

## SOUTH INDIGNANT OVER LYNCHING

### Even Southerners Moved to Denounce Merciless Murder

Columbia, S. C.—The State Interracial Committee, in session here, went on record with a vigorous denunciation of mob violence, the Aiken lynching in particular, and earnestly urged the Governor and other officers to press the investigation of the case and apprehend and punish the guilty persons. The resolutions, which were adopted by unanimous vote, were as follows:

"Resolved, that the State Interracial Committee at its annual meeting assembled, deplors this crime against the good order of the government (the Aiken lynching), this merciless murder of the defenseless, and this fostering of hate against a race that should have only the good will and protection of our citizenry; and be it

"Resolved, that the officers of the law be urged to pursue steadily and swiftly the members of the mob that committed this foul crime and to bring them to the bar of justice, and that the Governor of South Carolina be

requested to press steadily his investigations to apprehend the guilty persons; and be it

"Resolved, that the Columbia Record, the Columbia State, and the other newspapers of this and other states which have stirred the public conscience against this terrible wrong, be commended and thanked for their skillful and effective services for the common good; and be it finally

"Resolved, that we shall stand by any persons or groups that seek to banish the evil of lynching from South Carolina, and that we hereby tender to them any services that we may render."

The resolutions adopted are in line with the demand for a thorough investigation of the lynching made at the time by Mrs. C. P. McGowan, chairman, and other members of the Committee. Meantime an investigation has been inaugurated by the Governor and has been going on for some weeks, but so far no arrests have been reported.

### GEORGIA IMPOSES HEAVY SENTENCES ON CONVICTED LYNCHERS

Nine Members of Mob Who Lynched a White Man Are Given Terms in Penitentiary

Douglas, Ga.—A notable victory in the warfare against lynching was scored in Superior Court here last Tuesday when nine men admitted guilt in the lynching of Dave Wright on August 27th, and were sentenced to the penitentiary. Major Brown, alleged leader of the mob, was given a life sentence; the other eight received sentences ranging from four to twenty years. Three others accused of the same crime plead not guilty and are being placed on trial, while four more who are under indictment are being sought by the officers.

General satisfaction with the verdict is expressed, both here and over the State. Judge Harry Reed, who had jurisdiction in the case, the grand jury which returned the indictments, the county sheriff, and other court officials are being highly commended for their prompt and vigorous handling of the case, in spite of threats and attempted intimidation. In pronouncing the sentences, Judge Reed declared:

"Lynching is a menace to the rights and liberties of the American individual, and should be so regarded by every intelligent community. It is as much out of place in our modern civilization as would be the burning of witches." Judge Reed said further that the sentiment of Coffey County was entirely against the members of the mob, even before they had been apprehended, and that the intelligent people of Georgia in general are "bitterly opposed to lynching in any form."

Commenting favorably on the case under the caption "Dawn of a New Day," the Atlanta Constitution says: "Coffey County has not only vindicated itself in the Dave Wright lynching, but it has vindicated Georgia. The result . . . will have a marked effect throughout the entire State. It will serve as a wholesome deterrent against future defiance of law and order and constituted society by organized bands of night-riding murderers. This vindication of justice and decency in Coffey County marks the dawn of a new day in Georgia, and puts the whole State under obligation to Harry Reed, the fearless judge who has done more in this instance to protect the good name of the State than has been done by any other man in Georgia in many a year."

**SUBSCRIBE \$50,000 FOR NEW COLORED HOSPITAL**  
New Orleans, La.—Approximately sixty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the proposed new colored hospital, and more is needed. Many white business firms are listed among the donors.

### EDITORIAL

Are you a reactionary or a progressive? You must be one or the other. Which are you?

A reactionary is one who believes in and favors or strives to promote reaction or turning back to old customs, old principles, old viewpoints, old prejudices, political, religious, social or other. Specifically, a reactionary is one who endeavors to check, undo or reverse political and social progress. He is a holdbacker, a stand-patter.

A progressive is one who believes that new occasions teach new duties; one who favors advancing, going forward; one who believes in going on to new viewpoints, in ascending heights where he may have a clearer and a broader vision, one who strives to promote political and social advancement. He is a go-ahead, a mover.

There are those among our own group, and we are quite sure they are in the majority, who are stand-patters and reactionaries. These accept the traditional view, a legacy from the days of slavery which we have, by no means, yet outgrown, that the Negro is, inherently and therefore of necessity, inferior to the Caucasian, and must accept the status and place, cheerfully and uncomplainingly, to which the "superior race" assign him. They willingly and hopelessly submit to the caste system, imposed by the old slave oligarchy with all its limitations, restrictions and discriminations, and transplanted, modified somewhat but of the same species, to northern communities. Such a viewpoint, such a philosophy retards progress and advancement. It isolates and isolation means ultimately stunted growth if not extinction. Touching our national relationship, it excludes us therefrom. We are not citizens. We are in America, but not of America. This is the logical and inevitable issue if our people accept the reactionary view which so many unfortunately do.

