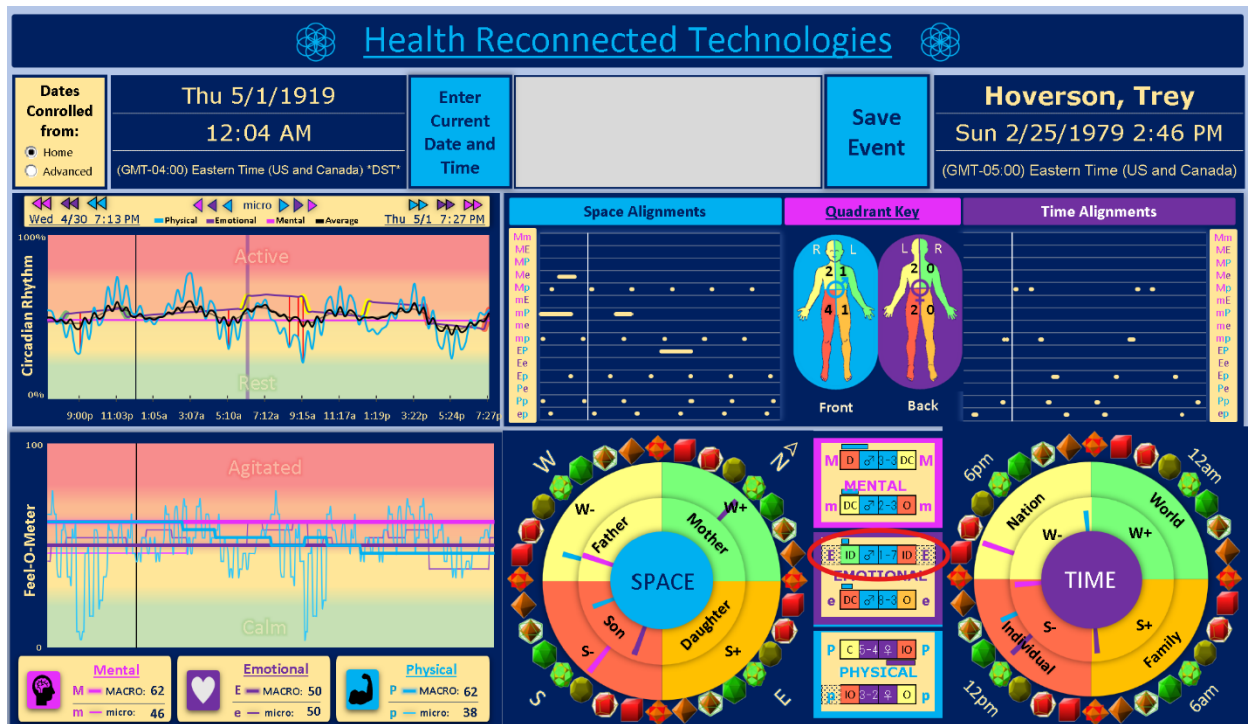
Rice Riots of 1918 (Japan)

