

CONDEMNED PEONS FREED BY SUPREME COURT

SHAMEFUL BRAND OF "SOCIAL EQUALITY" FAVORED BY SOUTH

Prominent State Official Confesses Illicit Relations and Sends His Resignation to the Governor.

SOME CENSURE; SOME AGREE

Colonel Watts, the Alleged Culprit, Delivered Speeches Against "Social Equality" and Negro Domination.

Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—One of the biggest scandals ever visited upon this state was released late Sunday night when police officers visited the apartment of Col. A. D. Watts, commissioner of revenue for the state and discovered there a young colored woman, whom the Colonel concealed under a couch in his rooms when the officers arrived.

Col. Watts and the young woman were placed under arrest upon charges of immoral conduct preferred by the police. Immediately after his arrest the commissioner admitted his relations with the woman and tendered his resignation to Governor Morrison. It was accepted by the governor at once.

Col. Alston D. Watts has for forty years been a "wheel horse" in democratic politics in North Carolina. He has taken an important part in every strenuous campaign during that time and has held many important public offices. He is a personal friend and political associate of Gov. Morrison.

In the heated campaign to disfranchise the Negro vote in North Carolina Col. Watts covered the state denouncing the Negro and painting sordid pictures of "social equality" and Negro domination.

The affair has stirred both races in the state to resentment and moved the thinking people to shame. Many of the leading democratic papers have severely condemned Col. Watts, while others have sought to minimize his offense as being merely a "personal affair."

WHITE RACES MUST STOP FIGHTING OR LOSE THEIR PLACE

Unless Hostilities Cease Senator Sees White Supremacy Replaced by Power of the Darker Races.

Washington, March 2.—Senators who declare for disarmament conferences, yet oppose the league of nations, may be "smart men," but "historically are fools," Senator Sharp Williams told his colleagues of the senate in a characteristic address.

The Mississippi senator asserted his opinion that the white races of the world must stop fighting one another and combine to preserve white supremacy or eventually a yellow race or a black race will gain the ascendancy. Senator Williams criticizes France for what he termed that republic's disregard of tendencies of color in races as evidenced by the occupation of the Ruhr.

"The strength of Christianity rests not upon the crucifixion, but upon the resurrection," said Senator Williams, "and it is of the resurrection I would speak."

STREHLOW'S ANTI-KLAN BILL MEETS DEATH IN SENATE

Committee of Whole Permit It to Peacefully Expire Without the Formality of Roll Call.

OBSEQUIES ARE DIGNIFIED

Lincoln, March 2.—The anti-Klu Klux Klan bill, which passed the house some time ago, died in the senate committee of the whole Monday afternoon without the formality of roll call.

The bill, introduced in the house by Representative Strehlow of Omaha, has been amended to include the names of Tomek and Gumb in the senate, who were also sponsoring a similar bill. Tomek, in the course of discussion, defended the bill on the grounds that it prevented illegal action by mobs, but on questioning by Senator Robbins admitted it was

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MORE ABOUT MONUMENT TO THE NEGRO MAMMIES

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Jefferson Davis chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has asked Congress to appropriate money for a site for a monument to Negro mammyes. A bill to that effect has been favorably reported.

George E. Cannon of Jersey City writes to the New York World concerning this movement as follows: The present Senate, led by Harrison of Mississippi, Heflin of Alabama and Overman of North Carolina, has just recently ignominiously defeated the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, designed to protect human life in all parts of the United States and the Negro's life in the South in particular, and now for this same Senate to vote a site for a black mammy's monument would come with very poor grace to the millions of black citizens who asked the passage of the Dyer Bill. Should the Senate forget itself long enough to vote the site, then the sculptor should design a monument showing the children of the black mammy Jim Crowed, segregated, disfranchised, peonaged, denied proper public school education, lynched and burned alive—and all this as the reward of the black mammy's devotion.