Among white Americans, many of whom really and sincerely want to be friends of our people and who have our success at heart, are controlled by this reactionary philosophy. Their program for the Negro is separatens in all things. These, like reactionaries among our own group, believe in separate schools, separate playgrounds, separate churches, separate parks, separate agencies of all kinds, and why not? a separate Heaven and a separate Hell. Nothing like being logical, you know. This is based upon the old caste spirit which is directly contrary to the ideals of America. It proclaims that the black man who was born here, contributed of his brawn and brain to develop the resources of the country, and who has shed his blood to defend it, is in America—a thing apart—but not of America.

That the reactionary philosophy and program is not workable is being demonstrated in an unlooked for quarter. For years the South, the seat of the caste system, acted upon the theory that the white people alone knew what was best for the black people of that section. The black man was not considered competent to speak on questions concerning himself. He was not consulted. The result was increasing friction, ill-will and misunderstanding. An unheard of thing came to pass. Some progressives advised inviting intelligent Negroes to sit in conference with intelligent whites. The result was the formation of interracial committees which have done much to improve conditions. The reactionary theory of absolute separatens, at least insofar as meeting and conferring together on terms of equality, has been punctured.

Reactionaries cannot stop the wheels of social or political progress. If America is to endure she can tolerate no caste or class system. Those who oppose the reactionary policy which would reduce the colored American to a fixed caste are actuated by the highest patriotic motives and who believe that America will only assume her rightful place among the nations of the earth when she regards all her citizens, irrespective of their ancestry or religious beliefs, as Americans, entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges and to share all the responsibilities of Americans.

Negro Americans must rid themselves of the slave-mind, of the inferiority-complex, of the idea that they must accept a semi-American citizenship and feel themselves and prove themselves to be with all its rights and immunities full American citizens. And white Americans, who believe in America, must accept and treat the black American as an American demanding for him as an American the same rights and immunities as they themselves enjoy.

### SOUTHERN SENATORS IN STOLEN SEATS WILL RECEIVE SHOCK

The Fight Against Seating Vare and Smith on Charges of Political Expenditures Will Raise Another Issue.

Washington, D. C.—The fight against seating Senator-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and Senator-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois, which is being planned by United States Senators of the Progressive and Democratic parties, took on a new angle here last week when the question of the legality of the election of Democratic senators in the South was raised.

The Southern Senators, who are taking such an active part in the plan to deny Vare and Smith seats in the United States Senate, are elected in primaries from which Negro citizens are excluded and elections in which if Negroes vote their vote is not counted. Political leaders, throughout the North and Middle West are pointing to this practice as illegal and are asking "which Senator is more undesirable, the one who is elected by huge expenditures, or the one by the disfranchisement of a

group of citizens on account of race and color."

These leaders are referring to the fact that alleged expenditures that have "tainted Vare and Smith" were made in the primaries and made public long before the elections, yet the voters elected them by large majorities, but in the South only a portion of the citizens are permitted to exercise their rights of citizenship and that Southern Democratic Senators are elected by this group.

Thus it is apparent that if the seating of Vare and Smith is contested, the fight will become more complicated with the entrance of the illegality of Southern Democratic issue.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Completed at the cost of nearly \$200,000, the beautiful Y. M. C. A. building here was dedicated Sunday with impressive ceremonies. The Spanish motif is carried throughout both the exterior and interior of the structure, the roof being red tile, the facings blue and white stone. There is a roomy convertible "gym" and a beautiful swimming pool in white tile. The building is of four stories with a large number of well furnished rooms and fills a long felt want in the community.

### Wide Difference In Money Spent for Racial Education

New York, Nov. 19.—The Christmas "Crisis," out this week, publishes the second article on Mississippi, in the series of surveys undertaken by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois on the Negro Common Schools in the Southern States, pursuant to the gift of \$5,000, made by the Garland Fund for this purpose. The first article, on education in Georgia, has already been published. The article published this month, shows glaring discrepancies in the amounts spent on Negro and white schools in Mississippi, the figures given for a number of typical counties being as follows:

County	White	Colored
Amite	\$13.64	\$2.50
Bolivar	43.33	2.26
Coahoma	42.85	3.21
Noxube	31.55	3.00
Washington	43.09	2.97
Tunica	63.12	4.40
Warren	44.50	2.03

In Mississippi, according to The Crisis report, there is no provision for the colored blind children. In many counties Negro teachers receive less than one-third of the salary paid to whites, the Negro teachers' salaries in some Mississippi counties being as low as \$20.13 a month. Although the whites have voted themselves consolidated rural schools, with up-to-date buildings and equipment valued at \$9,461,501,

there is not one such school for Negroes in the state. The state has spent for white teachers' homes \$729,750, and not one cent for Negroes' homes. Many Mississippi counties are reported to run their Negro schools for only four months in the year, although in the same counties may be found consolidated rural schools for whites running nine months. For the only colored college in the state, the legislature declined to make an appropriation of \$100,000 to meet an offer of a similar sum from a benevolent organization, although the legislature recently appropriated about \$5,000,000 for the white colleges of the state.