Electromagnetics

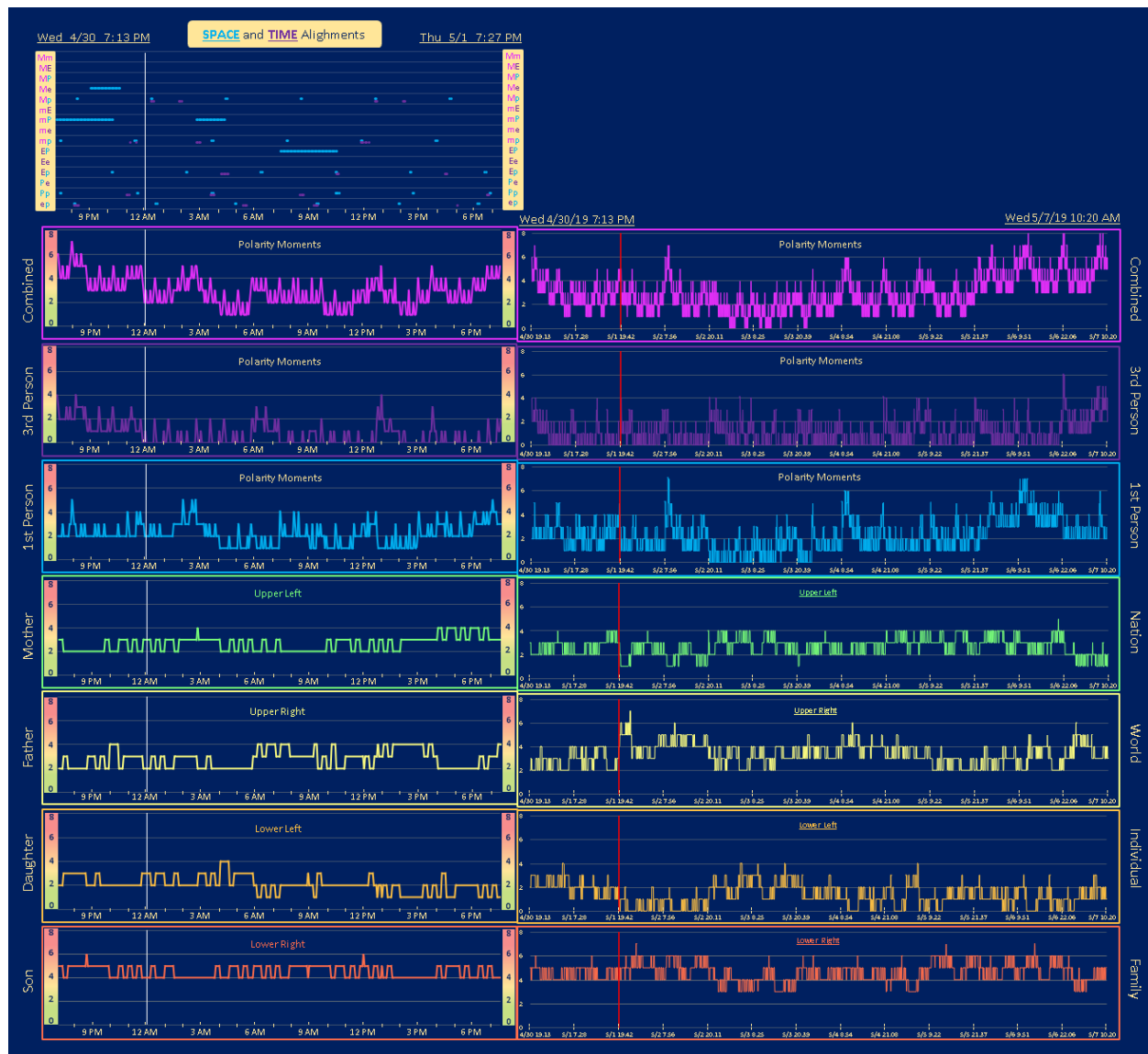


1919 May Day Riot (Cleveland, Ohio)

The **Cleveland May Day riots of 1919** were a series of violent demonstrations that occurred throughout [Cleveland](#), [Ohio](#) on May 1 ([May Day](#)), 1919.^{[4][5]} The riots occurred during the May Day parade organized by Socialist leader [Charles Ruthenberg](#), of local trade [unionists](#), [socialists](#), [communists](#), and the [Industrial Workers of the World](#) (IWW) to protest against the conviction of [Eugene V. Debs](#) and against [American intervention](#) in the [Russian Civil War](#) against the [Bolsheviks](#).



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Jenkins County Riot of 1919 (Georgia)