The erection of such a monument would only serve to prove how hopelessly the South is wedded to the dead past. If the Senate wants to do something worth while, let it vote a site and monument to the patriotism of the Negro that never produced a traitor.

EAST INDIANS ARE NOT WHITE

Washington, D. C., March 2.—A high caste Hindu is not a "free white person" within the meaning of the naturalization laws and, therefore, under the recent decision of the court excluding Japanese, is not entitled to citizenship, the Supreme Court held today in an appeal brought by the United States against Ghagat Singh Thind.

RACE RANKS HIGH IN UNITED STATES WITH INVENTIONS

Colored Americans Hold Patents on More Than Two Thousand Useful Inventions of Varying Value.

INVENTIONS ARE EXTENSIVE

Tuskegee Speaker Cites Examples of Rapid Progress in Literature, Music, Science and Art.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 2.—That the American Negro has contributed substantially to civilization and to the development of America was demonstrated by the exercises held in the Institute Chapel, Wednesday evening, February 7, at which members of the senior class related the achievements of the Negro in various directions.

The evening, which is designated as "Negro Night" was devoted to orations on the Negro's contributions to science, art and literature, and to the progress of the race in business, education and journalism. The music rendered consisted wholly of compositions of such Negro composers as Samuel Coleridge Taylor, Harry T. Burleigh and Nathaniel Dett.

Conspicuous among the orations was that of Eugene Harris, of Greenwood, Mississippi, on Mechanical Arts and the Negro. Harris pointed out among the worthy achievements of the Negro in this direction that the first clock constructed in America was made by a Negro, Benjamin Baneker, of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1754, and that Negroes today hold patents on more than 2,000 inventions, including: agricultural implements, wood and metal working machines, land conveyances, sea-going vessels, electrical devices and mechanical toys. Another oration which was of special interest was that of Lucius Patton, of Montgomery, Alabama, on "The Growth of Negro Newspapers." Patton traced the progress of the Negro in the field of journalism from the appearance of "Freedom's Journal" in 1827 to the present day when Negroes are publishing more than 400 publications with a combined circulation of more than 3,000,000.

Other speakers were: Miss Pearl Lewis, "The Negro in Music"; Miss Eudora Holmes, "The Negro on the Stage"; Miss Nina Hall, "The Negro in Fine Arts"; Charles Reynolds, "The Importance of the National Negro Business League"; Miss Virgie Smith, "Reducing Illiteracy Among Negroes"; Miss Katherine McNeill, "Negro Authors"; and William Stewart, "Race Adjustment".

DELAY IN BRINGING COL. YOUNG'S BODY HOME

Xenia, Ohio, March 2.—Inability of the Liberian government to spare Captain Wm. D. Neighbors, U. S. A., to leave Monrovia or Lagos, was declared by the War Department as the reason of the delay in bringing the body of Colonel Charles Young back to America for burial in Arlington cemetery.

Mrs. Ada M. Young, widow of the Colonel, was advised that Carlton A. Wall connected with the American Legation at Monrovia, would be sent to Lagos and superintend the exhumation and transportation of the remains.

MEXICANS DENY LYNCHING

Juana, Mexico, Mar. 2.—Mexican authorities denied that Chester Carlton, an American colored man, had been lynched here recently.

A WHITE MAN JOINS CHURCH, THEN CONFESSES CRIME LAID ON NEGRO

Blood Hounds Had Led Trail to Home of Colored Man But No Goods of Theft Could Be Found.

Danville, Va., March 2.—(Preston News Service).—About thirteen months ago Jones' store at Dry Fork was robbed. Bloodhounds were used to apprehend the thief. They went to the home of an aged Negro and stopped. This man's home was thoroughly searched and none of the stolen goods could be found and after considerable detective work watching the activities of the Negro no clues as to his guilt could be established and the case was never brought to attention of the grand jury for lack of evidence. Recently a "holiness revival" struck Dry Fork and several

hundreds of white persons were converted. One evening last week a prominent white man came to Mr. Jones and told him that the Negro was not guilty of robbing the store last year, but that he was one of a party of three who did the robbing. He said, "Jones I just had to come to tell you since I got religion my conscience plagues me so. Please don't prosecute me or make this public as I will pay you for the goods. I cannot tell the names of the other men, but they have got religion too and maybe they will come and confess to you."