The Crisis announces that the next article in the series, on Negro Common Schools in North Carolina, will be published in the February number. In the Christmas number, besides the article on Schools in Mississippi, there is a detailed account of the funds received by The Crisis from the Garland Fund. Other features include: A first prize poem by Arna Bontemps; "Thoughts in a Zoo"; the second prize poem by Countee Cullen; a review of "Nigger Heaven"; "The Shambles of South Carolina," by Walter White; "The Swamp Moccasin," a prize story by John F. Matheus; and poems by E. Ralph Cheyney, and Edna Lou Walton.

### WOMEN'S CLUB PLANS \$50,000 HOME IN CAPITOL

Washington, D. C.—The plans of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs to place their national home and headquarters at Washington, D. C. are being quietly developed by President Mary McLeod Bethune, with every prospect that by the time of the next biennial the headquarters will be ready for dedication. The growing importance of the National Association in the affairs of the race and the nation, coupled with the fact that practically all other important organizations of national caliber, including the National Association of Women's Clubs (white) have headquarters in Washington, led the women's clubs to determine upon a home in the capitol, from which should radiate out to all sections of the country the results of their work and influence.

The splendid achievement of the Association in saving and rehabilitating the Frederick Douglass Home in Anacostia led many of the delegates to the last session to suggest it as the permanent headquarters. Its inaccessibility, however, as was pointed out by Mrs. Bethune, led to the decision to place it in Washington proper, and the president was empowered to proceed to secure the building and equipment within a limitation of \$50,000.

### THE LADY FROM LOUISIANA DECLARED THE FAVORITE

The Tea given by the General Education Committee Friday afternoon, November 19, brought to a close the friendly contest in which Mrs. Viola Cole, the Lady from Louisiana, and Mrs. Hattie Hawkins, the Lady from Tennessee, were engaged.

The reception room was very beautifully decorated with ferns. A large basket of lovely orange colored flowers and autumn leaves as the center piece surrounded with orange colored candles in tall candlesticks, added to the beauty of the table. With the approach of early back an unusually cheerful scene. Delicious refreshments were served to the many friends that were in and out during the afternoon.

At six o'clock, Mrs. Viola Cole, having brought in the highest amount favorite. She was presented with a lovely picture of the Rheims Cathedral; the second gift, one of Nutting's pretty pictures, was given to Mrs. Hattie Hawkins. Mrs. Cole was very grateful to all those who helped her to be declared the Favorite. This affair, being primarily a financial effort, was a success.

GIVE TO THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

### JUDGE GRANTS NEW TRIAL; DENOUNCES "WATER CURE"

Jackson, Miss.—John Fisher, Coahoma County, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Grover C. Nichols, a white man, has been granted a new trial by the Mississippi supreme court which reversed the action of the Circuit Court or permitting the introduction of a confession extorted from the prisoner in violation of the constitution. The court denounced the "water cure", a species of torture well known in the south. This consists of pouring water into the nose of a man to force a confession. Reardon Leonard was the next to be tried for the crime; and received a sentence for life in the state penitentiary. Lindsay Coleman, the third man to go on trial was found not guilty by a jury at Clarksdale and within thirty minutes after the trial was taken from the officers and lynched.

### CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE DEACON

Despite the inclement weather a large congregation was present last Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service. Following the service a pleasant social hour was spent in the Guild Rooms at which sandwiches and coffee were served by a committee of ladies of the parish under the joint chairmanship of Mesdames W. B. and Chas. T. Smith, and S. B. Canty. Next Sunday being the first Sunday in Advent there will be special Advent services and music at the usual hours, 7:30, 10:00 and 11:00 a. m. and 8 p. m.

### CARVE NEGRO TO DEATH

Bonnetsville, S. C.—Legrand Jackson and J. T. Nolan, two white men, are being sought by country police for the murder of Eddie Gadsen, a rigger for the Schofield Carolina Lumber Company. One of the men is said to have held Gadsen while the other took a knife and stabbed him twelve times.

### THE FISK SINGERS WIN FAVOR IN PARIS

Nashville, Tenn.—According to a message just reaching here, more than 35,000 francs profit was realized in a concert given by the Fisk Singers in Paris, France, on the night of November 10.

Weldon Solomon starred in the So. Dakota-Creighton game last Friday, making 68 of the 123 yards gained by Creighton.

COMMUNITY CHEST FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN, NOVEMBER 15 TO 22.

The Community Chest gives the Community a soul and God knows she needs it.