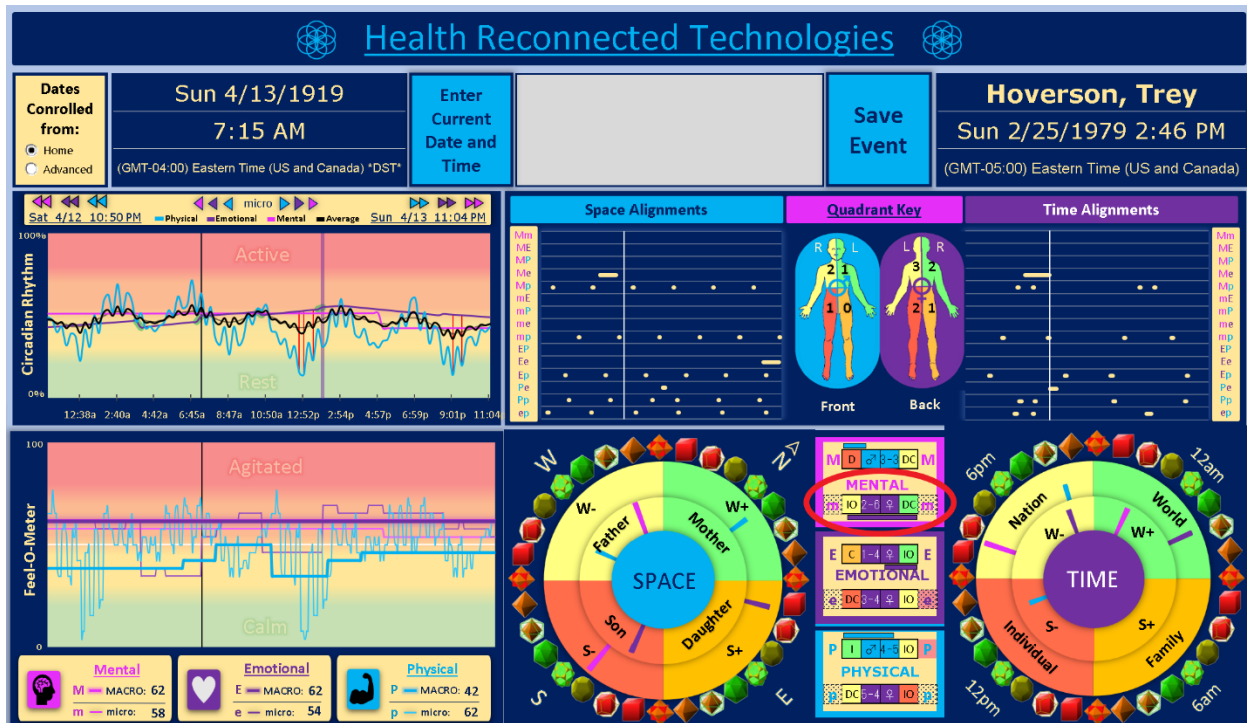
The **Jenkins County riot of 1919** took place on Sunday, April 13, 1919, a black man killed two white police officers in an altercation during a traffic stop. In response, a white mob burned several buildings in the black community and killed four black men.

Date April 13, 1919

Location [Carswell Grove Baptist Church and Cemetery](#), [Jenkins County, Georgia](#)