STEVENS RESIGNS

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—On the ground that no self-respecting colored man would serve on the trustee board of Cheyney Training School, State Representative Andrew F. Stevens sent his resignation to the governor.

AFRICAN PRINCE ASTOUNDED AT MORAL LAXITY IN U. S.

Chicago, Ill., March 2.—While spending a short visit in this city last week Prince Bulawa Cetewaye commented in part as follows on American ways and moral standards: "I think your American standards of morals are too loose. I have observed this in both races here. Maybe these women you call flappers are responsible. We do not have them in our country. My country is almost as thoroughly civilized as America. Most Zulus go to church on Sunday. And morally they are the finest people in the world. Commercialized vice is unknown. In parts of Africa where such conditions exist, they are the products of the Anglo-Saxon."

SCHOOL BOARD EMPLOYS COLORED WOMAN THEN BARS HER BUT MUST PAY HER ANYHOW

Trenton, N. J., March 2.—(Associated Negro Press).—Holding that the Board of Education of Riverside township did not exercise due diligence or did not act with proper prudence when it inadvertently selected a colored woman to teach in a school for white children, Assistant Commissioner of Education Strahan, has decided that the board must pay to Mrs. Nancy Wesley White colored, a salary of \$100 a month, dating from September 5, and continuing until the official termination of the board's contract with her.

AMHERST BARS NONE

Boston, Mass., March 2.—More than three hundred fifty graduates of Amherst at the annual banquet of the local Alumni Association applauded Rev. Jason Pierce of Washington, D. C., when he declared he was proud of the fact that Amherst has kept open door to all races without regard to color.

MAN KILLS WIFE AND TRIES TO FIX CRIME ON NEGRO

Reports to Police That He Killed Colored Chauffeur Who Had Attacked His Wife.

DYING WOMAN TELLS TRUTH

Declared That Husband Shot Himself and the Chauffeur—The Latter is Recovering From the Wound.

(Associated Negro Press) Gary, Ind., March 1.—Harry Diamond white, known here and throughout northern Indiana as an alleged booze runner, after persuading his wife, Nettie, and his colored chauffeur, William Armstrong, to take out life insurance policies payable to himself, tried to kill them both here last week.

A month ago Mrs. Diamond drew up a will leaving \$20,000 and her property to her husband. A week ago Armstrong secured the life insurance policy. Diamond then had the chauffeur drive his wife and himself to a lonely spot on the Chicago road outside of Gary, where he shot Armstrong in the head. He then shot her three times. Leaving the chauffeur lying by the roadside he drove to a drugstore in East Chicago with his wounded wife and reported the colored man had shot Mrs. Diamond and that he killed him in self-defense. Mrs. Diamond cried out: "That isn't true. Arrest him, he shot us both." Diamond is held. Mrs. Diamond and Armstrong were taken to Mercy Hospital in Gary.

The chauffeur is recovering, but Mrs. Diamond is dead and her husband is charged with murder.

EGYPT IS IN REBELLION AGAINST BRITISH ARMY

Englishmen Are Attacked at Every Opportunity Wherever They Show Their Faces.

EGYPT IS IN REBELLION AGAINST BRITISH ARMY

Cairo, Egypt, March 2.—On top of the political crisis which is still unresolved come the attempted murders of several Britishers and a series of co-ordinated uprisings in widely separated districts. All these blows are aimed at the tottering British authority in Egypt and are made by the Egyptian workers. The British have appointed a military governor for the district of Cairo and have cordoned it with soldiers. Police stations have been made into military barracks, with sandbag protection.