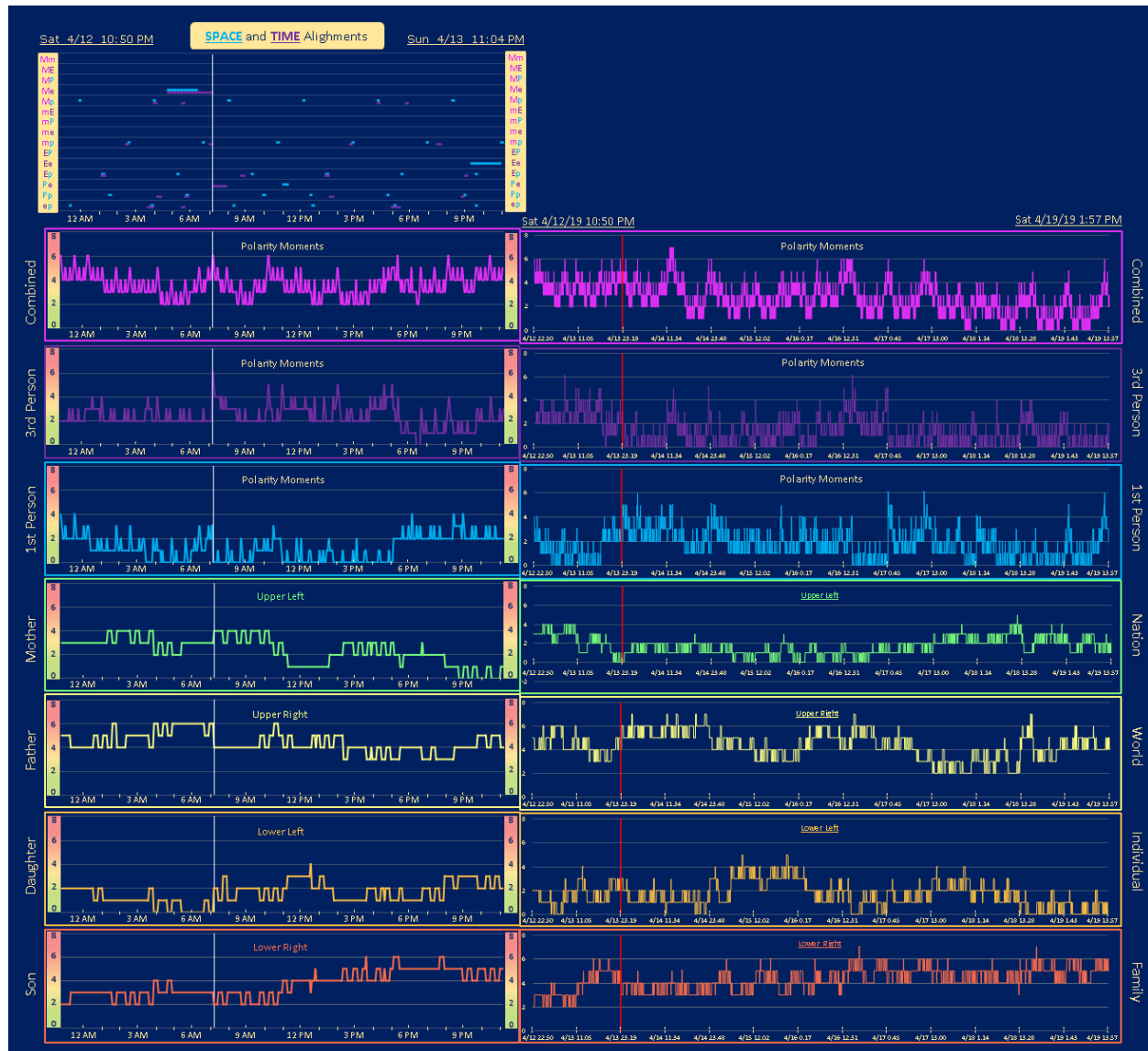
Participants White mobs attack the black community

Deaths Official death toll was 6:



Jenkins County Riot of 1919 (Georgia)

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Omaha Race Riot of 1919

Date September 28–29, 1919
(2 days)

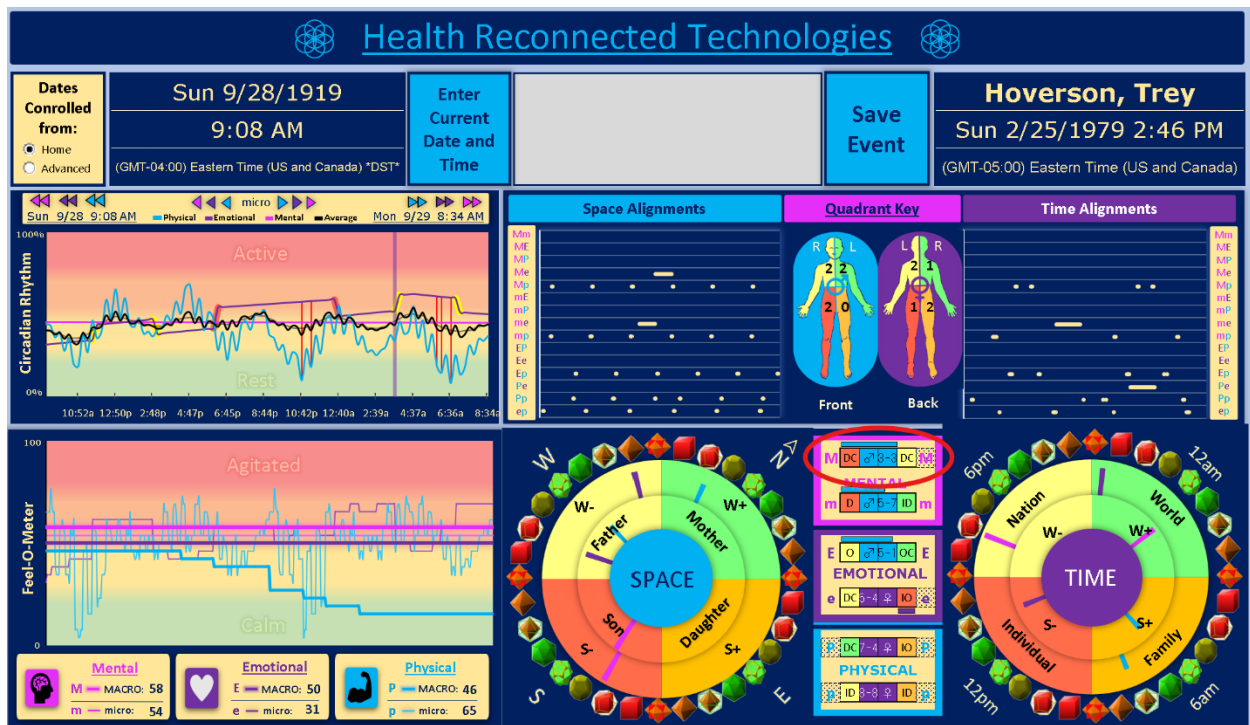
Location [Omaha, Nebraska, United States](#)

Caused by [Racial discrimination](#)

Methods Rioting, race riots, protests, looting, attacks, lynching

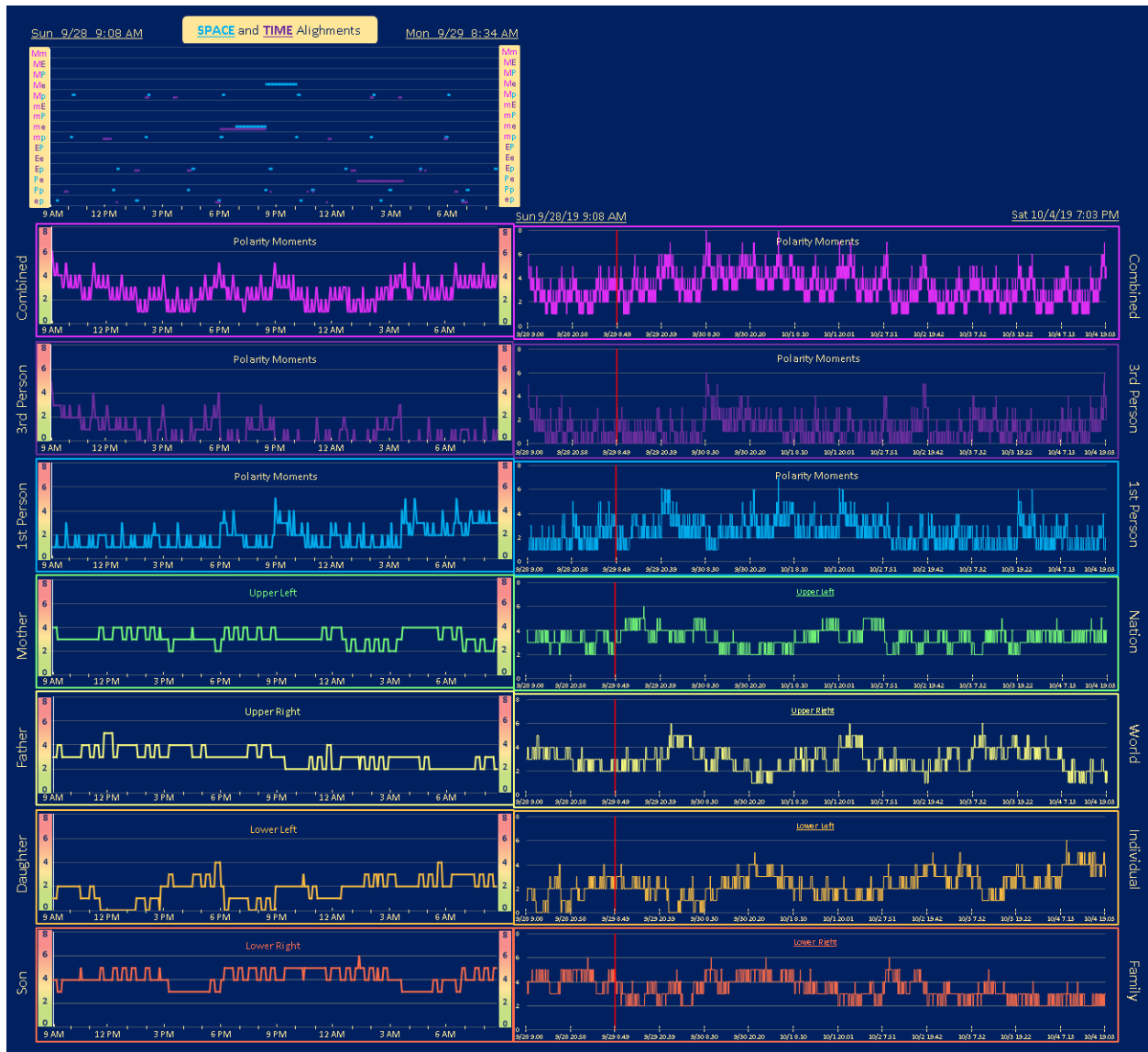
Resulted in [Order Restoration](#)