ARKANSAS CASES ARE REVERSED BY SUPREME COURT

Fight for Peonage Victims Carried to United State Supreme Bench Results in Satisfactory Reversal.

JUSTICE GAINS A VICTORY

National Advancement Association Scores in Brief Argued by Moorfield Storey and Scipio Jones.

New York, March 2.—The five Arkansas peons, condemned to death by Arkansas courts in connection with the riots of 1919, whose cases the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has fought through five courts including the Arkansas Supreme Court, will not be executed, according to a decision rendered by the highest tribunal of the land on February 19, setting aside the conviction of these men. The Supreme Court's decision takes the cases of the condemned colored farmers out of the jurisdiction of the State of Arkansas and requires the United States District Court to examine into the attempt to railroad these men to death.

The Arkansas cases constitute the center of a fight being made to bring the facts of peonage in the cotton-raising sections of the United States to light, and to bring federal pressure to abolish that evil. In the legal battle for defense of these men the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has raised \$14,572.42 and already spent \$14,115.74, besides thousands of dollars raised and spent by the colored people of Arkansas who were vitally interested in the fate of their comrades. The victory before the Supreme Court is due to the courageous, and untiring labors of Scipio A. Jones, a colored attorney of Little Rock, and to Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P. who appeared before the Supreme Court in Washington on January 9, 1923, to argue the cases.

The Arkansas case originated in the riot of 1919, when it was asserted that the colored farmers in and near Phillips county, Arkansas, had conspired to "massacre the whites". A personal investigation of the riot made by Walter F. White, who was sent to Arkansas by the N. A. A. C. P., disclosed that far from planning a "massacre", the colored farmers had been organized to employ a lawyer to compel settlements from their landlords who were holding their tenants in a state of peonage or debt slavery.

During the riots some 250 innocent Negroes, men, women and children, were hunted and shot down in the Arkansas cane brakes, possess of white men coming from Mississippi and Tennessee to join in the hunt. The colored men arrested were beaten and tortured to make them testify, sixty-seven were sentenced to long prison terms and twelve were sentenced to death. The cases of all the men sentenced to death hinge upon the cases of the five whose convictions have been reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

In the brief filed before the Supreme Court by Mr. Storey, it is charged that the courts of Arkansas, including the Arkansas Supreme Court, the newspapers, leading white citizens and clubs, conspired or connived at a conspiracy to railroad these colored farmers to death.

PROMINENT WRITER PREDICTS FUTURE FUSION OF RACES

Lothrop Stoddard Sounds Note of Warning That Absorption of the White Race by Darker is Highly Probable.

RISING BIRTHRATE FACTOR

Columbus, Ohio, March 2.—That the white race will be absorbed and fused with those of darker color, unless precautionary measures are taken, is the prediction voiced in an address here on "The Rising Tide of Color" by Dr. Lothrop Stoddard. Declaring that the non-white races increase numerically much more rapidly than the white race, Dr. Stoddard said that for the next generation or two—until influences accompanying civilization have had a chance to stem the birthrate—"there will be a 'heaping up' of colored men all over the world."

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From Nebraska to Arkansas and Back Experiences and Observations of the Editor on Trip to Southland Where He Saw Many Things of Interest

Having promised to go to Arkansas, when I was getting ready for the trip I naturally began to look up the best route. Going to the Consolidated Ticket Office I was told I could make the best time by taking the Missouri Pacific's "Rainbow Special." This meant that I could leave Omaha at 8:05 one morning and reach Little Rock the next morning after 7, making the trip of about 800 miles in approximately 24 hours. This was quite satisfactory. It meant all night on the train. Knowing that Oklahoma and Arkansas have a "Separate Coach Law," better known as "Jim Crow Car Law," I was next interested in knowing if I could secure a Pullman reservation. Mr. Biendorf, our gentlemanly local agent, advised me that there would be no difficulty about that, and made my reservation for me from Kansas City to Little Rock. I therefore purchased my ticket and my reservation at Omaha.