- [lynching](#) of Willy Brown, [African American](#) suppress until 1950s
- Order Restoration in [City of Omaha](#), [Mayor Edward Smith](#) survived, not running for reelection
- [Ku Klux Klan](#) became established in Omaha in 1921



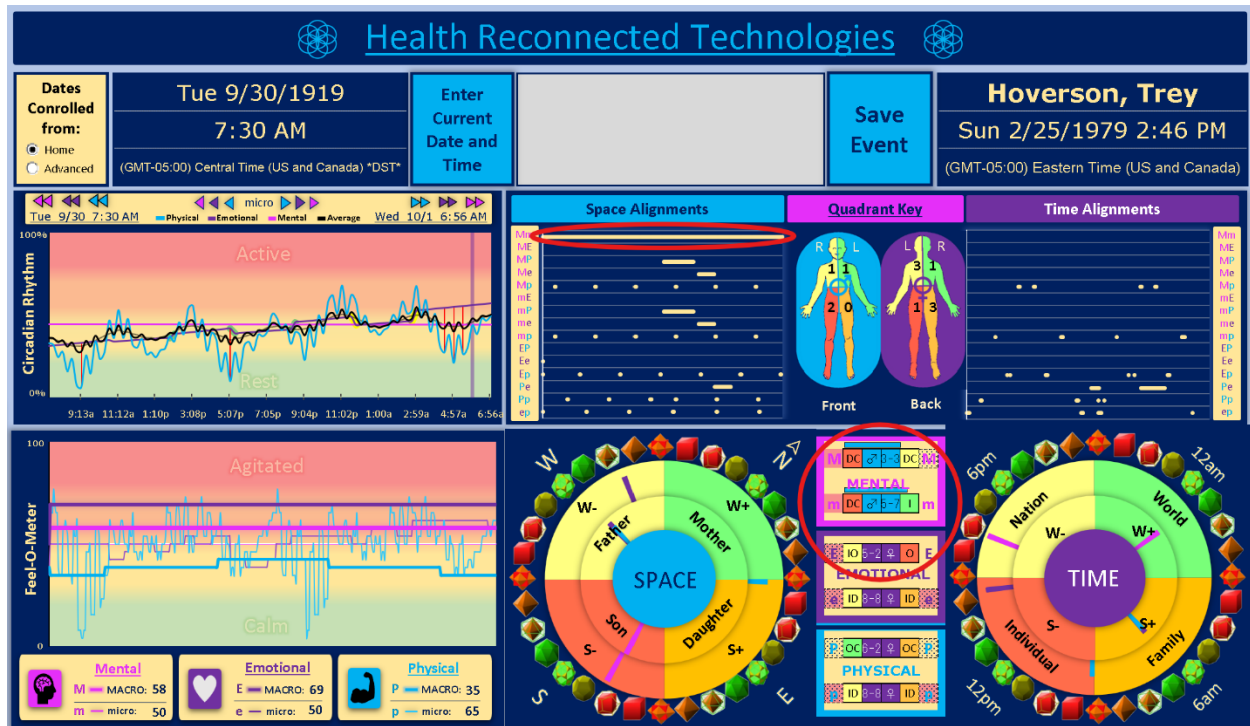
Omaha Race Riot of 1919

Electromagnetics



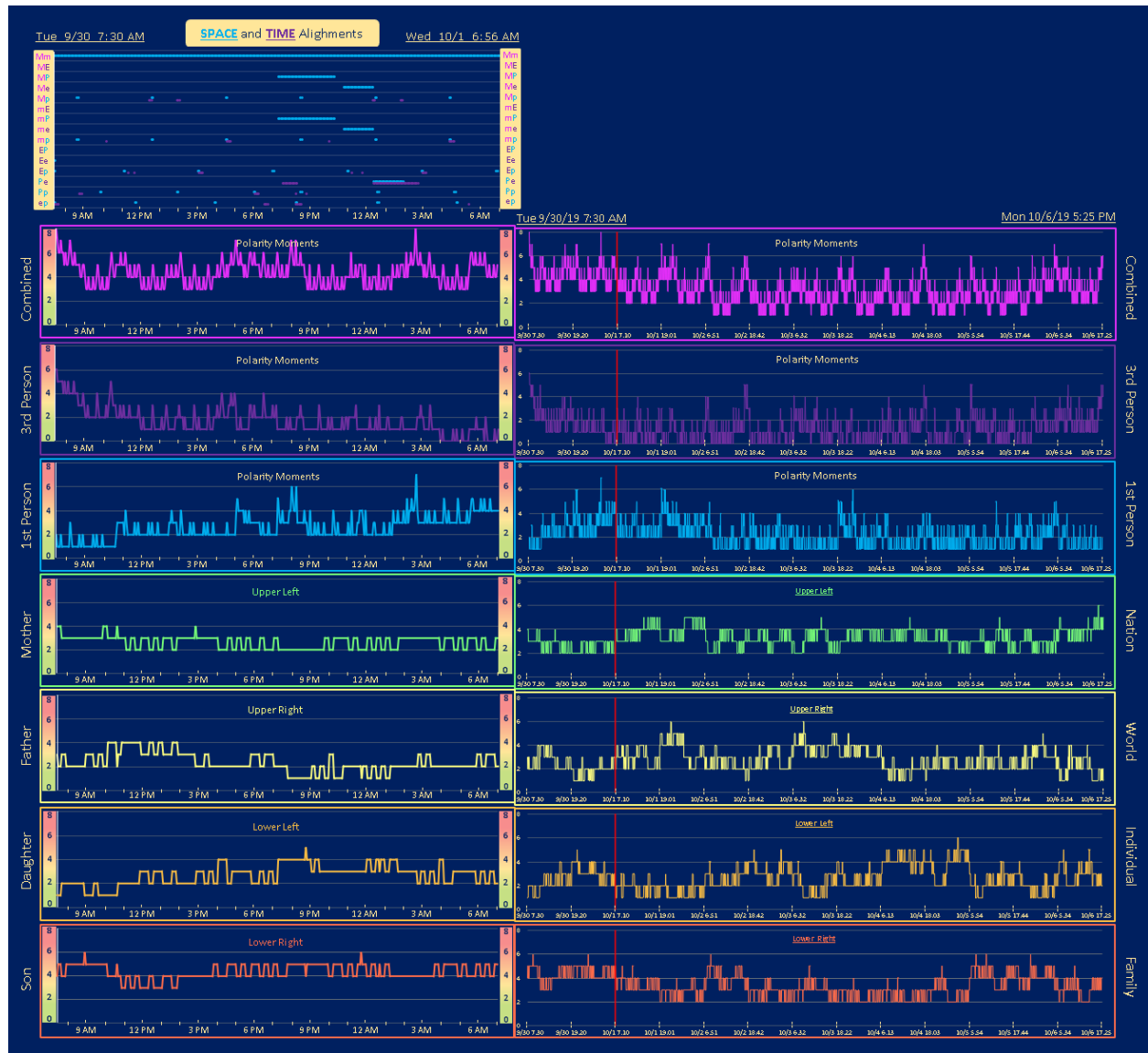
Elaine, Arkansas Massacre of 1919

Date	September 30, 1919
Location	Hoop Spur, Phillips County, Arkansas , U.S.
Also known as	Elaine Massacre
Participants	Residents of Phillips County, Arkansas
Deaths	100–237 black people, ^{[1][2]} 5 white people ^{[3]}