It will subsequently appear why this explanation is necessary, and just where it comes in. My reservation was "Lower 5, Car. No. 15." Some day a thrilling novel—who knows?—may be written with this title and prove a great seller.

I made the inquiry about my reservation and just what I might expect in the Sunny South, because when I promised to go, I had made up my mind to submit to such peculiar requirements and inconveniences in travel as that section puts upon our people, but only such as I was compelled to. If I had to sit up all night in a coupled-in and narrow-partitioned "special coach for colored," I would do so, but if I did not have to do this I would not, but would travel in such comfort as I might be able to afford.

The trip from Omaha to Kansas City was uneventful in the main, and yet full of interest; for I take keen delight in meeting and studying people; and even on a short railroad journey I see and hear and learn a whole lot. One has only to keep his eyes and ears open and he can learn much

on a railroad train. And then, too, somehow I experience little difficulty in getting acquainted with people. Perhaps it is because I am seldom "grouchy" and if I am grouchy, the other fellow doesn't know it. Be that as it may, I have made some pleasant acquaintances on trains. Among other things I find that the men of our group who are in the employ of the various roads as porters and waiters—some day they will come into the right promotion as conductors and other officials—are as a rule men of observation, good sense and decided ability. They have keen, alert, well-furnished minds. Many of them, too, are saving their money, buying homes, and planning to go into some line of business.

There is one incident en route to Kansas City which shows how superficial race prejudice really is and how environment moulds conduct. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a large number of passengers boarded the train, among them being some officers and soldiers. A handsome, well built young sergeant sat down beside me. Presently he said with the unmistakable Southern dialect:

"Do you know what time this train is due in Kansas City?"

I courteously replied to his question.

We soon fell into a pleasant conversation, in the course of which I learned that he was a native of Savannah, Ga., whither he was now bound after an absence of five years, spent in the army in Russia, China, the Philippines and other parts of the Orient. He told me many interesting things concerning those countries. When we parted at Kansas City we warmly shook hands, wishing each other a pleasant journey; both expressing pleasure at having become acquainted. He learned my name and I learned his. As we parted I could not help but think, had we been in Georgia, this splendid young fellow would not have shared my railroad seat or engaged in conversation with me on subjects which we found mutually agreeable. Or is he one of those

men so broadened by his travel and contact with other men and civilizations that he has risen above the narrow traditions and provincialisms of one's peculiar section which imprisons our real self? I wonder.

The Omaha train reached Kansas City's magnificent Union Station at 3:50. The Little Rock-Hot Springs "Rainbow Special" was waiting scheduled to leave at 4. Reaching the Pullman conductor and porters, who as customary were standing outside, I said:

"Car 15, which is it, please?"

The conductor, a portly, stocky fellow, with a German cast of countenance, looked quizzically at me and said: "Some mistake, some mistake; where's your ticket?"

"Here it is, sir."

He looked at it and shook his head, saying "Not over the Kansas line, not over the Kansas line."

I said: "What's the matter with that ticket?"

"Don't you know what the law is?" he replied.

"Yes," I said, and handing my bag to the porter, whose name I subsequently learned was Charles Braxton, I followed him into the Pullman and took my seat. Soon the train started and we were off for Arkansas.

In due course of time the Pullman conductor began to collect the tickets and it was not long before he got to me. It was very evident, from his surly look and manner, that he did not intend to let me occupy my berth "not over the Kansas line"—if he could prevent it, and from the manner in which he approached me, he doubtless thought he could. But I shall have to keep you waiting until next week to tell you of

My Controversy with John Stall, Pullman Conductor on the Rainbow Special, and How it Came Out.

I wonder if you can guess how it came out. Which John would you bet on? Don't be too sure. Wait until next week and see.

Big Events in the Lives of Little Men



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