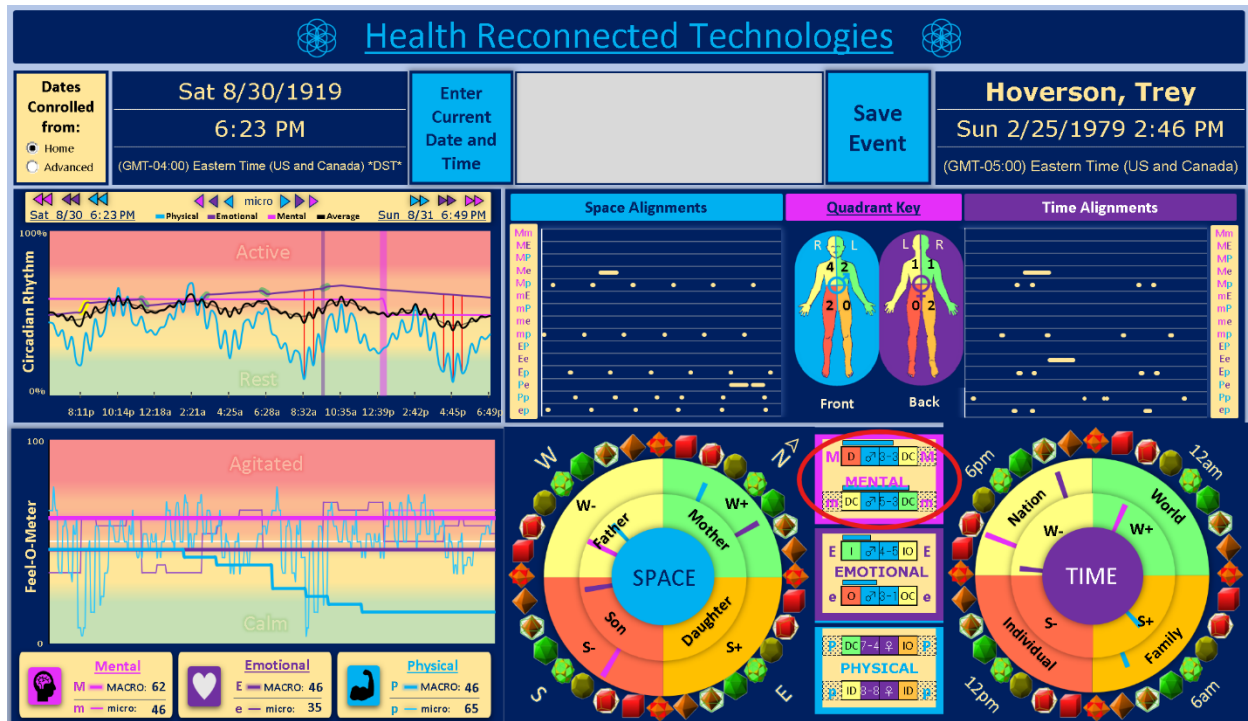
Elaine, Arkansas Massacre of 1919

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Knoxville (Tennessee) Race Riot of 1919

The **Knoxville riot of 1919** was a [race riot](#) that took place in the American city of [Knoxville, Tennessee](#), on August 30–31, 1919. The riot began when a [lynch mob](#) stormed the county jail in search of Maurice Mays, a biracial man who had been accused of murdering a white woman. Unable to find Mays, the rioters looted the jail and fought a pitched gun battle with the residents of a predominantly black neighborhood. The [Tennessee National Guard](#), which at one point fired two machine guns indiscriminately into this neighborhood, eventually dispersed the rioters.



Knoxville (Tennessee) Race Riot of 1919

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